

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia  
Ministry of Education  
Educational Development



# **ENGLISH FOR SAUDI ARABIA**

## **FIRST YEAR SECONDARY TERM 1**

### **Student's Book**

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

كيف تتعلم ؟

لا تتوقع أن يكون الكتاب مفتوحاً أمامك دائماً في الفصل، فمعلمك يعمل معظم الأحيان من غير كتاب، ونادراً ما يتحدث بالعربية في الفصل، وعليك أيضاً الالتزام بذلك، وحاول التحدث والقراءة باللغة الإنجليزية والاستماع إليها بقدر الإمكان سواء كان ذلك داخل الفصل أو خارجه، وستكتشف في النهاية أن هذا مفيد جداً، كما يجب ألا تتوقع أن يزودك أستاذك بالإجابة عن كل الأسئلة، لكنه سيساعدك فقط على ذلك، حيث إن أفضل وسيلة للتعليم هي التعود على بذل الجهود الذاتي.

هناك ست وحدات في هذا المقرر، تحتوي كل وحدة على ثمانية دروس أو حصص وكل حصّة تسير على النهج التالي :



الدرس الأول :

يبدأ الدرس دائماً بالاستماع إلى حوار مع شخص ما، ولن يبدأ معلمك أبداً الدرس بعبارة «افتح كتابك صفحة كذا وكذا» بل سيناقش معك الشيء الجديد بالإنجليزية، ويعرفك ببعض الكلمات الجديدة مستعملاً الملصقات ثم الاستماع إلى الحوار المسجل، ويتوقع المعلم منك أن تحاول وتجتهد لمعرفة معاني بعض الكلمات الجديدة من تلقاء نفسك.

الدرس الثاني :

يبدأ هذا الدرس أحياناً بالتدريب على الحوار القصير المبني على ما سمعته في الحوار المسجل ويكون التركيز على بعض القواعد التي تم استعمالها في الدرس الأول.

الدرس الثالث :

سيكون هذا الدرس للتدريب على القراءة الصامتة (وليس القراءة الجهرية)، وتكون القراءة الجهرية فقط في نهاية الدرس بغرض التأكد من صحة نطق الكلمات (فلو فكرت للحظة، ستكتشف أنك قد تحتاج إلى القراءة بالإنجليزية جهراً في حياتك العادية). وستكون هناك مناقشة للعنوان والصور بالإنجليزية قبل الشروع في القراءة، وقد يزودك معلمك قبل القراءة بمعلومات معينة يجب الانتباه إليها (وغالباً ما تكون أسماء وأرقاماً)، وسيوجه إليك المعلم بعض الأسئلة عن القطعة ثم يطلب منك قراءتها سراً؛ لتتمكن من الإجابة عن الأسئلة، ويتوقع منك المدرس أن تحاول معرفة معاني الكلمات الجديدة من تلقاء نفسك، والكلمات الجديدة الأخرى ستعرف معانيها في الدرس الرابع.

الدرس الرابع :

هذا الدرس اسمه «دراسة الكلمات» وستعرف فيه معاني بعض الكلمات الجديدة التي اطلعت عليها في الدرس الثالث التي لم تتعرف على معانيها بنفسك، وصفحات كتاب التلميذ مرتبة مثل ترتيب صفحات القاموس الإنجليزي، وقد تم إعدادها بحيث تهيك لاستعمال القاموس الإنجليزي عند الحاجة إليه، والفرق بين هذا الدرس وقاموس اللغة الإنجليزية الحقيقي، هو أننا وضعنا أسئلة لتجيب عنها في نهاية كل تعريف للكلمات الواردة في الدرس.

الدرس الخامس :

ستتمرن في هذا الدرس على الكتابة، وبالتحديد سيطلب منك دائماً كتابة الخطابات بالإنجليزية، لأنك ربما لا تحتاج كثيراً في حياتك العادية إلى الكتابة بالإنجليزية - ولن يطلب منك المعلم كتابة موضوع إنشائي حر - إذ إن الغرض من الدرس هو ممارسة اللغة الإنجليزية وليس القدرة التخيلية، كما لن يطلب منك استعمال كلمات من عندك، أي بمعنى آخر ستستعمل فقط الكلمات التي درستها، وستقدم لك نموذجاً ثم يطلب منك عمل ما يماثله ولكن بشكل جديد.

الدرس السادس والسابع :

الدرس السادس والسابع بسميان «الأنشطة» وقد تم إعدادهما بحيث يساعدانك على التحدث أكثر بقدر ما يمكن، وسيشارك الطالب في المناقشات والمقارنة بين الأشياء، وعمل مقابلات مع الآخرين، وقد يصل الأمر إلى التعليق على مباراة كرة قدم، وكذلك وصف الحج، ووصف الأشياء المختلفة.

الدرس الثامن :

هذا الدرس عبارة عن مراجعة للقواعد التي درستها سابقاً، فهو يلخص القواعد الجديدة بالنسبة لك، وتلك التي درستها من قبل، ولكن توجد منها أمثلة كثيرة في هذه الوحدة - ويمكنك هنا استعمال صفحة كتاب التلميذ للدرس الثامن كمرجع.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

أنت وهذا المقرر

الآن قد أدركت فائدة وأهمية تعلم الإنجليزية، ولتعلمها على الوجه الأفضل لا بد من مواصلة العمل الجاد وتكثيف التمارين ويبدو أن هذا العمل شاق ولكن قد يكون الأمر متعاً أكثر مما تظن فهذه المادة تركز على أن يكون تعلم الإنجليزية متعاً ومفيداً لك في التعبير عن الاستعمالات اليومية سواء كان ذلك داخل المملكة العربية السعودية أو خارجها. وفي هذا المقرر يمكنك مراجعة ومعرفة كيفية عمل الآتي بالإنجليزية.



صف الناس والأشياء  
وقارن بينهم



تكلم عن المستقبل



عرف نفسك والأشخاص الآخرين  
وتكلم عن الجنسيات الأخرى



تحدث مع الناس عن آمالك  
وطموحاتك وعن تنظيم الرحلات



حول نقودك إلى عملات  
مختلفة



تكلم عن الماضي



واكتب وصفاً للأنشطة والأشياء



اقرأ بهدوء وتركيز

يمكنك أيضاً تعلم الكثير من الحقائق الجديدة عن ...



الأشكال المختلفة للمنازل



المدارس في بريطانيا  
والولايات المتحدة



السفر بالطائرة



تاريخ عملة المملكة العربية السعودية

# CONTENTS

<b>Unit 1</b>	Listening	<b>Let's Meet the Team</b> .....	<b>1</b>
	Grammar	.....	<b>2</b>
	Reading	(The Man from "In Focus") .....	<b>5</b>
	Word Study	.....	<b>6</b>
	Activities	(Introducing and Describing People) .....	<b>8</b>
	Revision	.....	<b>13</b>
<b>Unit 2</b>	Listening	<b>The First Programme</b> .....	<b>14</b>
	Conversation Practice	.....	<b>15</b>
	Grammar	.....	<b>16</b>
	Reading	(Memo) .....	<b>18</b>
	Word Study	.....	<b>19</b>
	Writing	.....	<b>21</b>
	Activities	(Agreeing and Disagreeing) .....	<b>22</b>
	Revision	.....	<b>24</b>
<b>Unit 3</b>	Listening	<b>School in Britain</b> .....	<b>26</b>
		<b>After the Break</b> .....	<b>27</b>
	Grammar	.....	<b>28</b>
	Reading	(Going to school in the U.S.A.) .....	<b>31</b>
	Word Study	.....	<b>32</b>
	Writing	.....	<b>34</b>
	Activities	(Comparing School in Different Countries) .....	<b>35</b>
	Revision	.....	<b>38</b>
<b>Unit 4</b>	Listening	<b>Houses</b> .....	<b>40</b>
	Conversation Practice	.....	<b>41</b>
	Grammar	.....	<b>41-43</b>
	Reading	(Different Kinds of Houses) .....	<b>44</b>
	Word Study	.....	<b>45</b>
	Writing	.....	<b>47</b>
	Activities	(Interviewing Someone with the Past Tense) .....	<b>49</b>
	Revision	.....	<b>50</b>
<b>Unit 5</b>	Listening	<b>Money</b> .....	<b>51</b>
	Grammar	.....	<b>52</b>
	Reading	(Saudi Currency) .....	<b>55</b>
	Word Study	.....	<b>56</b>
	Writing	.....	<b>58</b>
	Activities	(Introducing and Describing People) .....	<b>60</b>
	Revision	.....	<b>62</b>
<b>Unit 6</b>	Listening	<b>Before Al-Hajj</b> .....	<b>63</b>
	Conversation Practice	.....	<b>64</b>
	Grammar	.....	<b>64</b>
	Reading	(At the Airport) .....	<b>65</b>
	Word Study	.....	<b>67</b>
	Writing	.....	<b>69</b>
	Activities	(Talking about Tickets and Flights) .....	<b>70</b>
	Revision	.....	<b>71</b>
<b>Practice Test Units 1-6</b>		.....	<b>75</b>
<b>Irregular Verb List</b>		.....	<b>80</b>
<b>Word List</b>		.....	<b>81</b>

## Listening



## Let's Meet the Team

Listen. Then read.

1 Assalamu Alaikum, I'm Ahmad Al-Ali.

2 I'm a TV Interviewer on Saudi Television, channel 2.

3 We have a new programme every two weeks called "In Focus".

4 You're going to see a lot of me and the programme in this book.

5 Let me tell you a little about myself.

6 I'm 29 years old, I'm Saudi. I come from Jeddah.

7 Now let's meet two of the people in our team.

8 This is Yasser Al-Omar. He's our cameraman. He's from Ha'il. He's Saudi. He goes everywhere with us.

9 And this is Sa'ad Salman. He's our driver. He's from Dammam. He's Saudi. He drives us everywhere.

10 Together we have a lot of fun. I think you're going to enjoy our programme and the interesting things that we do.

Answer the following questions in your copybook:


1. What is Mr. Al-Ali's programme called?
2. What is Mr. Al-Ali doing in picture 3?
3. Who is Yasser Al-Omar?
4. Where is Mr. Salman from?




### Countries and nationalities

1

Look at this:

a.  He is from Saudi Arabia.  
He is Saudi.


b.  He is from Yemen.  
He is Yemeni.


Now look at the map and make sentences about these countries and nationalities.



2

Look at this:

a.  He is from Syria.  
He is Syrian.

b.  He is from Tunisia.  
He is Tunisian.

Now look at the map and make sentences about these countries and nationalities.







## Be: Short Forms and Long Forms of *am, is* and *are*

**1** Look at this:

<p>(a) I'm Saudi.</p> <p>I am Saudi.</p>	<p>(b) He's Saudi.</p> <p>He is Saudi.</p>	<p>(c) She's Saudi.</p> <p>She is Saudi.</p>	<p>(d) It's Saudi.</p> <p>It is Saudi.</p>
<p>(e) You're Saudi.</p> <p>You are Saudi.</p>	<p>(f) We're Saudi.</p> <p>We are Saudi.</p>	<p>(g) They're Saudi.</p> <p>They are Saudi.</p>	<p>Practice saying the short forms.</p>

We usually write the long forms but say the short forms.

Look at the long and short forms with *not*:

<p>(a) I'm not Saudi.</p> <p>I am not Saudi.</p>	<p>(b) He isn't Saudi.</p> <p>He is not Saudi.</p>	<p>(c) She isn't Saudi.</p> <p>She is not Saudi.</p>	<p>(d) It isn't Saudi.</p> <p>It is not Saudi.</p>
<p>(e) You aren't Saudi.</p> <p>You are not Saudi.</p>	<p>(f) We aren't Saudi.</p> <p>We are not Saudi.</p>	<p>(g) They aren't Saudi.</p> <p>They are not Saudi.</p>	<p>Practice saying the short forms.</p>

We can also ask questions ..... and answer quickly.

<p>Am I late?</p> <p>Is she it?</p> <p>Are you we they?</p>		<p>Yes,</p> <p>You are.</p> <p>he she is.</p> <p>it am.</p> <p>I we are.</p> <p>they</p>		<p>No,</p> <p>You're not.</p> <p>he she isn't.</p> <p>it I'm not.</p> <p>we we aren't.</p> <p>they</p>
---	--	--	--	--

Practice asking and answering.



## Unit 1 - Lesson 2

A. Copy these words in your copybook:

1. Algeria Algerian
2. Egypt Egyptian
3. Iran Iranian
4. Jordan Jordanian
5. Libya Libyan
6. Morocco Moroccan
7. Palestine Palestinian

- Russia Russian
- Syria Syrian
- Tunisia Tunisian
- Afghanistan Afghanistani
- Pakistan Pakistani
- Qatar Qatari
- Yemen Yemeni

B. Write the sentences in your copybook: Use the long forms.



Example:

We're Australian.



1.

I'm Saudi.



2.

He's Palestinian.



3.

You're Egyptian.



4.

I'm not Russian.



5.

She's Syrian.

We are Australian.



6.

They aren't Iraqi.



7.

We aren't Qatari.



8.

It isn't Omani.



9.

They're Tunisian.



10.

You aren't Afghanistani.



## Reading

Look at the picture and the title. Talk about them with your teacher. Then read the passage.

## PEOPLE

### The Man From "In Focus"

Ahmad Al-Ali is twenty-nine years old and he is Saudi. He comes from Jeddah. He went to the Red Sea Intermediate School and King Khaled Secondary School. Then he attended Umm Al-Qura University where he studied English. After that, he went to America to study television and radio.



He has had two or three jobs since he returned to the Kingdom. He has worked for Saudi Radio for two years. Then he has interviewed people for various programmes on TV for six months. He is soon going

to have his own programme "In Focus".

Mr. Al-Ali says he is interested in people and in Saudi customs. He is a keen tennis player and he also like swimming.

#### A. Answer these questions in your copybook:

1. What did Ahmad Al-Ali study at Umm A-Qura University?
2. What does he do at present?
3. What sports does he like?
4. What is his age?
5. Where does he come from?

#### B. Are these sentences true or false? Correct the false ones.

1. Ahmad Al-Ali is Yemeni.
2. He likes playing tennis.
3. He studied radio and television at secondary level.
4. He is not interested in Saudi custom.
5. He studied in the U.S.A.



Word Study

1 Alphabetical Order

Do you remember the order of the English alphabet? Practice it now:

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

2 Now put these words into alphabetical order:

*secondary attendance radio interview keen custom*

3 The words on the page below are already in alphabetical order. Read the meanings, look at the pictures and answer the questions with your teacher and friends.

**Custom** A custom is a thing which all the people in a country or a region usually do.

*It is a custom in Arabia to take off your shoes when you enter a house.*

\* Can you tell us about another custom in Saudi Arabia?



**interested in** If someone is interested in something, it means that he wants to know or learn more about it.

\* Make a sentence about yourself with interested in.



**keen** very interested in something.

*He's a keen footballer means that he's very interested in football and he plays football a lot.*

*He's a keen reporter means that he is very interested in reporting the news. He also reports a lot of news.*

\* Make a sentence with keen about the boy in the picture.

