



State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education



كويت جديدة
NEWKUWAIT

OVER TO YOU

مدرستي



الكويتية

WORKBOOK

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Grade

12



SIMON HAINES



State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education



OVER

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Workbook

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Long lives

Key words

chronic, deprived of, drowsy, genetic make-up, restful, shallow

Reading

- 1 Complete the following questionnaire about your sleeping habits and discuss good sleeping habits **Students' own answers**

- 1 What time do you go to sleep on school nights?
 - a around 8 p.m.
 - b around 9 p.m.
 - c past 10 p.m.
- 2 Why do you go to bed at a particular time?
 - a because you want to get enough sleep for the following day's activities
 - b because it fits best with the family schedule
 - c because you feel sleepy
- 3 What time do you wake up on school days?
 - a before 6 a.m.
 - b between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.
 - c between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m.
- 4 What usually wakes you up on school days?
 - a alarm clock
 - b parent or other family member
 - c noise
- 5 What time do you sleep on weekend nights?
 - a after 8 p.m.
 - b after 9 p.m.
 - c after 10 p.m.
- 6 What time do you wake up on weekend days?
 - a before 8 a.m.
 - b around 9 a.m.
 - c after 10 a.m.

- 2 Complete the table below with the actual times that you wake up and go to sleep over a period of seven days. Then write a paragraph comparing your findings with the answers you gave in the questionnaire in exercise 1. **Students' own answers**

	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
Wake up							
Go to sleep							

Compare your table with those of three other students. How similar or different are your sleeping habits?

Why is sleep important?

- 1 How much sleep do you need each night? Are you getting enough sleep? What is the importance of sleep? The rest of this article will give some useful information and advice.
- 2 Exactly how much sleep we need depends on several factors, including our age, our daily routine, the quality of our sleep and our genetic make-up.
We know that most adults need about 8 hours' sleep a day, but this number can vary greatly: "short sleepers" may need only 5 hours, whereas "long sleepers" may need 9-10 hours. Babies need about 16 hours a day while many teenagers need an average of 9 hours.
- 3 How do we know if we are getting enough sleep? In general, if you feel drowsy during the day, you need more sleep. You may think that you are sleeping for long enough, but these are some of the signs that you may need more:
 - you cannot concentrate at school or at work;

- you find it difficult to get up in the mornings;
- you are moody or irritable;
- you have memory problems.

4 So why is it important that we get enough sleep? According to the National Sleep Foundation (NSF), sleep is essential for a person's health and wellbeing. First, sleep helps the brain retain new information in one's memory. In studies, people who had slept after learning a task did better on tests later. Second, people who are deprived of sleep might gain weight because their bodies would process and store carbohydrates and alter levels of hormones that affect their appetite. Third, sleep loss contributes to a greater tendency to fall asleep during the daytime. These lapses may cause falls and mistakes such as medical errors, air traffic mishaps and road accidents. Finally, chronic sleep deprivation alters the immune system, including the activity of the body's killer cells.

5 How we sleep also affects us. When we fall asleep, our sleep can be deep and restful or light and shallow. Shallow sleepers awake still feeling tired, while deep sleepers wake up refreshed.

3 Read the article on pages 48-49 and match these headings with the paragraphs they relate to. There are two headings you do not need to use.

- A The effects of lack of sleep **E**...
- B How to stay awake while driving **G**...
- C Different kinds of sleep **A**...
- D The value of sleep **D**...
- E Questions to ask yourself **C**...
- F Sleeping positions
- G Different individuals have different needs

4 Read the article again and complete these sentences with a word or phrase.

- a Adults and teenagers need a lot less sleep than **babies** (1 word)

- b It is **elderly people** who seem to need the least sleep. (2 words)
- c People who do not get enough sleep may find it difficult to **concentrate** at school or work. (1 word)
- d Sleep deprivation may cause weight gain by altering ... **hormone levels** (2 words)
- e Your immune system would be affected if you were **deprived of** sleep. (2 words)



5 Look at the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a The article gives information but no advice. **T**
- b We do not all need the same amount of sleep. **T**
- c Factors that affect the amount of sleep we need include the colour of our hair and where we live. **F**
- d If you feel very lively during the day, you probably need more sleep. **F**
- e Most teenagers need about nine hours sleep per night. **T**

6 Find the following verbs in the article on pages 48-49 and make nouns from them.

verb	noun
a. need	need
b. give	gift
c. know	knowledge
d. feel	feeling
e. think	thought
f. concentrate	concentrate
g. cause	cause
h. alter	alteration

Over to you

7 How does sleep affect your lifestyle?

Language practice

1 Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences.

- We should *make up for* / *do without* the time we wasted waiting for the museum to open. **make up for**
- The victims should be treated with *compassion* / *affection*; they're human beings after all. **compassion**
- It is with much *guidance* / *admiration* that I dedicate this book to my dear friend, Ahmed. **admiration**
- He found his duties increasingly *onerous* / *fatal* but he could handle them. **onerous**
- It is *integral* / *imperative* that we meet the deadline for presenting our research paper. **imperative**
- The only *geriatrician* / *geriatric* hospital in town has been opened recently. **geriatric**

2 These sentences all use phrasal verbs. However, there are some mistakes within each sentence. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences, underlining the phrasal verb.

- Your room absolutely full of rubbish. You must tidy it up before your cousin arrives.
..... **Your room is absolutely**
- There is a serious shortage of sugar at the moment. You will have to do without it in your coffee.
..... **serious**
- You have really offended your friend. To make up for it you shud apologise and buy her some flowers.
..... **should**

3 Report the questions and answers in these short conversations.

- Boushra:** What are you doing at the weekend?
Sabika: I'm going out with my parents.
Boushra asked Sabika what she was doing at the weekend. Sabika said / replied (that) she was going out with her parents.
- Boushra:** Where are you going?
Sabika: We're going to visit our cousins in the next town.

Boushra asked Sabika where she was going. Sabika said / replied that they were going to visit their cousins in the next town.

- Naif:** Can you take me to the airport tomorrow?
Nawwaf: What time do you have to be there?
Naif: My plane leaves at four o'clock in

Naif asked Nawwaf if he could take him to the airport the following day. Nawwaf asked Naif what time he had to be there. Naif replied that his plane left at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

- Hessa:** Did you enjoy your holiday?
Noura: Yes, it was very relaxing.
Hessa: When did you get back?
Hessa asked Noura if she had enjoyed her holiday. Noura said that it had been very relaxing. Hessa asked (Noura) when she had got back. Noura replied (that she had got back) very late the previous night - their plane had been delayed.
- Faisal:** Have you seen my briefcase?
Anwar: No, I haven't. When did you last have it?
Faisal: I brought it home from work yesterday, but I haven't seen it since.

Faisal asked Anwar if he had seen his briefcase. Anwar said he hadn't and asked Faisal when he had last had it. Faisal said he had brought it home from work the previous day, and added that he hadn't seen it since

4 What were these people's actual words?

- a She asked me if I'd got the time.
Have you got the time?.....
- b He said he'd slept for ten hours the previous night.
..... I slept for ten hours last night.....
- c Amal asked her mother if she could go out with her friends.
(Please) Can I go out with my friends?.....
- d Khaled asked whether Omar wanted to go swimming with him.
Do you want to go swimming with me?.....
- e Israa said she was enjoying her new job.
I'm enjoying my new job.....
- f Mariam asked her friend if she would like to go shopping the following day.
Would you like to go shopping tomorrow?.....



5 Combine the following sentences into one sentence using both and and.

- a I have maths homework. I have English homework.
I have both maths and English homework.
- b Turki plays football. Hamza plays football.
Both Turki and Hamza play football.
- c Turki plays football. Turki plays basketball. Hamza plays football. Hamza plays basketball.
(Both) Turki and Hamza play both football and basketball.
- d The maths teacher was pleased with my homework. The English teacher was pleased with my homework.
Both the maths teacher and the English teacher were pleased with my homework.

6 Complete the dialogue between a doctor and an elderly patient using the words and phrases below.

Doctor: Hello. What can I do for you today?

Mr B: Well Doctor,
(1) **h**

Doctor: Are you feeling unwell?

Mr B: No, not at all.
(2) **d** But I'm

getting quite old and thought it was a good idea to see if anything was wrong.

Doctor: Great idea.

(3) **a** Okay, I need to ask you a few questions.

Mr B: (4) **g**

Doctor: Do you do regular exercise?

Mr B: Yes, (5) **b**

Doctor: Anything else?

Mr B: No, (6) **e**

Doctor: Do you eat healthily?

Mr B: I try to, (7) **i**

Doctor: Well, (8) **f**?

Mr B: I always make sure to get my five-a-day.

Doctor: That's great. Okay, now, I'm going to take your blood pressure.

(9) **c**

- a Not enough people look after themselves in old age
- b I go swimming three times a week
- c Nothing to worry about and it won't hurt a bit
- d In fact, I feel very healthy
- e I find running too strenuous
- f how much fruit and vegetables do you eat
- g Fire away
- h I was hoping to get a check-up
- i but obviously I occasionally overindulge

7 Choose the correct phrasal verbs to complete these sentences.

- a You shouldn't try to **do away with** / **do without** sleep. You need at least eight hours a night.
- b He said everything was okay, but that was just a story he **made out** / **made up** to stop me from worrying.
- c You'd better **do out** / **do up** your boots tightly to stop the sand from getting in.
- d She lost my CD, but she's bought me a new one to **make of** / **make up for** it.
- e Many countries are doing what they can to **do away with** / **do away without** poverty and hunger.

Self-assessment

1 Paragraphs A–C are the first paragraphs of three articles. Match each paragraph with the most suitable title and one of the illustrations.

Titles

Go on this diet if you want to stay fit

Exercise you'll enjoy

Keep moving to keep fit

Thinking is good for you

Enjoy your food and stay healthy

A *Exercise you'll enjoy - 2*....

