

UNIT 6

WHERE WE LIVE



Dubai, United Arab Emirates



Singapore



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HIGH NOTE

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LESSON 1A

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR SB p.4

06

Where we live



Cairo, Egypt



Dubai, United Arab Emirates



Riyadh, Saudi Arabia



Singapore

MODAL AND RELATED VERBS

- Obligation and necessity الوجوب والضرورة

Must+ V1

- We use *must* to talk about what is right or necessary

- للتحدث عن ما هو صواب أو ضروري .

- There is no choice: *A good lifeguard must be an excellent swimmer*

- يأتي بعدها فعل مجرد

Have to+v1

- *Have to* is very similar to *must*. It can be used in all tenses:

- تشبه كثيرا *must* وتستخدم مع جميع الأزمنة

- يأتي بعدها فعل مجرد

- *I had to wear braces for two years.*

- *You will have to keep this a secret.*

1. **Have to/have got to** are often used to indicate that the obligation is from somebody else or from outside

أمر ضروري عمله وصدر الأمر من شخص آخر

أما while **must** is used to show it comes from the speaker. شعور من داخل المتحدث عمل الشيء.

- A common modifier with this form is *really*:

Your friend really must study harder. (= this is my idea – I want him to do it)

My friend has to study harder. (= there is an external reason – perhaps a teacher has told him this)

The verb **need** is used as a main verb (not an auxiliary):

He needs to be courageous.

- Related verbs** أفعال ذات صلة

We use verbs like **be required to / be obliged to** in all tenses to refer to an 'outside authority' that gives orders or sets rules:

عندما يكون هناك سلطة خارجية تعطي الأوامر القوانين

He was required to get proper qualifications.

We are obliged to come to school on time.

2. Duty and advice الواجب والنصيحة

We use **(should/shouldn't), (ought to/oughtn't to) + v1** to give our opinion or advice.

A common modifier with this form is **really**:

لإبداء الرأي وإعطاء نصيحة غالبا ما تأتي مع الكلمة المحددة really

Animals shouldn't suffer like this.

You really ought to be an expert.

• Related verbs أفعال ذات صلة

We use **be supposed to + v1** to talk about what should/shouldn't happen according to rules or according to what is generally expected:

عندما نتحدث عن شيء يجب أو لا يجب أن يحدث وفقا للقوانين أو وفقا لما هو متوقع بشكل عام

Animals are not supposed to suffer like this.

3. No obligation لا يوجد التزام

We use **don't have to** and **needn't** to mean 'it isn't necessary': ليس من الضروري

He doesn't have to work today.

Pupils don't need to/needn't do this.

• Related verbs أفعال ذات صلة

are not required to + v1 \ are not obliged to + v1

Human divers are not required to do the job.

Actors are not obliged to be glamorous.

4. Ability القدرة

We use **can/can't** and **could/couldn't + v1** to describe ability or lack of ability

لوصف القدرة أو عدم القدرة

To describe the completion of a specific action in the past, we use **be able to**.

لوصف إتمام فعل معين بالماضي نستخدم **be able to + v1**

In negative sentences both **be able to** and **could** are possible:

عندما تكون الجملة منفية يمكن استخدام **be able to \ couldn't + v1**

Hamzah wasn't able to/couldn't visit us last

week, but he was able to (NOT could) phone.

انتباه عند التحدث عن مناسبات محددة لا نستعمل **could** بل **be able to \ managed to**

WATCH OUT! انتبه

• For ability on a specific occasion, we use **be able/managed to (NOT could)**, e.g.

My parents were able to/managed to find a nice apartment. NOT ~~My parents could find a nice apartment.~~

• Related verbs أفعال ذات صلة

Managed to + v1 \ succeed in + v + ing

The police managed to find the child in time.

He succeeded in persuading her to help.

5. Permission السماح

We use **can/could** to ask for and give permission:

Can/Could I ask you a question?

I couldn't stay out late when I was younger.

- Related verbs أفعال ذات صلة

Allowed \ permitted to + v1 مسموح

Why has pollution of the beach been allowed?

We are permitted to enter the lab.

6. Prohibition المنع

We use **mustn't**, **can't** and **couldn't** + v1 to say that something is not permitted شيء غير مسموح

People can't park their cars here.

- Related verbs أفعال ذات صلة

not allowed to \ forbidden to + v1 محظور أن

Students are not allowed to go there.

We were forbidden to use the Internet in the office.

7. Possibility الاحتمالية

- We use **can** to talk about things which are generally possible: للتحدث عن أشياء ممكنة بشكل عام

It can rain heavily in winter.

- We use **could/might** to say that a specific thing is possibly true: للتحدث عن شيء ما صحيح وممكن

There could/might be life on other planets.

- We use **might** to talk about an uncertain future intention: للتحدث عن نية غير مؤكدة بالمستقبل

We might go for a meal later.