\* Make a sentence with keen about yourself.



**own** *He is going to have his own programme* means that it is going to be his only: no other person will interview people on it. Look at the picture.

*Mr. Al-Nasser's son his own car.*

\* Is this your own book or have you borrowed it from a friend?

\* Whose book is this? It is \_\_\_\_\_. (Use own.)



**various** more than one; different.

*There are various ways to travel from Saudi Arabia to England: you can go by land, by air or by sea.*

\* Complete this sentence:

*You can buy cars in \_\_\_\_\_: red, blue, green, yellow and many more.*





## Word Study

A. Write the correct word in each sentence. Then copy it in your copybook:

- a. an interviewer
- b. a player
- c. a university
- d. a custom
- e. a team

1. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in England to take off your hat in a house.

2. There are eleven footballers in \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Each footballer is \_\_\_\_\_.

4. A man who interviews people is \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Ahmad Al-Ali went to \_\_\_\_\_ in America.



- a. Palestine
- b. "In Focus"
- c. Khaled
- d. Umm Al-Qura
- e. Yemen

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Arabic name of Makkah.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ was a teacher before Ali.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is south of Saudi Arabia.

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is north of Saudi Arabia.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name of Ahmad Al-Ali's programme.

- a. called
- b. cameraman
- c. keen
- d. own
- e. various

11. Yasser, the \_\_\_\_\_, is from Ha'il.

12. He is \_\_\_\_\_ Sami.

13. Sa'ad is a \_\_\_\_\_ model-maker.

14. He has made \_\_\_\_\_ models of old cars.

15. He wants to sell his \_\_\_\_\_ car.



Activities

### Introducing and Describing people

① Talk about this man.

**Name:** Yasser Al-Omar

**Age:** Twenty-two

**Country:** Saudi Arabia

**Hometown:** Ha'il

**Address:** 22 King Fahd Road

**Last School:** Al-Jazirah Secondary School

**Present Occupation:** Cameraman

**Hobbies:** Reading, playing basketball

**Future:** businessman



**Complete this conversation. Then copy it in your notebook.**

A: Who is this?

B: This is \_\_\_\_\_.

A: How old is he?

B: He is \_\_\_\_\_.

A: Where is he from?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What is his hometown?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What is his last school?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What is his job / occupation?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What are his hobbies?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

A: What does he want to be in the future ?

B: \_\_\_\_\_.

② Now ask questions like the ones above about your neighbour.

Use *you* instead of *he* and use the following words to help you:

- a. Who?
- b. How old?
- c. Nationality?
- d. Hometown?
- e. Last school?
- f. Present occupation?
- g. Interests?
- h. Future?





A. Read this paragraph. Then copy it in your copybook:

This is Yasser Al-Omar. He is twenty-two years old.

↑↑↑↑↑ 5-letter spaces      ↑ 1-letter space      ↑↑ 2-letter spaces

He is Saudi and he comes from Ha'il. He went to Ohud

Intermediate School and Al-Jazirah Secondary School.

Now he is a cameraman for Saudi Television, channel 2. He is a keen basketball

player and he is interested in reading. He wants to have his own business one day.



**Ask you write, make sure you do the following things:**

1. Give your title capital letters and underline it.
2. Leave one-letter space between words.
3. Leave two-letters spaces between sentences.
4. Start each sentences with a capital letter.
5. Write full sentences.
6. End each sentence with a full stop (or a question mark.)
7. Spell all the words correctly.

B. Write a paragraph about your friend: Use the questions from (2) on page 8 and the answers.





Revision

Read, learn and remember

1

Countries and nationalities

A

He is from	*Algeria.	He is	*Algerian.
	*Egypt.		*Egyptian.
	*Iran.		*Iranian.
	*Jordan.		*Jordanian.
	*Libya.		*Libyan.
	*Morocco.		*Moroccan.
	*Russia.		*Russian.
	*Syria.		*Syrian.
	*Tunisia.		*Tunisian.

B


He is from	*Afghanistan.	He is	*Afghanistani.
	*Bahrain.		*Bahraini.
	*Iraq.		*Iraqi.
	*Kuwait.		*Kuwaiti.
	*Oman.		*Omani.
	*Pakistan.		*Pakistani.
	*Qatar.		*Qatari.
	*Saudi Arabia.		*Saudi.
	*Yemen.		*Yemeni.

\*Remember the capital letter:


2

Long forms and Short Forms of *am*, *is* and *are*

A

	I	am	Saudi.
	He	is	
	She		
	It		
	You	are	
	We		
They			

	I'm	Saudi.
	He's	
	She's	
	It	
	You're	
	We're	
They're		





**B**

I	am	not	Saudi.
He She It	is		
You We They	are		

I'm	not	Saudi.
He She It	isn't	
You We They	aren't	

**C**

Am I	late?
Is he she it	
Are you we they	

Yes,	you are.
he she it	is.
I you they	am. are.

No,	you aren't.
he she it	isn't.
I'm you they	not. aren't.

**3**

**Let me . . . Let's . . .**

Let me	ask	you something.
	explain	it to you.
	tell	you a little about myself.
	show	you something.
Let's	go	home.
	watch	"In Focus" tonight.
	meet	two of the people in my team.
	ride	our bikes.

<b>Hassan</b> I don't understand this.	<b>Sa'ad</b> ... explain it to you..
I've got a new bike.	.. see it.

**A. Use Let me . . . in Sa'ad's part and say the sentences with a friend. Then write Sa'ad's part on the line in your copybook.**

**Sa'ad's part:**

- Let me explain it to you.
-



# Unit 1 - Lesson 7



3.

-----  
 -----  
 -----

4.

-----  
 -----  
 -----

5.

-----  
 -----  
 -----

**B. Complete Hassan's part with Let's . . . .**  
**Write**



### Hassan's part:

1.

Let's go home.

-----  
 -----  
 -----

2.

-----  
 -----  
 -----

3.

-----  
 -----  
 -----

4.

-----  
 -----  
 -----

5.

-----  
 -----  
 -----



## Revision

Read, learn and remember.

## Definitions

1

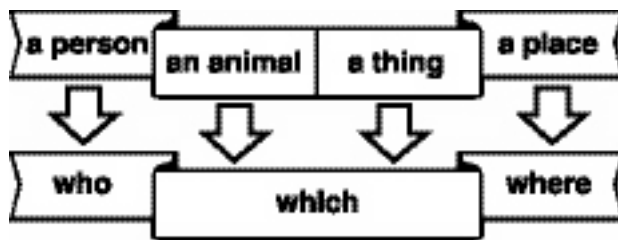
A custom	is	a thing	which	all the people in a country or a region usually do.
A university		a place	where	you can continue to study after you leave secondary school.

*Remember these:*

A teacher	is	a person	who	teaches children.
A horse		an animal	which	carries people.
A key		a thing		opens a door.

A. Choose the words from the boxes.

Write the correct sentences in your copybook.



you can buy stamps.  
holds a letter.  
holds water or juice.  
measures temperature.  
takes photograph.  
carries people in the desert.  
grows food.  
orbits the earth.  
you can buy things.  
pulls carts.  
carries suitcases.

Example:

A bottle is a thing which holds water or

① A shop

② A satellite

③ A farmer

④ A porter

⑤ A thermometer

⑥ A donkey

⑦ A camera

⑧ An envelope

⑨ A camel

⑩ A post office



### The First Programme

**Listen. Then read:**

Do you remember Ahmad Al-Ali? Two weeks ago, he introduced his cameraman and driver to you. Now he is on your TV screen. He is going to tell you about his new programme.

1 Good evening, everyone. It's nice to be with you again.

2 Welcome to **In Focus**. I hope you enjoy it.

3 It is going to be about people and places inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

4 It will take place every two weeks on Tuesday evening at half past seven.

6:00 Cartoons  
6:30 Prayer time  
7:00 News  
7:30 In Focus  
7:50 Film  
9:30 Beautiful Asir

5 I will be your host for the next few months. My guests will be Saudis and Foreigners.

6 One works in Saudi Arabia, ....

7 ... one goes to school in another country, ...

8 ... and one will be here in order to perform Al-Hajj.

9 We will discuss people's health and the food they eat.

10 Finally, we will take a look at language learning ...

11 ... and technical training.

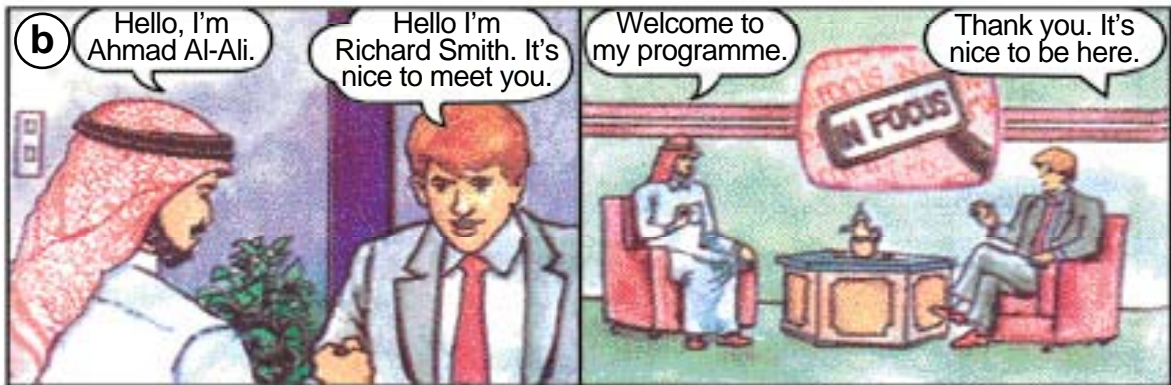
**Copy the following questions and answer them in your copybook:**

1. Do you watch Saudi Arabian TV?
2. Which programme do you like?
3. Is there a programme called "In Focus" on the Saudi Arabian TV?
4. Have you performed Al-Hajj? Why?



Conversation Practice

1 Look at these:



2 Read and practice. Fill the space with your own names:



3 Now practice the conversation again: This time do not use *my programme*. Use these words instead:

my home	our apartment
my classroom	Taif
our school	Saudi Arabia



### The Future

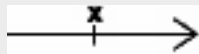
Do you remember these signs called time lines?

1



means **the past**.

**Example:** *Two weeks ago, he introduced you to a driver.*



means **the present**.

**Example:** *Now he is on your TV screen.*



means **the future**.

**Example:** *I will be your host for the next few months.*

2

Are these people talking about **the past, the present, or the future**.

A

1 Are you going to interview people? Yes, we are. But we aren't going to talk to many Saudis.

2 Who are you going to talk to? We're going to interview foreigners.

3 O.K. Bye. Will you be back soon? Yes, I will. But I won't return today.

4 When will you return? I'll be back tomorrow.

3

Look carefully and remember **be going to and will**.

Make sentences from the box below:

I	am 'm	going to	introduce you to Ali. be on TV. tell a story. enjoy the programme. take place tomorrow.(It) work in Riyadh. come on Al-Hajj. discuss people's health. attend school.
He She It	is 's		
We You They	are 're		
I He She It We You They		will 'll	



4

How will you make questions? Remember the changes below.  
(And remember the capital letter at the beginning of each sentence.)

He is going to . . .	Is he going to . . . . .	QUESTION MARK ?	Yes, he is. No, he isn't.
	How many / Where / Who / What is he going to . . .	?	
They will . . . . .	Will they . . . . .	?	Yes, they will. No, they won't.
	Why / How long / How often / when will they . . .	?	

Now look at box 3 on page 16 again. Make questions with the words there.  
Answer them, too.

**A. write new sentences. Do not change the meaning. Use *will* in each one.**

Example: I am going to introduce you to people.

I will introduce you to people.

1. The programme is going to be about people.
2. It is going to take place every two weeks.
3. Mr. Al-Ali is going to be the host on the programme.
4. You are going to talk to foreigners.
5. We are going to do the exercise below.

**B. Write new sentences. Do not change the meaning. Use ... *be going to* ... in each one.**

Example: I will interview people.

I am going to interview people.

1. I will be your host.
2. He will talk about people's health.
3. They will discuss everything in English.
4. We will take a look at training in a technical school.
5. You will see me again soon.



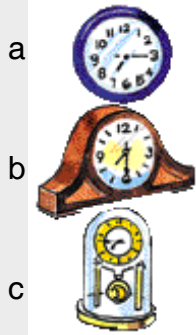
**What time is it?**

There are two ways to say the time:

THE HOUR + THE MINUTES

OR

THE MINUTES TO / PAST THE HOUR



- |   |                     |    |                    |
|---|---------------------|----|--------------------|
| a | a. seven fifteen    | OR | quarter past seven |
| b | b. seven thirty     | OR | half past seven    |
| c | c. seven forty-five | OR | quarter to eight   |

**Ahmad Al-Ali needs permission for his plans.**

Read this:

**MEMO**

Date : 28 September 2005.  
 To : Mr. Al-Khaled, Director of TV Programmes.  
 From : Ahmad Al-Ali  
 Subject : Plans for "In Focus"

I have the following plans for "In Focus". I would like your permission to go ahead with them. There will be 9 programmes. Each one will last 20 minutes.

They will be from 7:30 to 7:50 on Tuesday evenings. We are going to interview people in the studio. For example, there will be the director of an English language school from the northern region. We plan to travel to the western region as well. In addition, we intend to fly to Sudan. We will tell the story of a Sudanese man on his first Hajj. Our journey will take about four weeks and will cost around SR20,000. The total cost of the programmes will be approximately SR50,000.

Can I go ahead with these plans?

Ahmad Al-Ali

**A. Answer the following questions in your copybook:**

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. How long will the journey to Sudan take? | 4. How long will each programme last? |
| 2. How many programmes will there be?       | 5. What is the director's name?       |
| 3. What will the total cost be?             |                                       |





## Word Study

**about, approximately, around, exactly**

This ruler is exactly 30 cm long – not more, not less.

These pencils are about or around or approximately 30 cm long.

\*Look at the clocks. Which clock says exactly half past three?

\*What does the other clock say?



**foreigner** Ahamd Al-Ali is Saudi. He was born in Jeddah. His father is Saudi. Mr. Smith is from England. In Saudi Arabia, he is a foreigner.

\*Are you a foreigner in the United States?

\*Is Mr. Al-Ali a foreigner in Saudi Arabia?



**guest, host, studio, take place** On TV, the host is the person that introduces a programme. People that he invites to his programme are his guests. A television interview usually takes place in a studio.

\*Point to the studio, the host and his guest in the picture.



**health, healthy** How do you ask about a person's health?

You say, "How are you?" The answer "Fine" means "I'm in

good health" or "I'm healthy." "I'm not well" means "My health is not good."

\*Look at the picture. Which man's health is good?

\*Which one is not healthy?



**intend** To intend is to plan or to have plan in your head.

I intend to go to Egypt for my holiday next year.

He intended to do a lot of homework last night but he could not.

\*Complete this sentence:

Faisal \_\_\_\_\_ study mathematics at university.