Are you getting enough exercise? Most people these days agree that regular exercise is an important part of a healthy lifestyle, especially for people who spend most of their time at work sitting in offices. Some people find exercise boring so they make excuses to avoid doing it but, in this article, I am going to suggest a few types of exercise which everyone will find enjoyable.

B *Enjoy your food and stay healthy - 3*

How healthy is your diet? In the modern world experts frequently tell us that what we eat affects how healthy we are and how long we live. But most people like food and want to eat the things they enjoy. In this article I am going to suggest how you can eat the food you enjoy and still have a healthy diet.

C *Thinking is good for you - 1*

One of the factors which affect how long people live and how much they enjoy their old age is "brain activity". Scientists have shown that people who keep their brains busy tend to live long, happy lives compared with those who do not. In this article I am going to suggest some interesting and enjoyable ways in which you can keep your brain active.



Town and country

Key words

contentment, crown jewel, demarcation, skyline, vertical village

Reading

1 Before reading the article, *Silk City*, match these words a-f with their meanings 1-8. There are two extra meanings.

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|--|
| a crown jewel | ..7... | 1 to separate or distinguish |
| b inception | ..5... | 2 the outline of buildings defined against the horizon |
| c demarcate | ..1... | 3 the infrastructure of a city |
| d traverse | ..8... | 4 carefully and precisely |
| e meticulously | ..4... | 5 the establishment or starting point of something |
| f skyline | ..2... | 6 the process of designing something |
| | | 7 a prized asset or achievement |
| | | 8 to travel across or through |

2 Read the article and answer these questions.

- a Why is the city being built?
 To establish Kuwait as a commercial hub and to provide housing and jobs.....
- b How will the population of Madinat Al-Hareer be kept happy?
 To ensure their happiness, people will always be near water or greenery.....
- c What is exceptional about Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir?
 It is 1001 metres tall / 200 storeys / houses seven 'vertical villages'.....

Silk City

Madinat Al-Hareer, otherwise known as Silk City, is an innovative solution to the problems facing Kuwait. This \$130 billion project will result in the construction of a new city, combining residential, financial and commercial districts. Taking its name from the ancient silk routes that traversed Kuwait, the ultimate aim of the project is to establish

- 5 Kuwait's status as a commercial hub of the world, whilst providing habitation and a desirable lifestyle for the proposed city's 700,000 residents. The city will also create around 450,000 new jobs.

- The city, which is to be built in Subiya, north of Kuwait City, will be a unique city because its layout has been completely and meticulously planned from its inception. In this way, its growth will be less 'organic' than other cities, which often add housing and businesses as needed, but will benefit from clear demarcations between residential, financial, commercial, and leisure areas. The design is not simply about creating new living places, but creating an architectural space that induces contentment and well-being. The city is going to be built with its residents in mind and features large expanses of greenery along with all the normal amenities people in the modern world have become accustomed to. In fact, to guarantee the residents' happiness, the city is designed so that you will never be more than three blocks away from a garden or water.

- The crown jewel of Madinat Al-Hareer will be the Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir. This tower, which will stand at 1001 metres and 200 storeys high, will house the equivalent of seven 'vertical villages'. This imposing construction will dominate the skyline, and is just one example of the ways in which modern engineering allows designers to overcome the constraints of limited land.

3 Use the words in the box taken from the article to complete the following sentences.

innovative habitation crown jewel
residential financial amenities

- a The residential area is where people live.
- b Banks and other similar institutions can be found in the financial sector.
- c The local amenities include parks, swimming pools and other leisure areas.
- d Despite being in constant use, the building showed little sign of habitation.
- e The new transport system is extremely modern and innovative.
- f The new tower will be the crown jewel of this huge city.

4 Choose the correct answer with reference to the article.

- a Which of these statements about Silk City are NOT true? **3**
 - 1 Every aspect of Silk City has been designed and thought out carefully.
 - 2 The city will house 700,000 people.
 - 3 The only aim of the city is to establish Kuwait as a major commercial hub.
- b Which of these statements about Silk City is true? **1**
 - 1 Water and plant life are used to create a pleasant environment.
 - 2 The 'inorganic' design of the city will be oppressive.
 - 3 Residential, financial and commercial buildings are combined in each sector.

- c What is the best definition of 'organic' as used in the text? **2**
 - 1 something related to, or derived from, living matter
 - 2 characterised by continuous and natural development
 - 3 a description of food produced without the use of pesticides and unnatural fertilisers
- d What is the best definition of 'vertical villages'? **1**
 - 1 the equivalent of several residential areas within a tall building
 - 2 the equivalent of several villages aligned
 - 3 the equivalent of several villages on an upward slope

5 Look back at the article on page 54. Summarise the differences between Silk City and other modern cities. Use bullet points.

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Over to you

6 How do you think cities like Silk City will change the way we live?

Students' own answers

Language practice

- 1 Complete this paragraph with the correct form of noise words and phrases below. There are more words and phrases than you need.

bump into densely pluck up the courage
disturbance metropolis far and wide
glamour hub hustle and bustle spot
tranquil whereas

After searching (1) far and wide for a suitable apartment I finally found one in the (2) metropolis. Although it can be really busy I couldn't stand to be too far away from the (3) hustle and bustle of city life. It's (4) densely populated around here, but there is rarely any real (5) disturbance. If things get too much, there is a quiet (6) spot just around the corner where I can go and relax. It's incredibly beautiful and (7) tranquil. I even (8) bumped into an old friend there.

- 2 Rewrite these sentences replacing the underlined phrases with one of the phrases in the box. There is one extra phrase.

trial and error chalk and cheese
nearest and dearest odds and ends
pick and choose rough and ready

- a Graduates with first-class degrees can often select exactly the jobs they want.
pick and choose
- b I've never understood how they are still friends. They are like two completely different things.
chalk and cheese

- c I tidied my office the other day and found all kinds of different things on my desk.
odds and ends

- d He's never had any formal training. He learnt by trying things out and seeing what happened.
trial and error

- e We're having a big celebration next week, so we're inviting all our family and close friends.
nearest and dearest

- 3 Replace the word in bold with an appropriate word related to it. Then, see if the relative pronoun within the sentence is correct. Rewrite the sentences.

- a The city, who is very **pollute**, is home to over 250,000 people.

The city, **which** is very **polluted**, is home to over 250,000.

- b The park, which I play football, is **fame** throughout the country.

The park, **where** I play football, is **famous** throughout the country.

- c The actor, where I went to school with, obviously gained great **enjoy** from his

The actor, **who** I went to school with obviously gained great **enjoyment** from his profession

- d I'll always **memory** the day who I started school.

I'll always **remember** the day **when** I started school.

- 4 What would you say in the following situations? Write full sentences.

- a You are moving to a new area and saying goodbye to some friends.

I'll miss you. Keep in touch

- b An estate agent is showing you round a house which you don't like.

I don't think this house is suitable for me.

- c A decorator has painted your living room the wrong colour.

This isn't the colour I asked for

5 Complete these sentences with one of these comparing or contrasting words or phrases. Use each word or phrase once.

instead of in comparison with
whereas however

In comparison with ... Seoul in South Korea, Warsaw, the capital of Poland, is quite a small city. **Whereas** ... Seoul has a population of over 10 million people, Warsaw has only 2 million.

- b I've decided to learn Chinese **instead of** ... French at university. Chinese grammar is not too difficult. **However** ... the pronunciation will be very hard for me.

6 Match sentences a-f with the corresponding sentences 1-6 below. Then, write new sentences using the word or phrase in brackets.

a Silk City is being meticulously planned prior to its construction. (*whereas*)
(5) Silk City is being meticulously planned prior to its construction, whereas Kuwait City emerged organically.

b Kuwait City is the largest city in Kuwait. (*but*)

Kuwait City is the largest city in Kuwait, but Silk City will be almost as big.

c Kuwait City has a population of about 150,000. (*whereas*)

Kuwait City has a population of about 150,000, whereas Silk City will have a population of 750,000

- d Many cities mix financial, business and residential area, while Silk city will separate these sectors.

Many cities mix financial business and residential area, while Silk city will separate these sectors.

- e Kuwait City was established in the eighteenth century, in comparison with Silk City, which is going to be built in the 21st century

Kuwait City was established in the eighteenth century, in comparison with Silk City, which is going to be built in the 21st century

- f The Burj Mubarak Al-Kabir will dominate the skyline of Silk like the Kuwait Towers, which tower above Kuwait City

The Burj Mubarak Al Kabir will dominate the skyline of Silk like the Kuwait Towers, which tower above Kuwait City

- 1 Silk City will be the most modern.
- 2 Silk City will separate these sectors.
- 3 The Kuwaiti Towers tower above Kuwait City.
- 4 Silk City will have a population of 750,000.
- 5 Kuwait City emerged organically.
- 6 Silk City, is going to be built in the 21st century.