Related verbs أفعال ذات صلة

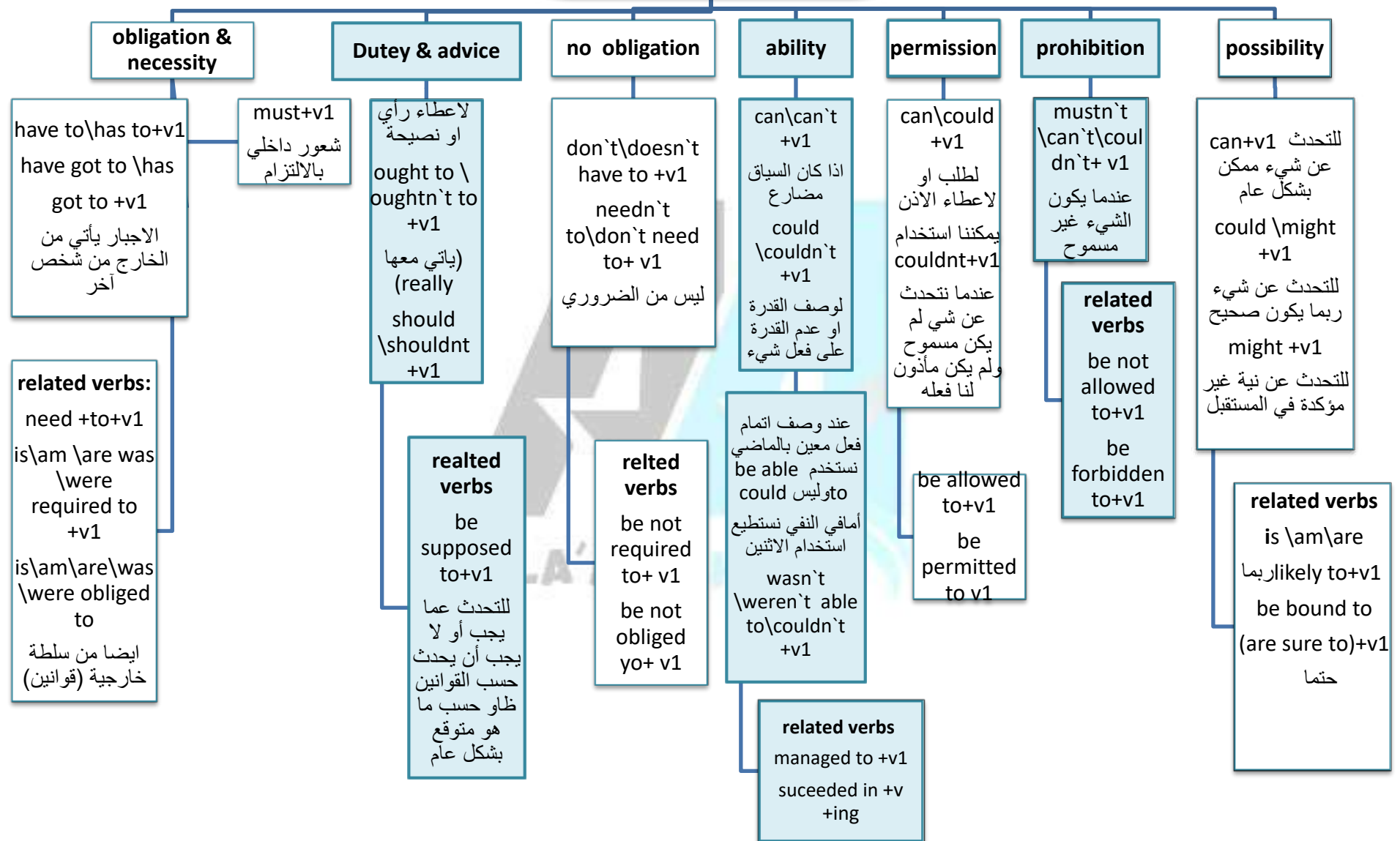
Likely to + v1 من المحتمل bound to + v1 من المؤكد أن

This film is likely to win a number of Oscars.

It's a very difficult test. Some people are bound to (are sure to) fail this test.

انظر للمخطط في الصفحة التالية

Modal verbs\related verbs



THINKBACK 1. Complete the table with the modal verbs. SB p.4 ex3

Be able to , can , can't , could , couldn't , don't have to , have to , may , must
mustn't , ~~need to~~ , needn't to ought to , should , shouldn't

Function	Modal verb				
1 Necessity	need to				
2 No necessity					
3 Prohibition					
4 Duty and advice	need to				
5 Ability/6 Lack of ability					
7 Permission					

SB p.4 ex3 Answers: be able to (5) can (5) can't (6) could (6) couldn't (6) don't have to (2) have to (1) may (7) must (1) mustn't (3) needn't (2) ought to (4) should (4) shouldn't (4)

2. Complete these extracts from the recording with the words from the box. Listen

And check. **SB p.5 ex4**

Allowed, forbidden, managed, obliged, permitted, required, succeeded

- I've _____ to settle in pretty well.
- I've _____ in making quite a few friends.
- Even my younger brother, who's only 15, is _____ to stay out until eleven or later.
- Obviously, we're _____ to have an adult with us.
- It's _____ to chew gum.
- At home, I'm not _____ to stay out after 10p.m.



