



Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Education
Educational Development

ENGLISH FOR SAUDI ARABIA

3rd YEAR SECONDARY TERM 1

Student's Book

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Materials for 3rd Year Secondary, Term 1
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Note For Sale

أشرف على المراجعة بمشروع اللغة الإنجليزية في وزارة التربية والتعليم

كل من:

د. محمد بن ابراهيم الأحيدب

والأستاذ/ عبدالكريم بن صالح الحميد

والأستاذ/ عيسى بن غازي العتيبي

والأستاذ/ عبدالعزيز بن عبدالله العامر

والأستاذ/ محمد بن حمود الدخيل

ومن وحدة متابعة المناهج بتعليم البنات :

الأستاذة / منيرة بنت حمد الفوزان

والأستاذة / سعاد بنت صالح الحديثي

ويأمل المشروع من جميع المشرفين والمشرفات والمعلمين والمعلمات وأولياء

الأمر إبداء مرئياتهم وتزويده بما لديهم من ملحوظات أو مقترحات ببعثها

إلى مشروع اللغة الإنجليزية بوزارة التربية والتعليم على العنوان التالي:

هاتف : ٤٠٤٦٦٦٦ - تحويلة : ٢٥٤٥ أو تحويلة : ٢٥٨١

صندوق بريد رقم: ٨٤٩٨٧ الرياض: ١١٦٨١

شاكرين للجميع تعاونهم والله الموفق

كيف تتعلم / تتعلمين؟

إذا كنت تعتقد / تعتقدين بأن بعض الدروس تبدو صعبة عندما تفتح / تفتحي الكتاب، فلا تنزعج / تنزعجي لذلك فمع توجيه معلمك / معلمتك ورغبتك الجادة في التعلم سيكون بإمكانك تحقيق نجاح إلى حد يفوق تصورك، ولا تتوقع / تتوقعين أن يجيب معلمك / معلمتك على كل الأسئلة ولكنها سيساعدك / ستساعدك لتساعد نفسك، فهذه هي الطريقة المثلى للتعلم.

توجد 6 وحدات في هذا المقرر، تحتوي كل وحدة على 8 دروس ويمكن القول بأن كل وحدة من وحدات كتاب التلميذ / التلميذة تحتوي على ستة دروس (والدرسين المتبقين في كتاب «الكتابة» وسوف تدرسهما / تدرسينهما قبل وصولك إلى الوحدة التالية). وغالباً ما تتبع دروس هذا الكتاب النهج التالي:

الدرس الأول:

تبدأ الوحدة بالاستماع ثم المناقشة ولن يبدأ المعلم / المعلمة الدرس بعبارة «افتح كتابك / افتحي كتابك صفحة كذا..» ولكنه / ولكنها سيناقش / ستناقش المادة الجديدة معك بالانجليزية مع تقديم كلمات جديدة مستعملاً / مستعملة الوسائل الأيضاحية والمسجل. وستكون كثير من الكلمات والموضوعات التي سوف تناقشها / تناقشينها مفيدة لك عند المحادثة والقراءة لاحقاً.



الدرس الثاني:

هذا الدرس اسمه «المحادثة..» وفيه سوف تمارس / تمارسين قول جزء من المحادثة التي استمعت / استمعتي إليها في الدرس الأول ثم تمارس / تمارسين تكرارها بأشكال متفاوتة وفي الجزء الأخير في الدرس الثاني سوف تراجع / تراجعين أو تتعلم / تتعلمين بعض أسس الكتابة (مثل الإملاء)، التي سوف تساعدك / تساعدك في مهمة الكتابة في الدرس السابع والثامن.



الدرس الثالث:

هذا الدرس عبارة عن درس في القواعد. وسوف تتعلم / تتعلمين هنا بعض القواعد الجديدة أو تتوسع / تتوسعين في معرفتك لبعض القواعد التي درستها / درستيها. وفي كل الأحوال تأتي دراسة القواعد ضمن المناقشة أو المحادثة في الدرسين الأول والثاني.



الدرس الرابع:

في هذا الدرس سوف تتمرن/ تتمرنين على القراءة - أي القراءة الصامتة وليس الجهرية - إلا في حالة القراءة النهائية للتأكد من النطق في نهاية الدرس. وسوف تبدأ/ تبدأين بمطالعة القطعة دون قراءتها بالفعل. فمثلاً سوف تناقش/ تناقشين العنوان والصور بالانجليزية ولن يترجم معلمك/ معلمتك أو يلخص/ تلخص القراءة لك باللغة العربية. وسوف يقدم لك المعلم/ تقدم لك المعلمة بعض المعلومات المحددة للبحث عنها قبل الاطلاع على القطعة. وبعد ذلك سيقدم لك/ ستقدم لك بعض الأسئلة عن القطعة ويطلب منك/ وتطلب منك قراءتها سراً والتوصل إلى الإجابة. وسوف يتوقع/ تتوقع منك المحاولة لمعرفة معاني بعض الكلمات الجديدة والكلمات الجديدة الأخرى يمكن التعرف عليها في الدرس الخامس.



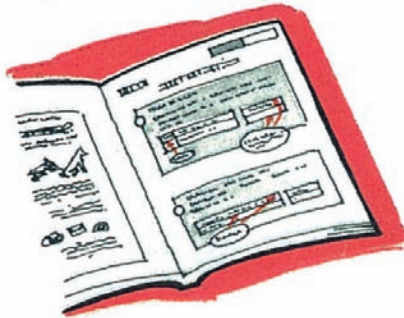
الدرس الخامس:

مع هذا الدرس تنتهي فقرة المطالعة وتدخل/ تدخلين في «دراسة الكلمات» حيث يتم التعرف على معاني بعض الكلمات الجديدة - من مطالعتك/ مطالعتك للدرس الرابع - التي لم تتعرف/ تتعرفي على معانيها بنفسك. لقد تم ترتيب صفحات كتاب التلميذ بشكل أقرب إلى ترتيب كتاب القاموس الانجليزية هذه المرة لتسهيلك/ لتسهيلك لاستعمال القاموس الانجليزية، كما تمت إضافة العديد من الأشياء التي تصادفك/ تصادفك في حياتك العملية. ويظل الفرق بين صفحة هذا الكتاب وصفحة كتاب القاموس الانجليزية الحقيقي، هو وجود الأسئلة للإجابة عليها في نهاية كثير من صفحات «دراسة الكلمات».



الدرس السادس:

عادة يكون هذا الدرس عبارة عن مراجعة للقواعد التي درستها/ درستيها خلال الوحدة فهو إما يلخص القواعد الجديدة أو التي عرفت/ عرفتيا من قبل والتي توجد منها أمثلة في الوحدة الحالية. ويمكنك/ ويمكنك استعمال صفحة كتاب - التلميذ/ التلميذة في الدرس السادس كمرجع بعد نهاية الوحدة.



بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

أنت وهذا المقرر

والآن وبعد أن درستِ اللغة الإنجليزية لمدة خمس سنوات فلا بد أنكِ / أنكِ قد أدركتِ / أدركتِ أن تعلم الإنجليزية يتطلب الكثير من الممارسة والعمل الجاد.

ونذكر أنكِ / أنكِ لابد أن تحتاجِ / تحتاجين إلى الإنجليزية بعد مغادرة المدرسة ولذلك عليكِ / عليكِ أن تجتهدِ / تجتهدِي لمعرفةها. وقد تم إعداد هذا الدرس ليسهم في إعدادكِ / إعدادكِ لاستيعاب الإنجليزية التي سوف تكون مطلوبة سواء على المستوى الجامعي أو العملي داخل المملكة. وسوف يكون التركيز في هذا الدرس على الأشياء المهمة في عالم اليوم وعلى المهارات التي ستحتاجِ / ستحتاجين إليها خلال هذا العام، خاصة المهارة الخطية.

في هذا المقرر ستدرس / ستدرسين المواد التالية بالإنجليزية:



النقل الجوي في
المملكة العربية السعودية



المحافظة على الحيوان
والنبات



الماء وأهميته في حياتنا



العون العربي للأقطار
الفقيرة



كوكبنا الأرضي والنظام
الشمسي



شهر رمضان المبارك (كيف تشرحه
لشخص لا يتكلم العربية)

يمكنك / يمكنك أيضاً الاستمرار في تطوير مهاراتك / مهاراتك في المجالات التالية:



التعلم على: متى وكيف
تستعمل / تستعملين
قاموس اللغة الانجليزية؟



القراءة الصامتة الصحيحة -
عدم الاعتماد على المعلم/
المعلمة بقدر الإمكان



المناقشة - خاصة طرح
الأسئلة والإجابة عليها



وأخيراً ستركز/ ستركزين خلال هذا العام على تطوير كتابتك/
كتابتك مستعملاً/ مستعملة دفتراً منفصلاً للكتابة. وكما في السابق،
سوف تكتب/ تكتبين فقرات من المذكرات أو الجداول أو الرسومات
البيانية. ولن يكن مستوى الكتابة أصعب من ذي قبل ولكن سوف
تحتاج/ تحتاجين إلى وقت أوفر لإنجازها ويتوقع منك/ منك
تصحيح عملك/ عملك بحرص أكثر.



القواعد (التوسع في القواعد
التي عرفتها/ عرفتها وإضافة
قواعد جديدة)

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Water

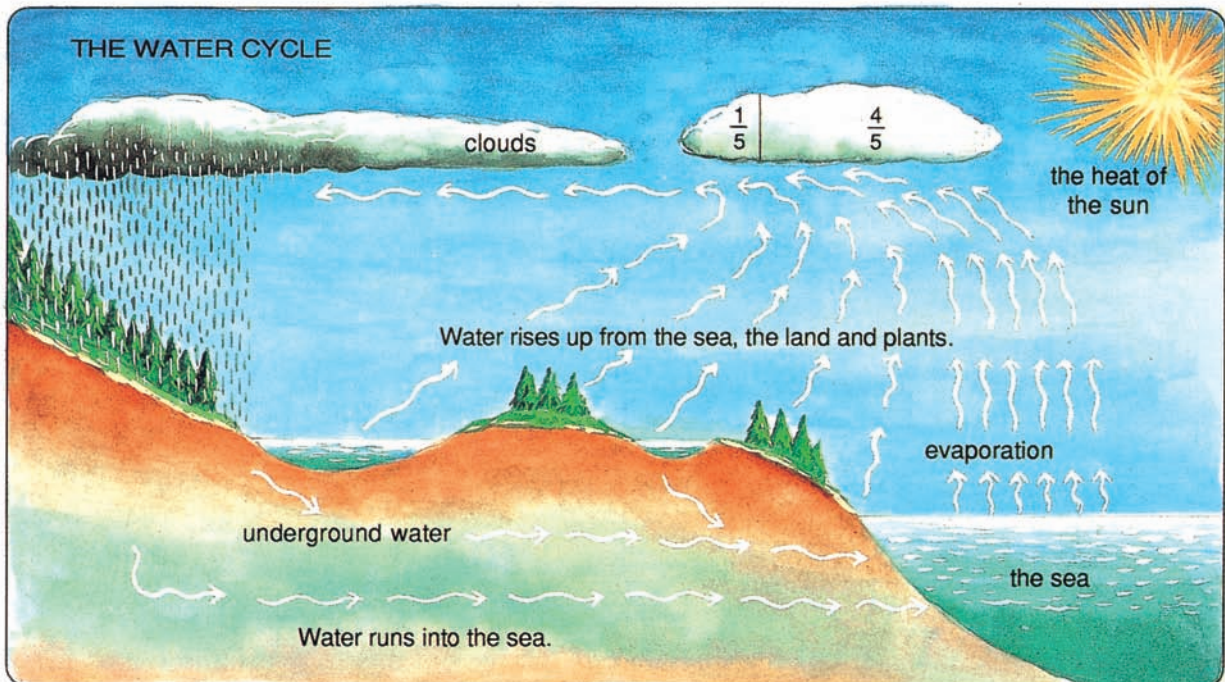
An Englishman and a Saudi are talking about the weather .



DISCUSSION:

1. Answer the following questions as you listen to the conversation:
 - a. What kinds of days does the Saudi like?
 - b. What kinds of days does the Englishman like?
 - c. Why do they like different kinds of weather?

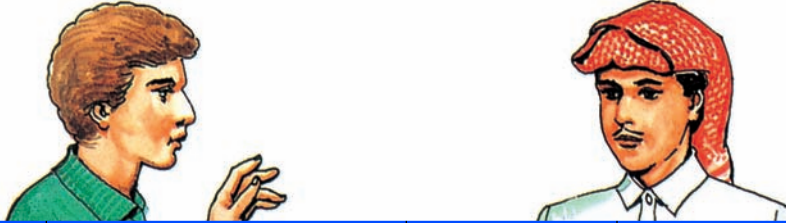
2. Now, look at the picture below and discuss these general questions about water with your teacher:
 - a. Describe the water cycle.
 - b. How do you say $\frac{1}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$ in English?
 - c. What is the difference between fresh water and salt water?
 - d. What is the water used for?
 - e. What are some of the problems that people and countries have with water?



CONVERSATION PRACTICE

① Practise repeating the conversation from lesson 1 with your teacher.

② Listen to the conversation at A below. Then practise saying it.



	A	B	C
John:	Ahmad, are you any good at fractions?		
Ahmad:	Not bad, Why?		
John:	Well, what's <i>half a half</i> ?	<i>What's half a quarter?</i>	<i>What do you get if you subtract two-fifth from one?</i>
Ahmad:	<i>A quarter.</i>	<i>An Eighth</i>	<i>Three-fifths.</i>
John:	O.K. So what do you get if you add <i>a half and a quarter</i> ?	<i>a half and an eighth?</i>	<i>three-fifths and one-fifth?</i>
Ahmad:	<i>Three-Quarters.</i>	<i>Five-eighths.</i>	<i>four-fifths.</i>
John:	And how do you express <i>three-quarters</i> as a percentage?	<i>five-eighths</i>	<i>four-fifths</i>
Ahmad:	<i>75%. John are you asking me or testing me?</i>	<i>62.5%</i>	<i>80%</i>
John:	Look, don't worry! you're doing fine!		

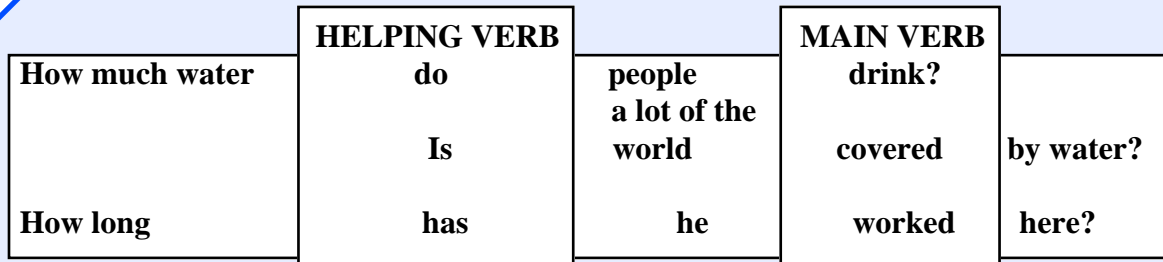
③ Make more conversations like the one in 2 above but this time use the words in the columns at B, and C

GRAMMAR

Asking Questions

1

Many questions in English need a **HELPING VERB** + a **MAIN VERB**

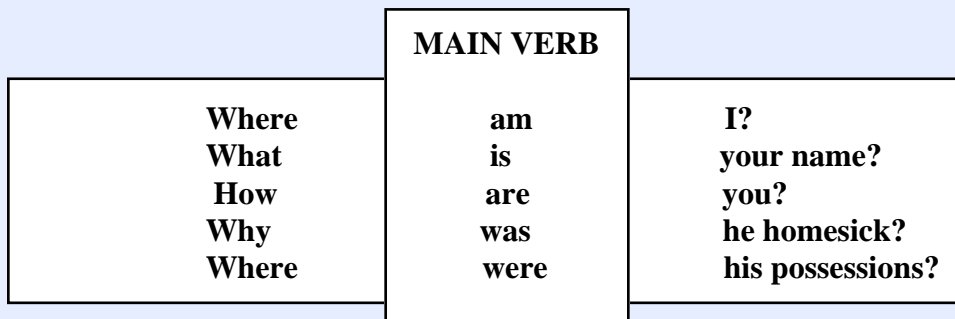


HELPING VERBS
 A. Show passive or active,
 B. Show the tense,
 C. Sometimes change with different subjects.

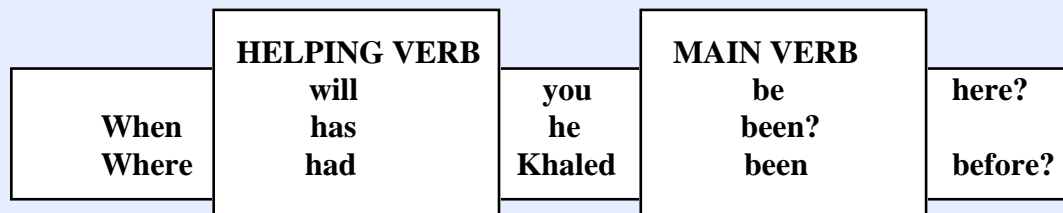
MAIN VERBS
 describe the action

2

BE can also be a MAIN VERB:



But **BE** needs a **HELPING VERB** in the future and perfect tenses. For example:



GRAMMAR

DO and *HAVE* can also be main verbs. They have **HELPING VERBS** in questions:

3

	HELPING VERBS		MAIN VERBS	
What	does	a researcher	do?	
What	do	surgeons	do?	
What	did	Ibn Battuta	do	in China?
What	has	your uncle	done?	
How much water	does	he	have?	
What kinds of tools	do	mechanics	have?	a good time
	Have	you	had	

4

Underline *the helping verb* and circle *the main verb* from each question.