7 Write inverted and non-inverted sentences using the cues below.

a never been / annoyed / lost mobile phone
Never have I been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.
I have never been as annoyed as when I lost my mobile phone.

b no sooner / finished dinner / doorbell
No sooner had I finished my dinner than the doorbell rang. As soon as I had finished my dinner, the doorbell rang.

c little expect / library / see my friend
Little did I expect to see my friend at the library. I little expected to see my friend at the library.

d rarely / excited / team won
Rarely have I been so excited as when my team won.
I have rarely been as excited as when my team won

Writing

Describing places to live

1 Match these descriptions A-C with the correct illustrations 1-3.

- A** This architect-designed house has two storeys and is located in a village two kilometres from the sea. It has tiled roofs which provide shady areas on both the ground floor and first floor. The house is surrounded by a colourful garden which has been well looked after. The property overlooks a luxurious swimming pool. **Picture 2**
- B** This two-storey, modern house is situated on the outskirts of a medium-sized town. It is surrounded by a large garden with a lawn, trees, shrubs and hedges. It has a flat roof and there are balconies outside the first - floor windows. It is painted white and there are no other houses nearby. **Picture 3**
- C** This modern two-storey building is located in a residential area in the suburbs of a large city. It has a small garden with recently planted trees and shrubs. The property is surrounded by a low wall which separates it from a quiet street. The house has a flat roof and is painted a bright yellow colour. **Picture 1**



2 Read the descriptions again and complete the table.

	Descriptions of location	Adjectives to describe building and garden	Nouns for parts of building	Nouns for natural features
A	is located in a village two kilometres from the sea	Architect designed / tiled / shady / colourful/ well looked after / luxurious	storeys / roofs / ground floor / first floor / garden / swimming pool	garden
B	is situated on the outskirts of a medium-sized town	two-storey / modern / medium-sized / large / flat	garden / roof / balconies / windows	garden /lawn / trees / shrubs / hedges
C	is located in a residential area in the suburbs of a large city	two-storey / modern / residential/large / small /low / quiet / flat / bright yellow	garden / wall / roof	garden / trees / shrubs

New ways and old

Key words

contemporary, craftsman, in parallel, platform, pottery, promote, seamlessly, socialise

Reading

1 Read the title of the article below and answer the following questions. Students' own answers

- a Do you know anything about Bayt Lothan? If not, what can you infer from the title?
.....
- b Do you know of any other old buildings serving new purposes?
.....

Bayt Lothan: an old house serving new purposes

Located in Salmiyah, several kilometres south of the centre of Kuwait City, Bayt Lothan, or the house of shelter, is one of Kuwait's best known traditional coffee houses. Every day, people gather there to drink coffee, eat food and socialise in the tranquil open garden.

However, Bayt Lothan is more than just a coffee house. It also has an impressive history. The word 'lothan' means shelter. It was the original name of the area in which the house stands, so called because it was a place where ships could take refuge from storms. Today, Bayt Lothan provides a shelter in which human creativity, arts and crafts may flourish. Once built, Bayt Lothan became a residence of Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, the twelfth Amir of Kuwait. Now, the building acts as a centre and a sanctuary for the arts, and stands as testament to the changing uses of a building over time.

Covering over 4000 square metres, Bayt Lothan also houses an impressive art gallery and a successful community centre, which specialises in teaching art in both traditional and modern forms. Much of the space within the site has been transformed into workshops for arts, crafts and design. The site also provides a platform for artists and craftsmen to exhibit and promote their designs and artistic works. Workshops and lessons are held in the centre, with subjects as diverse as jewellery design and clay pottery being taught. The new and old mix seamlessly in these sessions, as contemporary photography is taught in parallel with Arabic calligraphy and manuscript decoration.

The directorship of the Bayt Lothan project also reflects the history of the site and the changes that have occurred over time. The project is now directed and managed by Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah's daughter, Sheikha Amal Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah.

There are also many events held at the centre, such as exhibitions of new Kuwaiti artists, and it's always great to go and see what's happening in Kuwait's burgeoning art scene. You can also take classes to learn new skills yourself. Who knows, one day you might end up with your own exhibition at Bayt Lothan!



2 Match these words with their meanings. You may need to check your ideas in a dictionary or in the glossary at the end of the Student's Book. There are more answers than you need.

- a seamlessly10.....
- b burgeoning2.....
- c contemporary11.....
- d clay5.....
- e calligraphy8.....
- f directorship9.....
- g pottery6.....
- h manuscript4.....
- i craftsman7.....

- 1 substance that is used to change the colour of something
- 2 beginning to grow or increasing rapidly
- 3 having a special ability or talent
- 4 book or text written by hand
- 5 soft material used for making plates, cups, bowls, etc.
- 6 the craft of producing objects such as plates, bowls, vases, etc.
- 7 maker of decorative or useful things (usually by hand)
- 8 decorative handwriting
- 9 position held by the person responsible for running various aspects of a company
- 10 a figurative expression to show things working well together
- 11 belonging to or occurring in the present



3 Read the article again and answer these questions.

- a Which of these statements about Bayt Lothan is NOT true? **3**
 - 1 Bayt Lothan holds exhibitions for painters.
 - 2 Bayt Lothan is now a training centre for arts and crafts.
 - 3 Bayt Lothan was originally a shelter for ships.
- b Which of these is not mentioned in the text? **2**
 - 1 The original purpose of Bayt Lothan.
 - 2 Artists who have worked at Bayt Lothan.
 - 3 Things to do at Bayt Lothan.
- c Which of these statements could be inferred from the text? **1**
 - 1 The art classes are extremely diverse and enjoyable.
 - 2 The coffee shop isn't worth visiting.
 - 3 Bayt Lothan costs money to join.

4 In a few sentences, summarise the changes of usage that have occurred at Bayt Lothan and its surroundings. Use information from the text.

Students' own answers

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Over to you

5 Is it better to reuse old buildings, or build entirely new ones that perfectly suit a community's needs?

Students' own answers

Language practice

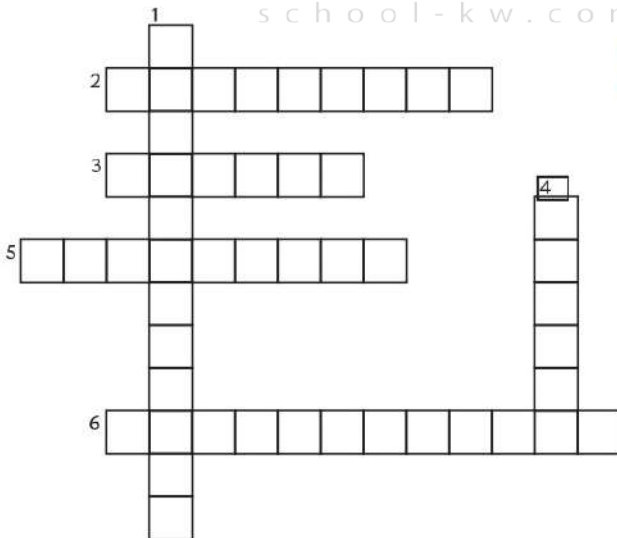
- 1 Complete the sentences with the missing words, then use them to fill the crossword puzzle. Remember, answers in crosswords don't usually include spaces or punctuation.

Across

- 2 For homework, our teacher asked us to research the life of our favourite author and write a **biography**.
- 3 Both my parents are professionals. We're a **middle** - class family.
- 5 My mother looks after our home. She's a **housewife**.
- 6 Items made in large quantities are **mass produced**.

Down

- 1 My father works for the government. He is a **civil servant**. (2 words)
- 4 No one else has a car like this. It's **unique**.



- 2 Complete these sentences using the correct form of these idioms. There is one extra idiom.

to call the shots to be neck and neck
to toe the line below par just not cricket

- a She isn't working well with others and doesn't follow the instructions. She needs to learn **to toe the line**.
- b Your homework is **below par**. I'd like you to do it again.
- c You should do what the manager says. He's the one who **calls the shots**.
- d Behaviour like that should not be allowed. It's **just not cricket** when someone acts like that.

Grammar assistant

Causative verbs

- Causative verbs can be used to show how an action was arranged.
- To form the causative use the verb **have** + object + past participle.
She's had her dress altered.
They had their car fixed by the mechanic.

- 3 Complete these sentences using the correct form of *having something done*. You may also have to think of a verb.

- a I couldn't repair my computer myself. I had to **have it repaired** by a computer expert.
- b We didn't build our own house. We **had it built** by a local construction company.
- c People don't service their cars themselves; they **have them serviced** professionally two or three times a year.
- d Do you like this photograph of our family? We **had it taken / done** by a local photographer.

4 Use the expressions in the box to complete the dialogue below.

we walked everywhere
 people have less respect these days wow
 and most people didn't have a telephone
 compared to when I was a lad
 if you wanted to see your friends
 I didn't mean you
 for one

Granddad: The world's a different place compared to when I was a lad

Grandson: What do you mean, Granddad?

Granddad: Well, for one; there weren't as many cars.

Grandson: Wow! I don't think I'd have coped with that. What did you do if you wanted to see your friends

Granddad: All our friends lived nearby.

We didn't have the Internet and most people didn't have a telephone, so it was hard to stay in touch with people a long way away, but we were used to it. Knowing everyone nearby made people friendlier. I think

people have less respect these days.

Grandson: What about me?

Granddad: Ha ha! I didn't mean you, of course.

5 Read the sentences below. Insert the correct phrase from the box and correct any incorrect quantifiers.

used to have (x2) used to earn used to eat

- a I used to earn a little money, but now I earn a lot. I'm wealthy.
- b I used to have few friends. Now I have too many. I hardly have time to see them all.
- c I used to eat too much fatty food. Now I eat lots of salad. I'm much healthier.

- d I used to have too much free time. Nowadays, I don't have any. I never get a moment to myself.

6 Read the sentences below. Find the errors in the verb tenses and correct them.

- a I was making two mistakes in the last quiz. made
- b Next week, I got up at 7:30 every morning. will get up
- c Please don't call around 6:00 tomorrow evening because we will visit our grandparents. will be visiting
- d He is living alone since his parents died. has lived
- e Our daughter, who is 22 years old, hadn't graduated from school yet.

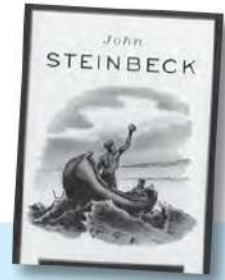
7 Complete sentences a-d with the correct form of the words from the box.

calligraphy pottery craftsman artist
 exhibition traditional contemporary
 director

- a Arabic calligraphy is a traditional art which uses stylised writing.
- b Exhibitions for artists are held at Bayt Lothan and organised by the director.
- c Craftsmen make items such as clay pottery, which is displayed at the centre.
- d Although old artistic methods of art are often better respected, many artists have adopted contemporary styles with interesting results.