SB p.5 ex4 Answers: 1. Managed 2. Succeeded 3. Allowed 4. Required 5. Forbidden 6. Permitted

3. Study Watch Out! Then choose the best option to complete the sentences. Sometimes both options are correct. SB p.5 ex5

- Alia **could / was able to** pass her driving test.
- Huda **could / was able to** speak four languages.
- My cousin didn't want to move to Germany. At first, but his parents **could / managed to** persuade him.
- How **did you manage to / could you** stay so slim when living at your grandma's?
She's an excellent cook!
- I somehow **managed to / could** make him believe me.

تذكير !

WATCH OUT! انتبه!

- For ability on a specific occasion, we use **be able/managed to** (NOT **could**), e.g.
My parents **were able to/managed to** find a nice apartment. NOT ~~My parents could find a nice apartment.~~

SB p.5 ex5 Answers: 1. Was able to 2. Could/was able to 3. Managed to 4. Did you manage to/could you 5. Managed to

4. Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. **SB p.5 ex6**

don't have to (x2) , forbidden , obliged , shouldn't/mustn't , will have to

Things you should know before moving to Sweden

The environment

Swedes are really green. Littering is 1 _____ everywhere, and if you're caught dropping even the tiniest bit, you 2 _____ pay a fine. You are also 3 _____ by law to sort out your recycling.

Social etiquette

Don't expect Swedes to be chatty. They don't talk to you.

u if they 4 _____. Punctuality is important

though. You 5 _____ turn up late or early. In some other ways they're quite informal: at school, you 6 _____ call your teacher *Professor* or *Mr* or *Mrs* as they prefer to be called by their first names.

SB p.5 ex6 Answers: 1. Forbidden 2. Will have to 3. Obligated 4. Don't have to
5. Shouldn't/mustn't 6. Don't have to

تدرب أكثر على نمط وزاري Further practice

1. Which sentence shows an obligation from outside ?

- A) You must clean your room homework. B) You have to clean your room
C) He should clean your room D) You don't have to clean your room.

2. What is the difference between "have to" and "must"?

- A) "Must" indicates an external obligation, while "have to" shows a internal obligation
B) "Must" shows internal obligation, while "have to" indicates an external obligation.
C) Both are to talk about what's not necessary
D) Both have the same uses.

3. One of the following sentences shows an obligation given by an external authority

- A) Muna was required to pay the taxes B) He decided to pay the taxes
C) He needs to pay the taxes D) He might pay the taxes

4. Alia was obliged to come to the office on time,

What is the function of the word in bold "in" in the previous sentence?

- A) To indicate an internal decision
B) To refer to an external authority that sets rules C) To give an advice D) To indicate prohibition

5. One of the following sentences is used to give advice

- A) You really oughtn't to stay up late B) You must stay up late C) You need to stay up late
D) You have to stay up late \

6. Old people shouldn't live alone

What is the function of using "should" in the given sentence?

- A) To express a strong obligation B) To give a opinion or advice
C) To indicate a necessity D) To show prohibition

7. One of the following sentences is "correct"

- A) Animals are supposed to live in reserves . B) Animals are supposed to living in reserves .
C) Animals are suppose to live in reserves . D) Animals are supposing to live in reserves .

8. What does "be supposed to" suggest in this sentence "Animals are not supposed to suffer like this"?

- A) Something that is not allowed B) something generally possible
C) something shouldn't happen according to what is generally expected
D) something not necessary to do.

9. Which of the following sentences shows that something is not necessary?

- A) Muna has do her homework this week . B) Muna doesn't have to do her homework this week.
C) He is obliged to do his homework this week. D) He should work this week.

10. Which of the following sentences describes ability in the past?

- A) She had to swim when she was four B) My grandma could swim when she was four.
C) She is able to swim when she was four. D) She couldn't swim when she was four.

11. One sentence describes the completion of a specific action in the past

- A) They were able to present their project . B) They could present their project
C) They can present their project. D) They must present their project

12. One is used correctly to describe the completion of a specific action in the past:

- A) He was able to finish his homework. B) He could to finish his homework.
C) He can finish his homework. D) He must finish his homework.

13. One of the following doesn't indicate permission

- A. Could I play that game ? B. I could .play that game
C. I am allowed to play that game D. I am permitted to play that game.