Remember some questions have only *main verbs*.

- 1 - How have antibiotics affected people's health?
- 2 - How does underground water move?
- 3 - Did the Arab messenger bow to the Chinese emperor?
- 4 - When was Ibn Battuta robbed?
- 5- Why are some medicines prescribed by doctors?
- 6 - Why are patients in operations long ago held down by assistants?
- 7 - Where is most of the world's fresh water?
- 8 - What are the main uses of fresh water?
- 9 - How many uses does water have now?
- 10 - What did the Englishman say?
- 11 - When were antiseptics discovered?
- 12 - Where were the most famous libraries?

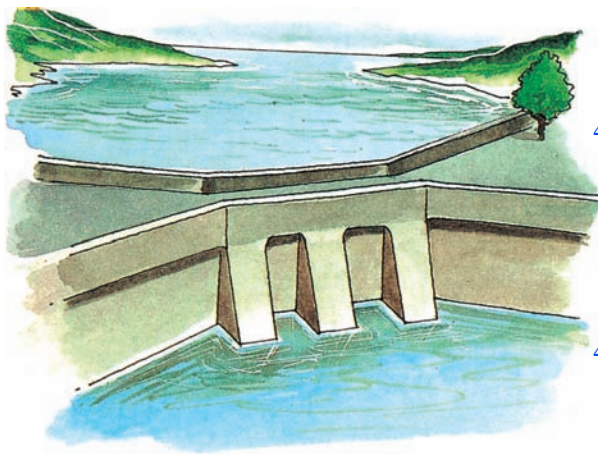
READING

WATER

Nearly three-quarters of the world is covered by water. The Pacific Ocean has a larger surface area than all the dry land on earth. Unfortunately, this water itself is no good for drinking. It is too salty. However, the water that is evaporated from it by the heat of the sun is not too salty. Tiny drops of fresh water mix with the air and sometimes become clouds in the sky. If the water in the clouds grows too heavy, it falls to earth again. About four-fifths goes directly back into the sea. But if the rain falls on land, the fresh water can be used by the living things there. Most of it, however, either returns to the sea in

5 rivers or disappears underground.

There are several different sources of drinking water. In some areas, dams prevent rivers from returning rainwater to the sea. Reservoirs are formed to provide drinking water all year round. In other places, rainwater drains through the earth's surface and collects in lakes or rivers underneath. Some water under the Sahara Desert in North Africa has lain there for 25,000 years. Other underground water does not lie in one place but moves slowly downhill over hard rock. Water like this is used by people at oases, wells and bore holes all over the world. However, the largest source of fresh water has never been used at all. About 90% of all fresh water in the world is in Antarctica. It is unusable because it is remote and is in the form of ice and snow.



Dams form reservoirs.

When the word water is mentioned, nearly everybody first thinks of water for drinking. But actually, in some countries, people drink only a small percentage of the water they use. In the UK, for example, each person uses

READING

an average of about 180 liters of water per day. Of that, only about 3% is used for cooking and drinking. People use most of the rest for washing dishes, clothes and themselves and in the toilet. In industry, water is used for a variety of purposes. It takes 1 kilo of water to make 2 kilos of bread, 20 tons of water to make 1 ton of petrol and 200 tons of water to make 1 ton of steel. It is used in the making of electricity and at atomic power

stations. Of course it is also used world-wide in the cultivation and irrigation of crops. So water now has a variety of uses. As the population of the world grows, the demand for water will increase too. It may become even more precious than it is today.



Water moving downhill to an oasis

Reading

Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False) and the line number. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

- | | T or F? | Line(s) | |
|-------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Sea water is fresh water. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Half the rain falls on land. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water drains through hard rock. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Drinking uses a large percentage of fresh water. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | It takes two kilos of water to make 2 kilos of bread. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 6. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water is only needed in a few countries for growing things. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 7. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Water is not precious today. |
| <hr/> | | | |

These two questions will test your mathematics skills as well as your reading ability.

1. How many tons of water does it take to make two tons of petrol?
2. How many tons of water does it take to make 100 tons of steel?

average (a verage) (n) a number you get by adding, and then dividing.

The average of 4,5 and 9 is 6 $(4+5+9) \div 3$

demand (de mand) (n) a need for something.

There is a big demand for cold drinks in hot weather.

That sports shop has just opened because there is a demand for sports equipment.

even (e ven) (adj)

1. even shows that something is unexpected.
Have you finished yet? No, I haven't even started.



2. With a comparative makes the comparative strongest.

Riyadh is big but Jeddah is even bigger.

fraction (frac tion) (n) a part or parts of a whole or number.

1/2 = a half or one half, 1/3 = a third or one third, 1/4 = a quarter or one quarter, 1/5 = a fifth or one fifth; 2/5 = two-fifths.

* How do you say these fractions?

2/3, 1/8, 3/4, 4/5, 7/8, 9/20

go back (v-irreg: went back -gone back)

After their lecture at the university, they all went back to their homes.

* Describe the actions here. Use back twice.



Ahmad got a thobe... home... but... dirty... so... went...

lain (past participle of lie)

lake (n) a large area of water surrounded by land.

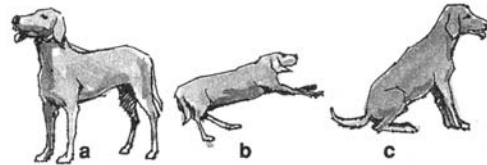
The Great Lakes are in North America.

lie (v - irreg: lay - lain) some men can lie on beds of nails.

she lay down because she had a headache.



* Which of these dogs are lying?



lie (v - reg: lied- lied) say something false.

He said he was 18. He lied.

He is actually 14.

Be careful ! There are two different verbs:

lie - lay - lain and lie-lied-lied

mistake (mis take) (n) something which is not correct.

You must always check your writing to see if you have made any mistakes.

We can all learn from our mistakes.

* What is the mistake in the sentence below

The average of 3,7 and 14 is 7.

rest (n) the things or people who are not included in the first group.

I do half my homework in the evening.

I do the rest early in the morning.

30 Pupils passed the test. The rest failed.

source (n) a place or thing which something comes from; origin.

The sea is a good source of food.

Petroleum is the source of petrol, plastic and many other products.

unusable (un us able) (adj) cannot be used.

My sandals are so old that they are unusable.

The word comes from use.

First the ending - able was added: usable = able to be used.

Then un-(= not) was added to the beginning.

*usable means can be used. What do these words mean? allowable, believable, breakable, climbable, drinkable, enjoyable.

Word Study

cloud	heat	remote
dish	lay	reservoir
demand	lied	salty
downhill	make	sky
drop	nearly	underground
evaporates	percentage	underneath
even	power stations	unusable
hard	purpose	world-wide

Write words from the box above to match the ten dictionary definitions below.

1. _____ (n) the need for something.
The _____ for soft drinks increases in hot weather.

2. _____ (v-reg.) to say something which is not true.
The thief said that he has not taken the money but he _____.

3. _____ (adj) far from people
Some people like to take holidays in _____ places away from towns and cities.

4. _____ (adv) almost.
It's 12.59. It's _____ one o'clock.

5. _____ (adv) below the surface of the earth.
Geologists and explorers look for sources of oil _____.

6. _____ (adj) cannot be used.
This washing-machine is so old and damaged that it is _____.

7. _____ (n) The space above our heads when we are in the open air.
It is good to see falcons flying high in the _____.

8. _____ (n) a building where electricity is produced.
Many _____ use oil for fuel.

9. _____ (v-reg) to change from liquid into gas; to dry up.
If you spill petrol on the ground, it quickly _____.

10. _____ (n) a reason; a plan; something which a person intends to do.
My whole family has come home for the _____ of attending my brother's wedding.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

REVISION

Asking More Questions

1

Yes / No Questions

If you want a *Yes* or a *No.....* answer, start your questions with a HELPING VERB like

Are? Did? Have? Is? Were etc.

Look at these examples:

QUESTION		ANSWER
Does	the Pacific Ocean have a large surface area?	Yes, it (does)
Is	the evaporated water too salty to drink?	No, it (is) not

HELPING VERB

THE VERB IN THE ANSWER is (nearly always) the same as the HELPING VERB in the question.

2

Questions with Prepositions at the End.

Some questions with *What. . . .? When? Where? , etc.,* end with PREPOSITIONS

Look at these examples:

QUESTION	ANSWER
What is nearly three quarters of the world covered (by) ?	Water
What is this water no good (for) ?	Drinking.

PREPOSITION

3

Subject Questions

When the answer is the subject, NO EXTRA HELPING VERB is needed.

Look at the Examples:

STATEMENTS

The Pacific Ocean	has a larger surface than all the dry land on earth.
Most of the water	goes directly back into the sea.
Rainwater	has lain under the Sahara Desert for thousands of years.

SUBJECT

QUESTIONS

What	has a larger surface than all the dry land on earth?
How much water	goes directly back into the sea?
What	has lain under the Sahara Desert for thousands of years?

ANSWERS

The Pacific Ocean
Most of the Water
Rainwater

Revision

A. Read the questions and write the short answers. Remember to use the helping verb from the question to give the form and tense of the helping verb in the answer.

1. Did Islam reach distant China by sea and land?	√	<i>Yes, it did.</i>
2. Was there a large Muslim army close to the Chinese border?	√	
3. Is Islam the religion of about 15 million Chinese today?	√	
4. Are they spread all over the country?	√	
5. Do they all look the same?	×	<i>Yes, it did.</i>
6. Have some of them become wealthy farmers?	√	
7. Have they all moved to the cities?	×	
8. Have there been periods of difficulty for them?	√	
9. Are there suqs in America?	×	
10. Did Ibn Battuta grow up in Tangier?	√	
11. Did he stay there all his life?	×	
12. Was the weather sometimes terrible?	√	
13. Were the camels able to move forward without mats?	×	
14. Had he read about China before he went?	×	
15. Has he left us a beautiful description of his time?	√	
16. Should we be grateful to him?	√	

B. Read the following sentences. Make questions to ask for the missing information. The first one is an example.

1. All the big cities of the Middle East have

What do all the big cities of the Middle East have?

2. Smoking affects

What

3. Some westerners suffer

How

4. Researchers have concluded

What

5. Tests are done

Where

6. The patient felt all the pain . . .

When

7. He is able to choose. . . .

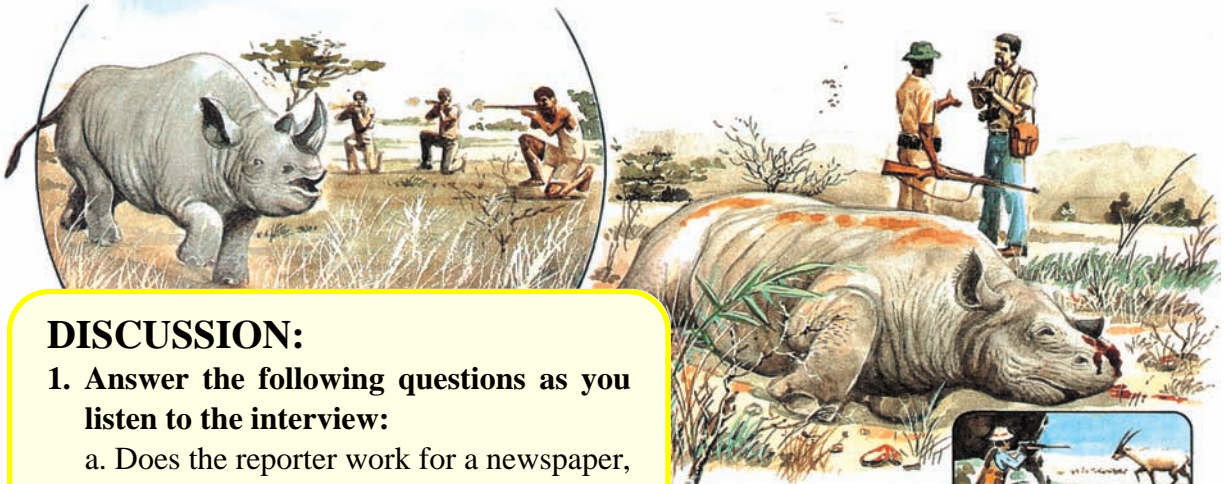
What

8. He is expected to arrive

When

Conservation

A reporter is interviewing a warden in an African wildlife park.



DISCUSSION:

1. Answer the following questions as you listen to the interview:

- Does the reporter work for a newspaper, the radio or the television?
- What do you think a *warden's* job is?
- Who does the warden think killed the rhinoceros?
- What are *poachers*?
- What does the warden say we need?

2. Now find the questions from the interview which use these words:

- You, didn't you?*
- Is it true that ?*

3. Finally discuss the general questions about conservation with your teacher:

- What does conservation mean?
- Is conservation more important nowadays than it used to be? Why?
- Can you think of any animals or plants which are endangered?



CONVERSATION PRACTICE

- 1 Practise repeating part of the conversation from lesson 1 with your teacher.
- 2 Practise the conversation at A below.

	A	B	C	D
Reporter:	How did this <i>animal die</i> ?	<i>car crash</i> ?	<i>letter arrive</i> ?	<i>fire start</i> ?
Warden:	It was <i>killed by poachers</i> .	<i>driven . . a child</i>	<i>sent. . fax</i>	<i>caused . . a worn-out cable</i> ?
Reporter:	<i>Poachers</i> ?	<i>A child</i> ?	<i>By fax</i> ?	<i>A worn-out cable</i> ?
Warden:	Yes. <i>Men who hunt without permission</i> . You saw <i>some men driving away as we arrived, didn't you</i> ?	<i>Someone under seventeen</i> . <i>some children running away</i> .	<i>Al electronic machine</i> . <i>The letter coming out of the machine</i>	<i>A cable which was old and broken</i> . <i>the cable running under the carpet,</i>
Reporter:	Yes, I did.			

- 3 Make more conversations, but this time use the words in columns B, C and D.

GRAMMAR

The Past Perfect Passive

Look at this sentence from the interview in lesson 1. It uses the passive with had.

This rhinoceros had been killed just before we arrived.

The tense is called the past perfect passive and it is made like this:

had been + past participle

GRAMMAR

Questions that Expect the Answer Yes

1

A. Do you remember these questions?

You come from this area, don't you?

Yes, I do.
I'm from Al-Malaz.



It costs a lot, doesn't it?

Yes it does, It's very expensive.

Remember: We ask questions like these when we think the answer will be *Yes*.

The question word comes right at the end.

You have to know that the tense is present simple and you have to know that questions in the present simple tense are asked with *do* and *does*.

You *come* from this area, *don't* you?

Yes, I do.

B. Make some more questions (and answers) like the ones above. Use these sentences.

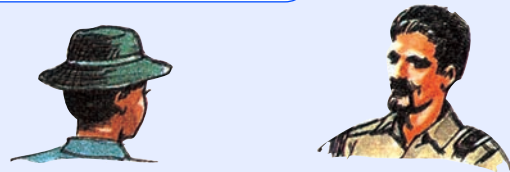
1. You study English.
2. He comes from Saudi Arabia.
3. They sit at the front of the class.

2

A. Now look at these questions from the interview in lesson 1:

You saw some men driving away as we arrived, didn't you?

Yes, I did.



This question is similar to those in box 1. But it is in the simple past tense.

Because of this, it uses *did* at the end.

The answer (always *Yes*) also contains *did*.

B. Now make some questions and answers for these pictures. Use the simple past tense.

<p>1</p> <p>went to London last year</p>	<p>2</p> <p>saw Ahmad yesterday</p>
<p>3</p> <p>knew my grandfather</p>	<p>4</p> <p>won that race</p>
<p>5</p> <p>fell off your bike</p>	<p>6</p> <p>built that house</p>

Grammar

A. Look at these situations and then write a sentence about each one. The sentence must contain *had been* plus the past participle. The first one is an example.

1. You went into a shop to buy some bread.
However, there was no bread there. What had happened to it? (**sell**).

Answers

It had been sold. _____

2. Your car was very dirty when you left it in the car park. When you came back after shopping, it was like new. What had happened to it? (**clean**).

3. You left your house this morning and you saw a dead cat in the road. What had happened to it? (**kill**).

4. When you went to school yesterday morning, there was a hole in the road. When you returned after school, it wasn't there. What happened to it? (**mend**).

5. When the headmaster left the school at 1.30 all the lights were on. When he returned at 7 a.m. there were no lights on. What had happened to it? (**switch off**).

B. Make questions and answers using the words that you are given.

The first one is done for you.



1. ... **knocked at the door**, ...?

(a) You knocked at the door, didn't you? _____

(b) Yes, I did. _____



2. **broke his wrist**,?

(a) He _____ ?

(b) _____ .