\*What does the man in the picture intend to do?

**A. Now choose the correct words:**

1. You learn about tools and machines at a \_\_\_\_\_ school.

2. It is \_\_\_\_\_ 1000 k.m from Jeddah to Dammam.

3. Good \_\_\_\_\_ depends on good food.

4. There are four big cameras in that TV \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My father let me \_\_\_\_\_ my swimming lessons.

- a. studio  
b. health  
c. technical  
d. go ahead with  
e. about



## Unit 2 - Lesson 4

Can I borrow some money?

No, I'm afraid not.



6. "Can I borrow some money?" I asked. His reply was \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Every year a lot of Muslims come on \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The director of the agency wrote a \_\_\_\_\_ to him.

9. Question number 10 is \_\_\_\_\_.

10. The teacher gave me \_\_\_\_\_ to leave the classroom.

- a. memo
- b. negative
- c. permission
- d. below
- e. All-Hajj



11. He is not from this country. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.

12. I \_\_\_\_\_ to work hard this year.

13. "Have a \_\_\_\_\_ day." "Thank You"

14. Examination \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of the year.

15. Let's \_\_\_\_\_ this story together.

- a. nice
- b. intend
- c. take place
- d. discuss
- e. foreigner

$$\begin{array}{r} 6 \\ + 4 \\ \hline 10 \end{array}$$

16. Add six and four. The \_\_\_\_\_ is ten.

17. Can you see the television \_\_\_\_\_?

18. Five \_\_\_\_\_ came to lunch yesterday.

19. Pupils should work hard \_\_\_\_\_ pass exam.

20. Ten people visited us yesterday. I was the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. total
- b. host
- c. screen
- d. guests
- e. in order to

### B. Complete the spelling of these words.



1. fo\_e\_gn\_r

2. p\_og\_amme

3. cam\_r\_ma\_

4. i\_tro\_uce

5. dis\_u\_s

6. t\_am

7. h\_st

8. g\_e\_t

9. t\_ch\_ical

10. in\_erv\_ewe\_





## Writing

- ① Mr. Al-Ali wrote to his director about his plans. He used these notes in order to write his memo. Read these notes and say the sentences in the memo:

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
In Focus
Permission - 9 programmes
20 minutes - 7:30 - 7:50
Tuesday evenings -
interview people -
director - English language
school - northern region -
western region -
Sudan - Sudanese
four weeks - SR20,000
SR50,000 - go ahead



- ② imagine that you are Mr. Al-Ali. Tell your director about your plans for another programme: Here are your notes. read them and say the sentences:

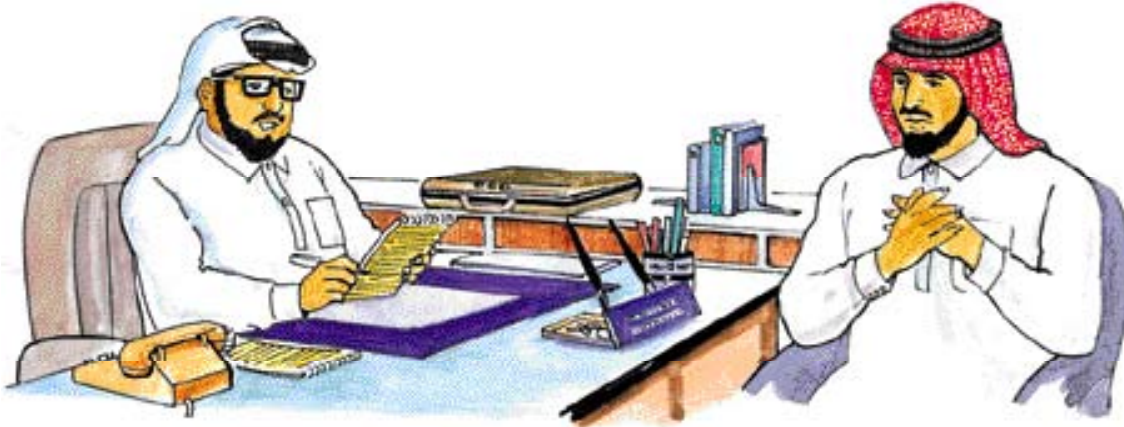
○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○
Look and See
Permission - 10 programmes
15 minutes - 2:55 - 3:10
Wednesday afternoon -
interview people -
a businessman - central region -
south - western region -
Egypt - Egyptian
five weeks - SR30,000
SR65,000 - go ahead



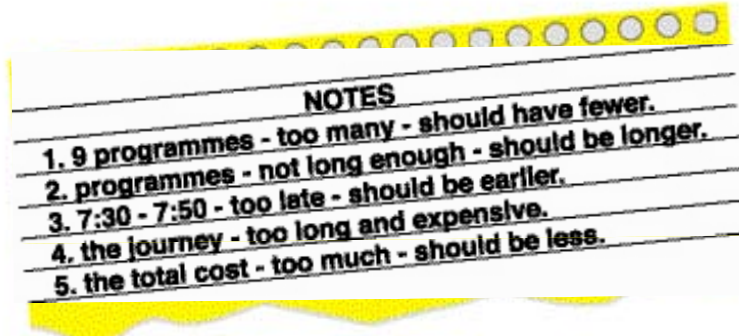
- ③ Use the notes above and Mr. Al-Ali's memo in your book in order to write a memo to your director:



## Agreeing and Disagreeing



- 1 Look at this picture. Do you remember Mr. Al-Ali's memo on page 18? His director is reading it. He does not like Mr. Al-Ali's plans. He is talking to Mr. Al-Ali now. Here are his notes. Read them.



- 2 You are Mr. Al-Ali's director. Tell Mr. Al-Ali you do not like his plans. Of course, Mr. Al-Ali does not agree. He says, for example:



Make a conversation between the director and Mr. Al-Ali. Use the ideas and words above. Use your own, too:



① Complete the conversation:

Mr. Al-Ali is with his director. The director does not like his plans. Look at the director's notes on your book, page 22. Complete the conversation below.

1. Director: you have got programmes.

Mr. Al-Ali: I don't think there are too many.

2. Director: your

Mr. Al-Ali: I don't agree. They are long enough.

3. Director: your

Mr. Al-Ali: That's not true. They should be in the evening.

4. Director:

Mr. Al-Ali: I don't think we can make it shorter or cheaper.

5. Director:

Mr. Al-Ali: We can't make it less.



Revision

Say and Practice.

1

A

I hope you enjoy

- ... it .
- ... yourself.
- ... our programme.
- ... your visit.
- ... your stay.
- ... the journey.
- ... Saudi Arabia.

I'm sure I will.

B

Well, I must go now.  
I'll see you ... in two weeks.

- ... later.
- ... soon.
- ... at 6 o'clock.
- ... tomorrow.
- ... next Monday.

Right, I'll see you then.  
Goodbye!

C

Mr. Al-Ali wrote, Can I go ahead with my plans, please?  
He wants permission. You want permission, too. You ask

Can I ... read aloud?  
... leave the room?  
... play?  
... come in?  
... go with you?  
... have lunch now?

Read, learn and remember:

2

*Why ... ? To ... In order to ...*

When we ask the question **Why ... ?** we can answer **To ...** or **In order to ...**

Example:                      Why is Mr. Al-Ali going to invite guests?  
    To interview them. **OR** In order to interview them.

Answer these question with *To ...* and *In order to ...*

- a. Why is he in Makkah? (perform Al-Hajj)
- b. Why did he write to his director? (get permission for his plans)



1

### The Future

... am / is / are going to ...  $\xrightarrow{x}$

1

Are you going to come back?  
Am I going to enjoy this?  
Is Ali going to be there?

Yes, I am.  
Yes, you are.  
Yes, he is.

No, I'm not.  
No, you aren't.  
No, he isn't.

A

Remember the negative long forms: I am not. You are not. He is not.

2

What are they going to discuss?

They're going to discuss food.  
They aren't going to discuss us.

They are going to discuss food.  
They are not going to discuss us.

... will ...  $\xrightarrow{x}$

1

Will Ali be on TV?  
fly?

Yes, he will.

No, he won't.

B

\* You can use *I, you, he, she, it, we, you, they* instead.

No, he will not.

2

When will you return?

We'll be back tomorrow.  
We won't return today.

We will be back tomorrow.  
We will not return today.



### School in Britain

Listen. Then read.

Ahmad Al-Ali is interviewing a young British boy called James Brown about school in Britain.

1 James, how does school in Britain compare with school here?

2 Well, Mr. Al-Ali, we start earlier. Children begin school at the age of five in Britain. It's compulsory. Everyone must go between the ages of five and sixteen. of course many pupils continue until they're eighteen.

3 Do you go to the same school all that time?

4 No. But I think we go to fewer schools than Saudi children. There's primary school for children from five to eleven. Then we go to secondary school from eleven to eighteen.

5 And what's the school day like? Is it long?

6 Well, it's probably the same as Saudi school day, but it seems longer. We start at about 9 a.m. and go on until 12. then there's lunch. School starts again at around 1:30 p.m. and lasts until 4. In secondary school, there's usually homework every evening.

7 O.K. Let's take a short break now.

8 We'll be back in a minute, viewers.





## Listening



## After the Break

Listen. Then read:

Welcome back, viewers. Let's ask James some more about secondary school in Britain. James, can you choose the subjects that you study in secondary school?



1

Not for the first three years. After that, we usually choose between science and arts subjects, but everybody takes English and maths. From the age of sixteen, we can specialize and study only two or three subjects.



2

Hmmm. Saudi school children have to study more subjects when they are older. What about exams?



3

Well, we take exams every year, but the important ones are at sixteen and eighteen. That's when we can leave school. If we pass those exams, we can get a certificate. It's like your school leaving certificate.



4

O.K. James, thank you for talking to us tonight.



5

You're welcome. Goodbye.



6

**A. Are the following sentences true or false? Correct the false ones:**

1. The school day finishes at 2 p.m. in Britain.
2. Pupils usually have homework every evening in British secondary schools.
3. Everyone goes to school between the ages of five and eighteen in Britain.
4. Children start school earlier in Britain than in Saudi Arabia.
5. Everybody takes Arabic and religion in British school.



### Comparing

Look at these sentences with *more than*, *fewer than*, and *less than*:

1

At 17, Saudi students have to study **more subjects than** British students.

A



Saudi children have **more time in class than** British children.

B



British children go to **fewer schools than** Saudi children.

C



British children have **less time in class than** Saudi children.

D



Look at these sentences:

2

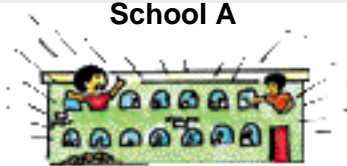
A. The school day in Britain seems **longer than** Saudi Arabia.

B. The start of school is **earlier** in Britain **than** in Saudi Arabia.

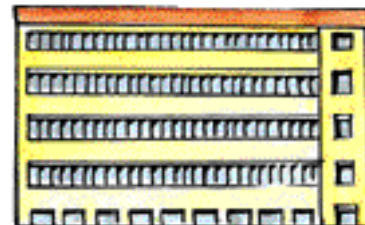
Now look at these two schools. Compare them. Use the adjectives in the box on the left.

- |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|
| high  | wide  | big   |
| small | noisy | quiet |
| old   | new   | bad   |
| good  |       |       |

School A



School B





## The Present

1

Do you remember this time line?



(We use it to show something which happens again and again.)

Look at this box. Make sentence from it.

I You We They	attend go to	primary school. intermediate school. secondary school. university.
He She	attends goes to	
It	goes to	town.



2

Now, do you remember how to ask questions?

You start.  
Do you start?

Do you start at 9 a.m?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.

He start[s]  
Do[es]

Does he start at 9 a.m?

Yes, he does

No, he doesn't

3

Finally, look at this:

I do not study every subject.

He does not study every subject.

I'm 17.  
I don't study every subject.  
I specialize.

He doesn't study every subject.  
He specializes.



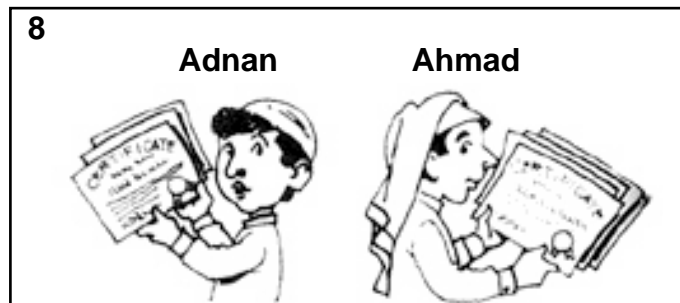
Use the following words to complete the sentences below:

**more**                      **fewer**                      **less**

Example: Saudi Arabia has less rain than Britain.

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ foreigners in Saudi Arabia than ten years ago.
2. We have \_\_\_\_\_ religion at school than geography.
3. We have \_\_\_\_\_ geography at school than religion.
4. A mechanic has \_\_\_\_\_ training than a doctor.
5. If you want to learn more, you must do \_\_\_\_\_ homework.
6. If you want become an engineer, you must study \_\_\_\_\_ science than arts.
7. Most boys think football has \_\_\_\_\_ fun than homework.

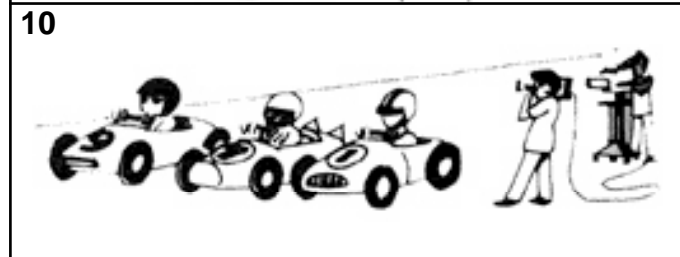
8. Adnan has \_\_\_\_\_ certificates than Ahmad.



9. Ahmad has \_\_\_\_\_ food than Adnan.



10. There are \_\_\_\_\_ cameramen than drivers in this picture.





## Reading

## Going to school in the U.S.A.

They graduate at 18.



Every child in the U.S.A. must go to school from the age of six to sixteen, but most stay at school until they graduate at eighteen. Between those ages, they attend three different schools. From six to twelve, children go to elementary school. From twelve to fifteen, they attend junior high school. Finally, 5 from fifteen to eighteen, they go to high school.

P.E. is compulsory.



At high school, the day usually begins at about 8:30 a.m. and ends at about 3:30 p.m. Lunch lasts an hour and is usually from 12 to 1 o'clock. There is homework every evening. Pupils (called "students" in the U.S.A.) may choose some less 10 important subject at high school. But, in general, everyone takes English, maths, one foreign language (often Spanish), history, geography, the science (physics, chemistry and biology) and P.E. until they leave at eighteen.