Self-assessment

The purpose of the other recommendations at the end is to suggest alternative books that may interest the reader if they liked *The Pearl*



1 Read the book review below. What is the purpose of the other recommendations at the end?

The Pearl by John Steinbeck

The Pearl (1947) was the 17th of 27 books published by the prolific American writer, John Steinbeck. Many of his most renowned books take place against a backdrop of real social situations in the American West of the 1930s, 40s and 50s. When Steinbeck won the Nobel Prize for literature towards the end of his life, in 1962, the awarding committee stated that Steinbeck was being honoured for his 'realistic and imaginative writing, combining as it does sympathetic humour and keen social perception.'

The Pearl, however, is in some respects an atypical work. Although it is based on a real story that Steinbeck actually heard in La Paz, Mexico (where the novella is set), the story is not told in an especially realistic way. As Steinbeck himself wrote, the story he originally heard in La Paz was 'so much like a parable that it almost can't be.'

The Pearl tells of Kino, a poor Mexican fisherman who lives in a simple dwelling on the beach with his wife Juanita and his infant son Coyotito. One day, the baby is stung by a scorpion and Kino takes him to a doctor, who refuses to treat Coyotito because Kino has no money to pay for the treatment. Kino takes his canoe along the seashore, looking for a pearl valuable enough to pay for the treatment that Coyotito needs. He is astonished to find the biggest and most perfect pearl he has ever seen. At the same time, Coyotito appears to recover somewhat. Kino and Juantia believe they are about to become rich, and begin to imagine a wonderful future for themselves and their baby son. However, news of their discovery travels fast, and many of their neighbours become envious and try to think of ways of taking the pearl from Kino, so as to become wealthy themselves. People try to cheat Kino, but he refuses to sell the pearl for a low price.

Kino is attacked, and his canoe and home are destroyed. He and his family have to flee. Coyotito becomes feverish again. Another group of men attack them to try to take away the pearl. Poor Coyotito dies. At last, Kino and Juantia realise that the pearl is not bringing them wealth or success, but is leading to endless trouble. So they return home and throw the pearl back into the sea from where it came.

The Pearl is a moral story that teaches us that we should learn to be satisfied with what we have, instead of striving for wealth or power. Despite its lack of realism, the narrative is told with great tension, suspense and flair. The pearl comes to symbolise the lure of the material world, together with the fear and darkness that lie behind a materialistic view of life. Overall, the story is a wonderful illustration of the dangers and consequences of greed.

Other recommendations

If you enjoyed this story, you will probably also like some of Steinbeck's other books, such as *Tortilla Flat* (1935), *Of Mice and Men* (1937), *East of Eden* (1952). You might also enjoy Ernest Hemingway's *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952). If you develop an interest in Steinbeck's life, there is a good biography of him by Jay Parini (1996).

- 2 a What positive and negative the book?

 b How is the review structure

 c Is the review generally posit

A: positive: moral story, great tension, suspense and flair, wonderful illustration
 negative: not told in an especially realistic way, lack of realism
 b: Paragraph 1: Introductory information about the author
 Paragraph 2: The origin of the story, *The Pearl*
 Paragraphs 3-4: Summary of the plot of the story
 Paragraph 5: Conclusion, including reviewer's opinion of *The Pearl*
 C: Generally positive but with a few minor negative remarks

3 Now, using the cues on the page, write your own review of a book you recently read. You should write 200-220 words. **Students' own answers**

This is a book review of by

This book is about

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

The book is extremely enjoyable because

.....
.....
.....

مدرستي
الكويتية
school-kw.com



However, it does have some problems. For example,

.....
.....
.....
.....

Overall, this book is

.....
.....
.....
.....

If you enjoyed this book you may also like:

.....
.....
.....

Progress test 3

Reading

1 Complete the article below with words from this list. Use each word only once.

but can from got has me my of so to used was

City or Country?

I was born in the country, and for the first eighteen years of (1) my life I lived there. My family's farm was in the middle of nowhere, five kilometres (2) from our nearest neighbours and ten from the nearest school, shops and post office. As a child, I enjoyed life in the open air, but when I was eighteen I went (3) to university and couldn't believe how incredible city life (4) was. In comparison with my life on the farm, my new life was exciting, challenging and very varied. I (5) got to know a lot of new people and I went to many places. (6) of course everything moves much more quickly in the city, and *that* (7) can sometimes be stressful, but at least you know you're alive. In the country, you sometimes forget!

10 Obviously, city life (8) has its disadvantages, like the noise, the traffic and the crowds of people, but these things don't worry (9) me too much. I don't drive, (10) so traffic problems and parking difficulties don't affect me. It only takes me ten minutes by taxi. I can get to the supermarket in a few minutes, whereas in the old days, in the country, a shopping trip (11) used to take half a day.

15 Maybe I'll want to go back to the peace and quiet of the country one day, (12) but for now I'm enjoying *the hustle and bustle* of city life.

2 Read the article again and answer these questions.

- Where did the writer live as a child?
on a farm in the country, in the middle of nowhere
- How far did he have to travel to go to school?
ten kilometres
- Why did he first move to the city?
to go to university
- How was his life different when he moved to the city?
His new life was exciting, challenging, and very varied. He got to know a lot of new people and went to more places.
- What disadvantage of city life does the writer mention?
It can be stressful (noise, traffic, crowds of people).

3 Choose the correct answer from the article above.

- The word *that* in line 8 refers to
1 everything moving more quickly. 2 the city. 3 the country.
- The expression *the hustle and bustle* in the last line means
1 liveliness. 2 mess. 3 happiness.
- One can infer from the article that the writer
1 would prefer to live in the country for the rest of his / her life.
2 is satisfied with city life despite all its disadvantages.
3 finds the city to be the perfect place to live in.

Language practice

1 Report this conversation. Start each reported question with *I asked ...*, and each reply with *He said ...*

a Q What's your name?
I asked him what his name was.

A (Sabeeh)
He said it was Sabeeh

b Q Where do you live?
I asked him where he lived.

A (city centre)
He said he lived in the city centre.

c Q Where did you live before that?
I asked him where he had lived before that.

A (in the country)
He said he had lived in the country.

d Q Did you enjoy living there?
I asked him if / whether he had enjoyed living there.

A (Yes / most of the time)
He said he had / he'd enjoyed it / living there most of the time

e Q Are you married?
I asked him if / whether he was married.

A (not yet / next month)
He said he wasn't (married) yet, but that he was getting married next / the following month

f A What is your job?
I asked him what his job was.

B (teacher)
He said he was a teacher.

g A Do you work in a school?
I asked him if / whether he worked in a school.

B (No, university)
He said he didn't. / He said he worked in a university

h A What subject do you teach?
I asked him what subject he taught

B (economics)
He said he taught economics

2 Rewrite the following sentences in the inverted form.

a Tourists seldom visit this old city.
Seldom do tourists visit this old city

b I was treated so poorly that I left in disgust.
So poorly was I treated that I left in disgust.

c I could scarcely believe what was happening.
Scarcely could I believe my eyes / what was happening

d I have never been so sure of something.
Never have I been so sure of something.

3 Answer these questions, starting with 'No, ...'. Follow the example.

a Did Waleed repair the computer himself?
No, he had it repaired.

b Did Hameed take his own tooth out?
No, he had it taken out.

c Are they going to build their own house?
No, they're going to have it built.

d Did you put that TV aerial up yourself?
No, I had it put up.

e Will you cut down those trees yourself?
No, I'll / we'll have them cut down

f Did you clean the car?
No, I had it cleaned.

4 What would you say in the following situations?

a You work at a shop and you are offering help to a customer.
Can I help you at all?

b You want to ask when the next train leaves.
Excuse me. When does the next train leave, please?

c You're giving advice to your friend who looks tired from overwork.
You should take a break. You look exhausted.

d You need directions to the city centre.
Excuse me. Could you tell me how to get to the city centre, please?

5 Choose the correct words in these sentences.

- a Before we can sell the flat, we'll have to do it up / do without it.
- b The students had to make of / make up a story for their homework.
- c If everyone banks online, they'll do away with / do without banks.
- d Are you happy with the decision you did / made?
- e Was that bang / splash the sound of someone jumping into the swimming pool?
- f We usually do / make the shopping at the weekend.
- g Let's turn the television off and have some peace and bustle / quiet for a change.
- h He said he didn't want to swim, but he changed his music / tune when he saw the pool.
- i People came from far and long / wide to see the exhibition.

6 One word in each of these conversations is wrong. Underline it and write the correct word at the end of the sentence.

- a A What's that you're throwing out?
B Oh, it's just some evens and ends.
..... Evens → odds
- b A What do you enjoy most about city life?
B I think it's probably the hustle and whistle.
..... whistle → bustle
- c A Do you take sugar in your tea?
B Yes, I've tried to do within it, but I can't.
..... do within it → do without it
- d A I'm fed up with all this noise.
B Why don't you go next door and sit in piece?
..... piece → peace

7 Rewrite the following sentences inserting one of the sports idioms below.

- a It's up to you to decide whether to accept the job offer.
The ball is in your court whether to accept the job offer......
- b If we practise every day, we will win the match very easily.
.....
I was so scared that I couldn't move
- c I'm so busy during the tourist season I can barely keep up with my work.
.....

Her room is such a mess that she can't find anything

- d During the first week of your new job, just try to understand the new things.
.....

He's such a strong man that he can lift a car.

- e He blamed me even though he broke the lamp. It's not fair!
The computer is so complex that I can't understand it......

- 1 the ball is in your court
- 2 keep my head above water
- 3 it's just not cricket
- 4 blow the competition away
- 5 learn the ropes

8 Match the expressions a-e with their appropriate response 1-5.

- a What do you think is the cause of immigration?
- b Ahmed is absent today, isn't he?
- c In my opinion, the consequences of global warming will be fatal.
- d Mum, I'm going to the library with Faisal.
- e You look pale! Are you okay?

- 1 Yes, he wasn't feeling very well this morning.
- 2 I couldn't agree more.
- 3 Personally, I think it is caused by unemployment.
- 4 Not really! I should see the doctor.
- 5 It might be a good idea to put on your coat. It's cold outside.