3. flew on Saudia, . . . ?

(a) They

?

(b)

.



4. rang the wrong bell, . . . ?

(a) I

?

(b)

.



5. did your homework, . . . ?

(a) He

?

(b)

.



6. ate the cake, . . . ?

(a) You

?

(b)

.



7. spent all his money, . . . ?

(a) He

?

(b)

.



8. cut her finger, . . . ?

(a) She

?

(b)

.

READING



CONSERVATION - AN URGENT NEED

Millions of Animal and Plant Species Face Extinction.

- 5 Scientists still do not know exactly how many animal and plant species exist on our planet. They guess that there may be between 5 million and 30 million. Only 1.7 million of them have been identified and
- 10 described.

- In January 1989, the director of a famous botanical garden in the U.S.A predicted that during the next thirty years man will cause an extinction of an average of 100 animal
- 15 and plant species every day. This is a yearly average of about 36,500 species. If extinctions continue at this rate, there may be almost no animals or plants on this planet by the year 2200 AD!

How Could this Happen?

- 20 There are several reasons for this. One thing is that man often hunts and fishes too efficiently nowadays. For example, fishermen hunt whales from “factory ships”, and hunters of elephants and rhinoceroses have even used
- 25 helicopters and machine-guns. As a result, these animals are all in danger of disappearing.

- Another reason is pollution of the environment. Animals need a clean environment but we have been polluting the rivers, seas and land for over
- 30 150 years.

- However, the main cause of these extinctions is deforestation in the tropics. Tropical forests cover only 7% of the earth’s surface, but they are the home of between 50% and 80% of the
- 35 earth’s species. Many tropical countries are cutting down their forests very quickly. They are doing this in order to create more land for agriculture.



deforestation

They also need the wood for fuel and for building. However, they are killing trees and plants, and at the same time destroying the homes of many animals. This is a big
 40 problem in South America, in parts of Africa and in some Asian countries such as the Philippines.

Sometimes, man means to do something good but he damages his environment by
 45 mistake. An example of this comes from South America. There used to be a bird which was found in only one place in the world - near a lake in Guatemala. One day,
 50 scientists decided to introduce a new species of fish into the lake as food for humans. The new fish ate the birds' food sources and by 1987 these birds had all been made extinct.

It's not just the Elephants !

Most people know that elephants, tigers and
 55 rhinoceroses are endangered. However,

millions of small and little-known species are also threatened with extinction. Insects and plants are especially vulnerable as their forest homes are destroyed. We must not forget
 60 that each of these species depends on many others for its survival. When one disappears, others may lose an important source of food. Moreover, man can learn from plants and insects and use them to improve his own life
 65 on this planet. Wild plants, for example, contain substances that can be used to make medicines as well as natural fertilizers and pesticides.

Is There a Solution?

70 What can be done about the problem? We cannot re-introduce the species which have already disappeared. However, it may not be too late to start protecting some of the creatures and plants which are still with us
 75 but which are endangered. All over the world, conservation is an urgent need.

Reading

Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False) and the line number. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

- | | T or F? | Line(s) | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | There are about 1.7 million animal and plant species on our planet.
_____ |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Man is causing the extinction of about 36,500 species every ten years.
_____ |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Hunting for whales is an example of hunting which is too efficient.
_____ |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | The main reason why many animals are becoming extinct is pollution.
_____ |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | One reason for deforestation is that people want wood for fuel.
_____ |
| 6. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Fertilizers and pesticides can be made from wild plants.
_____ |
| 7. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | One reason to the problem is to re-introduce species which have already disappeared.
_____ |

WORD STUDY

deforestation (defores ta tion) (n) destroying or cutting down forests.

Deforestation causes many animals to lose their homes.

en- (prefix) 1. put into or get into.

He endangered their lives by driving too fast.

2. cause to be.

He enlarged his house by adding two rooms.

endanger (en dan ger) (v-reg) put someone or something in danger.

fertilizer (fer tilizer) (n) a substance that farmers put on their land to make the plants grow better.

SAFCO is a company in Jubail Industrial City. It produces fertilizer.

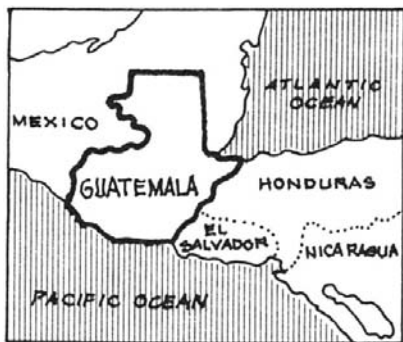
* What do the letters **SAFCO** mean?

forest (for est) (n) a large area full of trees.

Canada has many large forests.

* Where else in the world can you find large forests?

Guatemala (Guate ma la) (n) a country in Central America.

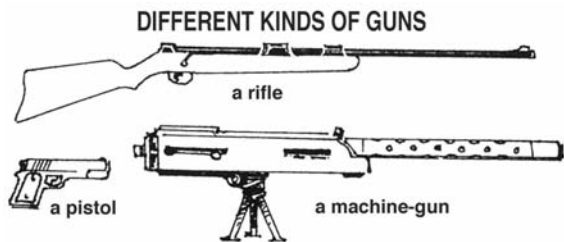


Gun (n) an instrument which shoots through a long metal tube.

Soldiers must all learn to use guns.

British policemen do not usually carry guns.

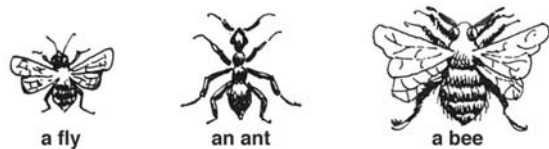
* What kinds of guns do soldiers, hunters and policemen use?



machine-gun (ma chine - gun) (n) a gun that shoots very fast. (see the picture above).

insect (in sect) (n) a small animal with six legs and a body divided into three parts.

Flies, ants and bees are three kinds of insects.



planet (pla net) (n) a body which orbits the sun or another star

There are nine planets which orbit our sun.

* What is the name of the third planet from our sun?

WORD STUDY

* Can you find out the English names of all nine planets?

prohibit (pro **hib** it) (v-reg). the opposite of allow.

Smoking is prohibited in this building.



re -(prefix) 1. again. 2. back

re-introduce (**re-intro** duce) (v-reg) *introduce again for a second time.*

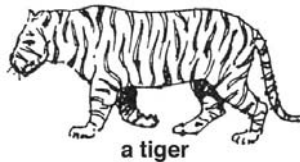
shoot (v-irreg: **shot-shot**) use a gun.

The poacher shot the elephant with a rifle.

threaten (**threat** en) (v-reg) place in danger; warn that one is going to hurt someone.

The thief threatened him with a gun and took his money.

tiger (n) a large wild animal of the cat family.

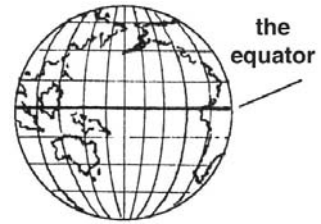


tropics (**tro pics**) (n)

the hot regions of the world, close to equator.

Most of the world's tea comes from the tropics.

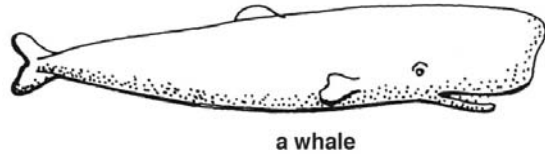
tropical (tropical (adj)



visible (**vis ible**) (adj) able to be seen.

Our house is not visible from the street, as it is surrounded by trees.

whale (n) a sea animal - the largest animal on the earth (not a fish).



Word Study

A. en- and re-

- Find words beginning with *en-* which mean the following:
to make someone able to do something *to put a circle around something*

- Find words beginning with *re-* which mean the following:
to turn back *to introduce something again.*

B. Choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.

conservation	forests	rate	tropical
extinction	mean	source	urgent
face	planet	species	visible

- No one wants to see this of any of the earth's animals.
- Saudi Arabia built most of its highways at a very fast between 1981 and 1990.
- Most governments are interested in the of the environment.
- The African elephant is one Another is the Indian elephant.
- The fourth from the sun is called Mars.
- A lot of northern Canada and northern Russia is covered by

Word Study

7. John: what was the of the newspaper's information about *Mr. Smith*? Alan: They say the story comes from *Mr. Smith* himself?
8. Many animals and plants will extinction if we do not look after our environment.
9. What do you to do about the problem?
10. In some houses, the garden is from the living-room.
11. You cannot put fish into cold northern lake. They need warmer water.
12. This message is Mr. Smith must receive it immediately!

REVISION

Question That Expect the Answer Yes

1

Remember these Questions which we ask when we expect the answer to be *Yes*:

— *You knocked at the door, didn't you?*

— *Yes, I did*

— *He broke his wrist, didn't he?*

— *Yes, he did.*

This is how we form them:

I			I?
You			you?
We			we?
They	ran fast,	didn't	they?
He			he?
She			she?
It			it?

had been done

2

Remember the past perfect passive:

By 1987, these birds had all been made extinct.

This is how we form them:

I			
You			
We			
They	had	been	seen.
He			
She			
It			

have been doing and have done

3

A. Now look at this sentence from the reading passage:

We have been polluting the rivers, seas and land for over 150 years.

B. Do you remember the difference between has been doing and has done?

He has been doing his homework for two hours.

(Here the time is the most important thing.)

He has done five exercises.

(Here the number of things done in that time is the most important thing.)

Revision

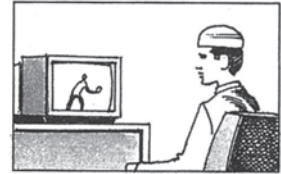
4

Make two sentences for each situation shown below. One sentence should contain *has / have been + v--- ing* . The other sentence should contain *has / have + past participle* . The first one is done for you.

- A. Muhammed turned on the TV two hours ago. He is watching his third programme now.

1. *He has been watching TV for two hours.*

2. *He has watched three programmes.*



- B. You are learning English. You started five years ago. You are using your fifth English book.

1. *I*

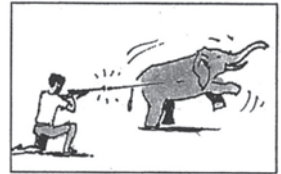
2.



- C. This poacher is shooting an elephant. He started shooting elephants five years ago. This is his one - hundredth elephant.

1. *He*

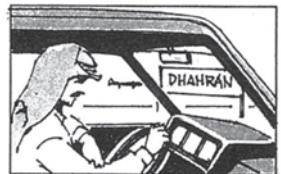
2.



- D. The journey from Riyadh to Dhahran is 440 km. Faisal started driving four hours ago. He has just arrived in Dhahran.

1. *He*

2.



- E. Layla started the washing-machine an hour ago. There are now ten clean thobes in the cup board.

1. *She*

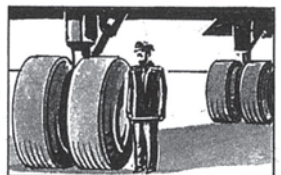
2.



- F. Captain Abdullah is Saudia's "million-mile pilot". He started flying for Saudia twenty years ago.

1. *He*

2.



Transportation

Getting from one place to Another

A Reporter is interviewing some people at the check-in-counter at King Khaled International Airport at Riyadh.



DISCUSSION

A. Answer the following questions as you listen to the interview:

1. Does the reporter work for a newspaper, the radio or television?
2. How many people does he interview here?
3. Where are they flying to?
4. Find two reasons which the travellers give for going by plane.

B. Now find the questions from the interview which use these words:

1. You, do you?
2. It, does it?
3. And how?

C. Finally, discuss these general questions about travel around Saudi Arabia with your teacher and your classmates.

1. What different ways are there to travel around the Kingdom?
2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of air travel?
3. What do you know about your national airline?
For example:
When was the airline started?
How many domestic destinations does it have?
How many planes does it have?



CONVERSATION PRACTICE

- 1 Practise repeating part of the conversation from lesson 1 with your teacher.
- 2 Practise the conversation at A below:



	A	B	C
Reporter:	You don't come from Saudi Arabia, do you, sir?	<i>here</i>	<i>Abqaiq.</i>
Traveller 1:	No, I don't. I'm from the U.A.E.	<i>As-Salamah</i>	<i>Riyadh.</i>
Reporter:	And where were you flying to?	<i>going</i>	<i>travelling</i>
Traveller 1:	I was flying to Dubai when I met a friend from Dhahran. Now I'm making a stopover in Dhahran.	<i>going to Al-Aziziyah I had an accident.</i> <i>waiting for a policeman.</i>	<i>driving home my car broke down.</i> <i>waiting for the train.</i>
Reporter:	And how about you, sir? Where are you going?	<i>What are you doing?</i>	<i>What are you waiting for?</i>
Traveller 2:	<i>I'm going to Dhahran, too.</i>	<i>Waiting for a policeman</i>	<i>Waiting for the train.</i>

- 3 Make more conversations like the one in 2 above but this time use the words in the columns at B and C.

GRAMMAR

Questions That Expect the Answer NO

1

A. Look at these questions from Unit 2 again:

You come from this area, don't you?

Yes, I do
I'm from Al-Malaz



It costs a lot, doesn't it?

Yes it does, It's very expensive.

Remember: We ask questions like these when we think the answer will be Yes.

The word **not** comes near the end of the question:

.....*.don't you?*

.....*.doesn't it?*

B. Make some more questions (and answers) like the ones above. Use these sentences:

1. You like bananas.
2. He comes from Oman.
3. They speak Arabic.

2

A. Now look at these questions from the interview in lesson 1 of this unit.

You don't come from Saudi Arabia, do you?

No, I don't. I'm from the U.A.E.



It doesn't take long by car, does it?

No, it doesn't.

We ask questions like this when we think the answer will be No.

*The word **not** comes near the beginning of the question.*

*You **don't** come from Saudi Arabia, do you?*

*It **doesn't** take long by car, does it?*

B. Now make some questions and answers for these pictures.



Continue on the next page →

GRAMMAR

The Past Continuous Tense

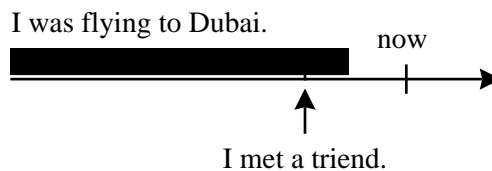
Do you remember this sentence from the interview?

*I was **flying** to Dubai when I met a friend from Dhahran.*

This is the past continuous tense.

We use it to show that something began before the time mentioned and continued after that time. So he was **flying** (he was in the plane) when he met his friend and he was still **flying** (he was still in the plane) after he met his friend.

Look at the time line:



Here are some more examples:

At nine o' clock I was **watching** television.

They **were watching** television *when the phone rang.*

Grammar

Make questions and answers using the words given . The first one is done for you.



1. . . . live in an apartment

(a) *You don't live in an apartment, do you?*

(b) *No, we don't*



2. . . . smoke,

(a) *He*

(b) *No,*



3. . . . work,

(a) *It*

(b) *No,*



4. . . . go to our school,

(a) *They*

(b) *No,*



5. . . . taste good,

(a) *It*

(b) *No,*



6. . . . like football,

(a) *He*

(b) *No,*



7. . . . drink coffee,

(a) *She*

(b) *No,*



8. . . . last long, ?

(a) *That programme*

(b) _____.



9. . . . speak German, ?

(a) *You*

(b) _____.

B. Look at these situations and then answer the question about each one.

Your answer must contain *was* or *were* plus *v-ing*. The first one is done for you.

1. You watched a TV programme last night. In the middle of it, the phone rang.

What were you doing when the phone rang?

Answer: *I was watching a TV Programme.*

2. Muhammad waited at the bus stop this morning. After five minutes, Ahmad joined him.

What was Muhammad doing when Ahmad joined him?

3. Faisal began to eat his salad. Then he found an insect in it. He threw the salad away. What was he doing when he found the insect?

4. Ali was writing his books. His friend stopped him.

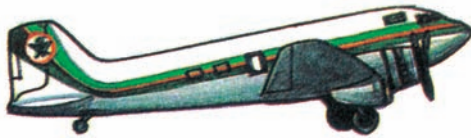
What was Ali doing when his friend stopped him?

5. Samira opened her workbook and began to do her homework. Then the bulb in her reading lamp broke. What was she doing when the bulb broke?

READING

AIR TRAVEL IN SAUDI ARABIA

Saudi Arabia's first airplane was a *Douglas DC-3*. This was given to King Abdul Aziz in 1945 by the American President Franklin D Roosevelt. Two more DC-3s soon joined the first. These three planes formed the first Saudi fleet which was used by the royal family and by government officials. King Abdul Aziz immediately realized the advantages of air travel and helped to establish Saudi Arabian Airlines in 1946.



The Douglas DC-3

The new airline started with a fleet of five, 24-seat DC-3s on 14th March 1947. On that day, a DC-3 took off from Jeddah for Riyadh, Hofuf and Dhahran. The 1,200 km trip took four and a half hours. The same journey by land took about two months at that time.

Jeddah was the airline's headquarters and until 1954 only Riyadh, Hofuf, Dhahran, Taif and Madinah received regular flights. However, more planes were acquired, more airfields were built, and services were continually expanded. By the end of 1956, Hai'l, Buraidah, Khamis Mushayt, Najran, Turaif, Yanbu, Wejh, Tabuk and Sakaka had become part of the network.