In general, students do not take exams when they leave 15 school. Instead, they collect credits for every course which they attend. They do this until they have enough credits to graduate. For example, a student may need 120 credits to graduate. If he takes an English course, he will get 10 credits. If he takes three English courses, he will get 30 credits. So he will need 90 more credits to graduate, and so on. When a student collects all his credits, he can graduate with a high school diploma. About 50 percent of American students go on to 20

Read the passage silently then answer these questions:

1. What kinds of schools do children attend in the U.S.A.?
2. Do American children take exams when they leave school?
3. How many credits do students in America need to graduate?
4. Which school do children go to from 12 to 15?
5. What do the underlined words refer to?

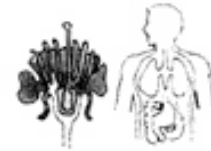


Word Study

**biology** Biology is the science which studies the bodies of plants, animals and people.

*If you want to understand your own body, you must study biology.*

\*Can you think of any jobs which need a study of biology?



**chemistry** Chemistry is the science which studies these questions: What are things made of? How do they join together? How do they change?

*If you want to examine your food, you must know some chemistry.*

\*What else can chemistry help you to understand?



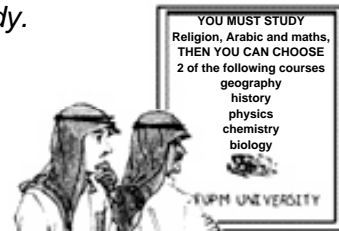
**course** A course is a group of lessons which go together.

*At university you can choose some of the courses which you study.*

*"English for Saudi Arabia" is the name of the English course in Saudi schools. The whole course lasts six years.*

\*What is the name of your mathematics course?

\*How long does your mathematics course last?



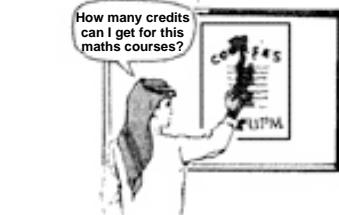
YOU MUST STUDY  
Religion, Arabic and maths,  
THEN YOU CAN CHOOSE  
2 of the following courses  
geography  
history  
physics  
chemistry  
biology

KFUPM UNIVERSITY

**credit** Credits are mark which you get for finishing a course.

*At some universities in Saudi Arabia, you get credits for your courses. For example, KFUPM in Dhahran gives its students credits for their courses.*

\*Do you get credits for this course or must you pass an exam?



How many credits  
can I get for this  
maths courses?

CREDITS  
KFUPM

**physics** Physics is the science which studies light, heat, sound and electricity.

*How does a radio work? If you want to understand, you must know physics.*

\*Who uses physics in his work.



light



heat



sound

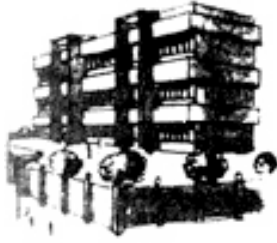


electricity



## Word Study

Choose the correct words:



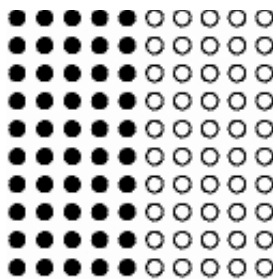
1. Saudi children go to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ when they are 6 years old.
2. British children go to \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ when they are 5 years old.
3. American children go to \_\_\_\_\_ when they  
are 16 years old.
4. Saudi children go to \_\_\_\_\_ from 15 to 18.
5. Americans go to \_\_\_\_\_ from 12 to 15.

- a. a high school
- b. a secondary school
- c. an elementary school
- d. a junior high school
- e. a primary school



6. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ an American  
diploma with a British certificate?
7. Pupils must \_\_\_\_\_ religion and  
Arabic in Saudi Arabian schools.
8. At university, students \_\_\_\_\_ in science or arts  
subjects.
9. When you \_\_\_\_\_ from school at 18 in Saudi  
Arabia, you take the school leaving certificate.

- a. graduate
- b. compare
- c. take
- d. specialize



50%

10. Fifty in one hundred is the same is fifty  
\_\_\_\_\_.
11. In Saudi Arabia, religion and Arabic are  
\_\_\_\_\_ subjects.
12. Many people in america speaks  
\_\_\_\_\_.
13. He liked \_\_\_\_\_ at school. So, he decided to  
be a doctor.
14. A person who watches television is a \_\_\_\_\_.
15. If you want to understand electricity, take a \_\_\_\_\_  
in physics.

- a. percent
- b. Spanish
- c. viewer
- d. course
- e. compulsory
- f. biology



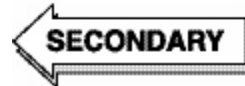
Writing

A. Use these words to make three paragraphs with your teacher in class.  
(The reading on page 31 will help you.)

### Going to School in Saudi Arabia

#### Paragraph 1

1. Most children in Saudi Arabia . . . .
2. Between . . . three different schools.
3. From . . . elementary school.
4. From . . . intermediate school.
5. Finally . . . secondary school.



#### Paragraph 2

1. At secondary school, the day . . . .
2. There is homework . . . .
3. In general, everyone takes . . . .



#### Paragraph 3

1. Pupils must . . . exams when . . . .
2. If a pupil wants to go to university, he must pass . . . .
3. Then . . . a secondary school certificate.
4. About 60 percent.



#### B. Write about going to school in Saudi Arabia:

Use the words above to write the paragraphs. Remember to write the title.





## Activities

## Comparing School in Different Countries

① Study this table with your teacher:

	Saudi Arabia	Britain	U.S.A.
1. How old are children when they start school?	6	5	6
2. How old are children when they can leave school?	18	16	16
3. How many schools do children usually attend?	3	2	3
4. When does the school day start?	7:00 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	8:30 a.m.
5. When does the school day finish?	1 p.m.	4 p.m.	3:30 p.m.
6. How many hours do children spend in class?	6 hours	6 hours	6 hours
7. How many subjects do pupils take between 16 and 18?	All	2 or 3	All

② Now make sentences. Use the table to compare schools in the different countries. The words in this box will help you:

*shorter later more older earlier longer younger*

**Example**

**Question:** Look at number 1 in the table. Compare Saudi Arabia and Britain.

**Answer:** Children start school later in Saudi Arabia than Britain.

**Or:** Children start school earlier in Britain than in Saudi Arabia.

- Look at number 1 on the table.  
Compare Britain and the U.S.A.
- Look at number 2 on the table.  
Compare Saudi Arabia and the U.S.A.
- Look at number 3 on the table.  
Compare Saudi Arabia and Britain.
- Look at number 4 on the table.  
Compare Britain and Saudi Arabia.
- Look at number 5 on the table.  
Compare Saudi Arabia and the U.S.A.
- Look at number 6 on the table.  
Compare Britain and Saudi Arabia.
- Look at number 7 on the table.  
Compare Saudi Arabia and Britain.





Activities

### Comparing School in Different Countries

3 Listen. Then practice the conversation: 

Boy 1: Hello. You're from Saudi Arabia, aren't you?

Boy 2: Yes, I am.

Boy 1: What's it like? Does everybody have to go to school?

Boy 2: Yes, everybody goes nowadays.

Boy 1: Do you have a long day in school?

Boy 2: Well, we start at about 7:00 in the morning and finish at around 1 in the afternoon.

Boy 1: How often do you have homework?

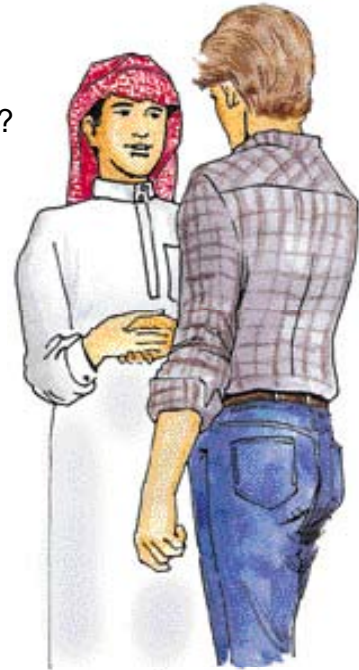
Boy 2: Every evening.

Boy 1: Do you take exams or collect credits to get a school certificate?

Boy 2: We take exams.

Boy 1: It sounds like hard work.

Boy 2: It is!



4 Use the words in the table below to make conversation like the one above about New Zealand and Canada:

COUNTRY	New Zealand	Canada
IS SCHOOL COMPULSORY?	Yes	Yes
LENGTH OF SCHOOL DAY?	9 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m.
HOMEWORK?	Every evening	Every evening
EXAMS OR CREDITS?	Exams	Both

5 Use the information in this unit to make conversations like the one above about Britain and the U.S.A.:



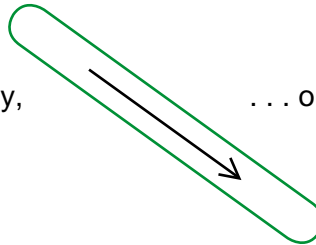
There are 17 words about **SCHOOL** in this box.  
 Look at the three examples: Can you find the rest?

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| absent     | quiz       |
| compulsory | revise     |
| graduate   | science    |
| headmaster | specialize |
| homework   | subject    |
| lesson     | teacher    |
| mark       | timetable  |
| maths      | university |
| primary    |            |

You can look this way,



... or this way,



... or this way.



f	v	a	r	s	s	g	u	l	o	t	p	r	i	m	a	r	y
x	f	g	r	a	d	u	a	t	e	o	v	x	r	i	m	x	o
g	o	s	v	r	a	h	t	a	t	s	a	u	r	a	r	s	a
m	t	u	s	g	c	o	m	p	u	l	s	o	r	y	t	p	v
n	v	b	u	v	o	m	v	h	p	v	v	o	v	r	y	e	s
w	n	j	a	b	s	e	n	t	h	n	v	t	n	v	r	c	a
s	w	e	j	a	b	w	e	n	t	s	t	v	v	n	v	i	c
f	b	c	k	b	v	o	b	t	n	b	c	n	b	v	t	a	o
h	v	t	o	a	b	r	o	n	w	n	b	i	n	b	o	l	a
h	e	t	j	o	b	k	r	r	w	s	a	i	e	q	u	i	z
e	s	a	e	d	b	e	k	d	e	e	s	e	p	n	e	z	i
w	e	t	d	d	t	i	m	e	t	a	b	l	e	n	c	e	a
e	v	v	j	m	a	r	k	m	a	t	b	b	l	n	n	e	n
m	e	a	v	e	a	a	e	k	m	m	t	r	e	v	i	s	e
u	n	i	v	e	r	s	i	t	y	m	a	r	r	e	i	t	a
v	u	n	j	v	v	s	t	i	t	v	r	t	t	r	r	i	t
n	v	a	u	j	n	v	s	e	i	n	y	j	h	t	n	r	v
j	a	v	t	e	a	c	h	e	r	i	n	y	j	s	t	r	r



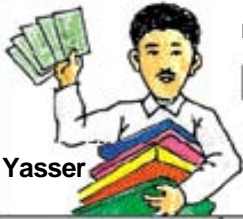
Revision

Read, learn and remember:

1

### Comparing


A

 **more**  
 Yasser has more pens books money than Sa'ad.


B

**fewer**  
 Sa'ad has fewer pens books money than Yasser.  
**less**



C

 **Yasser has the most books. Ahmad has the most money.**

D

 **Ahmad has the fewest books. Sa'ad has the least money.**

E

Remember:	Yasser is	tall	 Yasser is taller than Ahmad.	Yasser.
		long	+ er	longer than
		wide	+ r	wider than
		big	+ ger	bigger than
		hot	+ ter	hotter than
		early	<del>X</del> + ier	earlier than
		heavy		heavier than
	good bad		better than worse than	



<b>F</b>	<p>Sa'ad      Yasser      Ahmad</p> <p>Ahmad is the tallest.</p>	tall	+ est	the tallest
		long	+ est	the longest
		wide	+ st	the widest
		big	+gest	the biggest
		hot	+ test	the hottest
		early heavy	<del>X</del> + iest	the earliest the heaviest
<b>Remember:</b>		good bad		the best the worst

2

### The Present

<b>A</b>	I You We They	Take	English and maths every year.		
	He She It	Takes			
<b>B</b>	Do	you we they	Take exams every year.		
	Does	he she everybody			
<b>C</b>	I You We They	do	not leave school at 15.	leave school at 15.	
	He She It	does			You We They
				He She It	doesn't

3

### More Countries and Nationalities

He's from	Britain. England. Spain. Turkey.	He's	British. English. Spanish. Turkish.	
<b>BUT</b>	Canada.		Canadian.	



## Houses

Listen. Then read.

Mr. Al-Nasser is interested in people's houses. Mr. Al-Ali has asked him about the past.



Thousands of years ago, people lived in caves. Caves sheltered them from the weather. In cold climates, they could light fires. In hot ones, they could keep cool.

1

So thier caves were natural places, not man-made.

2

In them, the caveman could protect themselves from dangers like wild animals. So they felt safer and more comfortable there.

3

But caves weren't very comfortable places, were they?

No, they weren't.

4

Caveman didn't have any furniture. They probably covered the floor with grass or leaves to make beds. And they sometimes drew pictures on the walls to decorate them.

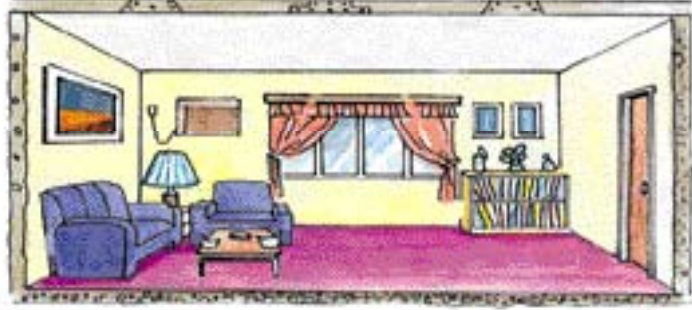
5

Well, there's a big difference between those caves and our modern houses isn't there?

Yes, there is.

6

Nowadays, we build houses with many materials, like concrete and steel. These houses shelter us better than caves. We make them more comfortable furniture and machines. We make them more beautiful, too, with ornaments and pictures. Of course, they cost a lot of money. But that's another subjects.



7

Answer the following questions:

1. What is Mr. Al-Nasser interested in?
2. What are the differences between caves and modern houses?
3. What is the opposite of comfortable?
4. How did people live thousands of years ago?
5. What is meant by ornaments?



## Conversation Practice

① Look at this:



② Make more questions and answers with the sentences which follow:  
Use **couldn't, isn't, hasn't, weren't, aren't**.

- Mr. Al-Nasser is interested in people's houses.
- Mr. Al-Ali has asked him about the past.
- In cold climates, they could light fires.
- The first homes were natural places.
- Modern houses are more comfortable.
- That's another subject.

## Grammar

## The Past Tense

Remember this time line:



It shows the past tense.

1

Now look at the **verbs** in these sentences.

*Thousands of years ago, people **lived** in caves.*

*They **covered** the floor with the grass.*

*They **could** light fires.*

*The first houses **were** natural places.*

*People **felt** safer.*

*They **did not have** our kind of furniture.*

Use the past tense, e.g. **lived**, when you want to talk about a time in the past, e.g. **Thousands of years ago**.