14. The function of using "don't need to" in "Pupils don't need to do this." is :

- A) To indicate that something is necessary. B) To express an obligation
C) To show that something isn't necessary to do D) To talk about ability

15. In which sentence "the modal verb" is used to talk about a general possibility

- A) There could be life on other planets. B) It might rain heavily tomorrow.
C) We might go for a meal later. D) It can rain heavily in winter.

Further practice Modal verbs answers: 1. B 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B 11. A
12. A 13. B 14. C 15. D

LESSON 1B VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR Workbook (AB P.4)**Modal and related verbs****1 _ Match the underlined modal verbs in sentences 1–5 with their functions a–e. AB P.4 ex1**

1 <input type="checkbox"/> You <u>have to</u> make your bed at a youth hostel.	a. Necessity
2 <input type="checkbox"/> You <u>must not</u> take room keys out of the hotel.	b. prohibition
3 <input type="checkbox"/> I <u>could</u> swim like a fish at the age of four.	c. duty
4 <input type="checkbox"/> If there's a fire, you <u>must</u> use the stairs, not the lift.	d. no necessity
5 <input type="checkbox"/> You <u>don't have to</u> switch on the light – it's automatic.	e. ability

AB P.4 ex1Answers: 1. C 2. B 3. E 4. A 5. D**2 . Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences. AB P4 ex2**

1. We only moved in a week ago and we've already *managed / forbidden* to get to know the neighbors.
2. Only local residents are *required / permitted* to park in the streets here.
3. You are *allowed / supposed* to sort your recycling carefully.
4. The city has *succeeded / obliged* in reducing the traffic significantly.
5. Glass is strictly *forbidden / permitted* in the swimming pool area.

AB P4 ex2Answers: 1. Managed 2. Permitted 3. Supposed 4. Succeeded 5. Forbidden**3 . Rewrite the sentences so that they have the opposite meaning. AB P.4 ex3**

1. We have to arrive exactly on time.

We don't have to arrive exactly on time.

2. You mustn't wear jeans in the restaurant.

3. Customers may park here.

4. I couldn't find my glasses.

AB P.4 ex3Answers :

2 You can/may/are allowed to wear jeans in the restaurant.

3 Customers may not/can't/mustn't/are not allowed to/are not permitted to park here.

4 I was able to/managed to find my glasses.

4. USE OF ENGLISH Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text. AB p.4 ex 4

VISITING THAILAND

There are some things you 1 _____ know before visiting Thailand. Thai people are more laid back than the average tourist, so you 2 _____ lose your temper and you 3 _____ raise your voice at anyone in public. Thai people never point the soles of their feet at anyone or anything, so you 4 _____ never sit with your feet up on a table, for example. Finally, remember that it is 5 _____ to touch any exhibit in historical museums

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. a ought to | b don't have to | c are able to |
| 2. a couldn't | b mustn't | c don't have |
| 3. a could | b couldn't | c shouldn't |
| 4. a have to | b should | c could |
| 5. a permitted | b forbidden | c obliged |

AB p.4 ex 4 Answers: 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. B

5. Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *be able to* or *have to*. AB p.4 ex 5

- Unfortunately, we weren't able to see the new flat because they'd lost the key.
- Good news! Grandma _____ come next weekend.
- We _____ pay for the garage; it was for free.
- Don't worry! You _____ book the tickets. I'll take care of everything.

AB p.4 ex 5 Answers: 2. Will be able 3. Didn't have to 4. Don't/ won't have to

6. Complete the mini-conversations with the forms in bold. AB p.5 ex6

HAVE TO / OUGHT TO / MUSTN'T / BE ABLE TO

Amina : I 1 mustn't forget to collect that parcel from the post office today.

Dana: You 2 write yourself a note.

Amina : Would you 3 do it, Dana? You're nothing like as busy as me.

Dana: Well, I suppose so, if I 4.

ALLOWED TO / MUST / REQUIRED TO / MAY

Kareem: Am I 5 pay a deposit before I move in to my room?

Manager: Yes, all students 6 pay two months' rent in advance.

Kareem: And 7 I pay that with a credit card?

Manager: No, sorry. I'm only 8 accept cash or a bank transfer.

HAVEN'T BEEN ABLE TO / SUPPOSED TO / COULDN'T / SUCCEEDED IN

Ali: You were 9 video call me, Issa. What happened?

Issa: I 10 find your details, Ali. Didn't you see my email?

Ali : I 11 log on since yesterday. Something's wrong.

Issa: Sometimes, I think technology has only 12 making life more complicated!

AB p.5 ex6 Answers: 2. Ought to 3. Be able to 4. Have to 5. Required to 6. Must 7. May 8. Allowed to 9. Supposed to 10. Couldn't 11. Haven't been able to 12. Succeeded in

7. USE OF ENGLISH Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use between two and five words, including the word in bold. **AB P.5ex7**

1. You should recycle your rubbish. **SUPPOSED**

You are supposed to recycle your rubbish.