The Boeing 720 B

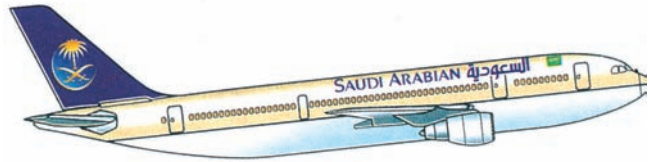
In December 1961, Saudi Arabian Airlines became the first airline in the Middle East to acquire jet airplanes for commercial service. These were Boeing 720 Bs. They began the first jet service from Jeddah to Riyadh and Dhahran in March 1962. They reduced the flight time between Jeddah and Riyadh from Two hours twenty minutes to one hour twenty minutes.

- 25 More jet aircrafts were added to the fleet over the next ten years and more destinations were added to the network. By 1975, *Saudia* (the name had been changed on 1 April 1972)
- 30 was serving twenty domestic destinations, fourteen of these by jet.



The TriStar

- Tristar* wide-bodied jets were introduced to the domestic routes in August 1975. This service was
- 35 expanded in 1981 to include the use of the wide-bodied *Airbus* and again in 1985 with the 424-seat *Boeing 747-300*. Saudia now has more than 100 planes of five different types.



The Airbus

- 40 However, to see exactly how big Saudia's in kingdom business has become, you have to look at the number of passengers it handles. For example, did you know that Riyadh
- 45 airport was already handling 5,000,000 domestic passengers per year before the opening of King Khaled International Airport in 1984? In July 1985, air fares in kingdom were reduced by 25%.
- 50 This resulted in a huge increase in air travel in the country. Nowadays, the routes from Jeddah and Dhahran to Riyadh each carry well over a million passengers a year. Air travel in Saudi
- 55 Arabia has come a long way since 1945.



Boeing 747-300.

Reading

Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False) and the line number. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

- T or F? Line(s)
1. King Abdul Aziz helped to establish the national airline.

 2. On 14th March 1947, the first DC-3 flew from Jeddah to Madinah, Riyadh and Dhahran.

 3. The first jet service from Jeddah to Dhahran began in December 1961.

 4. Before 1972, Saudia was called Saudi Arabian Airlines.

 5. Five different types of wide bodied planes were mentioned in the passage.

 6. More than one million passengers per year fly the route from Riyadh to Jeddah.



Word study

- **able** (*suffix*) able to be or needing to be.

Flying is very enjoyable. (This means that you can enjoy it.)

* Do you remember the words usable and unusable? What do these word mean?

washable, laughable, breakable

Acquire (ac **quire**) (*v-reg.*) get.

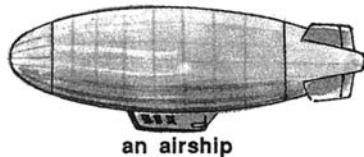
Our school acquired two new cassette players last year.

He acquired his knowledge of English at School.

* What did Saudia do in December 1961?

aircraft (**air** craft) (*n -irreg:* aircraft is singular and plural) a machine which files such as an airplane, a helicopter or an airship,

three different types of aircraft



*Can you think of the name of (1) a light aircraft, and (2) a passenger aircraft.

continually (con **tin** ually) (*adj*) very often, repeated many times.

In England, it rains continually in winter.

Pilots must re-train continually to stay up-to-date.

fare: (*n*) the money paid by passengers to travel on a bus, ship, plane or train or in a taxi.

He got onto the bus and paid his fare.

fleet (*n*) a group of aircraft, ships, or buses which are all owned by one company or which all move together.

SAPTCO has a large fleet of buses. *I saw a fleet of fishing boats in the Gulf.*

* Use the word fleet with these words in a sentence: planes, taxis, ships.

flight attendant (**flight** at tend ant) (*n*) a person who looks after and helps passengers on a plane.



Word study

headquarters (head **quar** ters) (*n-singular*) the place from which an organization is run, the main offices of an organization.

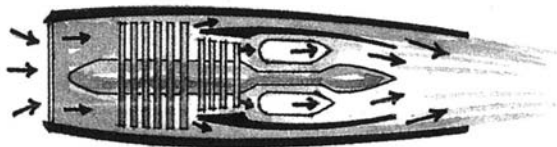
The army has its headquarters in the capital.

* Do you know where the headquarters of Saudi Aramco is, and where the headquarters of the UN (the United Nations) is?

increase (**in** crease) (*n*) noun from the verb increase (in **crease**).

Note the different pronunciation of the noun and the verb.

Jet (*n and adj*) a kind of engine.



a jet engine

official (of **fi** cial) (*n*) a person who holds a position in the government or some other organization.

A company official told the customers they could have their money back.

service (ser **vice**) (*n*) 1. something done regularly for people by an organization.

Saudia has a good service between Riyadh and Jeddah. They fly several times a day. The PTT introduced an express mail service in 1984.

2. an organization that provides a service (meaning 1) e.g. the fire service

3. what someone does for a person as a part of his job.

The service in that restaurant is very good.

Word Study

Choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.

acquired

aircraft

enjoyable

fare

flight attendant

an official

rest

save

southern

wide-bodied

Last week, I travelled to Riyadh from Najran in the _____ region. I took a taxi to the airport. The taxi _____ was twenty riyals. I flew on the one of the big, new, _____ planes: a TriStar. (Saudia has _____ five different types of _____). After we took off, the _____ brought us a drink of orange juice and something to eat. Then I was able to _____ for most of the journey. The two-hour flight was very _____. I had a good time. The car journey takes twelve hours, so I was able to _____ ten hours. When I arrived, I was met by _____ from the Ministry of Post and Telegraph.



REVISION

Questions That Expect the Answer No

Remember these questions which we ask when we think the answer will be No.

You don't feel like flying, do you? No, I don't.
He doesn't feel well, does he? No, he doesn't.

Here is how we form them: →

Remember we do not usually write questions like these. We only say them.

I	don't		do I?	
He			does he?	
She	doesn't		smoke,	does she?
It				does it?
You			do you?	
We	don't		do we?	
They			do they?	

The Past Continuous Tense

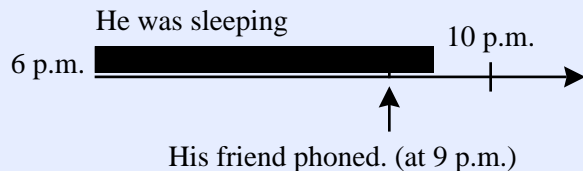
Remember the past continuous tense:

Here is how we form it:

Remember we use it to show that something continued through the time mentioned:

He was sleeping at nine o' clock.
He was sleeping when his friend phoned.

I			sleeping.
He	was		
She			
It			
You	were		
We			
They			



THE BROKEN WINDOW

Read the situation below with your teacher and friends.

THE SITUATION

It is 7.30 in the morning and school is just starting for the day.

The window in the head teacher's office is broken and a ball has been found inside the office.

The caretaker says that the window was O.K. at 2.30 yesterday afternoon but it was broken by 3.

You and your friend were in school at 5 - after school had finished. (The caretaker saw you with a ball in the playground.)

The head teacher thinks you broke the window.



DID YOU BREAK IT ?

Together with a friend, work out the answers to the questions below. Then the class will ask you questions separately to find out if you tell the same stories.

If your stories are different, they will know that you are not telling the truth and that you probably broke the window.



QUESTIONS

1. Why were you and your friend in the playground at 2.45 yesterday?
2. What were you doing with the ball?
3. Where were you going when the caretaker saw you?
4. What were you talking about?
5. What were you wearing?
6. What was your friend wearing?
7. What was the weather like?
8. When did you leave the school?

Ramadan

If you had to explain Ramadan to a foreigner, how would you do it?
Listen to this conversation between a Saudi boy and an English boy.



DISCUSSION:

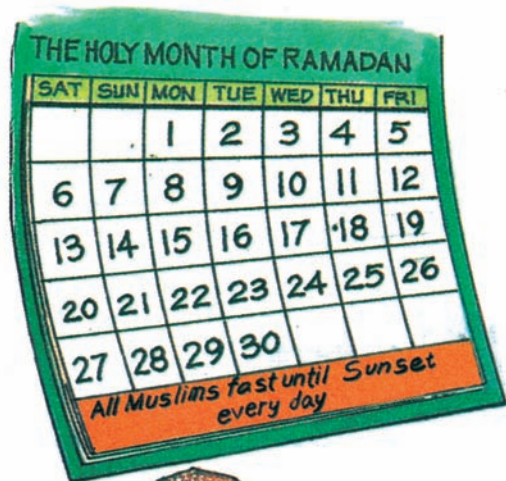
A. Answer the following questions after you have listened to the conversation?

1. What happens after sunset?
2. What does fasting help Muslims remember?
3. What is the name of the big celebration at the end of *Ramadan*?

B. Now find the questions from the conversation which use these words:

1. *It lasts for ?*
2. *Something special ?*
3. *But you didn't ?*

C. Finally, what else do you think a foreigner might want to know about *Ramadan*?



CONVERSATION PRACTICE

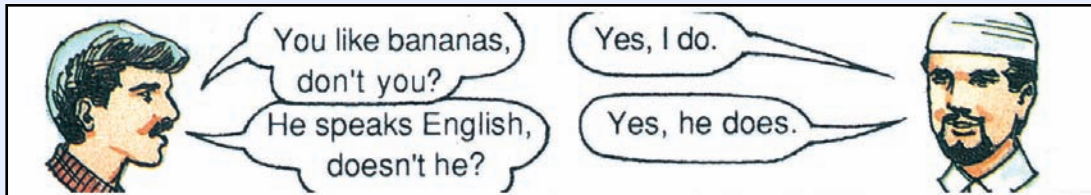
- ① Practise repeating part of the conversation from lesson 1 with your teacher.
- ② Practise the conversation at A below.

	A	B	C
Roger:	Ramadan lasts for a month, doesn't it?	<i>Their course one year</i>	<i>Her holiday six weeks,</i>
Ahmad:	Yes, <i>it does</i> .	<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>
Roger:	But you didn't fast the whole of Ramadan last year, did you?	<i>they attend the course in April,</i>	<i>she had six weeks last time.</i>
Ahmad:	No, <i>I didn't. I was ill.</i>	<i>They had a holiday.</i>	<i>she had five.</i>
Roger:	Something special happens at the end of Ramadan, doesn't it?	<i>the course,</i>	<i>the holiday,</i>
Ahmad:	Yes, <i>it does</i> .		

- ③ Make more conversations like the one in 2 above but this time use the words in column B and then in column C.

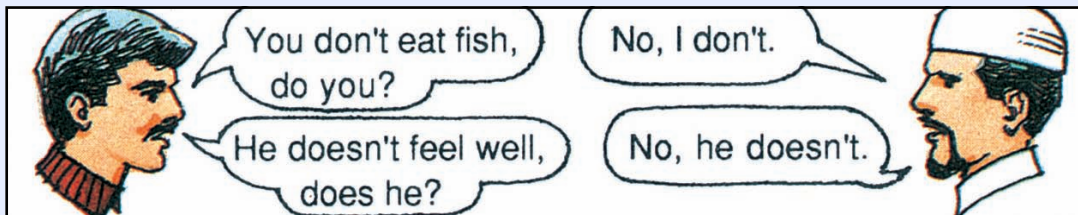
GRAMMAR**Questions That Expect the Answer Yes or No**

1

Questions in the Present Tense That Expect the Answer Yes**A. Look at these questions and answers again:****B. Make some more questions and answers like this with the following:**

1. *They attend this school.*
2. *He wants an ice cream.*
3. *You have a bicycle.*

2

Questions in the Present That Expect the Answer No**A. Look at these questions and answers again:****B. Make some more questions and answers like this with the following:**

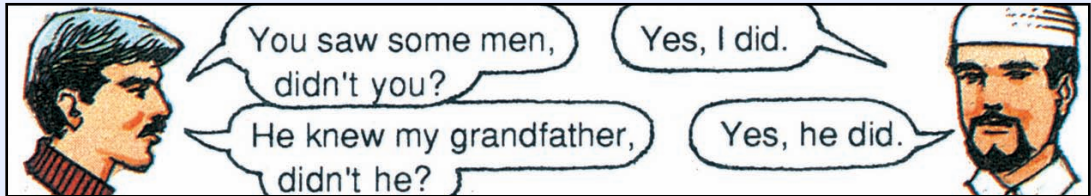
1. *They don't eat fish.*
2. *He doesn't come from Saudi Arabia.*
3. *You don't have a bicycle.*

GRAMMAR

3

Questions in the Past Tense That Expect the Answer *Yes*

A. Look at these questions and answers again:



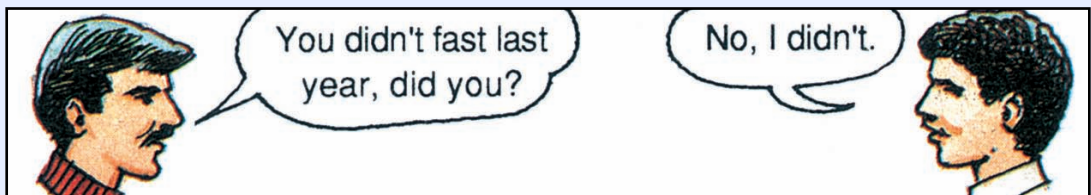
B. Make some more questions and answers like this with the following:

1. *They bought a house.*
2. *He wanted an ice cream.*
3. *You went to England.*

4

Questions in the Past Tense That Expect the Answer *No*

A. Look at these questions and answers again:



B. Make some more questions and answers like this with the following:

1. *They didn't do their homework.*
2. *She didn't come here on Friday.*
3. *You didn't fly to school.*

Grammar

Make the following sentences into questions which expect the answer “*Yes*” or “*No*” and write the answers, too.

Note that these questions and answers are usually spoken, not written. The first one is an example.

1. Fahd plays football every Thursday afternoon.

Fahd plays football every Thursday afternoon,
doesn't he?

Yes, he does.

2. They didn't go to the United States last year.

3. Youssef wrote to his pen-friend last week.

4. Ali and his brother don't speak English.

5. You helped your father last night.

6. You didn't do your homework.

7. We don't have an English lesson on Thursday.

8. He lives in Saudi Arabia.

9. She didn't make that cake herself.

10. I passed that test.

Reading

The Holy Month of Ramadan

Islam is based on five beliefs. These are called *The Five Pillars of Islam*. The first belief is that there is no god but *Allah* and that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is his Messenger. The second is that a Muslim must pray five times a day at certain times, and the third is that a Muslim must give a percentage of his savings to the poor. The fourth is the fasting of *Ramadan*. The fifth is that all Muslims who are able should perform Al-Hajj (Pilgrimage) at least once in their life.

Ramadan is the ninth month in the Islamic calendar. All adult Muslims must fast during the daylight hours. They are not allowed to eat or drink between dawn and sunset for the whole month. Fasting strengthens a person by increasing his self-control. Fasting also helps a Muslim to remember Allah and his obedience to Him. During Ramadan, the pain of hunger is shared by everyone. In this way, everyone is equal in Allah's eyes.

Some people (Children for example) are excused from fasting. Some may be too old or too ill. Others are on journeys, Women who are expecting or nursing a baby cannot fast at that time, either. However, all those who are able must complete their fast later.

Ramadan customs are very special. Many Muslims prefer to change working hours so that they can focus on the Islamic duties of the Holy Month. At sunset, a cannon goes off and people break their fast with dates and water. Then, they go to the mosque for the sunset prayers (Maghrib). The exact time of sunset is very important, of course.

There is a special night known as "*Lialatul Qadr*". No one knows exactly which night it is, but is definitely one of the last ten nights of the month. Around this time, Muslims try to stay awake all night and perform special prayers.

Immediately after the last day of *Ramadan*, there is a celebration called *Eid-Al-Fitr*. Muslims all over the world celebrate this holiday. During Eid, Muslim children wear new clothes and receive gifts. Families everywhere enjoy themselves with friends and relatives. They thank Allah for His great blessings in revealing the *Qur'an* during the Holy Month of *Ramadan*.

A. Write a title for each paragraph of the passage.

Paragraph 1: _____

Paragraph 2: _____

Paragraph 3: _____

Paragraph 4: _____

Paragraph 5: _____

Paragraph 6: _____

Reading**B. Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False) and the line number. Write out a correct statement if you put F.**

T or F? Line(s)

1. The five beliefs of Islam are often called The five Towers of Islam.

2. Fasting strengthens a person.

3. Old people and sick people are excused from fasting but travellers are not.

4. People break their fast at sunrise.

5. We do not know the exact date of *Lailatul Qadr*.

Word study

bit (n) 1. a small piece

*The cat loves meat so I gave it a bit of mine.
There was a small hole in the thobe so she put a bit of material over it with some thread.*

2. a little.
*I feel a bit tired so I'm going to go to bed.
This question is a bit too difficult.*

blessing (bless ing) (n) 1. a gift from Allah.

*Children are a blessing.
2. something that you are happy about
It was a blessing you didn't get wet in the rain.*
*Which of the two meanings given above is the correct one for line (31-32) of the passage about Ramadan?

cannon (cann on) (n) a large, heavy gun.