Writing Promoting a tourist attraction

1 Make a poster to promote a tourist attraction in Kuwait. Choose one of these places:

- a historical town or city ● an interesting old building ● an area of natural beauty
- a Describe the place you have chosen in 200–220 words.
 - b Draw a small map showing where the place is.
 - c Give information which will be useful for visitors, for example:
 - how to get to the place
 - opening times
 - cost

1. Look at the outcomes on page 55 of the Student's Book.

How did you find:

	easy?	difficult?	useful?	not useful?	interesting?	not interesting?
listening to a talk and a description?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
comparing and contrasting?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
inferring meaning?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
writing a biography?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
giving advice?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
writing a magazine article?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
reading a biography?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
reading an article about respecting your elders?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Was the reading in this module
 easy? difficult?
 interesting? not interesting?
 What was your favourite passage in
 this module?.....

3. Was the listening in this module
 easy? difficult?
 interesting? not interesting?
 What was your favourite passage in
 this module?.....

4. Was the writing in this module
 easy? difficult?
 What did you do to plan your
 writing? How can you improve?

5. Was the vocabulary in this module
 easy? difficult?
 Are there any words or sounds that
 you have difficulty with?.....

6. Write your result from your Progress
 test

What did you do well in?.....

What do you need to revise?.....

7. Was the grammar in this module
 easy? difficult?

Learning-log

Pushing the limits

Key words

clamber, manned, set a record, submerged

Reading

- 1 Before you read the article about Steve Fossett, complete the chart below with your own ideas.

Record-breaking attempts

Students' own answers

Pros	Cons
Amazing achievement	Extremely dangerous
.....
.....
.....
.....

Steve Fossett – a record-breaker

In 2002, Steve Fossett became the first person to travel solo round the world in a hot air balloon. His balloon, The Spirit of Freedom, used a mixture of helium and hot air and was 42 metres tall by 18 metres wide. To keep it at a **constant altitude**, the balloon used a sophisticated autopilot system controlled by a computer.

- 5 Fossett commenced his journey in Western Australia, travelled east to South America, over the Southern Atlantic Ocean towards South Africa, then over the Indian Ocean to reach Australia. This record-breaking solo journey took 14 days, 19 hours and 50 minutes. Fossett only slept for four hours in every twenty-four hour period and never slept for more than 45 minutes at one time. He frequently had to leave his tiny cabin for the sub-zero exterior
- 10 in order to check that the balloon's burners were working properly. By the time he arrived in Australia, he had travelled 33,195.10 km and broken the world speed record for a manned balloon flight, achieving at one point a speed of 322.2 kmh. Steve Fossett was especially pleased with this successful round-the-world journey as it was his sixth attempt. His first attempt had been six years earlier, in 1996.
- 15 One previous attempt, in August 1998, had almost ended in disaster when Fossett's balloon was sucked into a thunderstorm off Australia's Northeast coast. The capsule plummeted 30,000 feet into the sea but also caught fire, igniting the balloon's propane burners. Fossett managed to escape through a **submerged hatch** and **clambered aboard** his life raft. He was rescued by a boat 10 hours later.
- 20 Steve Fossett held four other world records for non-stop journeys round the world as a sailor and as a solo air pilot. Before Steve Fossett's record attempts, no pilot held world records in more than one class of aircraft. Fossett held them in four. His other achievements include the Absolute Altitude Record for Gliders when he flew at 50,727 feet. For the attempt he and his co-pilot wore full pressure suits. Before his death, Fossett had
- 25 succeeded in setting 116 records in five different sports. Fossett was declared legally dead on 14th February, 2008 just over five months after a plane he was flying crashed.

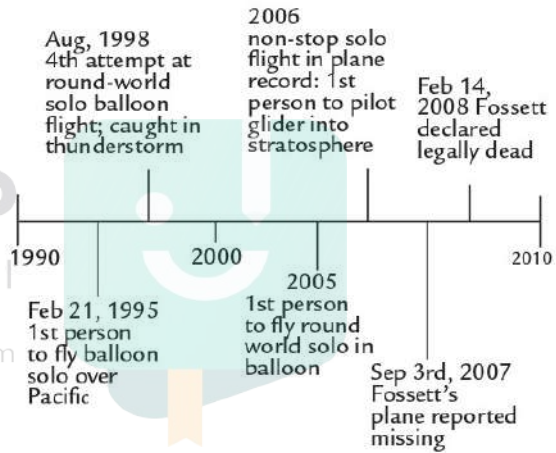
2 Read the article and choose the correct answer to the following questions.

- a Steve Fossett was declared legally dead in ...
- 1 September, 2008.
 - 2 February, 2008.
 - 3 September, 2007.
 - 4 November, 2007.
- b Why did Fossett wear a full pressure suit during his Absolute Altitude Record for Gliders attempt?
- 1 to cope with the psychological stress of the record attempt
 - 2 to cope with the reduction in atmosphere
 - 3 to show his sponsorship
 - 4 to keep warm
- c What is the main message of the text?
- 1 Steve Fossett escaped a downed balloon
 - 2 Steve Fossett died in a plane crash
 - 3 Steve Fossett set many impressive records
 - 4 Steve Fossett was a rich man

3 What do the following phrases taken from the article mean?

- a constant altitude
- 1 unchanging temperature
 - 2 inconsistent prices
 - 3 sustained height
 - 4 perpetual motion
- b submerged hatch
- 1 small door which is underwater
 - 2 broken window
 - 3 propeller system
 - 4 aquatic incubation
- c clambered aboard
- 1 to inflate something
 - 2 to jump from
 - 3 to get on or into something awkwardly
 - 4 a plank of wood covered in shellfish

4 Look at the timeline of Steve Fossett's records. What do you think are the most important dates? Summarise in full sentences.



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Over to you

5 Why do you think people push themselves to extreme limits?

Language practice

1 Complete these sentences with the correct word. There are two extra words.

alight alive asleep burning
similar sleeping

- a The dark night was illuminated by the logs at the centre of the clearing.
- b He was exhausted and his eyelids looked heavy. Despite my best efforts, I couldn't stop him from
- c He's a very famous man and always seems to be wearing the same clothes. That's not true though; he just owns many things.
- d Police reports say that it was a freak accident and a marvel that every one involved was still

2 Replace the underlined words with the correct form of the phrasal verbs from the box to make complete sentences. There is one extra phrasal verb.

come out get away come to an end
come up against come forward
come in handy come away come after

- a The robber thought he had escaped unnoticed and was surprised to see the police chasing him.
- b Despite the importance of the task, few people volunteered to help.
- c Don't throw that away. You never know; it might be useful someday.
- d The novel was released recently to critical success, despite the author being faced with some problems whilst writing.
- e I'd had such a great time that I was really upset when my holiday finished.

3 Give one-word synonyms for the following definitions.

- a extreme tiredness
.....
- b the best part or moment
.....
- c the top of a mountain
.....
- d go up or climb
.....
- e full of danger and risk
.....

4 What would you say in the following situations? Write complete sentences.

- a A friend wants to start an extreme sport. You think it is too dangerous.
.....
- b You are hiking and one of your companions falls and injures himself/herself.
.....
- c You want to start an extreme sport but your parents don't think you should.
.....

5 Complete the missing parts of the dialogue with your own sentences. Make sure the conversation makes sense.

- A What are you doing this weekend?
B
- A Wow, that sounds amazing, but isn't it dangerous?
B
- A Ah, ok. Still, even if it's safe, I think I'd be scared.
.....
-
You're right. Maybe I can come too?
B

6 Read the following sentences. Are the underlined verbs correct? Tick the correct sentences and rewrite the incorrect sentences.

a Omar passed all his exams. He has been revising for a month.

.....

.....

b They finished making Reem's dress a week before the wedding. They had made it for over a month.

.....

.....

c I went to the hospital to see Fahad. He had been breaking his leg during a football match.

.....

.....

d Everyone enjoyed the family celebrations. Amal had been making all the food herself.

.....

.....

e I received a letter from Tahini yesterday. She had been promising to write since last year.

.....

.....

7 Using the cues, write sentences using *such... that* or *so... that*.

a Parachuting / dangerous sport / scared to try
Parachuting is such a dangerous sport that people are scared to try it.

b I / scared / couldn't move

.....

.....

c Her room / mess / not find anything

.....

.....

d He / strong man / lift a car

.....

.....

e Computer / complex / can't understand it

.....

.....

Grammar assistant

Past perfect simple and continuous

- The past perfect simple and continuous can be used to clarify which of two past actions happened first, to talk about things that happened or were felt in the past, or to provide background to a past event.
- To form the past perfect simple use **had** + the past participle of the verb.
*He **had looked** everywhere for his coat.*
- To form the past perfect continuous use **had been** + main verb + **ing**
*Laura **had been feeling** sick for most of the day.*

8 Choose the correct phrasal verb with *come* to complete these sentences.

- a When my brother *came round / came up* after his operation, he felt fine.
- b Why don't you *come across / come over* after school? We could go to the park.
- c It was cloudy all morning, but in the afternoon the sun *came across / came out*.
- d I've lost my watch. Can you let me know if you *come across / come over* it?
- e Since I bought my new camera the price has *come down / come up* by 50%. I should have waited.

Self-assessment

1 Read this interview and answer the following questions.

a Is Dave Stokes upset about his injuries? What advice does he give?

.....
.....

b Can you think of any other ways to stay safe whilst doing extreme sports?

.....
.....

Interviewer: Hi everyone, and welcome to another edition of XTreme Sports Weekly. Today, we're interviewing extreme sports enthusiast Dave Stokes from his hospital bed. Hi Dave, and thank you for agreeing to do this interview.

Dave: No problem.

Interviewer: Well, I guess the question everyone wants to ask is: how did you do this to yourself?

Dave: I was climbing in the Alps with a friend but unfortunately I slipped and fell. Although I didn't fall too far, I landed badly and broke my leg and wrist.