2. I was able to pick up the language quickly. **SUCCEEDED**

I _____ the language quickly.

3. In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card. **REQUIRED**

You _____ an ID card in the UK.

4. How many bags can I take on the aeroplane? **ALLOWED**

How many bags _____ on the aeroplane ?

AB P.5ex7 Answers: 2. succeeded in picking up 3. aren't required to carry 4. Am I allowed to take

8 . Complete the notice with one word in each gap. AB P.5ex8

HOSTEL RULES

For your safety and comfort here are a few guidelines we ask you to follow.

1. Only paying guests are **allowed** in the hostel.

2. Use of portable audio speakers is completely _____ throughout the hostel.

3. All guests are _____ to keep noise to a minimum after 10 p.m.

4. Guests _____ leave all areas clean and tidy after use. No exceptions!

5. Animals are not _____ in the hostel.

6. Guests _____ leave food behind when they check out of the hostel.

AB P.5ex8 Answers: 2. Forbidden 3. Required/Obligated 4. Must 5. Permitted/allowed 6. Mustn't

9 .Write a paragraph about the things you are and aren't allowed to do. AB P.5ex8

Here is a sample, try now to write your own

هذا حل مقترح الآن حاول أنت

As a teenager, I have a mix of freedoms and rules. I can hang out with friends, use social media, and get involved in school activities, but there are still things I'm not allowed to do. For example, I can't drive yet, and I'm not old enough to vote or make certain legal decisions. I also have to follow the Night restrictions and respect certain rules about what I can do in public, depending on my family's expectations. Even though I have more freedom than when I was younger, there are still boundaries I have to follow.

Now try الآن أنت حاول الكتابة

1 Replace استبدل ما تحته خط the underlined words with words and phrases from the box. There are several alternatives. Which sound more formal? **SB P.5 ex7**

a lot , considerably , far , marginally , miles , nothing like , nowhere near
significantly , slightly , way

- 1 Summer in Singapore is much hotter than in England but only a bit hotter than in Egypt.
- 2 Summer in England is not nearly as hot as in Singapore.

SB P.5 ex7 Answers: **Much:** a lot, considerably, far, miles, significantly, way (more formal)
A bit: marginally, slightly (more formal)
Not nearly: nothing like, nowhere near (more formal)

8 . Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible **SB P.5 ex8**

1. Singapore is very safe compared *with / to / from* other countries.
2. Dubai is expensive *in / by / on* comparison with many countries.
3. In Saudi Arabia, the temperatures are high during the day *whereas/ wherever / but* during the night they are very low.

SB P.5 ex8 Answers: 1. With , to 2. In , by 3. Whereas, but

LESSON 2A (LISTENING AND VOCABULARY) (SB/ Page 6)

1- Read the advert for a radio programme and discuss the questions. 1 What do you understand by the phrase 'digital nomad'?

2- What do you imagine are the advantages and disadvantages of this lifestyle?




Suggested answers:

1 - A digital nomad is a person who uses telecommunications technologies to earn a living and, more generally, conducts their life in a nomadic manner. They often work remotely from foreign countries, coffee shops, public libraries, co-working spaces, etc.

الرحالة الرقمي هو شخص يستخدم تقنيات الاتصالات لكسب رزقه، وبشكل عام، يدير حياته بطريقة بدوية. غالبًا ما يعمل عن بُعد من دول أجنبية، مقاهي، مكتبات عامة، مساحات عمل مشتركة، وغيرها.

2- Advantages: Can move and live anywhere in the world; do not have to travel to work each day.

لمزايا: يمكنه الانتقال والعيش في أي مكان في العالم؛ لا يحتاج إلى السفر للعمل كل يوم.

Disadvantages: It might be hard to get away from work. العيوب: قد يكون من الصعب الابتعاد عن العمل.

1. Listen to the programme and answer the questions. SB P.6 ex 2

1- What is Hani's job?

2- Where is he working from at the moment?

3- Is he successful in his job?

4- Is he generally happy with his lifestyle? Why?



SB P.6 ex 2 suggested answers

1. Hani's job is a website designer.

2. He is working from Bali at the moment.

3. Yes, he is successful in his job. His business is going well after three years of working as a digital nomad.

4. He is generally happy with his lifestyle because he enjoys being on the move, values the freedom to travel, and appreciates the digital nomad community, despite the challenges of staying in touch with people back home and managing work while traveling.

2. Listen again and choose the correct answers. SB P.6 ex.3

1- What did Hani most dislike about his life before becoming a digital nomad?

a-not enough holidays b- the repetitive work routine c- the long commute to work



2 - How did Hani's parents feel about his decision to adopt the nomad lifestyle?

a - They were concerned he might never come back.

b -They were worried he wouldn't earn enough money.

c - They feared he might get homesick.