A cannon goes off as soon as the sun has set.

Certain (cer tain) (adj) 1. known but not identified; some.

Certain nouns have irregular plurals.
2. sure; true
I am certain that he will come.

equal (e qual) (adj) the same in size, number or value.

*Cut the cake into four equal pieces.
In mathematics, Youssef is better than Ali, but in English the two boys are equal.*

go off (go off) (v-irreg; went-gone)

1. dislike something or someone.
I used to like apples, but I went off them when I ate too many and they made me sick.
2. (talking about a gun) shoot.
The child was playing with the gun when it went off by mistake.
3. (talking about an alarm clock) ring.
My alarm clock goes off at 5 a.m. everyday.
4. (talking about food) become bad, rot.
You can't eat that meat. It has gone off.
* Which of the four meanings of go off is the correct one for line 20 of the reading passage about Ramadan?

hunger (hun ger) (n) not having enough food.

Poor people in many parts of the world are dying from hunger.

nurse (n) 1. a person who looks after people in hospital who are sick or who have injuries.

While I was in hospital, the nurses looked after

me very well.

2. a person who looks after small children.
The family got a nurse to look after their children.

nurse (v-reg) 1. look after sick people.

*They nursed him when he was ill.
2. give a baby milk.
She was nursing the baby while she watched TV.
3. look after with care.*

The farmer nurses his crops.

* Which of the five meanings above is the correct one for the line 15 of the reading passage about Ramadan?

obey (o bey) (v-reg) do what you are told to.

*You should obey your father.
A soldier should obey the orders.
obedience (o be dience) (n) the act of obeying.
"You can show your obedience by doing what I tell you", the father said to his son.*

reveal (re veal) (v-reg) (n) 1. make something known

The reporter will not reveal the person who gave him the information.
2. Show

When they cleaned the dirt off the stone, they revealed a piece of gold.

*Which of the two meanings above is the correct one for line 33 of the reading passage about Ramadan.

self-control (self-con trol) (n) a person 's control of himself, of the way he feels.

Although he was angry, he showed a lot of self-control and never raised his voice once.

set (v-irreg: set-set) (of the sun) disappear behind the earth.

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

share (v-reg) 1. divide something between different people.

They shared their food with Ahmad because he had forgotten to bring his own food.

2. use or take part in something with other people.

Students at a university have their own bedrooms but they usually share a kitchen.

* Which of the two meanings above is correct for the passage on Ramadan?

thread (n) a long, thin piece of wool, silk or cotton.

Word Study

cannon
celebration
equal
fast
income

nurse
reveal
set
sleepy
thread

Read the words around each of the boxes below. Then find one word from the list above that is like those words. Finally, write that word in the box.

Eid Al-Adha
1.
Eid Al-Fitr

button sew
2.
sewing-machine

big gun
3.
noisy shoot

feed milk
4.
mother

the same
5.
not different

in bed
6.
bored tired

money salary
7.
monthly

make clear
8.
show

west sun
9.
go down

no food no drink
10.
empty stomach

REVISION

Articles

1

What does the article *a* or *an* mean?

The noun after the article *a* or *an* is:

1. singular, e.g., *a bus* *a porter* *an article* (so we never write or say ~~*a buses*~~ ~~*a porters*~~)
2. one of several or many, e.g., a porter means one of several porters, and it is not important which one you use.

We cannot use *a* or *an* with nouns like *water*, *oil*, *sugar* etc., because they do not usually have a plural form.

2

What does the article *the* mean?

The noun after the article *the* is:

1. singular or plural, e.g., *the porter* *the bags*
2. special for some reason. Here are some examples:
 - a. *He got on a bus. He had to stand because **the** bus was full.*
 - b. ***The** bus stopped at **the** departures building.*
 - c. *He joined **the** queue at **the** check-in counter.*
 - d. *You won't be able to board **the** plane without it.*
 - e. ***The** sun rises in **the** east.*
 - f. *This is **the** last sentence.*

Why are the nouns in these sentences special?

2

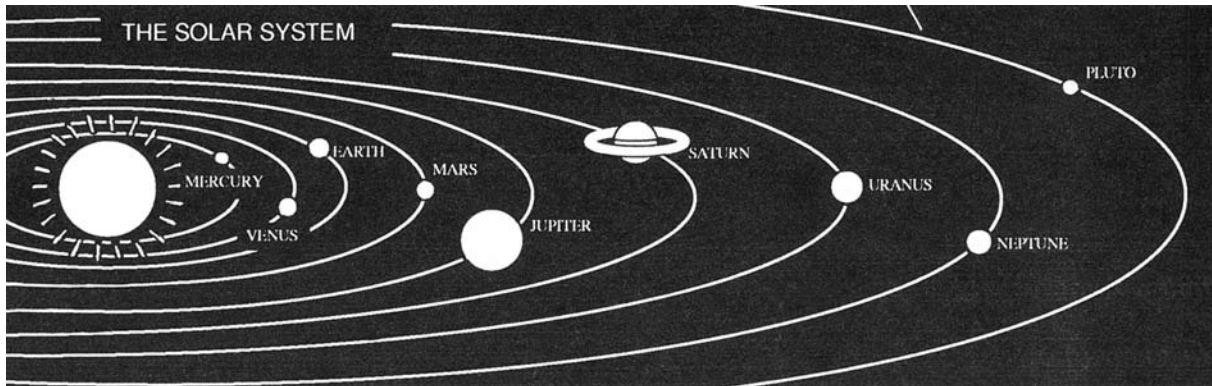
Write *a*, *an*, *the* or *nothing*.

Scrambled Eggs

To make scrambled eggs for one person, you need two eggs and some milk. First, you break _____ eggs into _____ pan and beat them with _____ wooden spoon. Then you pour _____ milk into _____ pan. You can also add _____ salt and _____ pepper if you wish. Next, you put _____ into pan onto _____ cooker and heat _____ eggs and milk slowly. You must stir _____ mixture with _____ wooden spoon as it cooks. When _____ scrambled eggs are ready, serve them on _____ warm plate with _____ piece of _____ bread and _____ butter.

Earth and Its Neighbours

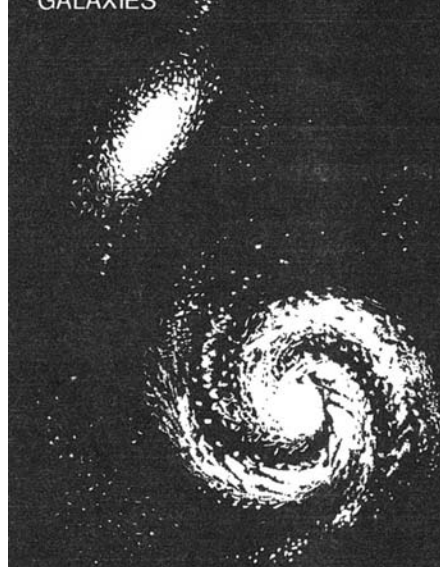
A student is asking his teacher about the sky at night.



DISCUSSION

- Answer the following questions as you listen to the conversation.
 - Is light from stars and light from planets the same?
 - What is a galaxy?
- Listen to the conversation again and try to find the answers to these questions:
 - Does the moon reflect light?
 - What does a satellite do?
 - Is the sun a star?
 - Does a star radiate or reflect light?
 - Why are stars not as bright as the moon?
 - Are there billions of stars in our galaxy?
 - How many galaxies are there in the universe?
 - Can we see the other galaxies?
- Finally, discuss this question with your teacher:
Do you think that life exists on other planets?

GALAXIES




There are billions of stars in our galaxy.

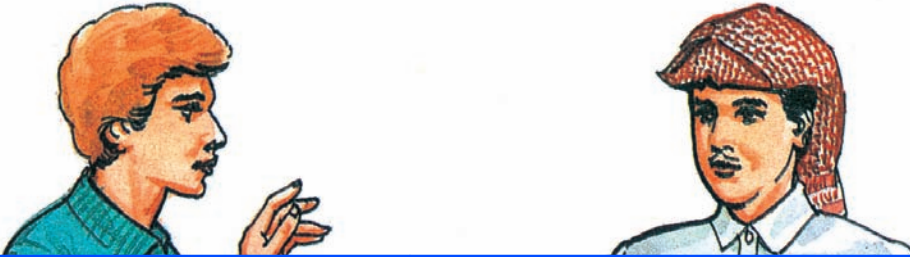
There are millions of galaxies in the universe.

1 billion = 1,000,000,000

1 million = 1,000,000

CONVERSATION PRACTICE

- 1 Practise repeating part of the conversation from lesson 1 with your teacher.
- 2 Listen to the conversation at A below. Then practise saying it. Notice the first words of the question and answer. 



	A	B	C
Alan:	Does a planet <i>radiate light</i> ?	<i>our Solar System consist of stars?</i>	<i>a factory ship hunt elephants?</i>
Khaled:	No, <i>it doesn't</i> .		
Alan:	Well, <i>do planets reflect light</i> ?	<i>our Solar System consists of planets</i>	<i>factory ships hunt whales?</i>
Khaled:	Yes, <i>they do</i> .	<i>it does.</i>	<i>they do.</i>
Alan:	Are you interested <i>in the stars</i> ?	<i>the planets?</i>	<i>conservation?</i>
Khaled:	Yes, <i>I am</i> .		
Alan:	<i>Are they far away?</i>	<i>Are they near to us?</i>	<i>Is it important?</i>
Khaled:	Yes, <i>they are</i> .	<i>they are.</i>	<i>it is.</i>
Alan:	<i>Is the sun a star?</i>	<i>Venus a planet</i>	<i>the oryx endangered</i>
Khaled:	Yes, <i>it is</i> .		

- 3 Make more conversation like the one in 2 above but this time use the words in the columns at B and C.

Conversation

A. Answer these questions. Write short answers where possible.

The first one is an example.

1. Do planets radiate their own light?

No, they don't.

2. Does the moon reflect light?

3. What does a satellite do?

4. Is the sun a star?

5. Does a star reflect or radiate light?

6. Why are stars not as bright as the moon?

7. Are there billions of stars in our galaxy?

8. How many galaxies are there in the universe?

9. Can we see other galaxies?



B. Complete these two sentences.

1. A: *Do planets radiate light?*

B: No, _____.

A: *Does a planet reflect light?*

B: _____, _____.

2. A: *Are there billions of stars in our galaxy?*

B: Yes, _____.

A: *Is there only one galaxy in the universe?*

B: _____, _____.

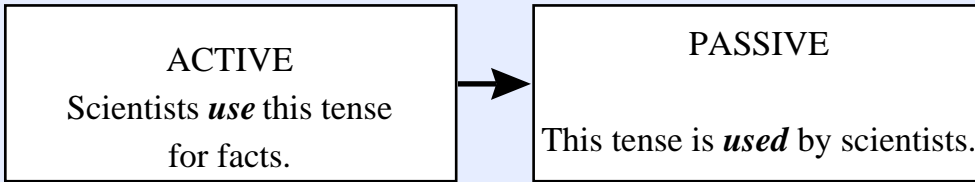
There are millions.

GRAMMAR

Revising the Present Simple Tense

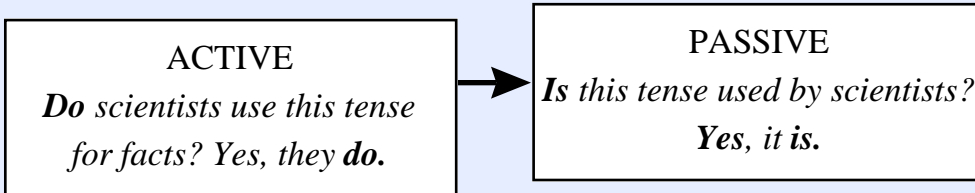
1

Remember that we use this tense to describe facts and regular events.
 It is used a lot in science.
 In science, it is often used in the passive.
 The passive is used when the action is important, not the people.



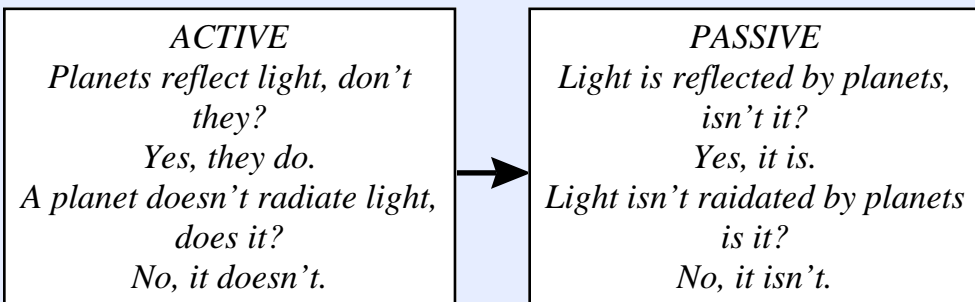
2

In questions, negatives and short answers, we use helping verbs.



3

Sometimes we think the answer to our question will be Yes.
 Sometimes we think it will be No.
 We make these questions by adding helping verbs to the end of our sentence.



A. In the following sentences, the dark words (e.g. a planet) are singular. Rewrite the sentences making the dark words plural (e.g., planets). Change the verb if necessary.

1. A **planet** reflects light.
2. A **star** radiates light.
3. A **satellite** does not orbit a star.
4. There is a **planet** in the Solar System.
5. Does a **planet** orbit a star?

B. Write the following sentences again. Put the verbs into the correct form.

- 1 - I (be) at school.
- 2 - I (be) interested in stars.
- 3 - Our sun (be) a star.
- 4 - Galaxies (be) large groups of stars.
- 5 - We (be) not able to see other galaxies.

C. Make the following sentences negative.

- 1 - A planet is a star.
- 2 - A planet radiates light.
- 3 - Stars reflect light.
- 4 - Venus has a moon.
- 5 - There is a planet between Earth and Mars.

D. Make these sentences passive.

- 1 - Planets reflect light.
- 2 - Satellites orbit planets.
- 3- Stars do not reflect light.
- 4- Scientists study the universe.
- 5- Do stars radiate light?

E. Make these sentences into questions. Expect the answer in brackets.

- 1- Stars reflect light. (No)
- 2- Stars radiate light. (Yes)
- 3- Planets radiate light. (No)
- 4- There is only one star in the Solar System. (Yes)
- 5- There are people on Venus. (No)

READING

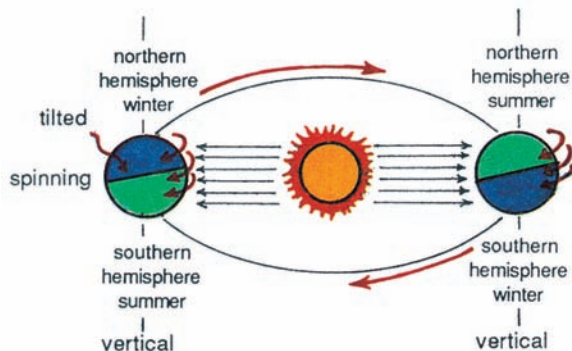
Earth Planet.

Earth's place in space

The sun has nine planets. The four planets that are nearest to it have solid surfaces. Earth is the third of these inner planets. Most of the outer planets are balls of gases. So their surfaces are not solid.

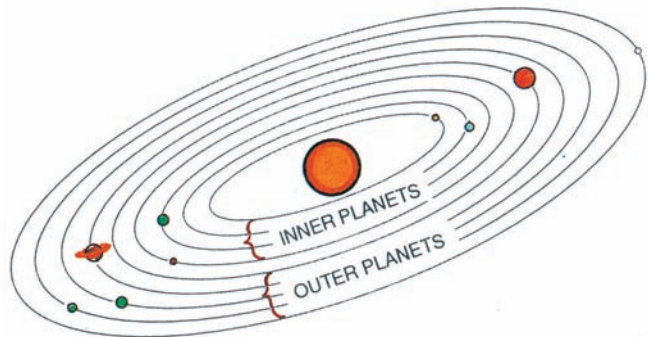
Some Statistics

Earth is about twice as big as Mars. Its diameter is around 12,700 kilometres. There are approximately 365 days in a year on Earth. That is the time it takes to make a complete orbit of the sun. There are 24 hours in a day. This is the time it takes to spin once around its own axis.



The Atmosphere

Earth has an atmosphere around it. Its gases consist of about 78% nitrogen and 21% oxygen. Some of the other planets have atmosphere. However, their gases are not the same as Earth's. They do not contain water vapour, either.



The seasons

The Earth's axis is not vertical. It is tilted at an angle of about 23° . As it goes round the sun, different parts become closer to it. For this reason the Earth has seasons. Summer is in the hemisphere that is nearer to the sun. Winter is in the one that is further

away. Spring and autumn occur between these times. The average temperature is 12°C .



Compared with the size of the Earth, the atmosphere is as thin as an apple skin.

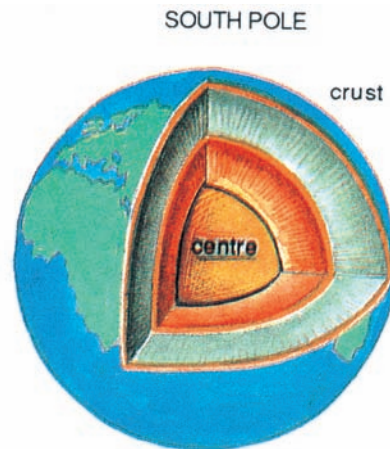
Water

On Earth's surface, water is found in two more forms. As solid ice, it is found mostly near the North Pole and South Pole. Elsewhere, it is liquid. In rain, streams, rivers and most lakes it is fresh water. In the sea, it is salt water.