## Unit 4 - Lesson 2

2

Look at these verbs:



everyday



yesterday



has / have  
until now

1.	cover/covers	covered	covered
2.	live/lives	lived	lived
3.	shelter/shelters	sheltered	sheltered
4.	am/is/are	was/were	been
5.	can	could	-----
6.	draw/draws	drew	drawn
7.	feel/feels	felt	felt
8.	have/has	had	had

Remember:

Regular verbs add **d** or **ed** in the past tense or after has or have.

Irregular verbs change in different ways.

Which verbs in this box are regular? Which are irregular?

3

Remember the changes for questions and negatives:

**A. Regular** *Caveman covered the floor.*

Did they cover the floor?  
ceiling?

Yes, they did.  
No, they didn't.

They didn't cover the ceiling.

They did not cover the ceiling.

**B. Irregular** *They drew pictures.*

Did they draw pictures of animals?  
houses?

Yes, they did.  
No, they didn't.

They didn't draw pictures of houses.

They did not draw pictures of houses.





**A. These sentences are in the present tense.  
Write them in the past tense:**

**Example:**

**Caveman live in caves.**

Caveman lived in caves.

1. They protect themselves from dangers.
2. They cover the floor with leaves and draw on the walls.
3. They feel safe there.
4. They are more comfortable there than outside.
5. They can shelter from the weather.
6. They do not have any furniture.

**B. Make these sentences negative: Use . . . did not.**

1. Caveman lived in houses.
2. They felt safe outside.
3. They drew pictures on the floor.

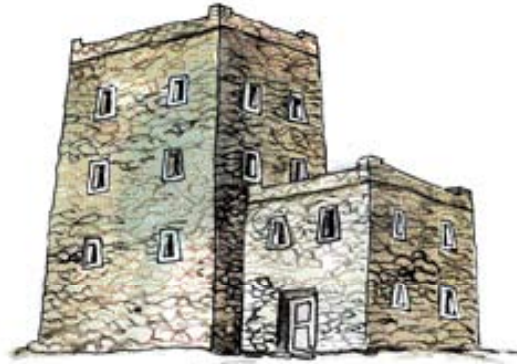
**C. Ask questions from these sentences:**

1. Caveman lived somewhere. Ask, *Where . . . ?*
2. They covered the floor with something. Ask, *What . . . ?*
3. They had fires in the caves. Ask, *Why . . . ?*



### Different Kinds of Houses

- 5 In parts of Asir, it rains a lot. It also gets cold, especially in the winter season. Some of the houses there are stone-built and have sloping walls. They are box-shaped and have flat roofs. The rooms in many of these houses are small. They have thick walls and low ceilings.
- 10 In this way, people can keep themselves warm more easily.



Stones

- 15 In parts of south-eastern Asia, there are plenty of trees. The climate is hot and Humid. It rains a lot, too. For this reason, some people build houses with sloping roofs and thin walls of leaves. These houses stand on wooden legs. In that way, the wind can blow around and into them and keep them cool. Their legs keep them dry above water.
- 20
- 25



### Answer these questions in your copybook:

1. When does it get cold?
2. How are the houses built in Asir?
3. What is the climate like in south-eastern Asia?
4. Why do people build houses with sloping roofs and thin walls in south-eastern Asia?
5. Why do houses in south-eastern Asia stand on wooden legs?



## Word Study

**danger** (the noun from *dangerous*) The signs in the picture means danger. If you drink from the bottle, it will kill you. It is dangerous to touch the box.

\*Where do you see the third sign?

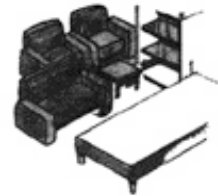
\*What does it mean?



**furniture** (Remember: this word NEVER ends with s.)

A bookcase is a piece of furniture. Two armchairs are two pieces of furniture.

\*How much furniture is there in your classroom? Count the pieces.



**man-made, natural** A cave is a natural place. People did not make it. Builders make modern houses. So they are man-made.

**materials** We make things with materials. We make windows with *glass*, model airplanes with *wood*, pots with *clay*. So *glass*, *wood* and *clay* are all materials. There are many more.

\*What materials do you usually write on?

\*What materials do many people wear in cold countries?  
(It comes from sheep.)



**reason** When we ask "*Why . . . ?*", we want to know the reason for something.

*Why did caveman use caves? Reason: to shelter from the weather.*

\*What are your reasons for coming to school?

\*What reasons do pupils have when they come late to class?





## Unit 4 - Lesson 4

### Word Study

Choose the correct words, then write the sentences in your copybook:



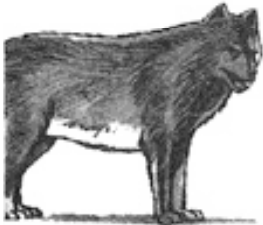
1. Be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_ a fire near petrol.
2. Parents \_\_\_\_\_ their children from danger.
3. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ pictures of people as well as you can.
4. Some drivers \_\_\_\_\_ their trucks by painting different colours on them.
5. You should \_\_\_\_\_ your head in the sun to protect it.

- a. light
- b. draw
- c. cover
- d. decorate
- e. protect



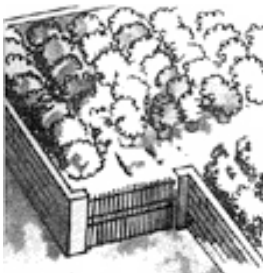
6. It's nice to picnic outside on some \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Paper is a \_\_\_\_\_ that comes from wood.
8. Britain has a cold, wet \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The room was empty. There was no \_\_\_\_\_ in it.
10. You can't reach the \_\_\_\_\_ without a ladder.

- a. climate
- b. furniture
- c. grass
- d. ceiling
- e. material



11. A wolf is a \_\_\_\_\_ animal.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ houses burn more easily than stone-built ones.
13. A lot of modern concrete houses are \_\_\_\_\_.
14. You do not need a \_\_\_\_\_ roof in a dry climate.
15. Stone is natural, but steel is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. wooden
- b. wild
- c. sloping
- d. man-made
- e. box-shaped



16. The garden has a \_\_\_\_\_ wall around it.
17. House are expensive \_\_\_\_\_.
18. Thousands of years ago, men lived with \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Pakistan, India and Japan are all in \_\_\_\_\_.
20. In Saudi Arabia, you need a/c, \_\_\_\_\_ in summer.

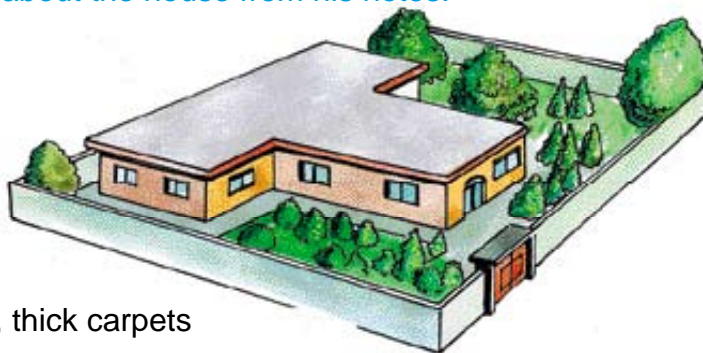
- a. Asia
- b. low
- c. especially
- d. caves
- e. nowadays



## Writing

- ① In September, Mr. Al-Nasser went to Libya. He made some notes about the house that he stayed in. Make sentences about the house from his notes.

1. September - Libya
2. hot, dry climate
3. concrete house
4. T-shaped
5. flat roof
6. single floor
7. big rooms
8. old furniture, expensive curtains, thick carpets
9. garden - trees
10. wall round it



- ② Now read this paragraph about the house in Libya:

In September, I went to Libya. It has a hot, dry climate. I stayed in a concrete house. It was T-shaped. It had a flat roof. There was a single floor. The rooms were big. They had old furniture, expensive curtains and thick carpets. Outside, there was a garden with trees in it. It had a wall round it.

- ③ Now make sentences about another house from these notes:

1. Last month - Canada
2. cold, rainy climate
3. brick-built house
4. box-shaped
5. sloping roof
6. two floors
7. small rooms
8. modern armchairs and couches.
9. flowers and grass in the garden.



(a brick)



- ④ Finally use the sentences you wrote in No. 3 to write a paragraph in your notebook: The title of your paragraph should be *"The House in Canada"*



Activities

A. Complete the spelling of these words from lesson 1-4 of this unit:

1. no\_\_n

2. c\_\_ill\_\_g

3. e\_\_pec\_\_all\_\_

4. r\_\_as\_\_n

5. t\_\_i\_\_k

6. c\_\_rta\_\_ns

7. st\_\_e\_\_

8. ma\_\_e\_\_ia\_\_s

9. O\_\_na\_\_ents

10. n\_\_wa\_\_ays

B. Look at the two houses on page 47:

(first house:) *This house is T-shaped. It is a T-shaped house.*

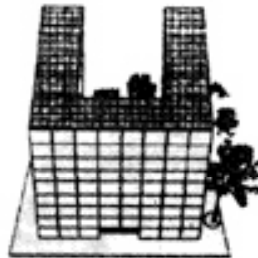
(second house:) *This house is box-shaped. It is a box-shaped house.*

Now write two sentences about each of the things below in your copybook:

①



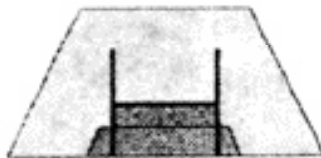
②



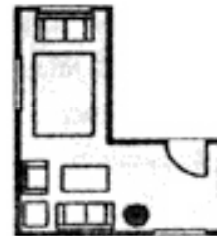
③



④



⑤



C. Answer these questions in your notebook:

1. What shape is your house?
2. What shape is your classroom?
3. What shape is your school?
4. What shape is your book?



Activities

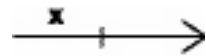
### Interviewing Someone with the Past Tense

Mr. Saleh has just built a house in Kuwait. He is in Jeddah now.

Read the notes.

With another pupil, practice the questions and answers for an interview:

Use the past tense.



**Example:** Where . . . build?

**Notes:**

1. Where . . . build?
2. How long . . . take?
3. . . . weather like?
4. . . .kind of house . . . ?
5. What shape . . . ?
6. . . . kind of roof . . . ?
7. How many floors . . . ?
8. . . . big or small rooms?
9. . . . kind of furniture . . . ?
10. . . . in the garden?



(Mr. Saleh is wearing a helmet on his head.)

**B. Complete the conversation and copy it in your copybook:**

Mr. Saleh built a house in Kuwait. Mr. Al-Ali is interviewing him about it.

1. Mr. Al-Ali: ..... ?  
Mr. Saleh: We built it in Kuwait.
2. Mr. Al-Ali: ..... ?  
Mr. Saleh: We took three months.
3. Mr. Al-Ali: ..... ?  
Mr. Saleh: A wooden house.
4. Mr. Al-Ali: ..... ?  
Mr. Saleh: It was L-shaped.
5. Mr. Al-Ali: ..... ?  
Mr. Saleh: Yes, it had a lot of furniture.
6. Mr. Al-Ali: ..... ?  
Mr. Saleh: Yes, there was a big garden with grass, flowers and trees in it.



Revision

Read, learn and remember.

### The Past Tense

1

**was**

A

Was Mr. Saleh here yesterday.  
Where was he?

No, he wasn't.

He was at the studio.   
Mr. Saleh was not here.

Remember the long form:  
Practice with **he or she** and **it** as well.

**were**

B

Were Mr. Saleh and Mr. Al-Ali here yesterday?  
Where were they?

No, they weren't.

They were at the studio.   
Mr. Saleh and Mr. Al-Ali were not here.

Remember the long form:  
Practice with **you** and **we** as well.

**could**

C

Could caveman build houses?  
What could they do?

No, they couldn't.

They could light fires.   
Caveman could not build houses.

Remember the long form:  
Practice with **you** and **we** as well.

2

### Comparing 2 Things

Remember \_\_\_\_\_ er than . . . for short adjectives  
more \_\_\_\_\_ than . . . for long adjectives

House are	warmer more modern	than caves.
-----------	-----------------------	-------------

Practice with *safe comfortable beautiful cool expensive good*





## Listening



## Money

Listen. Then read.

The "In Focus" team is going to travel to Sudan to make a programme. Yasser and Sa'ad want to change some money for their trip. They are at the money exchanger's now.

1 Next, please.

2 Can I help you?

3 Yes, we're going to go to Sudan. What currency do we need? We'll we have got some Sudanese pounds, but you should have some other cash. You'd better take some dollars.

4 You haven't got any traveller's cheques, have you? No, we haven't. Sorry, If you want traveller's cheques, you'd better go to a bank.

5 Oh, I see.

6 O.K. How much money would you like to change?

7 We'll I'd better change 2000 riyals. And I've got 1000.

8 Right. Let me see. There are 3.75 riyals to the dollar today. That means you get 533 dollars, sir. And you sir, get 266.

Now answer the following questions:

1. Where are Yasser and Sa'ad going to?
2. Does the money exchanger's have Sudanese pounds?
3. What other currency should they take?
4. Where should they go to buy traveller's cheques?



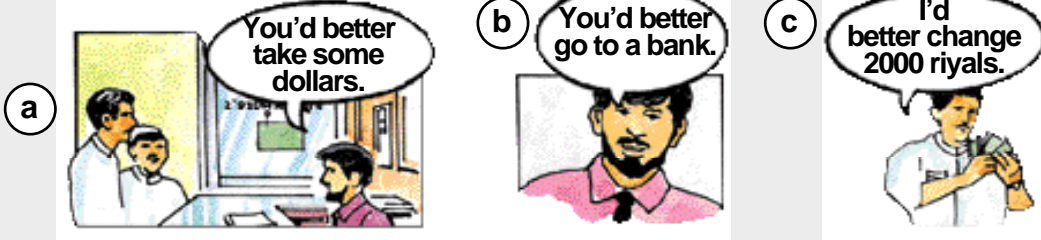
# Unit 5 - Lesson 2

## Grammar

### ... had better ...

Look at this:

1



We say this when we think something **Should** happen.

Now practice and learn the tables:

2

I	had better	fly there.	I'd He'd She'd It'd You'd They'd We'd	better	stop.
He		go by train.			wake up.
She		drink some water.			run.
It		sleep now.			swim.
We					
You					
They					

Finally, **say** some sentences about these pictures. Remember: Use the **short** forms.

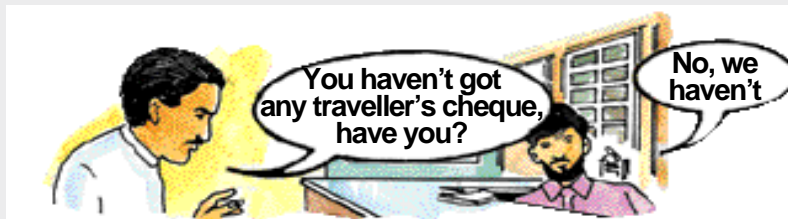
3



### Questions We Ask When We Think the Answer Will Be No

Look at this:

1





We only ask questions like this when we think the answer will be "No".  
(We only use them when we speak to someone. We do not usually write them.)