Interviewer: Ouch, that sounds painful!

Dave: Yes, it was, really. But it's part of the territory when you're into extreme sports.

Interviewer: What do you mean?

Dave: Well, all of the activities I love, such as snowboarding, parachuting and mountain climbing, have an element of danger to them. You always run the risk of getting hurt, or worse.

Interviewer: Will this injury make you reconsider your chosen sport?

Dave: No, definitely not. It'll take me a while to recover but, as soon as I'm fit and able, I'll be back on the mountain. I may be just a little bit wiser, though.

Interviewer: In what way?

Dave: I think I'll be more safety-conscious in the future, possibly take fewer risks and spend more time preparing.

Interviewer: Can you give our viewers any advice about the dangers of extreme sports?

Dave: Sure. Firstly, make sure you are prepared. You'll always run the risk of injury, so always take a medical kit and a mobile phone with you. Secondly, tell people where you are going in case anything bad happens. Most importantly, don't push yourself till you're ready. I've seen lots of people hurt because they've tried something that's much too difficult for them.

Interviewer: Thanks a lot for talking to us, Dave. I hope you recover soon.

Dave: Thanks. I'm sure I'll be scaling mountains again in no time.

The final frontier

Key words

approximately, dispatch, obscure, perceivable, scrutinise

Reading

1 Before reading the article about Venus, answer the following questions. Students' own answers

- a Venus is called 'the morning star' or 'the evening star'. What would you call the Earth?
.....
- b Do you think that someday human beings will be able to live on the planet Venus? Why or why not?
.....

The Morning Star

- A Venus is the brightest object in the sky with the exception of the Sun and the Moon. However, it is only perceivable from the Earth three hours before sunrise and three hours after sunset. For this reason people have given Venus the epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star'. It is the second planet from the Sun.
- B Because the surface of the planet is completely obscured by clouds, it is very difficult for scientists to study Venus from the Earth, so the vast majority of our information about this planet comes from spacecraft. The first flight to investigate Venus was by Mariner 2, which the Americans launched in 1962. The most significant information comes from probes, which the spacecraft dispatches to scrutinise the surface of the planet. A probe is a small spacecraft that documents information and transmits it back to Earth. The Russians have also sent spacecraft and probes to Venus.
- C Some people contend that Venus is the Earth's sister planet because there are many similarities between the two. They are comparable in size and are approximately the same age. However, there is also much contrast between Venus and the Earth. Venus is devoid of oceans and has a very heavy atmosphere, 96.5% of which is composed of carbon dioxide. Because the atmosphere is so heavy, Venus has an extremely high surface temperature (459 °C). A Venusian day is equal to 243 Earth days. This is longer than its year, which is equivalent to 225 Earth days.
- D On June 8, 2004, Venus passed between the Sun and the Earth. People witnessed a large black spot moving across the Sun. The previous time this occurred was in 1882.



2 Read the article and choose the correct answer.

- a The article *The Morning Star* is
 - 1 scientific.
 - 2 fiction.
 - 3 non-fiction.
- b It is difficult for scientists to study Venus because
 - 1 it is too far away.
 - 2 it is obscured by clouds.
 - 3 it is not always perceivable.
- c The pronoun *which* in line 12 refers to
 - 1 probes.
 - 2 the spacecraft.
 - 3 the information.
- d A week on Venus is
 - 1 longer than that on Earth.
 - 2 shorter than that on Earth.
 - 3 equal to that on Earth.
- e Venus will possibly pass between the Sun and the Earth in the
 - 1 2050s.
 - 2 2080s.
 - 3 2120s.

3 Define these words from the article. You may use a dictionary or the glossary at the end of your Student's Book.

- a investigate
to carry out a systematic or formal inquiry in an attempt to discover facts
- b similarity
alike; resembling without being identical
- c document (v)
to record information
- d atmosphere
The layer of gases which surround a planet.
- e comparable
able to be likened to something else; similar
- f epithet
an adjective or short phrase used to express a quality characteristic of a person or thing
- g devoid
completely lacking in something

4 Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a Only one planet is closer to the Sun than Venus. T
- Venus is the second planet from the Sun.
- b Venus is visible for 6 hours every day. T

Venus is visible for 6 hours every day.

- c The Russians launched the first mission to Venus in 1962. F

The Americans launched the first mission to Venus in 1962

- d Venus is much larger than the Earth and much older. F

Venus is about the same size and age as the Earth.

- e Scientists use probes to make the study of Venus easier. T

It is too difficult to study Venus without using probes.

- f Because of its light atmosphere Venus has a surface temperature of 459°C. F
- Because of its heavy atmosphere Venus has a surface temperature of 459 0 C.

- g Venus is the third brightest object in the sky. T

Only the Sun and the Moon are brighter than Venus.

5 Complete the following table with the necessary information from the article.

Students' own answers

Paragraph	Main idea	Supporting ideas

Over to you

6 Are you for or against space tourism? Why? Students' own answers

Language practice

1 Complete sentences a–e with nouns related to the words in capital letters.

- a The ...**exploration**... of space began in the 1950s. (EXPLORE)
- b Space technology has been used in the **production**... of food. (PRODUCE)
- c Scientists have made ...**discoveries**... about Venus by using probes. (DISCOVER)
- d Many people have great ...**admiration**... for astronauts. (ADMIRE)
- e One of the qualities people who travel in space need is ...**bravery**... (BRAVE)

2 Complete sentences a–f with one of these phrases.

space mission space shuttle space station
space suit spacewalk space race

- a The ...**space shuttle**... takes off from the Earth like a rocket but lands like a plane.
- b When astronauts are in space they have to wear special ...**space mission**... s.
- c Some astronauts spend several months living and working on a ...**space station**... .
- d If they need to do repairs in space, astronauts have to leave their rockets and do a ...**space walk**... .
- e A ...**space mission**... is a journey into space for a particular purpose.
- f The ...**space race**... is the name given to the competition between nations to explore the galaxy.

3 Choose the correct word for each definition.

- a causing respect and admiration
1 exceptionally
2 **awe-inspiring**
3 opportunity
- b an example would be the Moon
1 orbit
2 sentient
3 **natural satellite**
- c extremely large
1 **astronomical**
2 solar system
3 detriment

4 Match the sentences a–f with the gaps to complete the dialogue.

- a Yes, I think you have.
b That surprises me.
c I think you're misinformed.
d Not at all.
e I think it's stupid and dangerous.
f Oh, I didn't know that.

A What do you think of space travel?

B I'm completely against it.

(1)^e.....

A Really?

(2)^b.....

I thought you'd be supportive of the idea.

B (3)^d.....

Space travel is a complete waste of money. I mean, what do we get from it?

A (4)^c.....

There are lots of inventions that were inspired by space travel.

B (5)^f.....

Maybe I've judged space travel too harshly.

A (6)^a.....

Grammar assistant

Passive with modal verbs

- To change a sentence that includes one or two modal verbs from the active to the passive, we add the verb **to be** in its correct form before the main verb.
- The main verb may also change:
*The children **could leave** their books here.*
*The books **could be left** here.*
*The man **should have cleaned** the room.*
*The room **should have been cleaned**.*

5 Change passive sentences into active sentences and vice versa.

- a People have given Venus the epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star.'
- The epithets 'the morning star' and 'the evening star' have been given to Venus.*
- b The Russians have also sent spacecraft and probes to Venus.

Spacecraft and probes have also been sent to Venus by the Russians

- c This report from the meeting can be typed up next week.
- I can type up this report from the meeting next week.*
- d The news from Kuwait has to be delivered today.

We have to deliver the news from Kuwait today

6 Join the sentences together using the words in brackets.

- a I thought the TV programme about space was dramatic. I thought the TV programme about space was fascinating. (*both*)
- I thought the TV programme about space was both dramatic and fascinating*
- b I am not curious about space travel. I am not curious about deep-sea diving. (*neither / nor*)

I am curious about neither space travel nor deep-sea diving

- c You can watch TV. You can read a book. You can't do both. (*either / or*)

You can either watch TV or read a book.

- d There were three crew members on the International Space Station. They weren't wearing spacesuits. (*none*)

None of the three crew members on the International Space Station were wearing a spacesuit.

7 Read the following sentences and check whether the verbs are in the correct tenses. Tick correct sentences and rewrite incorrect ones.

- a On holiday next week, I will have sailed in the Bahamas with my family.

will be sailing

- b By next month, I will have finished my exams.

- c If I finish this meal, I will be eating too much.

will have eaten

- d I can't come out later. I will have done homework.

will be doing

8 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct verb tense.

- a That morning, I went to the market as soon as I **had finished** (finish) my breakfast.
- b Please **meet** (meet) me at the museum this afternoon.
- c I can't talk to you now because I **am doing** (do) my homework.
- d I **was looking** (look) for my key when the door suddenly burst open.
- e I hope I **go** (go) to university next year, when I have finished my schooling.

Writing

1 Read these notes for a presentation about life in space.

Life In Space

Students' own answers

- Space is not just a huge adventure.
 - Much time is spent on surviving and mundane tasks.
 - Scientists make inventions to help.
 - Machines remove carbon dioxide, making breathable atmosphere.
 - No shower. Use ethanol cloths and shampoo that doesn't need water or make foam.
 - Food in containers, water added to make edible.
 - Drinks in sealed containers; drink through straw.
 - Astronauts exercise two hours a day; muscles / bones weaken in low gravity.
 - All help clean / maintain equipment, etc.
- a Can you think of any other activities that astronauts could do in their free time in space?
.....
- b Can you think of any inventions that would help astronauts in space?
.....

2 Look at the scientific notes again. Using them as a basis, turn the notes into full sentences. Add full sentences about your own ideas. Students' own answers

Space is not just a huge adventure. – The time astronauts spend in space is not just a huge adventure.