Inside Earth.

The Earth's hard surface looks stationary but it is not. It moves very slowly because the inside of the Earth is very hot. This surface, sometimes called the Earth's crust, lies on rock. But the heat from the centre of the Earth sometimes melts this rock. Thus the crust floats on liquid rock.



Life on Earth.

Earth is unique. It is the only known planet that has got life on it. Life cannot exist on any of the other planets in our Solar System. Their atmospheres, temperatures or lack of water make life impossible. This is why we must care for our planet. It is the only place where we can live.

A. Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False) and the line number. Write out a correct statement if you put F in your copybook.

T or F? Line(s)

1. Mars is about half as big as Earth.

2. The average temperature on Earth is 23°.

3. Earth is the only planet with an atmosphere.

4. Earth's crust moves.

5. Life may exist on other planets.

WORD STUDY

complete (com **plete**) (*adj*) full; whole.

He read a complete book in one day.

complete (com **plete**) (*v-reg.*) make full; finish.

He could not complete the exercise.

completely (com **plete** ly) (*adj*) fully; wholly.

I don't understand this completely.

completion (com **ple** tion) (*n*) the action of completing.

This potter needs only five minutes for the completion of one pot.

* Complete the following three series:

1,5,9, - - - - - A, C, E, - - - - -

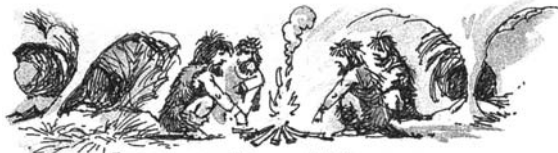
father, son, mother, _____



*What angle would make this circle complete?

exist (ex **ist**) (*v-reg.*) be, live

Millions of years ago, huge creatures existed on Earth.



People used to exist in caves.

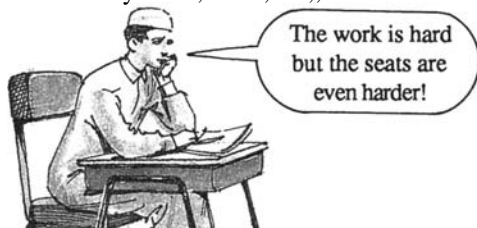
How can people exist when the temperature is minus 100 °C?

hard (*adj*) 1. solid; not easy to break

This ground is hard. I cannot dig here.

Builders use hard materials such as concrete and steel to make houses with.

2. not to easy to do, learn, etc.; difficult



This homework is hard.

* Which meaning is in the reading passage?

-ion (*suffix*) forms the noun from many verbs. *Form nouns from *act, collect, connect, demonstrate, dictate, inspect, instruct, invent, reflect, translate.*

*Find more examples of words with the suffix -ion on this page.

-or (*suffix*) usually shows the person or thing that does the action.

* How many words can you remember that end in -or?

* Can you find an example of a word with the suffix -or on this page?

radiate (**ra** diate) (*v-reg*) send out light and / or heat.
The sun radiates heat into space.

radiator (**ra** diator) (*n*) something that radiates.

The radiator in a car cools the engine.

radiation (radi **a** tion) (*n*) the action of radiating.

soft (*adj*) opposite of hard (definition 1) *School*



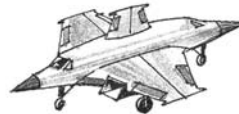
Danger radiation!

chairs are hard but armchairs are usually soft and comfortable.

universe (**u** niverse) (*n*) everything - stars, planets



unique (**u** nique) (*adj*) the only one of its kind.



What makes this plane unique?

etc, - that exists anywhere.

Perhaps there is a planet like ours in the universe.

universal (uni **ver** sal) (*adj*) everywehre; including everyone

The human need for wtaer, food, warmth and shelter is universal.

Word Study

Choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.
Then copy the sentences in your copybook.

angle	lack off	oxygen	spins
cares for	melts	radiator	stationary
complete	million	reflects	unique
exists	nitrogen	soft	universal
hemisphere	outer	Solar System	vertical

- If you heat ice, it _____ .
- The Earth's surface is its _____ part.
- The sun is _____ in the Solar System. It is the only star.
- Majed did not write the last word. His sentence was not _____ .
- We can see ourselves in a mirror because it _____ light.
- A nurse is a person who _____ sick patients.
- My brother eats almost nothing. He _____ on 1,000 calories a day.
- People used to tell the time by the _____ of the sun.
- There is more _____ in Earth's atmosphere than any other gases.
- On Earth, most water is in the southern _____ .
- There is only one star in the _____ .
- Climbers often need extra _____ on very high mountains.
- In space, there is a _____ air. So planes cannot fly there.
- It is easier to hit a _____ object than a moving one.
- The sun is over 90 _____ miles away from Earth.

REVISION

1

Questions without *when, where, how*, etc. often add *if* when they are inside other questions or statements.

Do you know . . . ? + Does Mars have an atmosphere?

→ *Do you know if Mars has an atmosphere?*

Here are some more examples:

Who knows . . . ? + Does the sun have nine planets?

→ *Who knows if the sun has nine planets?*

Can you tell me . . . ? + Does the Earth spin around its own axis?

→ *Can you tell me if the Earth spins round its own axis?*

Nobody is sure . . . ? + Does life exist anywhere else?

→ *Nobody is sure if life exists anywhere else?*

2

At each number below, combine the two sentences.

1. Does life exist on other planets? Do you think?
2. What is the date? Do you know?
3. What is the difference between Hijrah and Gregorian dates? Can you explain?
4. What does junk food mean? Can you tell me?
5. What are modern houses made of? Tell me.
6. How do CFCs destroy the ozone layer? Do you understand?
7. Where does crude oil come from? The map helps to explain.
8. Is water still sold by water sellers? Do you know?
9. Are dates grown here? I cannot remember.

ARAB AID

A reporter is interviewing an expert from a *Malaysian agricultural project*.



DISCUSSION

A. Answer the following questions as you listen to the interview.

1. Where is this interview taking place?
2. What is the expert's name?
3. When did the project start?
4. Where did help come from?
5. What two things has this enabled them to do?

B. Listen to the interview again.

Look at these new words and at the words in the box. Choose the words from the box which you think best explain the new words:

1. financial
2. aid
3. needy

- | |
|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. poor b. help c. money |
|--|

C. Finally, discuss these general questions about Arab Aid with your teacher and your classmates:

1. What is Arab Aid?
2. Do you know which countries give it?
3. Do these countries give the money or lend it?
4. Do you know any countries (in addition to Malaysia) which have received Arab Aid?
5. Do you know any other projects which have received Arab Aid?
6. Is this aid always financial?



A new rubber plantation




Labourers cutting down trees in the jungle



The raw material for rubber comes from rubber trees.

CONVERSATION PRACTICE

- 1 Practise repeating part of the conversation from lesson 1 with your teacher.
- 2 Practise the conversation at A below. 

	A	B	C	D
John:	We wanted to <i>increase production.</i>	<i>study Mars</i>	<i>build one of the longest bridges in the world</i>	<i>dig one of the longest canals in the world</i>
Reporter:	You've certainly done that, but hasn't it been <i>expensive?</i>	<i>difficult</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>dangerous</i>
John:	Yes, it has. Fortunately, we got help.			
Reporter:	Ah, You've had <i>Arab Aid?</i>	<i>scientific</i>	<i>technical</i>	<i>expert</i>
John:	Yes, we have.			

- 3 Make more conversations like the one in 2 above, but this time use the words in the columns at B, and C.

GRAMMAR

Revising the Present Perfect Tense

1

has/have done or has/have been doing

Do you remember this tense? It connects the past with the present.
For example:

*We **have changed** thousands of hectares of jungle into new rubber plantations since 1969.*

(And we are still changing them.)

2

Forming the Present Perfect Tense**A. has/have + the past participle.**

I/You/We/They	have	changed.
He/She/It	has	

B. has/have + been + the present participle

I/You/We/They	have	been changing.
He/She/It	has	

3

Which one should I use: **has/have done** or **has/have been doing**?

A. Remember they can have the same meaning. For example:
He has lived there for ten years. = He has been living there for ten years.

B. But there can be a difference. Look at these two sentences:

He has been reading for two hours.

(Here the time is the most important thing.)

He has read one hundred pages.

(Here the number of things done in the time is the most important thing.)

4

Using the Present Perfect Tense with *since* and *for*

A. *Since* with the present perfect tense means *from that time*:
We have changed thousands of hectares of jungle since 1969.

B. *for* with the present perfect tense is used for a *period of time*:
We have been changing jungle into rubber plantations for 15 years.
(*Why did we use have been changing here? Can we use have changed?*)

Grammar**A. Complete the sentences using verbs like *has done* or *have done*.**

The first one is an example.

1. He has eaten all the cakes. (eat)
2. She _____ her mother. (call)
3. They _____ their suitcases. (pack)
4. He _____ since I last saw him. (grow)
5. That factory _____ a million cars. (produce)
6. It _____ a long way. (come)

B. Complete the sentences using verbs like *has been doing* or *have been doing*. The first one is an example.

1. He has been eating since he arrived. (eat)
2. They _____ that bridge for two years. (build)
3. She _____ English since 1985. (teach)
4. We _____ to the radio. (listen)
5. I _____ . (sleep)
6. The phone _____ for three minutes. (ring)

Grammar

C. Ask and answer one question about each of the following situations.

Use verbs like *has/have done* or *has/have been doing* as necessary.

The instructions tell if you should use *since* or *for* in your answer.

The first one is an example .

1. Mr. Al-Nasser came to the office at 7 o'clock. It is 11 o'clock now. He is working.

Q. *How long has he been working?*

A. (for) *He has been working for four hours.*

2. Ahmad arrived in the U.S.A. six months ago. He is studying English.

Q. *How long* _____ ?

A. (for) _____ .

3. Mr. Smith reads the Arab News. He first read it in 1984.

Q. *How long* _____ ?

A. (since) _____ .

Grammar

4. Youssef and Fahd went to the airport at six o'clock. It is 8 o'clock now. They are waiting for a plane.

Q. *How long* _____ ?

A. (since) _____ .

5. We are driving in our car. We got into the car at nine o'clock and it is twelve now.

Q. *How long* _____ ?

A. (for) _____ .

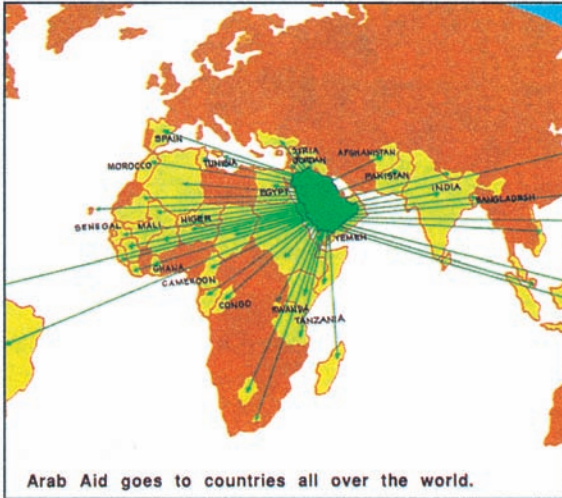
6. The camel arrived at the oasis twenty minutes ago. It started drinking then and it is still drinking.

Q. *How long* _____ ?

A. (for) _____ .

READING

Arab Aid

**What is Arab Aid?**

The countries around the Arabian Gulf are very rich. The oil beneath sands has made them wealthy and they have used this wealth to become important, modern states. They have built industries and improved agriculture. They have given their own citizens a very high standard of living but they have also given financial help to poorer parts of the world. This financial help is what we call Arab Aid.

Not many people know that these countries give or lend enormous amounts of money to poorer countries. For example, in 1976, Saudi Arabia gave or lent between \$500 and \$800 for every Saudi man, woman and child. Money that is not given as a gift is given as a loan. Such loans are made easy borrowers often have up to 50 years to repay. Other Gulf states which give or lend to poorer countries are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the U.A.E.

Where does this aid go?

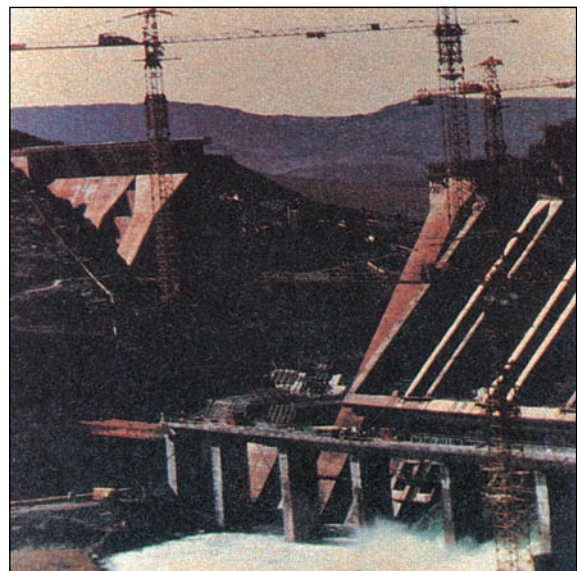
It goes to Arab and non-Arab countries. It goes to Muslim and non-Muslim countries. It goes to Africa, Asia, South America and southern Europe. In fact, it goes to countries all over the world.

How is it used?

It is used to help poorer countries develop themselves. Here are some examples.

BRIDGES have been built in Tunisia and Taiwan using Arab Aid. The 1.4 mile Chinese-Saudi Friendship Bridge has served 80% of the population of Taiwan since 1990.

DAMS have been built with Arab Aid in a dozen developing countries. These countries include Cameroon, India, Ghana and Mali.



Building a dam with Arab Aid in Morocco.

HOSPITALS, HOTELS, AND HOMES

have been built in Egypt, Niger, Mali, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen.

IRRIGATION CANALS have been dug in Bangladesh, Sudan and Senegal with Saudi and Kuwaiti money.



A canal for a Sudanese irrigation project

MINES have been expanded in Jordan and Morocco.

ROAD AND RAILWAYS have been constructed in the Congo, Pakistan, Rwanda

and Spain.

SUGAR FACTORIES have been built in Afghanistan and Tanzania.

WATER has been piped into homes in Cairo, Damascus and Sana'a with help from Arabia. Also, Saudi Arabia has lent Jordan \$ 120 million to improve the water supply in Amman.

Why is Arab Aid Given?

Of course, the Gulf states see their aid as a way of making friends in the Third World. But Arab Aid is also the result of the religious duty called *Zakat* (in English, *alms-giving*): giving to those who have less than we do.

Adapted from an article in the ARAMCO world magazine, November - December 1979.

Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False) and the line number. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

- | | T or F? | Line(s) | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Arab Aid goes to Arab countries only. |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Gulf citizens have a high standard of living. |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Arab Aid is away of making money in The Third World. |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dams have been built with Arab Aid in a dozen wealthy countries. |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Arab Aid is a financial help to poorer countries. |

WORD STUDY

article (**art** icle) (*n*) 1. a separate piece of writing in a newspaper or magazine.

I read an interesting article in the newspaper.

2. the words a, an or the.

There are many rules for using articles in English.

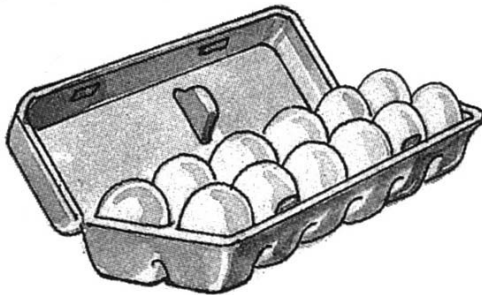
borrower (**bor** rower) (*n*) a person who borrows something.

The bank gives its borrowers a long time to repay their loans.

dozen (**doz** en) (*n*) twelve

she bought a dozen eggs at the shop.

I want two dozen of these, please.



a dozen eggs

* How many eggs are there in half a dozen?

* If you buy twelve dozen bars of chocolate, how many will you have?

enable (**en** able) (*v-reg.*) make something possible for somebody. (Note the structure after the verb: enable a person to do a thing)

The loan enabled them to start a business.

Planes enable us to get from one place to another very quickly.

enormous (e **nor** mous) (*adj*) huge, very big.

He ate an enormous meal and then fell asleep.

The Pacific Ocean is enormous.

fortunately (**for** tunately) (*adv*) happily, the opposite of unfortunately.

It was an enormous accident. Fortunately, no one was killed.

*The meal at the restaurant was more expensive than I expected. **Fortunately**, I had some extra money with me.*

* Make a sentence beginning with *Fortunately*, to follow this sentence.

I lost my pen on the way to school.

friendship (**friend** ship) (*n*) being friends; the feeling between friends.

The two countries have lived in friendship for fifty years.