3- When choosing a new location, Hani is most interested in places

a-which offer an exciting lifestyle.

b - which are by the sea.

c- where there are a range of shared working spaces.

4- What does Hani say about his life on the move?

a- It can be hard to meet like-minded people.

b-It's not easy to maintain relationships with his circle of friends at home.

c- He occasionally misses his home comforts.

5 - For Hani, what is the biggest challenge of working remotely?

a- the inability to switch off from work

b-poor Internet connectivity in some places

c- feeling like you're on holiday and not wanting to work

SB P.6 ex.3 Answers: 1. a 2. b 3. c 4. b 5. A

VOCABULARY

Phrase	Meaning
On the move	أنشاء التنقل
Home comforts	وسائل الراحة المنزلية
Work remotely	العمل عن بعد
Put down roots	الاستقرار في مكان محدد / تكوين جذور
Co-working space	مساحة عمل مشتركة
Settle down	الاستقرار
Tied down to one place	مرتبط بمكان واحد

4- Complete the phrases which you heard with the words from the box(SB P. 6 Ex.4)

comforts	down	move	Remotely	roots	space	to one place
1- on the.....	2- home.....	3- work.....				
4- put down.....	5- co-working	6- settle	7- tied down.....			

SB P. 6 Ex.4) Answers : 1- move 2- comforts 3- remotely 4- roots 5- space 6- down 7- to one place

5- Complete the sentences with the phrases from Exercise 4. (SB P. 6 ex.5)

1- Does the idea of a life.....appeal to you?

- 2 - Would you prefer to..... or in a company office?
- 3- Would you prefer to work from home or in a..... ?
- 4- If you became a digital nomad, which of your..... would you miss the most?
- 5- What do you think is a suitable age to..... and get a job?
- 6- If you had to move to another country, what would help you to..... in the new place?
- 7- Why do you think some people hate being? Why do they prefer a nomadic lifestyle?

**(SB P. 6 ex.5)Answers: 1- on the move 2- work remotely 3- co-working space 4- home comforts
5- settle down 6- put down roots 7- tied down to one place**



LESSON 2B VOCABULARY Workbook page 6 \7

Pronunciation

1. Listen to some sentences about education. What happens to the sounds /t/ and /d/ in the underlined phrases? **WB P. 6 ex.1**

- 1- You know education is very important, don't you?
 2- How much of your time, would you say, is spent on academic study?
 3- I held your hand on your first day at school.
 4- Can't you understand this homework?

**WB P. 6 ex.1** Suggested answer.

جواب مقترح عندما يتبع صوت ت , د بصوت ي فإنهما ينقلبان إلى صوت اتش و ادج بالترتيب

When followed by /j/, the sounds /t/ and /d/ alter to /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ respectively.

This happens because the tongue moves closer to the palate in order to be closer to the position

ACTIVE PRONUNCIATION

اللفظ النشط

ملاحظة /z\ هو رمز لصوت ي

Assimilation دمج of /t/ + /j/ and /d/ + /j/ sounds When English speakers talk quickly, they do not always pause in between each word; they link different sounds and words together into connected speech الكلم المتصل. Sometimes two sounds blend معا تدمج together to form a completely new sound.

This often happens with /t/ and /j/, which come together to become /tʃ/ اتش (as in *choose*), and with /d/ and /j/ which become /dʒ/ ادج (as in *jeans*).

- I **met** → **you**. (/t/ becomes /tʃ/)
- He **told** → **you**. (/d/ becomes /dʒ/)

لدمج بين الأصوات /t/ و /j/ , /d/ و /j/ عندما يتحدث الناطقون باللغة الإنجليزية بسرعة، لا يتوقفون دائماً بين كل كلمة وأخرى؛ بل يربطون الأصوات والكلمات معاً لتكوين الكلام المتصل. أحياناً تندمج صوتان معاً لتكوين صوت جديد تماماً . غالباً ما يحدث هذا مع /t/ و /j/ ، حيث يندمجان ليصبحا /tʃ/ اتش كما في كلمة ("**ch**oose") ، ومع /d/ و /j/ حيث يندمجان ليصبحا /dʒ/ ادج كما في كلمة ("**j**ans").
 t في نهاية كلمة meet و y في بداية you يدمجان ويصبحان ميتشيو
 d في نهاية كلمة told و y في بداية كلمة you يدمجان ليصبحا تولدجيو

5. Listen and notice how the sounds /t/ and /d/ change. **(AB P. 6 ex.2)**

Practise saying the words in isolation في العبارات المعطاة لوحدها and in phrases

- 1- **hold** hold you
 2- **did** did you
 3- **would** would you
 4- **meet** meet you
 5- **hit** hit you
 6- **get** get you