2

Now look at some more questions and answers like those in box 1 but with different verbs:

	You haven't got a car, have you? He can't speak Arabic, can he? They aren't Saudi, are they? She couldn't go, could she? I'm not next, am I? It isn't American, is it?	No, I haven't. No, he can't. No, they aren't. No, she couldn't. No you aren't. No, it isn't.	
---	---	---	---

3

Finally, make questions and answers for these pictures:

It ...? No,	She ...? No,	They ...? No,	We ...? No,	I'm ...? No,	You ...? No,	He ...? No,
						
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
isn't American	hasn't got an ice cream	can't fly	aren't late	not winning	couldn't understand	can't speak Turkish

Whose ... ?

1

Look at this:



2

Do you remember this?

*Whose book is this? It is Umar's.  
What is his father's first name?*

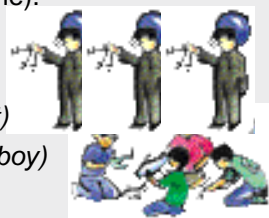
There is only one Umar and only one father, so we use 's (apostrophe+s).

3

If there are more boys and more fathers, we use s' (s+apostrophe). Here are some more examples:



*the pilot's keys (1 pilot) but the pilots' keys (more than 1 pilot)  
the boy's models (1 boy) but the boys' models (more than 1 boy)*





# Unit 5 - Lesson 2

A. Write sentences about these pictures: Use had better.

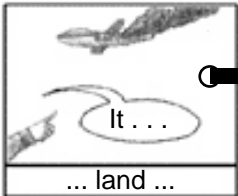
Remember: use the long forms. Then copy them in your copybook:



1

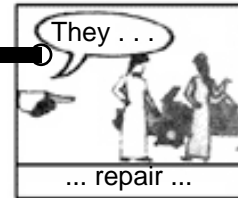


3

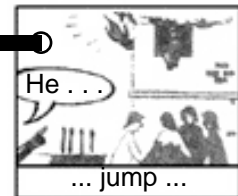


5

Five horizontal lines for writing sentences.



2



4

B. Write sentences about these pictures in your copybook:

Use 's or 's'. Begin every sentence with *These are ...*



1

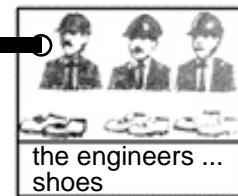


3



5

Five horizontal lines for writing sentences.



2



4



## Reading

## Saudi Currency ②



Before 1952 AD, there was no Saudi paper money. People used coins. The most important one was the silver Saudi Riyal, but there were also gold coins.

5



In 1952, the government introduced the first paper money, called pilgrims' certificates. You can see an example of one on the left. At first, only pilgrims used them during Al-Hajj, but then everybody began to use them because they were easier to carry than coins. The first banknotes appeared in 1961. There is an example of one of

10

these notes on the right. A second set of banknotes appeared between 1967 and 1969, and the newest ones, the ones which we use today, came out in 1984.

There are eight notes in the new set: a one-riyal note, a five-riyal note, a ten-riyal note, a twenty-riyal note, a fifty-riyal note, a one-hundred-riyal note, a two-hundred-riyal note and five-hundred-riyal note.

15

Let's look carefully at the newest Saudi one-hundred-riyal note. It is 16 centimeters long and 7.2 centimetres wide. Its main colours are brown, red and green. On the front, there is a picture of King Fahd in the centre and the old part of the Prophet's Mosque at Madinah on the left. The value (the number of riyals) appears in Arabic in all four corners. The serial number appears, also in Arabic, in black in the top right corner, and in red in the bottom left corner. On the back, you can see the Prophet's Mosque and the value in English three times.

20

serial no.

⑤ the newest Saudi 100-riyals banknote



front



back

### A. Now answer the following questions:

1. What was the name of the first paper money in Saudi Arabia?
2. When did the first banknotes appear?
3. What are the colours on the Saudi 100-riyal note?
4. Why do you think everybody wanted to carry paper money and not metal money?

### B. Discuss with your teacher the latest Saudi banknotes:



Word Study

**appear** (a regular verb) To appear means to arrive so that people can see it.

*The first cars appeared about 1890.*

\*When did the first airplane appear?

\*The people in the picture hope that something is going to appear soon. What is it?



**gold** (an adjective and a noun) Gold is a yellow metal which has a very high value. It is also the name of the colour.

*The shop in the picture sells gold.*

*We often use gold to make ladies watches.*

\*Complete this sentence:

Before we had paper money, many coins were made of \_\_\_.



**introduce** (a regular verb) To introduce something means to bring it into use for the first time.

*The Arabs introduced the zero into mathematics.*

\*What did the man in the pictures introduce to the world in 1878?

\*Do you know the man's name?

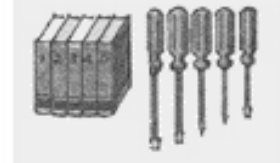
\*We, Muslims, should introduce Islam to non-Muslims.



**set** (a noun) A set is a group of things which go together: *a set of banknotes, a set of knives, forks and spoons.*

\*What sets of things can you see in the picture?

A set of \_\_\_\_\_, a set of \_\_\_\_\_.



**silver** (an adjective and a noun) Silver is a white metal which has a high value (but not as high as gold). We use it to make coins and jewelry. It is also the name of a colour.

*We often use silver for ornaments.*

\*What can you see the pictures below?



a \_\_\_\_\_ necklace



a \_\_\_\_\_ ring



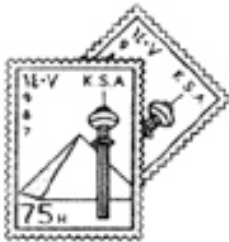
Word Study

A. Choose the correct words:



1. 100 riyals is the of \_\_\_\_\_ these notes.
2. Coins are made of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ is paper money.
4. Dollars, pounds and riyals are all \_\_\_\_\_.
5. You will find the \_\_\_\_\_ in black and red on the front of a 500-riyal note.

- a. metal
- b. banknote
- c. serial number
- d. currency
- e. value



6. New stamps \_\_\_\_\_ every year.
7. Shops \_\_\_\_\_ new goods every week.
8. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ my riyals into dollars, please?
9. "You can't do that, sir." "I \_\_\_\_\_. Then I'll stop".
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ have 100 dollars. That should be enough.

- a. change
- b. appear
- c. see
- d. had better
- e. introduce

B. Letter Sounds Game.

Say these two words aloud:

**c h e a p**

**k e e p**

The ending have the same *sound*. Can you hear it?

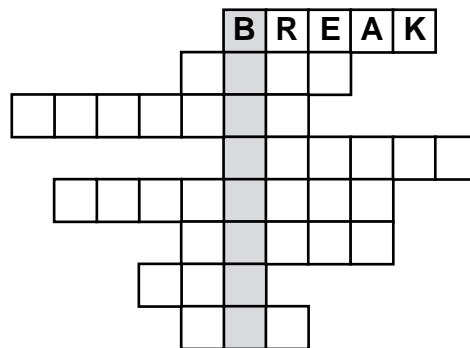
Here are another two:

**s a i d**

**b e d**

Now look at the words in CAPITAL LETTERS on the left below. For every word, there is another word that ends with the same sound, on the right of the page. Can you find all of them? Write each word in its place with one letter in every box. The first one is an example. After you do number 8, read the word *downwards* in the grey boxes.

1. **C A K E**
2. **F A C E**
3. **C L E A N**
4. **B U I L D**
5. **C H E E S E**
6. **W O O D**
7. **F O O T**
8. **H E A D**



- CHOOSE  
RED  
JAPANESE  
SLOW  
COULD  
WILD  
BOARD  
HOME  
KILLED  
PUT  
BREAK  
CASE  
MACHINE  
BOUGHT



## Unit 5 - Lesson 5

### Writing

- ① Look at these notes:
1. ... the newest Saudi one-hundred-riyal note.
  2. ... 16 centimetres long ... 7.2 centimetres wide.
  3. ... brown, red and green.
  4. On the front, ... King Fahd ... the Prophet's Mosque at Madinah ...
  5. The value ...
  6. Serial number ...
  7. On the back, ... the Prophet's Mosque ... the value ...



front



back

- ② Now look at the following paragraph with your teachers.  
Compare the notes in (1) above with the sentences and the paragraph.

Let's look carefully at the newest Saudi one-hundred-riyal note. It is 16 centimetres long and 7.2 centimetres wide. Its main colours are brown, red and green. On the front, there is a picture of King Fahd in the centre and the old part of the Prophet's Mosque at Madinah on the left. The value appears in all four corners. The serial number appears in black in the top right corner. On the back, you can see the prophet's Mosque and the value three times.





## Writing

3 Describe the banknote below. Use the notes which follow.

1. ... the newest Saudi ten-riyal note.
2. ... 15 centimetres long ... 6.7 centimetres wide.
3. On the front, ... King Fahd ... Al-Muraba Palace ...
4. The value ...
5. Serial number ...
6. On the back, ... the palm trees ... the value ...



4 Make a paragraph about the banknote below. Use the notes which follow:

1. ... the newest Saudi five-hundred-riyal note.
2. ... 16.6 centimetres long ... 7.4 centimetres wide.
3. ... blue, green and grey.
4. On the front, ... King Abdul Aziz ... the Holy Ka'aba at Makkah ...
5. The value ...
6. Serial number ...
7. On the back, ... the Holy Mosque ... the value ...





Activities

### Talking About Exchange Rates

1 Listen. Then practice the conversation:



*You are at a money exchanger's.  
 You are going to go to Britain.  
 You need pounds sterling.  
 The exchange rates is 6.5 riyals to the pound.  
 You want to change 5000 riyals.  
 You get 769.2 pounds.*

**Assistant:** Next please. Can I help you?

**You:** Yes, I'm goint to go to Britain.  
 I need some pounds sterling.

**Assistant:** I see, sir. How much would you  
 like to change.

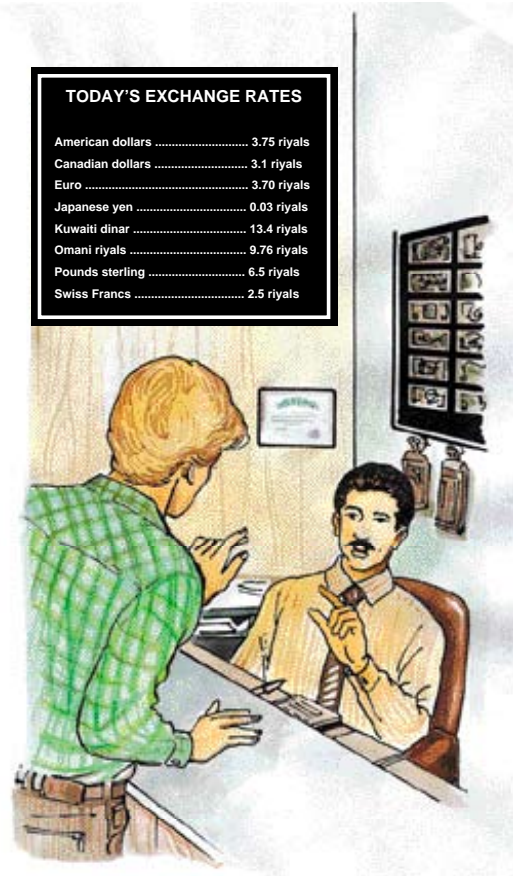
**You:** Five thousands riyals, please.

**Assistant:** Right. The exchange rate is 6.5  
 riyals to the pound. That means  
 you get 769.2 pounds, sir.

**You:** Thank You. Where do I play?

**Assistant:** Please pay the cashier, sir.

TODAY'S EXCHANGE RATES	
American dollars .....	3.75 riyals
Canadian dollars .....	3.1 riyals
Euro .....	3.70 riyals
Japanese yen .....	0.03 riyals
Kuwaiti dinar .....	13.4 riyals
Omani riyals .....	9.76 riyals
Pounds sterling .....	6.5 riyals
Swiss Francs .....	2.5 riyals



2 Now make another conversation like that. Use the notes which follow:

*You are at a money exchanger's.  
 You are going to go to France.  
 You need Euro.  
 The exchange rates is 3.70 riyals to the Euro.  
 You want to change 5000 riyals.  
 You get ..... Euro.*

TODAY'S EXCHANGE RATES	
American dollars .....	3.75 riyals
Canadian dollars .....	3.1 riyals
Euro .....	3.70 riyals
Japanese yen .....	0.03 riyals
Kuwaiti dinar .....	13.4 riyals
Omani riyals .....	9.76 riyals
Pounds sterling .....	6.5 riyals
Swiss Francs .....	2.5 riyals



## Activities

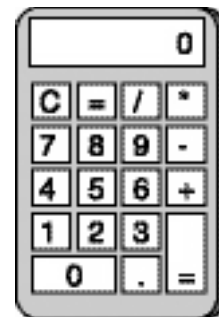
## Talking About Exchange Rates

- ① Look at the list of exchange rates from a money exchanger's window:

## TODAY'S EXCHANGE RATES

American dollars .....	3.75 riyals
Canadian dollars .....	3.1 riyals
Euro .....	3.70 riyals
Japanese yen .....	0.03 riyals
Kuwaiti dinar .....	13.4 riyals
Omani riyals .....	9.76 riyals
Pounds sterling .....	6.5 riyals
Swiss Francs .....	2.5 riyals

- ② Now make a conversation like the one in lesson 6.  
 Your teacher will tell you which currency to talk about.  
 He will also tell you how many riyals to change.  
 You will probably need a calculator.  
 Work with a friend.



a calculator



# Unit 5 - Lesson 8

## Revision

Read, learn and remember:

**1**      **... had better ...**

When people think you should do something, they often use had better.



**2**      **Whose ... ?**


's = one person

the Prophet's Mosque ..... prophet  
the moneyexchanger's ..... exchanger

s' = more than one person



pilgrims' certificates ..... pilgrims  
a boy's school ..... boys

**3**      **Questions when we think the answer will be No**





**4**      **Numbers**

A Do you remember this? .....

B 3.75  = 







C Now say these:

There are 3.75 riyals to the dollar today. 

Three point seven five 

① 4.63      ② 7.89      ③ 10.42      ④ 9.28  
⑤ 3.43      ⑥ 6.66      ⑦ 1.35      ⑧ 0.5

**5**      **More Countries and Nationalities**

 China	 Lebanon	 France	He's from	China. Japan. Lebanon. Sudan.	He's	Chinese. Japanese. Lebanese. Sudanese.
 Japan	 Sudan	 Switzerland	<b>BUT</b>	France.		French.
			<b>AND</b>	Switzerland.		Swiss.



## Listening



## Before Al-Hajj

## 1 Listen. Then read:

Mr. Al-Ali is in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan. He is interviewing Hamza, a Sudanese man, who is going on his first Hajj soon.

1 Hamza, have you ever been on Al-Hajj before? No, I haven't.

2 Are you looking forward to it? Yes, I am. As you know every Muslim must make the pilgrimage, if he can at least once in his life. I may never get another chance.