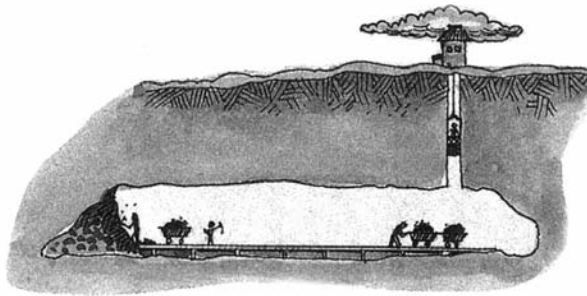
My friendship with Ahmad began at school.

(See - **ship** below.)

mine (*n*) a hole which is dug in the ground to get minerals such as copper or gold.

The deepest mine in the world is a gold mine in South Africa. It is 3,582m deep.

*Do you know the name of Saudi Arabia's biggest gold mine?



a mine

needy (need y) (n and adj) poor.

We should all give alms to the needy.

The streets of some of the world's biggest cities are crowded with needy people.

non- (*prefix*) not; changes the meaning of a word to the opposite.

Non-Muslim countries are those in which most people are not Muslims.

Are you a smoker or a non-smoker, sir?

*What do we call a flight which does not stop?

A _____ flight.

-ship (*suffix*) the condition or situation

being something.

Friendship means being friends.

Ownership is the situation of owning.

The ownership of a car must be recorded.

*What do we call the condition of being a member?

* Complete this sentence:

_____ of the club costs SR 20 a year.

standard of living (stan dard of liv ing)

(*n*) the average quantity of goods and services received or used by a person in a country.

The standard of living in the U.S.A. is higher than in Britain.

Third World (Third World) (n and adj)

all the developing countries of the world; all the non-industrial countries.

Most countries of the Third World are in the southern hemisphere.

Many Third World countries have an extremely low standard of living.

* Name some Third World countries from the reading passage in lesson 4.

Word Study

Choose the correct letters.

1. I wanted to buy a new car but I didn't have enough money.

So I had to get _____ from the bank.

2. Mrs. Smith bought _____ new towels for the bathroom.

3. There is _____ near Buraidah which is full of silver.

4. They paid _____ to dig a new water well.

5. I am often _____ of books from the library.

- a. a mine
- b. a borrower
- c. a dozen
- d. a loan
- e. a labourer

6. The bridge between Bahrain and Saudi Arabia has _____ people to drive between the two countries.

7. The Saudi government has _____ large dam near Abha.

8. He borrowed money from the bank last year but he has _____ it already. The bank has got it all back.

9. Khaled's uncle has _____ him the money to build a new house.

10 The irrigation project has _____ water from the wells to the fields two kilometers away.

- a. lent
- b. piped
- c. enabled
- d. constructed
- e. repaid

11. The first floor of a building is always _____ the second floor.

12. He was a good man. He always gave food to _____ families.

13. The new airport at Riyadh is _____. It covers a huge area.

14. I had _____ just got out of my car when the truck hit it.

15. He asked his bank manager for some _____ advice.

- a. enormous
- b. fortunately
- c. financial
- d. beneath
- e. needy

16. That poor country does not have enough money. It needs _____ from richer countries.

17. The _____ in many Third World countries is very low.

18. The Bridge between Saudi Arabia and Bahrain is a symbol of their _____ .

19. Giving _____ to the poor is the third pillar of Islam.

20. The tyres on a car are made of _____ .

- a. rubber
- b. aid
- c. standard of living
- d. friendship
- e. alms

REVISION

The Present Perfect Tense

1

A. Remember the present perfect tense:

has/have done

has/have been doing

We have changed thousands of hectares of jungle into rubber plantations.

OR

We have been changing thousands of hectares of jungle into rubber plantations.

B. Remember how to ask questions, too.

Make questions from the tables below:

How long	have	I you we they	been	waiting? playing? flying? driving? paying? swimming? learning? sleeping?
	has	he she it		

How much	have	I you we they	seen? read? eaten? found? given? repaid? understood? written?
	has	he she it	

2

Remember that we can use this passive form:

has/have been done

when we do not know who did something or when it is not important who did it.

Make sentences from this table:

I You We They	have	been	repaid. chosen. found. forgotten. hurt. seen. understood. woken.
He She It	has		

Connectors

A. Do you remember the connectors *and* / *but* / *or* from earlier in the course?

We can use them to join two sentences into one:

and joins two sentences which say similar things.

but joins two sentences which say different or opposite things.

or joins two sentences where there is a choice - another possibility.

B. We can sometimes make sentences with *and*, *but* or *or* shorter.

Tiny drops of fresh water mix with the air. They sometimes become clouds.

First, we can join these two sentences with *and*:

Tiny drops of fresh water mix with the air and they sometimes become clouds.

Now, we can make this sentence shorter:

Tiny drops of fresh water mix with the air and sometimes become clouds.

3

Join the following sentences using *and* or *but* or *or*. Make the sentences shorter, if it is possible.

1- *Muhammad was happy. Youssef was sad.*

2- *He saw the headmaster. He did not see his secretary.*

3- *You can drink tea with sugar. You can drink tea without sugar.*

4. *He is going to fly to the U.S.A. He is going to visit Canada when he is there.*

5. *Have you been playing football? Have you been playing basket ball?*

6. *Ahmad did his homework. Fahd played football.*

7. *Faisal can speak English. His father cannot.*

Practice Test

1. Listening

First look at the picture and read the five questions below. Then listen to the conversation between the interviewer and a teacher at the Saudia Training Centre and try to answer the questions.

Finally, you will hear the conversation again and have time to check your answers.

How Saudia Trains Its Flight Attendants



A Flight attendant Serving Passengers.

1. What is the name of the interviewer in this conversation?

- a. Mr. Mattar
- b. Mr. Al-Umran
- c. Mr. Al-Dossary
- d. Mr. Al-Mansour

2. What are the two most important things which flight attendants must learn?

- a. The smoking and non-smoking parts of the plane.
- b. How to serve passengers and how old you must be to join.
- c. The length of the course and how old you must be to join.
- d. How to serve passengers and how to keep them safe.

3. Who is the general manager of Saudia?

- a. Mr. Mattar
- b. Mr. Al Umran
- c. Mr. Al-Dossary
- d. Mr. Al-Mansour.

4. How long does the basic training course last?

- a. two weeks
- b. three weeks
- c. six weeks
- d. one year.

5. How often must flight attendants take safety course?

- a. every two weeks
- b. every three weeks
- c. every six weeks
- d. every one year.

2. READING

Practice Test

A. Look at the reading passage on page 83. Read the title. Also look at the pictures and read the first sentence in each paragraph. Then answer questions 1 to 4:

1. There are three pictures with the reading.

The top picture on the right shows you..

- a. a flight attendant in a life jacket.
- b. a flight attendant in an oxygen mask.
- c. two flight attendants in a boat.
- d. two flight attendants in a boat wearing life jackets.

2. You wear an oxygen mask on your ...

- a. face
- b. hands
- c. back
- d. head.

3. Look at the first sentence in each paragraph. Which paragraph is about Saudia's basic training course?

- a. Paragraph 2
- b. Paragraph 3
- c. Paragraph 4
- d. Paragraph 5

4. Look at the first sentence in each paragraph again. Which paragraph is about students who pass or fail the course?

- a. Paragraph 2
- b. Paragraph 3
- c. Paragraph 4
- d. Paragraph 5

B. Now read the whole passage quickly for the first time. Do not worry about new words yet. Then answer question 5:

5. If you had to choose another title for the passage, which of these would be the best?

- a. The Size of Saudia's Training Centre.
- b. Saudia's Emergency Training.
- c. Learning to be a flight Attendant with Saudia.
- d. Grooming and Scheduling on Saudia.

Practice Test

C. Questions 6 to 10 are about some new words in the passage. Some of them are like other English words which you already know. Others are explained by the pictures or by the passage itself. Read these questions. Then read the passage again and look for the answers.

6. A *mock-up* (line 6) is ...

- a. a training centre.
- b. a modern classroom.
- c. an airplane.
- d. a full-sized model.

7. A *galley* (line 7) is ...

- a. a cabin.
- b. an article.
- c. a language.
- d. a kitchen.

8. An *abbreviation* (line 11) is...

- a. a kind of lesson.
- b. an airport.
- c. a short form.
- d. an example.

9. A *life jacket* (line 18) is...

- a. a kind of coat worn by flight attendants.
- b. something to help you breathe easily.
- c. a kind of fire-extinguisher.
- d. a piece of safety equipment.

10. A *trainee* (line 23) is ...

- a. a person who trains other people.
- b. a person who is learning on a course.
- c. a passenger on a plane.
- d. a flight attendant.

How Saudia Trains It's Flight Attendants

Saudia has about 3,500 flight attendants. They come from nearly 50 different countries. However, over 75% of them come from Middle East or the Far East. They must all meet and maintain the airline's high standards. A visit to the Saudia Training Centre shows how they do this.

5. The Training Centre is in the middle of Jeddah. It was opening in 1979 and it has some of the best airline training facilities in the world. There are modern classrooms, mock-ups of the cabins and galleys (airline language for kitchens) of most of the airplanes used by Saudia. These "mock-ups" are full-sized models of the real thing. All the teachers used to be flight attendants themselves.

10. All flight attendants attend a six week basic course. The first week consists of lessons in grooming, scheduling and airport abbreviations (for example, DHA is the abbreviation for Dhahran, RIY is the abbreviation for Riyadh and so on..) This takes place in the mock-ups.



They learn how to use the oxygen masks . . .

15. The last three weeks are for safety training. Safety is probably the most important part of a flight attendants' duties. They learn the location of all the safety equipment on board. They also learn how to use the oxygen masks and life jackets and the location of the emergency doors and fire-extinguishers. Finally in the sixth week,

. . . and life jackets.



Practice Test

20. they learn how to deal with different types of cabin fires and how to get all the passengers out of the plane quickly after an emergency landing. This includes an emergency landing in the sea. For this, the trainees learn how to leave the plane correctly, how to use the life-raft and how to help passengers who cannot swim.
25. Between 95% and 98% of the students who enter the course pass. Those who have difficulty with the English language are given the chance to repeat the necessary part of the course if they are good in other areas.
30. Passengers can be sure that the Saudia flight attendants will always look after their comfort and safety. They will do this efficiently and politely because they have been well-trained. In addition, you can be sure that they are trained to behave this way even in an emergency.



Flight attendants are trained to behave efficiently and politely even in an emergency.

behave (be have) (v-reg) do things in a suitable way; do things well or badly.

Some people do not behave normally when they are worried.

The child behaved badly at bedtime.

cabin (cab in) (n)

1. a small wooden house

He lived in a cabin near the forest.

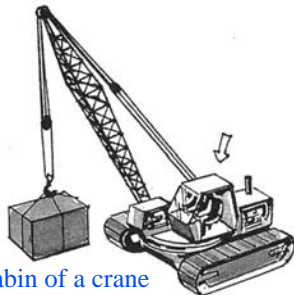
2. a room in a ship

The captain does not sleep with his crew. He has a special cabin for himself.

3. the space in a plane where passengers sit (the passenger cabin)

The passenger cabin of a Boeing 747 can hold 300 people or more.

4. the space in a heavy vehicle, such as a bulldozer, or a crane, where the driver sits.



the cabin of a crane

groom (v-reg)

1. take care of horses by cleaning them

His job is to groom the horses.

2. Take care of the way you look by keeping your hair and clothes neat and clean.

grooming (groom ing)(n)

1. the skill and practice of taking care of horses.

2. the skill and practice of taking care of your appearance.

Good-grooming is important in some jobs.

life-raft (life raft) (n) a small boat carried by planes. A life-raft is folded small and can be filled with air to become a boat.

The flight attendants put the life-raft into the water and helped passengers to get into it.



a life-raft

maintain (main tain) (v-reg.)

1. support with money

He is too poor to maintain his family.

2. continue or keep

How long can you maintain this speed?

3. Keep a machine in good condition

He maintains his car himself.

4. argue or believe

The man maintained that he had nothing to do with the stolen car.

meet (v-reg; meet-met)

1. come together with someone by chance.

I had not seen him for ten years and then I met him in King Khaled Street last Wednesday.

2. come together with someone by arrangements

We arranged to meet in the cafe at 6 o'clock.

My Club meets every Wednesday.

3. join

The River Euphrates meets the sea south of Basrah.

4. Reach or satisfy

The demand for the new car was so great that company could not make enough to meet it.

on board (on board) (adv phr) on or in a ship or a bus or a plane.

There were 300 people on board when the ship sank.

schedule (sched ule)

1. (n) a timetable or plan

The manager asked his secretary what was on his schedule for the next day.

2. (v-reg.) make a timetable or plan for something.

They scheduled a meeting for Tuesday.

standard (stan dard) (n) a level of quality or excellence.

A. Make the sentences into questions which expect the answer Yes or No, and write the answer. Look at these examples:

Fahd watches TV every evening (Yes)

Fahd watches TV every evening, doesn't he? Yes, he does.

Youssef wrote to his friend last week. (Yes)

Youssef wrote to his friend last week? didn't he? Yes, he did.

We don't have an English lesson on Thursday. (No)

We don't have an English lesson on Thursday. do we? No, we don't.

They didn't go to Italy last year? (no)

They didn't go to Italy last year, did they? No, they didn't.

1. You train flight attendants. (Yes)

2. He joined Saudia when he was 18. (Yes)

3. Flight attendants don't learn to fly. (No)

4. That man didn't fly to New York last week. (No)

5. They learned how to use an oxygen mask yesterday. (Yes)

6. He doesn't come from Middle East. (No)

7. They attend a six-week course. (Yes)

8. She behaved politely and efficiently. (Yes)

9. They didn't die in the accident. (No)

10. They meet our standards. (Yes)

B. Choose the correct answers:

1. September is ninth month in the western calendar.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. the
- d. _____

3. Do you remember ?

- a. did you shut the door?
- b. did the door shut?
- c. when did the door shut?
- d. if you shut the door?

5. They visited the famous water tower while they in Riyadh.

- a. have been staying
- b. were staying
- c. are staying
- d. stay

7. While Fahd was watching TV, his brother his homework.

- a. will do
- b. did
- c. does
- d. done

9. He 1,000 km in 12 hours. Now he is sleeping.

- a. drives
- b. has been driving
- c. has driven
- d. is driving

2. Our teacher 30 workbooks since 8 o'clock. He has just finished.

- a. has been correcting
- b. has corrected
- c. corrected
- d. is correcting

4. January is month in the English calendar.

- a. a
- b. an
- c. the
- d. . . .

6. Would you like the black one the white one? You cannot have both.

- a. but
- b. or
- c. and
- d. _____

8. Mr. Al-Nasser the street when he was hit by a car.

- a, crosses
- b. is crossing
- c. has been crossing
- d. was crossing

10. Will you explain

- a. what a satellite does?
- b. what does a satellite do?
- c. what does a satellite?
- d. what is a satellite?

Practice Test 4. Vocabulary

Choose the correct answers:

1. What does zakat in English?

- a. base
- b. face
- c. mean
- d. mention

3. His car. in the middle of the road. He had to push it home.

- a. broke down
- b. cared for
- c. went off
- d. went back

5. Do not drink the water from that river. it is not

- a. solid
- b. clean
- c. salty
- d. extinct

7. The..... is full of clouds. I think it is going to rain.

- a. universe
- b. reservoir
- c. heat
- d. sky

9. A is a large area of water surrounded by land.

- a. dish
- b. nail
- c. lake
- d. variety

2. Question: What is the to London from Dhahran on Saudia?

Answer: It is about 4,500 riyals, sir.

- a. destination
- b. speed
- c. loan
- d. fare

4. He loves to watch TV. He watches programmes which he has seen several times before.

- a. beneath
- b. over
- c. even
- d. completely.

6. Builders use steel to concrete. Without steel, the concrete breaks quite easily.

- a. enable
- b. strengthen
- c. threaten
- d. drain

8. Would you like a of bread?

- a. bit
- b. column
- c. dam
- d. gun

10. 33.3% is the same as

- a. a quarter
- b. a third
- c. a half
- d. three quarters

5. Writing

Practice Test

- A. Look at the table below about two planets in the Solar System, especially at the column about Venus.
- B. Listen to the two paragraphs on the cassette.
As you listen, look at the notes in the column about Venus to see how they were used to make the paragraphs



Two planets in the Solar System

Planet	Venus	Jupiter
Position in the Solar System	second	fifth
Distance from the Sun	108,000,000 km	778,000,000 km
Diameter in Km	12,100	142,600
Length of Year	225 earth days	11.9 earth years
Length of Day	243 Earth days	nine hours and fifty minutes
Angle of axis	around 2°	about 1°
Average Temperature	480° C	-160° C
Atmosphere	almost 100 Carbon dioxide	nearly 100% hydrogen
Water	very little vapour no water or ice	none
Surface	no movement	consists of liquid hydrogen
Life	none	none

- C. Look at the table again. This time, look at the column about *Jupiter*. Use these notes to write two paragraphs about *Jupiter*. Remember the example that you heard for *Venus* on the cassette. Write your paragraphs about *Jupiter* in your copybook.