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Geniuses

Key words

acquire, attire, deputy, electrochemical, forum, medallist, reactor, sewage, sponsor, unprecedented

Reading

1 Read this article and then fill in the chart with the necessary information.

Inventor	Invention
Ahmed Al-Hashash	Airbag Equipped Attire for Motorcycle Riders
Sadeq Ahmed AlQassem	Light Indicator System
Abdullah AlYateem	Electrochemical reactor to produce energy

Kuwaiti inventors return from award ceremony in Geneva

Director of the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science (KFAS), Ali Al-Shamlan, applauded on Monday the achievement of the Kuwaiti inventors at Geneva's International Fair for Inventions. He said their winning the Oscar of the Fair was a historic and unprecedented achievement for Kuwait.

The Kuwaiti inventor, Ahmed Al-Hashash, received the Oscar of Geneva Invention Salon for his Airbag Equipped Attire for Motorcycle Riders. Al-Hashash, in addition, received the gold Medal of Honour.

A second Kuwaiti inventor, Sadeq Ahmed Al-Qassem, received a gold medal for his Light Indicator System (LIS), **which** alerts drivers as to exactly how close they are to other drivers ahead of them.

Deputy Chairman of the Science Club of Kuwait, Eyad Jassem Al-Kharafi, praised the achievement of Kuwaiti scientists in the Geneva Invention Salon and noted that this achievement was the result of encouraging young people in Kuwait to be creative. He noted that the recipient of the Oscar and gold medallist were sponsored since the age of 10 by the Kuwaiti Science Club, and acquired their skills through years of training there. Al-Kharafi thanked the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science for its support of Kuwaiti inventors participating in the Geneva Salon of Inventors.

In addition to the two inventions, Kuwait presented a third invention for Kuwaiti inventor Abdullah Al-Yateem, made up of an electrochemical reactor which could make use of sewage water to produce electrical energy.

The 33rd Geneva Invention Salon is a leading invention forum **where** 42 countries sent 1,000 inventors to display their inventions this year.

By Imad Al-Askar KUWAIT, April 11 (KUNA)



2 Choose the correct ending to the following sentence beginnings.

- a Ali Al-Shamlan believed that the achievements of the Kuwaiti inventors were ...
 - 1 unremarkable.
 - 2 groundbreaking.
 - 3 expected.
- b Ali Al-Shamlan said that winning the Oscar of the Fair is
 - 1 an achievement that has never been attained before.
 - 2 a great achievement.
 - 3 an achievement that will never be attained again.
- c The pronoun *which* in line 10 refers to
 - 1 the Light Indicator System.
 - 2 the medal.
 - 3 the inventor.
- d The pronoun *where* in line 22 refers to
 - 1 Geneva.
 - 2 Geneva Invention Salon.
 - 3 42 countries.

3 Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a Eyad Jassem Al-Kharafi is the chairman of the Science Club of Kuwait. F

He is the deputy chairman of the Science Club of Kuwait
- b The Light Indicator System prevents car accidents. F

It alerts drivers how close they are from other drivers
- c Abdullah Al-Yateem intended to use sewage water to produce electric energy. T

He hoped to do this with an electrochemical reactor.
- d Kuwaiti inventors were supported in their participation in the Geneva Salon of Inventors by Al-Kharafi. F

They were supported by the Kuwait Foundation for the Advancement of Science

4 Complete these sentences with one word from the article.

- a Al-Hashash received the gold Medal of Honour for his invention.
- b Al-Kharafi praised the Kuwaiti inventors' achievement in the Geneva Salon of Inventors.
- c Al-Kharafi believes that this event encourages the creativity of young people in Kuwait.
- d The Kuwait Science Club has sponsored the inventors who won the Oscar and the gold medal since they were very young.
- e Al-Kharafi appreciated the support that has been provided to Kuwaiti inventors in the Geneva Salon of Inventors.
- f Abdullah Al-Yateem invented an electrochemical reactor which could produce electric energy out of sewage water.

5 Make a summary of the article on page 82. Try to avoid unnecessary details.

Students' own answers

Over to you

6 In which discipline would you wish to be a genius? Students' own answers

Language practice

1 Complete the gaps in these texts with words related to the words in capitals.

- a My brother is
 (1) **talented** (TALENT)
 in many different ways. He is a
 (2) **mathematical**
 (MATHEMATICS) genius but also
 has great (3) **musical**
 (MUSIC) ability. The whole family was
 (4) **astonished** (ASTONISH)
 when he won the first prize in a
 competition for young composers.
- b My sister was never (1) **able**
 (ABILITY) to paint or draw well until a
 new and very (2) **skilful / skilled**
 (SKILL) teacher arrived at the school.
 Since then, my sister's progress has
 been (3) **amazing**
 (AMAZE), and art has grown in
 (4) **popularity** (POPULAR)
 throughout the school.

2 Choose the correct preposition in the following conversation.

- A Weren't you present (1) (in / at) the Conference of Science Geniuses?
 B Of course I was, but I was sitting (2) (in / at) the front row, so I couldn't see any (3) (of / from) our classmates.
- A I was really impressed (4) (of / with) the big number of geniuses we have (5) (from / in) our country!
 B Yeah! Did you see that man who could work out the multiplication numbers (6) (for / of) two eight-digit numbers (7) (in / with) a matter of seconds?
- A I almost couldn't believe it, and the numbers were chosen (8) (by / of) a computer.
 B And do you remember that woman who said that she wasn't very satisfied (9) (about / with) being a genius? I thought she was very

ungrateful (10) (against / for) the talent she had been given.

- A No, I think she's quite right (11) (with / in) what she said. I mean it is definitely very stressful to live (12) (under / over) the pressure (13) (from / of) everyone expecting the best (14) (with / from) you.
 B Well, I still think she was a bit too outspoken. After all, this isn't what the conference was (15) (around / about).

3 Complete the following text with words from the box. You may not use all the words and some may need to be made plural.

master appeal researcher arbitrarily
 gifted genius ability prodigy
 precocious extravagantly

A (1) **prodigy** is a child who is exceptionally good at something. Prodigies are usually (2) **gifted**, but not always: they may be (3) **precocious** rather than gifted because some of them lose their special (4) **ability** when they become adults.
 Some (5) **researchers** believe that a prodigious talent is not innate and does not emerge (6) **arbitrarily** Rather, the environment plays the dominant role, many times in obvious ways. For example, Laszlo Polgar set out to raise his children to be chess players, and all three of his daughters went on to (7) **master** the game and become world class players, showing that (8) **genius** can be developed through suitable training.

4 Rewrite the following sentences using the instructions in brackets.

- a If you don't have enough general knowledge, you won't make it to the end of the contest. (Use *unless*.)
Unless you have enough general knowledge, you won't make it to the end of the contest.
- b Our school library is very rich in valuable books. So is the public library. (Use ... *as ... as ...*)
Our school library is as rich in valuable books as the public library.
- c I have tried several methods to prevent this student's failure, but all have been in vain. (Report what the teacher explained.)

The teacher explained that he had tried several methods to deal with that student's Failure, but that it had been in vain

- d The researchers have proved some interesting theories concerning human genes. (Change into the passive voice.)

Some interesting theories have been proved by the researchers concerning human genes.

5 Rewrite the following as single sentences, using a verb in the *-ing* form.

- a An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number. He took 1 minute 3.8 seconds.

An Indian man correctly calculated the square root of a six-digit number, taking 1 minute 3.8 seconds.

- b An American holds the world record for sending a text message. He typed a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.



An American holds the world record For sending a text message, typing a text of 160 letters on his mobile phone in less than a minute.

- c A 38-year-old Swede set a unicycle speed record for 100m. He completed the distance in 12.11 seconds.

A 38-year-old Swede set a unicycle speed record for 100m, completing the distance in 12.11 seconds

- d In December 1998, a young British man broke the record for the most books balanced on the head. To do this, he used skills he had developed as a builder.

In December 1998, a young British man broke the record for the most books balanced on the head, using skills he had developed as a builder.

- e He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books. The books weighed 98.4 kg.

He actually succeeded in carrying 62 books weighing 98.4 kg

6 What would you say in the following situations?

- a You meet an old friend whom you haven't seen for a long time.
Hello! It's been a long time!
- b You're amazed with your friend's musical talent.
You have an amazing musical talent!
- c You are apologising to the teacher for being late; your dad's car had a flat tyre.
Sorry for being late; my dad's car had a flat tyre
- d You are suggesting to your friend that you study together.
Why don't we Study together?
- e You buy a watch from a shop; it turns out to be faulty.
I think I should return it to the shop owner.

Writing a personal statement

1 Imagine you are applying to a university. Here's an application form for you to fill in with your personal details. **Students' own answers**

Please complete all sections of this form. Failure to do so may delay your application.

Full year (Oct - June)

Autumn term (Oct - Dec)

Spring term (Jan - June)

First name

Surname

Gender

Male

Female

Permanent address

Date of birth

Citizenship

E-mail

Home address

Telephone number

Mobile number

Name of parent / next of kin (specify which)

Contact details of parent / next of kin

Degree applied for

Course title	Course term

Personal statement attached

Yes

No

Signature of applicant

Date

Progress test 4

Reading

1 Complete the article below with words from this list. Use each word only once.

at be by had in not on than the them to were

The final challenge

Until 1953, nobody (1) **had** climbed Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world. Then in 1953, the British mountaineer Edmund Hillary and the Nepalese guide Tenzing Norgay succeeded (2) **in** reaching the summit. In the next thirty years there were other Everest 'firsts', including the first solo climb, and the first climb (3) **by** a woman.

All these people had taken bottles of oxygen (4) **to** help them climb, but many mountaineers wanted to climb using their natural ability, without oxygen. Two of these (5) **were** Reinhold Messner and Peter Habeler. In 1975, they amazed people by climbing Gasherbrum, the 11th highest mountain in (6) **the** world, without oxygen.