3 Have you had any problems. The biggest problem has been money. My family isn't rich. So I have saved up for a long time.

4 Have you got enough now? I think so. I've paid my air fare and have got my return ticket.

5 Have you arranged everything yourself? No, I haven't. An agent has made all the arrangements. He has got my passport at the moment. It needs the correct visa in it.

6 Well, as you know, we're planning to follow you on your pilgrimage. So we hope everything is O.K. I hope so, too.

## 2 Practice the conversation in No. 1.



## The Present Perfect Tense

1

Do you remember this tense? **has/have + past participle**

Example: **I have saved up** for a long time.

This tense is called **present perfect**.

It connects the past with the present.

**Remember**

- \*do not use an exact time (e.g., yesterday, a week ago) with this tense;
- \*do not ask when ...? questions with this tense;
- \*you can sometimes add words like before, up to now, so far or already;
- \*you can sometimes use ever in questions and negatives.

2

Read these sentences. Which verbs are regular? Which are irregular?

- a. My problem has been money. (*up to now*)
- b. I have saved up. (*for a long time*)
- c. We have paid the air fare. (*already*)
- d. We have arrange everything ourselves. (*so far*)
- e. Has he ever been here? (*before*)

3

Put the verb into the correct tense and forms. Use the present perfect or the past tense. Then copy it in your copybook:

Examples:

fly

Mr. Al-Ali's team has flown to Sudan already.

land

They landed there two days ago.

interview

1. Mr. Al-Ali has \_\_\_\_\_ Hamza.

ask

2. Yesterday, he \_\_\_\_\_ Hamza about himself.

be

3. Hamza's biggest problem so far \_\_\_\_\_ money.

pay

4. They \_\_\_\_\_ their air fares already.

get

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ our return tickets last night.

make

6. An agent \_\_\_\_\_ all arrangements for him so far.

start

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ to save up a long time ago.

not have

8. Two months ago, he \_\_\_\_\_ enough money.

not do

9. He \_\_\_\_\_ Al-Hajj up to now.

get

10. He thinks he \_\_\_\_\_ enough money now.



## Reading

At the Airport

①

The pilgrims' bus drove to Khartoum Airport and stopped at Departure. Hamza got off and porter carried his luggage into the building. He joined the queue at the check-in counter. Soon it was his turn.

"Your ticket and passport, please," said the airline clerk.



②

5  
"Here you are," Hamza said. He gave them to him.

"How many cases do you have?"

"Two," replied Hamza.

"Please put them on the scales."

"There you are," said Hamza.



③

"Thank You. 18 kilograms. How many hand bags have you got?"

"Just this bag," Hamza said.

The man gave him his ticket and passport back. He gave him a form to fill in and a boarding pass as well.

④ He gave him a form and a boarding pass as well.



⑤

"What are these for?" asked hamza.

"You won't be able to board the plane without the boarding pass."

"What about the form?"

"Please complete that immediately. Have a good flight."



⑥

20  
Hamza filled in the form carefully and gave it to the passport officer. Then he went to the luggage check. After that, he walked through the departure lounge and finally got onto the plane.





## Unit 6 - Lesson 3

### A. Quiz on the reading "At the Airport":

Write the letter of the correct answer in the box to the right. Then copy the sentences in your notebook.

- |   |   |   |                          |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| 1. In the Departures building, Hamza _____.             | a. drove the bus<br>c. stopped the porter         | b. carried his luggage<br>d. joined the check-in queue  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Hamza gave the airline clerk _____.                  | a. one case<br>c. the scales                      | b. his passport and ticket<br>d. his hand luggage       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. What weighed 18 kilos?                               | a. Hamza's cases.<br>c. The passport and ticket.  | b. Hamza's bag.<br>d. Hamza.                            | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. How many things did the airline clerk give to Hamza? | a. 2.<br>c. 4.                                    | b. 3.<br>d. 5.  | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Hamza needed the boarding pass _____.                | a. to fill in the form<br>c. at the luggage check | b. for the passport office<br>d. to get onto the plane. | <input type="checkbox"/> |

### B. Complete the spelling of these words from lessons 1-3 of this unit.

1. K\_\_art\_\_um
2. pi\_\_grim\_\_ge
3. ar\_\_ang\_\_me\_\_ts
4. p\_\_rti\_\_iple
5. airl\_\_n\_\_

6. b\_\_a\_\_ding
7. lu\_\_ga\_\_e
8. cl\_\_rk
9. de\_\_art\_\_re
10. q\_\_eu\_\_





## Word Study

**airline** (a noun)

Saudi Arabia's national airline is called **Saudia**.

Jordan's national airline is called **Royal Jordanian**.

\*Which airlines own the planes on the right?

**flight** (a noun) This is the noun from the verb fly-flew-flown.

\*Who made the first flight in a plane with an engine?

\*Where?

\*When?

\*Which airlines has **SV** in all its flight numbers?

(E.g. Flight SV039 Riyadh - London)



FLIGHT BOARD			
SV 039	RIYADH	LONDON	
GF 002	QAHARA	BAHRAIN	

**look forward to** (a regular verb) We look forward to something nice in the future.

*I am looking forward to the picnic.*

*We are looking forward to the next holidays.*

*They are looking forward to the football match on TV.*

\*What are you looking forward to? Tell your teacher.

\*Is the boy in the picture looking forward to his food?

**queue** (a noun) The word queue sounds like the name of the letter **Q**. It means a line of people who are waiting for something.

\*Where should you go when you join a queue - to the front or to the back.

**try** (a regular verb) Remember the spelling:

**try-tried-tried**

Here try means to do something if you can.

*You should try to work hard all the time.*

*You should try to help your parents.*

\*What should the boy in the picture try to do?





## Unit 6 - Lesson 4

### Word Study

Choose the correct words. Then copy them in your copybook:



1. A butcher often has meat on his \_\_\_\_\_.
2. How much is the \_\_\_\_\_ from Riyadh to Tabuk?
3. You must have a \_\_\_\_\_ before you can board a plane.
4. You can buy your air ticket from a travel \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Hamza's \_\_\_\_\_ from Khartoum was by plane.

- a. air fare
- b. boarding pass
- c. counter
- d. departure
- e. agent



6. This bike was very cheap. It cost \_\_\_\_\_ 100 riyals.
7. Ali is from Najran but he is not living there \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The journey will be long. it will last \_\_\_\_\_ ten hours.
9. "Have you \_\_\_\_\_ flown before?" - "No, never."
10. Some people eat three times a day. I eat only \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. at least
- b. ever
- c. at the moment
- d. just
- e. once



11. Most schoolboys \_\_\_\_\_ their holidays.
12. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ your money to buy your new bike?
13. "When did you \_\_\_\_\_ this class?" - "Yesterday, sir."
14. You can carry hand luggage when you \_\_\_\_\_ a plane.
15. If you only get 20%, you must \_\_\_\_\_ to do better.

- a. board
- b. try
- c. look forward to
- d. save up
- e. join



16. Ali has lived in Jeddah all his \_\_\_\_\_.
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ is usually a big, comfortable room.
18. You usually need a \_\_\_\_\_ to go to a foreign country.
19. I did not do all my homework, but Hani finished \_\_\_\_\_.
20. A certificate gives you a better \_\_\_\_\_ to get a job.

- a. chance
- b. life
- c. everything
- d. visa
- e. lounge



## Writing

On the plane, someone asked Hamza, **“What happened at the airport?”**

- ① Read **At the airport** on page 65 again:
- ② Imagine you are Hamza: Tell your story. Use these pictures and notes to make sentences. Begin: **I arrived at the airport in ...**

<p>arrive ... airport ... pilgrims' bus</p>	<p>enter the building with my luggage</p>	<p>join the queue at the check-in counter</p>	<p>airline clerk ... ticket ... passport ... luggage on the scales</p>
<p>fill in ... form</p>	<p>to the passport check and the luggage check</p>	<p>walk through the departure lounge</p>	<p>get onto the plane</p>

- ③ Tell the story again. Use these words to begin some sentences:

**First, ... Then, ... There, ... Next, ... After that, ... Finally, ...**

- ④ Write the story in your notebook:



Activities

Talking about Tickets and Flights

1 Look at these tickets:

<b>A</b> PASSENGER TICKET			
SAUDIA	From	Stop	To
Name: ...	Riyadh	Rome	London
FLIGHT SV039	Take off 07:35		Land 13:40

<b>B</b> PASSENGER TICKET			
GULF AIR	From	Stop	To
Name: ...	Doha	Doha	Bangkok
FLIGHT 0900	Take off 18:30		Land 09:20

<b>C</b> PASSENGER TICKET			
KUWAIT AIRWAYS	From	Stop	To
Name: ...	Doha	Kuwait	Brussels
FLIGHT KT108	Take off 13:05		Land 21:00

<b>D</b> PASSENGER TICKET			
BRITISH AIRWAYS	From	Stop	To
Name: ...	Abu Dhabi	Singapore	Hongkong
FLIGHT BA245	Take off 04:30		Land 20:20

<b>E</b> PASSENGER TICKET			
EGYPT AIR	From	Stop	To
Name: ...	Cairo	Jeddah	Suez
FLIGHT 88781	Take off 08:55		Land 17:10

<b>F</b> PASSENGER TICKET			
ROYAL JORDANIAN	From	Stop	To
Name: ...	Doha	Amman	Athens
FLIGHT RJ151	Take off 18:25		Land 18:45

2 Now reading this conversation. The person who answers the questions has ticket A:

Where are you going?		To London.
When do you fly?		Tomorrow.
Which flight are you on?		SV039.
When do you take off?		At 7:35 in the morning.
Do you stop anywhere?		Yes. We stop in Rome.
When do you arrive in London?		At 1:40 in the afternoon.

3 Read the paragraph below. It gives the same information as the conversation in No.2. Now choose another ticket. First make the conversation, then copy it as a paragraph in your notebook:

I am flying to London tomorrow. I am not going on British Airways. I am on SV 039. I take off at 7:35 in the morning. We stop at Rome. We arrive in London at 1:40 in the afternoon.



Revision

Read, learn and remember:

1 **Comparing 3 or More Things**

**Remember**  
**the \_\_\_\_\_ est** ... for short adjectives  
**the most \_\_\_\_\_** ... for long adjectives

That house is the	biggest most comfortable	in this town.
-------------------	-----------------------------	---------------

2 **The Future**

**Do you remember this tense?**

A                                 

**Example:** *Flight GF029 leaves at 10 a.m. every Monday.*

**We can sometimes use this tense for the future.**

B

**Example:** *Tomorrow is Monday. Flight GF029 leaves at 10 a.m.*

3 **I think so. AND I hope so.**

**Do you remember this?**

A **Have you got enough money?** **I think so.**

**And do you remember this?**

B **I hope everything is O.K.** **I hope so, too.**



4

### a OR the?

Look at the reading *At the Airport* again:

*The clerk gave Hamza a form. (line 15)*

We use *a form* in line 15 because it is one of many forms. There is nothing special about this form.

Now look at this sentence from the same reading:

*What about the form? (line 19)*

We use *the form* in line 19 because we know about the form from line 15. It is special. It is the one that Hamza got.



5

### The Present Perfect Tense

has / have + past participle


Make sentences, questions, short answers and negatives from the boxes.

A

I You We They	have	arrived at the airport. covered the floor. changed your life.
He She It	has	

B

Have	I you we they	arrived at the airport. covered the floor. changed your life.	Yes,	I you we they	have.
Has	he she it		No,	he she it	haven't.
			Yes,	he she it	has.
			No,	he she it	hasn't.



C

What	have	I you we they	done?	I You We They	have	not done anything.
	has	he she it				



**A. Write the correct form of the adjectives for these sentences in your copybook:  
(The first two are examples.)**

That house is \_\_\_\_\_ in the town.

1. big
2. comfortable
3. safe
4. beautiful
5. nice
6. important
7. expensive
8. good
9. dirty
10. bad

the biggest

the most comfortable




**B. Put the verb into the correct form and fill in with suitable words where necessary.  
Then write them in your notebook:**

- (leave) 1. Flight GF029 leaves at 10 a.m. tomorrow.
- (start) 2. Examinations \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.
- (arrive) 3. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ next Monday.
- (take off) 4. When \_\_\_\_\_ the plane \_\_\_\_\_?
- (leave) 5. When \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_?



## Unit 6 - Lesson 7 & 8

C. Imagine you are at the airport. You are leaving soon and your friends, Ahmad and Bander, are saying goodbye. Write your part in the conversation. Use one of the sentences from this box:

*I think so. (or) I hope so, too.*

Ahmad: I hope you enjoy the journey.

1. You:

Bander: Does that flight land at Riyadh?

2. You:

Ahmad: Did you pack your razor?

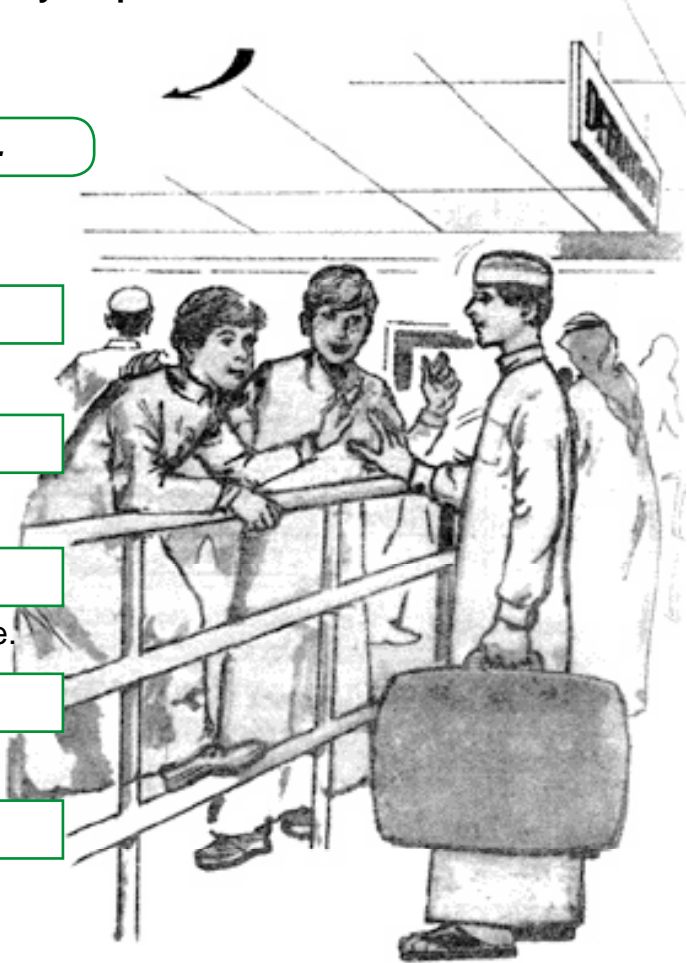
3. You:

Bander: We hope the plane is comfortable.

4. You:

Ahmad: I hope we meet again.