IRREGULAR VERBS

[be] am/is/are, was/were, been
_____, _____, born
beat, beat, beaten
become, became, become
begin, began, begun
bleed, bled, bled
blow, blew, blown
break, broke, broken
bring, brought, brought
build, built, built
buy, bought, bought
catch, caught, caught
choose, chose, chosen
come, came, come
cost, cost, cost
cut, cut, cut
deal, dealt, dealt
dig, dug, dug
do, did, done
draw, drew, drawn
drink, drank, drunk
drive, drove, driven
eat, ate, eaten
fall, fell, fallen
feed, fed, fed
feel, felt, felt
fight, fought, fought
find, found, found
fly, flew, flown
forget, forgot, forgotten
freeze, froze, frozen

get, got, got
give, gave, given
go, went, gone
grow, grew, grown
have, had, had
hear, heard, heard
hold, held, held
hurt, hurt, hurt
keep, kept, kept
know, knew, known
lead, led, led
leave, left, left
lend, lent, lent
let, let, let
lie, lay, lain
light, lit, lit
lose, lost, lost
make, made, made
may, might, ___
mean, meant, meant
meet, met, met
must, had to, had to
pay, paid, paid
put, put, put
read, read, read
ride, rode, ridden
ring, rang, rung
rise, rose, risen
run, ran, run
say, said, said
see, saw, seen

sell, sold, sold
send, sent, sent
set, set, set
sew, sewed, sewn
shake, shook, shaken
shine, shone, shone
shoot, shot, shot
show, showed, shown
shut, shut, shut
sing, sang, sung
sink, sank, sunk
sit, sat, sat
sleep, slept, slept
speak, spoke, spoken
spend, spent, spent
spin, spun, spun
spread, spread, spread
stand, stood, stood
steal, stole, stolen
stick, stuck, stuck
swim, swam, swum
take, took, taken
teach, taught, taught
tell, told, told
think, thought, thought
throw, threw, thrown
understand, understood, understood
wake, woke, woken
wear, wore, worn
win, won, won
write, wrote, written

WORD LIST FOR FIRST AND SECOND SECONDARY TERM 1 AND 2

A

Ability
ablution
about (about four weeks)
Abu Dhabi
accept
accidental
accidentally
accommodation
achieve
achievement
action
active
activity
actually
adjective
adult
advance
advanced
advantage
adverb
advertise
advertisement
advice
aerosol
affect
Afghanistani
afterwards
agent
agreement
agricultural
agriculture
AH
aim
air fare
air-conditioner
air-conditioning
airline
airways

Al-Aqsa
Alexandria
Algeria
Algerian
Allah
allow
almost
although
altogether
amateur
among
amount
ancestor
and so on
annoyed
Antarctic
anyone
apostrophe
appear
appearance
appliance
application
apply
appointment
appreciate
approximately
arch
archery
Arctic
area
armchair
army
around (around \$15)
arrangement
arrow
arts
as soon as
as well as
Asia
at first
atleast

at the side of
athlete
Atlantic
atmosphere
attend
attract
attractive
available
average
awake
award

B

baby
back
bake
balanced
Bangkok
Bangladeshi
bank
banking
banknote
barbecue
barbecued
Barcelona
base
basic
Basrah
bean
beat (v-irreg.)
because of
beef
beginning
Beijing
belief
believer
belong to
below
beyond
billion

biology
biscuit
block capitals
blood
board
boarding pass
body
boil
boiled
bookcase
border
bow
bowl
box-shaped
brand-new
brass
Brazilian
brick-built
Brussels
buill
bulldozer
burn
business
busy
butane
by (time)

C

calculator
caliph
called (named)
calligraphy
calories
cameraman
Canada
canal
cancer
car park
carbohydrates
carbon

care
careless
carpentry
carpet
cash
cashier
cause
cave
cavemen
ceiling
celebrate
centre
century
cereal
certainly
certificate
champion
chance
change
check (luggage check)
check-in
check-out counter
chemical chemistry
cheque
chest
China
Chinese
chlorofluorocarbon
(CFC)
choice
chopped
cigarette
circle
circular
citizen
civil defence
class-mate
clause
clerk
climate
clinic
close to
club
coast

coat
coin
collect
college
commander
commentary
commerce
commercial
committee
common
communicate
communications
company
compare
compete
competition
competitor
complain
complaint
complete
compulsory
computerized
concerning
concrete
condition
conjunction
connector(grammar)
consist of
contain
container
continent
continue
control
convenient
cooking
coolant
copper
copy
cost (n&v-irreg.)
costly
couch
cough
counter
course (in a meal)

course (of study)
cover
cow
credit
crowd
crude oil
culture
cure
currency
curtain
custom
customer
cycle

D

dairy
damage
danger
daughter
deadly
deal with
Dear Sir
death
decorate
decoration
decrease
deep
defeat
define
delicious
delivery
demonstrate
dentist
department
departure
depth
description
design
designer
dessert
destroy
detail
develop

development
die
diet
difficult
difficulty
dinar
dine
diploma
direction
directly
director
disadvantage
disappear
discover
discovery
discuss
discussion
disease
distance
distant
district
divide
division
do one's best
do's and don't's
Doha
dollar
dome
domestic
draw (v-irreg.)
drawer
dribble
drill
Dubai
duty

E

e.g.
early (old)
earn
easy
education

effect
efficient
effort
Egyptian
either. . or
electrical
electrocute
electrocution
electronic
elementary school
emergency
empire
employee
encourage
end
energy
enlarge
enrol in
entertain
entertainment
entrance
environment
especially
establish
estimate
etc.
Europe
European
event
ever
everything
evidence
exactly
exchange rate
exciting
excursion
exercise
exist
exit
expand
expansion
expatriate
expect
experience

experiment
expert
explosion
express
extra
extract
extremely

F

facility
fact
factory
fail
failure
Far East
far
farm
farming
fast
fat
fear
fearful
female
fibre-glass
field
fighter
figure
Filipino
fill in
find out about
fine (fine gifts)
fire engine
fire station
fire extinguisher
first aid
first of all
first class
fit
flag
flat
flight
float
flow

fluent
fly (n&v - irreg.)
foam
follower
for example
for instance
force (military,
police)
forehead
foreign
foreigner
forget (v-irreg.)
form (n & v)
formal
fountain
france
free
freedom
freeze (v-irreg.)
freezer
French
French fries
fresh
fried
friendly
front
fuel
fun
furniture
further
furthest

G

gain
gassing
general
generally
gentlemen
geological
German
gift
glaucoma
go ahead with

go on
goal
God
God be praised!
gold
graduate
grain
grandson
grant
graph
grass
great
greengrocer's
Gregorian
grey
grilled
guest

H

habit
had better
Hajj
hamburger
hand luggage
handle
hardly
harmful
hasten
hate
head
health
healthy
hearing
heart
heating
helmet
herd
Hi
high school
highway
Hijrah
hill
hold (happen)

Holland
Holy
home ground
Hong Kong
horse-riding
host
hostess
How do you do?
huge
hydrocarbon
hydrogen

I

ill
illness
import
important
improve
improvement
in addition
in common
in general
in order to
in-patient
include
including
increase
Indian
industrial
industry
injury
inspector
instead
institute
institution
instructor
insult
intend
intensive
interest
interested in
international
interview

interviewer
introduce
introduction
inwards
Iran
Iranian
irregular
irrigation
Islamic
item

J

Japanese
javelin
Jerusalem
jogging
join
Jordanian
junior high school
junk food
junk yard

K

Ka'aba
keen
keep fit
keep records
key (important)
Khartoum
kidney
kiswah
knowledge

L

Laboratory
lamb
lane
lane
large
last
latest

Latin
law
layer
lead (v-irreg.)
league
lean
leaves
Lebanese
Lebanon
lecture
length
lens
leprosy
Libya
Libyan
life
lift
light (v-irreg.)
lighting
likely
limited
line
link
liquid
litre
local
location
look forward to
Los Angeles
loser
loudly
lounge
love
low
lowest
lungs

M

machinery
mainly
make something
longer / shorter
make sure

malaria
male
man-made
manage
marble
march
marry
mat
match (for fire)
material
maths
meal
mechanics
medal
medical
medicine
Mediterranean
member
memo
mercy
messenger
meatl
method
mid-week
might (he might)
mihrab
mile
million
minaret
mineral
minimum
ministry
minus
mix
mixture
model
moment
money exchanger's
moreover
Moroccan
Morocco
mosaic
mosquito (es)
move into

mud
muezzin
multinational
multiply

N

name
national
native language
natural
necessary
need
negative
neighbouring
Najd
network
New York
new-born
newspaper
nice
no
non-slip
North America
note
noun
nowadays
number (a number of)

O

object
observe
occupy
occur
ocean
of all time
offer
Olympic
on(about a subject)
on tap
on the other hand
on time
on-the-job

once
one another
one day
one-stop shopping
operate
operator
opinion
ordinary
organize
origin
ornament
ought to
out in the open
out of reach
out-patient
outlet
over(finished)
over(more than)
overdose
own
owner
ownership
ozone

P

P.E
Pacific
Pakistani
Palestinian
party
past
past participle
past perfect
peace
peace be upon him
pepper
per
percent
perform
performance
period
permanent
permanently

permission
Persia
Persian
personal
petroleum
Philippines (The)
phrase
physics
pilgrim
pilgrimage
pillar
place
plan
plastic
player
plenty of
plus
point (one point five)
poison
poisoning
polite
pollute
pollution
poor
popular
populated
population
Portugal
positive
possibility
possible
possibility
postal
pound
pour
power
pre-
precaution
prefer
prefix
prepare
preposition
present perfect
prevent

price
primary school
private
privately
process
produce
product
production
professional
programme
progress
project
promise
pronoun
pronounce
Prophet
prostrate
protect
protein
proud
provide
Province
PTT
pulse
punishment
pure
purpose
put out (fire)
puzzle

Q

Qatar
Qatari
qibla
quality
quantity
question
queue
quite
Qur'an

R

radio
rank
rarely
raw material
ray
real
realize
really
reason
receive
receiver
recently
recognize
record (the best)
record (v)
reduce
refinery
refrigeration
refrigerator
refuse
register
registration
regular
relax
release
remain
remedy
remove
replace
represent
request
rescue
responsible
result
retired
return ticket
rich
rifle-shooting
ring (n)
river
rock

Roman
roof
rot
round
route
row
royal
rule
run (operate)
(v-irreg.)
running
Russia

S

sacred
sacrifice
safety
sailing
salad
salary
sample
sand
save up
scald
scales
scarce
scene
scholar
schooling
scientifically
scrambled
screen
search
second (60 seconds)
secondary school
secret
secretary
select
selectoin
Seoul
separate
serial number
series
serious

serve
service
set
settle
several
sewing-machine
shape
sharp
shelter
ship
shock
shoot (v-irreg.)
shopper
shot-put
shut (v-irreg.)
sickness
side by side
sight
silver
similar
simple
Singapore
single
sink (v-irreg.)
situation
size
skill
skin
sloping
smallpox
smoke
smoking
so (I think so)
soccer
soft drink
solid
solve
sore
sort
sorter
sorting
sound like
south-east
spacious

Spanish
spare
special offer
specialist
specialize
specialized
specially
speciality
speed
speed training
spill
spoil
spoonful
sportsman
sportswoman
spray
spread (n & v-irreg.)
stadium
staff
stairs
standard
state (country)
statement
steak
steam
steel
step
sterling
stick (v-irreg.)
stir
stone-built
store
stratosphere
straw
strength
strengthening
structure
studio
style
subject (grammar)
substance
subtract
succeed
success

successful
such
such as
Sudan
Sudanese
sudden
suffer
suffocate
suffocation
suggestion
sum
sunset
superlative (grammar)
supply
support
supporter
supposed to
sure
surface
surrounded
surroundings
survive
sweets
Swiss
switch
Switzerland
sword
symbol
Syrian
system

T

table (of information)
tackle
taekwondo
take (study)
take part in
take place
tanker
team
team-mate
technical
technician

technology
tele-
telecommunications
telegram
telegraph
tense
terminal
test
Thailand
therefore
thick
think of (What do you
think of this?)
throat
through (by means of)
throw (*v-irreg.*)
tie
tinned
tiny
tired
tooth
total
totally
tour
tourist
toy
trachoma
track and field
trade
traditional
trainee
translate
transport
transportation
trap
traveller's cheque
treat
treatment
tree
trip
trophy
try
Tunisia
Tunisian

Turkey
Turkish
twice
type
typical
typing

U

ultraviolet
under (less than)
underground
unexpected
unfortunately
unify
university
unsafe
unsuccessful
unwanted
use
used to (He used to
live there.)
used to (He is used to
living there.)
useful
utensil

V

valley
valuable
value
various
veal
verb
via
vibrato
victory
viewer
visa
vocational
voice
volleyball

W

war
warning
waste (time)
wave
wealth
wealthy
wedding
weekday
weekend
weld
well(water well)
well-known
well-planned
while
whole
width
winner
wonderful
wooden
work (succeed)
workshop
Would you mind. . .
would rather
wrist
wristwatch
writing
wrong (What's wrong
with him?)

X

X-ray

Y

yellow pages
Yemen
Yemeni
yen
yet
Yours faithfully
youth

Z

Zinc

WORD LIST FOR THIRD SECONDARY TERM 1

A

abbreviation
-able
acquire
adapt
African
aid
aircraft
airfield
all year round
alms
angle
ant
appropriate
article (grammar)
article (in a newspaper)
Asian
atomic
autumn
average
axis

B

Bangladesh
base (v)
bee
beneath
bit (a bit tired)
bit (a bit of)
blessing
bore-hole
borrower
botanical
brackets
break-down (machine)
break one's fast
bright (shining)
Buraidah
button
by mistake

C

Cameroon
cannon
capital (money)
caption
carbon dioxide
care for
caretaker
celebration
certain
clean (adj)
climber
cloud
coloured
column
combine
completely
completion
complex
Congo
conservation
construct
continually
contrast
correction
creature
crop
crust
cultivation
cycle (n)

D

dam
damage
dark (n)
daylight
deforestation
demand
destination
diameter
dish

downhill
dozen
drain
drop (of water)
drum

E

economic
efficiently
Eid Al-Fitr
eighth (fraction)
elephant
elsewhere
en-
enable
endanger
endangered
enjoyable
enormous
equal
equator
evaporate
evaporation
even
exact
excuse
express (v)
extinct
extinction

F

face (v)
factory ship
fare
feed (*v-irreg.*)
fertilizer
fifth (fraction)
financial
fish (*v*)
fishermen
fleet

fleet
flight attendant
follow-up
forest
fortunately
fraction
friendship
fund (money)

G

galaxy
gentlemen (toilet sign)
Ghana
go back
go off
grammar
Guatemala
gun

H

Hail
half (fraction)
hard (difficult)
headquarters
heat (*n*)
hectare
helping verb
hemisphere
How about
hr (hour)
hunt

I

identify
in the wild
income
increase (*n*)
indentation
inner
insect
interest (money)
-ion
Italian

J

jet
jungle
Jupiter

K

km/h

L

labourer
lack of
Lailatul Qadr
lake
lantern
lie (*v-irreg.*)
lie (*v-reg.*)
light (not dark)
little-known
loan

M

m (metre)
machine gun
main verb
Malaysia
Malaysian
Mali
man (all people)
mark (*v*)
Mars
maximum
mean (intend) (*v-irreg.*)
melt
mention
Mercury
min (minute)
mine (gold mine)
mistake
monthly
mostly
movement

N

Najran

nearly
needy
Neptune
Niger
nitrogen
non-
non-Arab
non-Muslim
none
nurse (*v*)

O

obedience
obey
official (*n*)
olive
OPEC
-or
organization
originally
outer
over (over the next 10 years)
oxygen

P

past continuous
percentage
pesticide
pipe (*v*)
pistol
planet
plantation
plural
Pluto
poacher
point (item)
Pole (North and South)
poor (*n*)
position
possessive
power station
precious
predict
present participle
president
prohibit

propeller
punctuation

Q

quarter

R

raidate
radiation
radiator
railway
rainwater
Ramadan
rate
re-
re-introduce
reduction
reflect
relatives
religious
remote
repay
repayment
reserve (wildlife)
reservoir
rest (what is left)
rest (relax)
reveal
rhinoceros
rifle
rubber
Rwanda

S

Sahara Desert
Sakaka
salt (adj)salty
Saturn
save (time)
scientific
seat (*n*)
self-control
Senegal
separately
serve (needs)
service (a regular service)

set (*v-irreg.*)
sew (*v-irreg.*)
share
-ship
shoot (a gun) (*v-irreg.*)
simple (verb form)
sing (*v-irreg.*)
singular
sky
sleepy
soft
solar system
solid (*adj*)
song
source
southern
species
speed
spin (*v-irreg.*)
spring (season)
standard of living
star
stationary
statistics
stopover
straight
stream
strengthen
suffix
survival

T

Taiwan
Tanzania
tell the truth
third (fraction)
Third World
thread
threaten
thus
tiger
tilted
time (occassion)
title (Mr./Dr.)
topic sentence
transport (*n*)
travel (*n*)

tropical
tropics
Turaif
twilight

U

U.A.E.
underneath
unique
United Nations
universal
universe
unusable
Uranus
urgent

V

vapour
variety
Venus
vertical
visible
vocabulary
vowel
vulnerable

W

warden
Wedjh
well (well over 50)
whale
wide-bodied
wildlife
wingspan
working hours
world-wide

Y

yearly

Z

zakat
zoo