(AB P. 6 ex.2) Answers :1. /dʒ/ 2. /dʒ/ 3. /dʒ/ 4. /tʃ/ 5. /tʃ/ 6. /tʃ/

LESSON 3A GRAMMAR / (SB/ P.7)

أدوات التعريف Articles



Traditional houses need a lot of energy to keep warm in _ and cool in the summer. Old houses are also often inefficient. For example, in the winter, a lot of the heat inside a house is lost through windows, doors and even the walls. For that reason, people often want to live in a passive house. A designer first invented passive houses in Germany and they are popular in Europe. They use solar energy from the sun for hot water, and even treat waste water so that it can be used again. A passive house also has very good windows and wall insulation, which means that heat does not leave the house: materials keep the house warm, just as a jumper can keep you warm in the winter. A special device also takes old, wet air from the house and replaces it with fresh air. For this reason, passive houses are the best way to save on energy bills and to live a comfortably warm house all year. However, because passive house technology is quite new, they are expensive and are usually bought only by the rich.

المنازل التقليدية تحتاج إلى الكثير من الطاقة لتبقى دافئة في الشتاء وباردة في الصيف. كما أن المنازل القديمة غالبًا ما تكون غير فعالة. على سبيل المثال، في الشتاء يتم فقدان الكثير من الحرارة داخل المنزل عبر النوافذ والأبواب وحتى الجدران. لهذا السبب، يرغب الكثيرون في العيش في منزل سلبي. تم ابتكار المنازل السلبية لأول مرة من قبل مصمم في ألمانيا وأصبحت شائعة في أوروبا.

تستخدم هذه المنازل الطاقة الشمسية من الشمس لتوفير الماء الساخن، وتقوم حتى بمعالجة مياه الصرف الصحي بحيث يمكن استخدامها مرة أخرى. كما أن المنازل السلبية تتمتع بنوافذ وعزل للجدران عالي الجودة، مما يعني أن الحرارة لا تغادر المنزل؛ فالمواد المستخدمة تحافظ على دفء المنزل، تمامًا كما تحافظ السترة الشتوية على دفئك. كما تحتوي المنازل السلبية على جهاز خاص يقوم بإخراج الهواء القديم والرطب من المنزل واستبداله بهواء نقي. لهذا السبب، تُعد المنازل السلبية أفضل وسيلة لتوفير فواتير الطاقة والعيش في منزل دافئ ومريح على مدار العام. ومع ذلك، نظرًا لأن تقنية المنازل السلبية جديدة نسبيًا، فهي مكلفة وعادة ما يتم شراؤها من قبل الأثرياء فقط. * المنزل السلبي هو المنزل الموفر للطاقة

Grammar Reference page 70

أدوات النكرة غير المحددة a/an – The indefinite article

We use a/an with a singular countable noun when the listener doesn't know which particular thing is being referred to, or it doesn't matter which one.

نستخدمها عندما لا يكون المتحدث إليه يعلم ما هو الشيء بالتحديد الذي نتحدث عنه، أو عندما يكون من غير المهم معرفه الشيء بالتحديد

This is because:

- It is one of many of the same class, e.g. a job, an apple. شيء من بين عدة أشياء
 - we mention a person or thing for the first time: عند ذكر الشيء أو الشخص للمرة الأولى
- I'm reading a really good article.

أداة التعريف المحددة the – The definite article

We use the (with any noun) when it is known which particular item is being referred to. This is because the thing/person: عندما يكون المتحدث عنه معلوم للسامعين حيث أن الشيء أو الشخص قد:

- **was mentioned before:** decades, centuries ذكر سابقا

I'm reading a really good article. The article talks about ...

- **is unique:** Half of the population live in the capital. شيء متفرد لا يوجد منه الكثير
- is defined specifically by the words that follow: يعرف بكلمات بعده فيكون اسم رئيس ,

My grandmother is still the head of the family.

We also use the with: وتستخدم مع

- **superlatives:** The largest city in Jordan is ... صفات المفاضلة
- **comparatives** (when identifying one of a pair): I have two sisters. The older sister lives in Egypt. صفات المقارنة
- **ordinal numbers:** The first time I went there was in 2018. الأرقام الترتيبية
- in the 1950s; in the 18th century. العقود والقرون

بدون أداة Ø Zero article

- **We use no article with plural and uncountable nouns when we make general statements:**

Life was very hard and over one million people emigrated.