5. You:



D. Read box 4 on page 72 in your book.

Then, complete these sentences with a, an, or the:

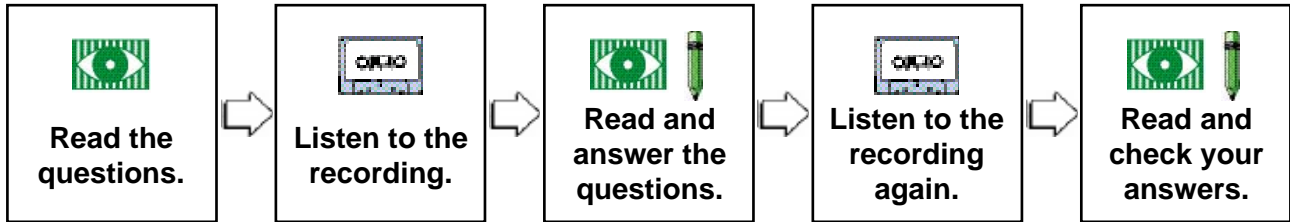
1. There were many porters. Hamza gave his cases to \_\_\_\_\_ porter. \_\_\_\_\_ porter carried them inside.
2. There was \_\_\_\_\_ airline clerk behind the check-in counter. Hamza gave his ticket to \_\_\_\_\_ clerk.





Practice Test  
Unit 1-6

A. Listen to the recording and answer the questions:



Write the correct letter in each box.

- |   |                      |                       |                          |             |                          |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Hamdi is speaking in the ...         | 1. a. morning.       | b. afternoon.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
| 2. He is speaking ...                       | c. evening.          | d. lunch break.       | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
| 3. He is on ...                             | 2. a. in the street. | b. outside Qatar.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
| 4. The name of the programme will be in ... | c. in his home.      | d. in the studio.     | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
| 5. The next programme will be in ...        | 3. a. TV.            | b. the radio.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
| 6. The next programme will be in ...        | c. holiday.          | d. a tour.            | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
| 7. It will be at ...                        | 4. a. "It new time". | b. "It's a new time". | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
|   | c. "Its nine times". | d. "Its news time".   | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
|   | 5. a. one week.      | b. two week.          | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
|   | c. three weeks.      | d. four weeks.        | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
|   | 6. a. Monday.        | b. Tuesday.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
|   | c. Sunday.           | d. Wednesday.         | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
|   | 7. a.                | b.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
|   | a.                   | d.                    | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
| 8. How many programmes will there be?       | 8. a. Four.          | b. Eight.             | c. Twelve.               | d. Sixteen. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 9. How many guests does Hamdi talk about?   | 9. a. Two.           | b. Three.             | c. Four.                 | b. Many.    | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 10. We will go on a tour of ...             | 10. a. Saudi Arabia. | b. the Gulf.          | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |
|   | c. Qatar.            | d. England.           | <input type="checkbox"/> |             |                          |



## Unit 1-6 - Practice Test

### B. Write the correct letter in each box.



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Nasser Al-Khalid ... a 34 year-old Saudi.</p> <p>2. He ... from Tabuk. He attended secondary school there.</p> <p>3. After that, he ... to King Saud University in Riyadh.</p> <p>4. Then , he went to France ... in Paris.</p> <p>5. In 1985 , he ... two jobs.</p> <p>6. Three years ago, he ... for his father.</p> <p>7. Then , he joined radio station ... two years.</p> <p>8. Now , he ... with Saudi TV, channel 2.</p> <p>9. Soon he ... to have his own programme.</p> <p>10. He says the name of it ... be "Good News".</p> | <p>1. a. ___      b. are      c. he is      d. is      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. a. coming      b. come      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>    c. comes      d. have come</p> <p>3. a. go      b. went      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>    c. going      d. is going</p> <p>4. a. he studied      b. and studies      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>    c. study      d. in order to study</p> <p>5. a. had      b. will have      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>    c. is having      d. has</p> <p>6. a. has worked      b. worked      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>    c. is going to work      d. is working</p> <p>7. a. for      b. since      c. from      d. in      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. a. are      b. ___      c. am      d. is      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. a. will      b. going to      <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>    c. is going      d. going</p> <p>10. a. is      b. will      c. has      d. was      <input type="checkbox"/></p> |
|--|--|

### C. Write these sentences correctly:

Example: 34 / is / old / He / years / .      He is 34 years old.

Example: old / Nasser / How / is / ?      How old is Nasser?

1. from / Where / Nasser / come / does / ?

2. to / not / He / Germany / go / did / .

3. have / in / the / jobs / 1985 / did / three / ?

4. isn't / Dammam, / He / is / from / he / ?

5. called / He / "Good News" / is / programme / says / his / .



**D. Write the correct letter in each box:**

1. These books will not all go into my \_\_\_\_\_.

2. The main door is usually at the \_\_\_\_\_ of a building.

3. A coin is usually the \_\_\_\_\_ of a circle.

4. What is your \_\_\_\_\_ for the next holidays?

5. I intend to have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.

a. shape

b. plan

c. front

d. fun

e. bag

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6. I always use a \_\_\_\_\_ to add up a lot of numbers.

7. Your money is safe in a \_\_\_\_\_.

8. What is your favourite TV \_\_\_\_\_?

9. The currency in Britain is \_\_\_\_\_.

10. A: "How much \_\_\_\_\_ do you have?" B: "Just a few coins."

a. cash

b. bank

c. sterling

d. calculator

e. programme

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11. less difficult

12. having a lot of money

13. not all

14. go to (a school)

15. keen

a. some

b. interested in

c. easier

d. rich

e. attend

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16. \_\_\_\_\_ are people who drive a vehicles.

17. \_\_\_\_\_ are instruments which you weigh things on.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ are the currency the Americans use.

19. \_\_\_\_\_ are things that you can cover window with.

20. \_\_\_\_\_ are places which have comfortable furniture.

a. Scales

b. Dollars

c. Drivers

d. Lounges

e. Curtains

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.





## IRREGULAR VERBS

<p>[be] am/is/are, was/were been</p> <p>[be] am/is/are able to, was/were able to, been able to</p> <p>___, ___, born</p> <p>become, became, become</p> <p>begin, began, begun</p> <p>bleed, bled, bled</p> <p>blow, blew, blown</p> <p>break, broke, broken</p> <p>bring, brought, brought</p> <p>build, built, built</p> <p>but, bought, bought,</p> <p>choose, chose, chosen</p> <p>come, came, come</p> <p>cost, cost, cost</p> <p>cut, cut, cut</p> <p>dig, dug, dug</p> <p>do, did, done</p> <p>draw, drew, drawn</p> <p>drink, drank, drunk</p> <p>drive, drove, driven</p> <p>eat, ate, eaten</p> <p>fall, fell, fallen</p> <p>feel, felt, felt</p> <p>fight, fought, fought</p>	<p>find, found, found</p> <p>fly, flew, flown</p> <p>forget, forgot, forgotten</p> <p>get, got, got</p> <p>give, gave, given</p> <p>go, went, gone</p> <p>grow, grew, grown</p> <p>have, had, had</p> <p>hear, heard, heard</p> <p>hold, held, held</p> <p>hurt, hurt, hurt</p> <p>keep, kept, kept</p> <p>know, knew, known</p> <p>leave, left, left</p> <p>lend, lent, lent</p> <p>let, let, let</p> <p>light, lit, lit</p> <p>lose, lost, lost</p> <p>make, made, made</p> <p>may, might, ___</p> <p>mean, meant, meant</p> <p>meet, met, met</p> <p>must, had to, had to</p> <p>pay, paid, paid</p> <p>put, put, put</p> <p>read, read, read</p> <p>ride, rode, ridden</p> <p>ring, rang, rung</p>	<p>rise, rose, risen</p> <p>run, ran, run</p> <p>say, said, said</p> <p>see, saw, seen</p> <p>sell, sold, sold</p> <p>send, sent, sent</p> <p>set, set, set</p> <p>shake, shook, shaken</p> <p>shine, shone, shone</p> <p>show, showed, shown</p> <p>sit, sat, sat</p> <p>sleep, slept, slept</p> <p>speak, spoke, spoken</p> <p>spend, spent, spent</p> <p>stand, stood, stood</p> <p>steal, stole, stolen</p> <p>swim, swam, swum</p> <p>take, took, taken</p> <p>teach, taught, taught</p> <p>tell, told, told</p> <p>think, thought, thought</p> <p>understand, understood, understood</p> <p>wake, woke, woken</p> <p>wear, wore, worn</p> <p>win, won, won</p> <p>write, wrote, written</p>
---	--	---

### DEFECTIVE VERBS

can	could
shall	should
will	would

## WORD LIST FOR FIRST SECONDARY TERM 1

<p><b>A</b></p> <p>about (about four weeks) .....</p> <p>Abu Dhabi .....</p> <p>activity .....</p> <p>adjective .....</p> <p>Afghanistani .....</p> <p>agent .....</p> <p>air fare .....</p> <p>airline .....</p> <p>airways .....</p> <p>Al-Omar .....</p> <p>Algeria .....</p> <p>Algerian .....</p> <p>anyway .....</p> <p>apostrophe .....</p> <p>appear .....</p> <p>approximately .....</p> <p>aren't you? .....</p> <p>armchair .....</p> <p>around (around SR20,000) .....</p> <p>arrangement .....</p> <p>arts (subjects) .....</p> <p>Asia .....</p> <p>at least .....</p> <p>attend .....</p>	<p>Brown .....</p> <p>Brussels .....</p> <p>business .....</p> <p><b>C</b></p> <p>calculator .....</p> <p>called (named) .....</p> <p>cameraman .....</p> <p>Canada .....</p> <p>carpet .....</p> <p>cash .....</p> <p>cashier .....</p> <p>cave .....</p> <p>caveman .....</p> <p>ceiling .....</p> <p>certificate .....</p> <p>....</p> <p>chance .....</p> <p>change (to change money) .....</p> <p>check (luggage check) .....</p> <p>check-in .....</p> <p>chemistry .....</p> <p>cheque .....</p> <p>China .....</p> <p>Chinese .....</p> <p>clerk .....</p> <p>climate .....</p> <p>coin .....</p> <p>collect .....</p> <p>compare .....</p> <p>compulsory .....</p> <p>concrete .....</p> <p>continue .....</p> <p>couch .....</p> <p>counter .....</p> <p>course .....</p> <p>cover (to cover) .....</p> <p>credit .....</p> <p>currency .....</p> <p>curtains .....</p> <p>custom .....</p>	<p><b>D</b></p> <p>danger .....</p> <p>decorate .....</p> <p>departure .....</p> <p>Deutschmark .....</p> <p>dinar .....</p> <p>diploma .....</p> <p>director .....</p> <p>discuss .....</p> <p>Doha .....</p> <p>dollar .....</p> <p>drawn .....</p> <p>drew .....</p> <p>Dubai .....</p> <p><b>E</b></p> <p>e.g. ....</p> <p>easy .....</p> <p>Egyptian .....</p> <p>elementary .....</p> <p>school .....</p> <p>especially .....</p> <p>ever .....</p> <p>everything .....</p> <p>exactly .....</p> <p>exchange rate .....</p> <p><b>F</b></p> <p>fill in (a form) .....</p> <p>flat (a flat roof) .....</p> <p>flight .....</p> <p>for example .....</p> <p>foreigner .....</p> <p>form (short form) .....</p> <p>franc .....</p> <p>French .....</p> <p>front .....</p> <p>fun .....</p> <p>furniture .....</p>
--	---	--

**G**

general  
 (in general) .....  
 go ahead with .....  
 gold .....  
 graduate (to  
 graduate) .....  
 grass .....  
 grey .....  
 guest .....

**H**

had better .....  
 Hajj .....  
 Hamza .....  
 hand luggage .....  
 health .....  
 healthy .....  
 helmet .....  
 high school .....  
 Holy .....  
 HongKong .....  
 host .....

**I**

important .....  
 in addition .....  
 In Focus .....  
 in order to .....  
 instead .....  
 intend .....  
 interest (an  
 interest) .....  
 interested in .....  
 interview .....  
 interviewer .....  
 introduce (a new  
 thing) .....  
 introduce (a  
 person) .....  
 Iran .....  
 Iranian .....  
 Irregular .....

**J**

james .....  
 Japanese .....  
 join (take part) .....  
 Jordanian .....  
 junior high school .....

**K**

Ka'aba .....  
 keen .....  
 Khaled .....  
 Khartoum .....

**L**

leaves (of a tree) .....  
 Lebanese .....  
 Lebanon .....  
 Libya .....  
 Libyan .....  
 life .....  
 light(to light  
 a fire) .....  
 look forward to .....  
 lounge .....  
 low .....

**M**

makes something  
 longer/shorter .....  
 man-made .....  
 material .....  
 maths .....  
 memo .....  
 metal .....  
 moment (at the  
 moment) .....  
 money exchanger's .....  
 Moroccan .....  
 Morocco .....

**N**

natural .....  
 negative .....  
 newspaper .....  
 nice .....  
 notes (banknote) .....  
 noun .....  
 nowadays .....

**O**

once .....  
 one day (in  
 the future) .....  
 ornament .....  
 own (his own  
 programme) .....

**P**

P.E. ....  
 Pakistani .....  
 Palestinian .....  
 past participle .....  
 percent .....  
 permission .....  
 physics .....  
 pilgrim .....  
 pilgrimage .....  
 plan (a plan) .....  
 plan (to plan) .....  
 player .....  
 plenty of .....



point (three point five) .....	single (a single floor) .....	<b>V</b>
pound (money) .....	sloping .....	value .....
present perfect .....	sounds like .....	various .....
primary school .....	Spanish .....	verb .....
programme .....	specialize .....	viewers .....
Prophet .....	steel .....	visa .....
protect .....	sterling .....	
<b>Q</b>	stone-built .....	<b>W</b>
Qatar .....	studio .....	wooden .....
Qatari .....	Sudan .....	
question (a question) .....	Sudanese .....	<b>Y</b>
queue .....	sure .....	Yasser .....
	Swiss .....	Yemen .....
	Switzerland .....	Yemeni .....
	Syrian .....	yen .....
<b>R</b>	<b>T</b>	
radio .....	table (of information) .....	
reason (a reason) .....	take place .....	
regular .....	take (study) .....	
return ticket .....	team .....	
rich .....	technical .....	
roof .....	tense (verb tense) .....	
round .....	There you are .....	
Royal Jordanian .....	thick .....	
Russia .....	traveller's .....	
<b>S</b>	cheques .....	
Sa'ad .....	tree .....	
Salman .....	trip (a trip) .....	
save up .....	try .....	
scales .....	Tunisia .....	
screen .....	Tunisian .....	
secondary school .....	Turkey .....	
serial number .....	Turkish .....	
set (a set) .....	<b>U</b>	
shape .....	Umm Al-Qura .....	
shelter (to shelter) .....	university .....	
silver .....		
Singapore .....		

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يوزع مجاناً بلا مقابل

طبعة ١٤٢٨ هـ — ١٤٢٩ هـ

هـ