When Messner and Habeler started planning to climb Everest without oxygen, other climbers called (7) **them** foolish. They warned that the oxygen levels (8) **at** the top of Everest were so low that breathing would (9) **be** difficult, and that the men would risk brain damage if they did this climb. However, Messner and Habeler did (10) **not** listen, and made their first attempts in April 1978. After two failures, they nearly gave up, but decided to make a final attempt.

At these very high altitudes, with little oxygen in the air, everything the men did took much longer (11) **than** normal. Every few metres, they fell down exhausted and had to rest. Eventually, at about 2 p.m. (12) **on** May 8th 1978, Messner and Habeler became the first men to reach the summit of Everest without oxygen.

2 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a The first woman climbed Everest before 1953.
False. The first woman climbed Everest between 1953 and 1975.
- b Until the mid-1970s all mountaineers had used oxygen when they were climbing.
True. In 1975 two men were the first to climb a mountain without oxygen.
- c Other climbers advised Messner and Habeler not to risk climbing Everest without oxygen.
True. Other climbers considered it Foolish to climb without oxygen.

3 Answer the following questions.

- a What was Messner and Habeler's first achievement in mountain climbing?
Messner and Habeler's first achievement was climbing Gasherbrum without oxygen.
- b How many times did they try to climb Everest?
They attempted to climb Everest 3 times
- c Why did it take Messner and Habeler a lot of time to reach the summit?
It took Messner and Habeler a lot of time to reach the summit because the lack of oxygen meant they fell down in exhaustion.

Language practice

1 Choose the correct verb to complete these sentences.

- Before Hillary and Tenzing succeeded in 1953, people had tried / had been trying to reach the summit of Everest for many years.
- Before Messner and Habeler, no one had attempted / had been attempting to climb Everest without oxygen.
- Messner and Habeler ignored the warnings that other climbers had given / had been giving them.
- In May 1978 Messner and Habeler had already made / had already been making two unsuccessful attempts to reach the summit.
- Just before they reached the summit they had fallen down / had been falling down every few metres.
- Three years earlier they had successfully climbed / had successfully been climbing Gasherbrum without oxygen.

2 Complete these conversations using the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Choose the best tense and decide whether to use the active or the passive.

- A How is your car after the accident?
 B Well, it still goes all right, but it's badly scratched. It (have to / repaint).
It will have to be repainted. / It has to be repainted. It couldn't be repaired

A How about the other car?
 B Unfortunately, it was so badly damaged it (could / not repair).
Students' own answers
- A (you / fill in) the application form for that job yet?
Have you filled in the application form for that job yet?

B Yes, I did it yesterday.
 A Don't forget, it (have to / post) before next Tuesday.
It has to be posted / It will have to be posted before next Tuesday
- A Why do these photos look so terrible?
 B Because you (take) them facing the sun. Photos (should / always take) with the sun behind you.
You took them Facing the sun. Photos should always be taken with the sun behind you.
- A Were you expecting a letter?
 B Yes, but it (could / send) to the wrong address.
It could have been sent to the wrong address.
- A Have you played this new computer game?
 B I would like to, but my computer is too old. It (have to / upgrade).
It will have to be upgraded
- A Why did that driver not slow down?
 B He's crazy. He (must / seen) the signs.
He must have seen the signs

3 Rewrite the following as single sentences, using a verb in the *-ing* form.

- a Ali trained hard for the competition. He ran 3000 metres every evening for 6 months.
Ali trained hard for the competition, running 3000 metres every evening for 6 months.
- b He was careful about his diet. He ate only healthy food.
He was careful about his diet, eating only healthy food.
- c As a result he became slimmer and fitter. He lost 10 kg while he was training.
As a result he became slimmer and fitter, losing 10 kg while he was training.
- d He managed to get plenty of rest. He slept for eight hours every night.
He managed to get plenty of rest, sleeping for eight hours every night.
- e On the day of the race he felt very confident. He got up at six o'clock in the morning.
On the day of the race he felt very confident, getting up at six o'clock in the morning.
- f Unfortunately he was second in the race. He came in 0.5 of a second behind the winner.
Unfortunately he was second in the race, coming in 0.5 of a second behind the winner.

4 Complete these sentences with words formed from the words in capitals.

- a My brother is a very talented ability basketball player. (TALENT) His greatest strength is his ability to change direction quickly. (ABLE)
- b Only certain kinds of people have mathematical brains. (MATHEMATICS)
- c The earthquake caused terrible destruction across the country. (DESTROY)
- d Water sports are increasing in popularity every year. (POPULAR)
- e Many important historical events have taken place here in the last 500 years. (HISTORY)
- f She's very skilful / skilled at drawing and painting. (SKILL)

Writing

school-kw.com

1 Write an essay in answer to the question below. Write 200–220 words.

What do you think about people who risk their lives climbing mountains?

Follow this paragraph plan. **Students' own answers**

- 1 Introduce the topic of mountaineering.
- 2 Give some different opinions about mountaineering: the ideas of mountaineers themselves and of non-mountaineers.
- 3 Describe your own theory as to why people risk their lives climbing mountains.
- 4 End by giving your own opinions on the subject.

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Literature time!

Henry V

Before Reading

Look at the title. What do you think the play is about? Why do you think Shakespeare is telling this story?

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Episode One

1 What is the reason King Henry gives for waging war on France?

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2 What did the French try to do in order to avoid war? Did they succeed?

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Episode Two

Did the Dauphin and the King of France have the same attitude towards King Henry? What did they disagree about?

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Episode Three

What was keeping the French party's hope of winning the war alive?

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Episode Four

1 How many casualties did the English suffer? Why?

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2 Why did the French consider the English irresponsible?

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Episode Five

1 How did Henry decide to observe his soldiers? Why?

.....

2 According to King Henry, what is the difference between a king and a common man?

.....

Episode six

Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- 1 The English were disadvantageded at the Battle of Agincourt.
- 2 King Henry was dissatisfied with his soldiers and did not really trust them.
- 3 The French lost the war.
- 4 Henry gave the credit for his victory to his father.
- 5 Henry's most important request was to marry Katherine.
- 6 The two parties did not agree and war broke out again.

.....

Short story analysis

1 What is the main theme of the text? What are the underlying themes?

.....

2 Why do you think this play continues to be read although it is over 400 years old?

.....

3 Imagine a different ending to the story.

.....



Great Expectations

Before Reading

1 Read the title. What do you think the story will be about?

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.....
.....
.....

2 Do you know anything about the author, Charles Dickens?

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.....
.....
.....

Episode One

1 Choose the most appropriate ending to each sentence.

- a Pip's sister is ...
- 1 kind and gentle.
 - 2 married to Mr Pumblechook.
 - 3 tough on Pip and Joe.
 - 4 attentive and fair.
- b The first convict is ...
- 1 shocked to learn the second convict has escaped.
 - 2 happy that the second convict has escaped.
 - 3 escaping from the second convict.
 - 4 afraid of the second convict.
- c Pip feels ...
- 1 happy to help the convict.
 - 2 angry with his sister.

3 guilty for stealing from Joe and Mrs Gargery.

4 glad to see soldiers.

2 Do you think Pip was right to help the man on the marshes? Why or why not?

.....
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.....
.....
.....

Episode Two

Why do you think Miss Havisham paid for Pip's apprenticeship? Is Pip grateful for this gift?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Episode Three

1 How does Pip feel about his new-found wealth? Do you think Miss Havisham is really his benefactor?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2 Why does Pip treat Joe so badly? Who do you think is to blame?

.....
.....
.....
.....

Episode Four

1 For what reasons does Pip feel remorse? Do you think his feelings are genuine?

.....

2 Why is it dangerous for Magwitch to remain in England? Can you think of any ways in which he could protect himself?

.....

Episode Five

Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

- a It wasn't long until Herbert came back from his travels.
- b Compeyson was a well-respected gentleman.
- c Magwitch was tricked by Compeyson.
- d Wemmick warned Pip that people were searching for Herbert.
- e Pip wanted to get Magwitch out of England as soon as possible.

.....

Episode six

1 How does Magwitch react to being caught? Why?

.....

2 Why do you think Joe left so soon after helping Pip?

.....

3 What do you think Pip has learnt from his experiences? Justify your answers.

.....

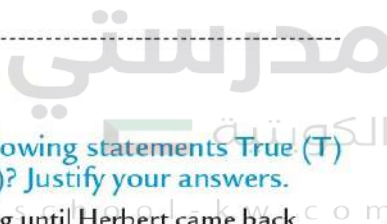
Short story analysis

1 What do you think is the most important event in the story? Why?

.....

2 In episode 4 you learnt that Magwitch lived in the New World for several years and made his fortune. Write a brief paragraph about what you think happened to him in this time.

.....



Self-assessment answer key

Module 1: page 7, exercise 8

- a A have you been doing
B 've passed / had or have been having
- b A Have you ever done
B have just carried out / was
- c A have you ever broken
B threw / happened / have never been

Module 1: page 19, exercise 6

- a impolitely
- b skilfully
- c gently / peacefully
- d spectacularly / dangerously
- e rapidly / professionally
- f compassionately / regularly

Module 2: page 34, exercise 3

- a I wish you'd stop wasting paper.
- b I wish she (my sister) wouldn't / didn't spend so long talking on the phone.
- c I wish I wasn't so shy about speaking in public.
- d I wish / She wishes she hadn't wasted so much time on computer games.
- e I wish newspapers and magazines didn't contain so many adverts.
- f I wish I had listened to my teacher.

Module 2: page 40, exercise 2

- a on
- b for / from
- c in / on
- d of

Module 3: page 51, exercise 7

- a do without
- b made up
- c do up
- d make up for
- e do away with

Module 3: page 63, exercise 7

- a calligraphy / traditional
- b Exhibitions / director
- c Craftsmen / pottery
- d artists / contemporary

Module 4: page 73, exercise 8

- a came round
- b come over
- c came out
- d come across
- e come down

Module 4: page 79, exercise 8

- a had finished / finished
- b meet
- c am doing
- d was looking / had been looking
- e will go / can go