لا نستخدم أداة التعريف مع الاسم الجمع أو الأسماء الغير معدودة إذا كنا نتحدث بشكل عام

- **We use no article with words like prison, hospital, school, college, etc. when we are talking about their purpose as an institution, e.g. I go to school every day. He's been in hospital for two weeks now.**

إذا استخدمت مع المباني والمنشآت السابقة إذا كان الشخص يستخدمها لما أنشئت له (توضيح) إذا كان the لا نستخدم أداة التعريف يذهب للمكان كزيارة وليس للغرض الذي أنشئ له هنا يجوز استخدام أداة التعريف

- **We also use zero article with most place names. (exceptions: ماعدا)** the USA, the UK, the UAE, the Hague

3- Complete the rules 1–10 with a/an, the or no article (Ø). Use the underlined examples in the article to help. There is one extra sentence. SB P.7 ex3

- 1- We usewith the names of people, places and most countries.
- 2- We use..... with singular countable nouns.
- 3- We usewith uncountable nouns.
- 4- We usually use.....with seasons.
- 5- We use..... with names of mountain ranges, oceans and rivers.
- 6- We usebefore superlative adjectives
- 7- We usewith regions in the world.
- 8- We use..... for something we have mentioned before.
- 9- We use..... with groups of people.
- 10- We use..... with specific jobs.

SB P.7 ex3 Answers: 1- no article 2- a/an 3- no article 4- The 5- The 6- The 7- no article 8- The 9- the 10- a /an

4-Complete the article with a, the or no article (Ø). In pairs, explain your choices **SB P.7ex 4** .

Leaving home comforts to enjoy nature

At the age of 16, Zaid Alkhayyat decided to give up his home comforts and live alone in 1..... tent. At the time, he was 2..... youngest student doing a two year course at the School of Adventure Studies on the Isle of Skye in 3..... Scotland. 4..... tent was in a remote part of 5..... island and almost impossible to find without 6..... detailed directions. Every morning, he would get up at 6 a.m., wash in 7..... river, light 8.....fire and drink 9..... cup of tea before going to 10..... college. While studying at the Adventure School, he also gave 11..... lessons to 12..... conservation experts about how to survive in 13..... wild.

SB P.7ex 4 Answers: 1- a 2- the 3- no article 4- The 5- The 6- no article 7- the 8- a 9- a 10- no article 11- no article 12- no article 13- the

5- Write sentences, adding a/an or the where necessary. **SB P.7ex 5**

- 1- I / live / in / flat / near / city centre / in / Amman

- 2- I / have / dream / of climbing / Jabal Umm ad Dami

- 3- I / prefer / mountains / to / sea

- 4- I / once / went / to / hospital / for / operation

- 5- I live near / River Thames / which flows through / London

SB P.7ex 5 Answers :

1. I live in a flat near the city centre in Amman.
2. I have a dream of climbing Jabal Umm ad Dami.
3. I prefer (the) mountains to the sea.
4. I once went to hospital for an operation.
5. I live near the River Thames, which flows through London.

LESSON 3B GRAMMAR (Workbook p.7)

Articles

1- Cross out **the** where it is NOT correct. (WB p.7 ex1)

- 1- Have you ever been to the United Arab Emirates or ~~the~~ Egypt?
- 2- You should spend less on the clothes and more on the healthy food.
- 3- I love the hot drinks like the tea or the coffee.
- 4- If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose the Amman.
- 5- The moon shone down on the Wadi Rum that night.
- 6- The Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.
- 7- The sea in the Caribbean is the bluest sea I've seen since I was in the Thailand.
- 8- The fastest way to get to Amman is to fly directly into the Queen Alia International Airport.

WB p.7 ex1 Answers:

2. You should spend less on clothes and more on ~~the~~ healthy food.
3. I love hot drinks like tea or ~~the~~ coffee.
4. If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose ~~the~~ Amman.
5. The moon shone down on ~~the~~ Wadi Rum that night.
6. The Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.
7. The Sea in the Caribbean is the bluest sea I've seen since I was in ~~the~~ Thailand.
8. The fastest way to get to Amman is to fly directly into ~~the~~ Queen Alia International Airport.

2 _ What do the underlined words refer to? Choose **B** for a building or **I** for an institution. AB P7ex2

- 1- Spending time in hospital is especially difficult for children. (B / I)
- 2- The hospital is an important landmark in our town. (B / I)
- 3- Fadi always loved school. (B / I)
- 4- Ali walks past the school every day. (B / I)
- 5- Turn right when you see the gates of the university and the garage is on your left. (B / I)
- 6- Ali isn't going to university now. (B / I)
- 7- I went to the college next to the hospital. (B / I)
- 8- My sister left college last year. (B / I)
- 9- Students go to college when they leave school. (B / I)
- 10- Hala's father works near the college. (B / I)

AB P7ex2 Answers : 1- I 2- B 3- I 4- B 5- B 6- I 7- B 8- I 9- I 10- B

3- Complete the signs and notices with *a, an, the* or \emptyset (no article). AB P7ex3WELCOME TO ¹ \emptyset BELGIUM.² _____ STATUE OF LIBERTY IS CLOSED FOR MAINTENANCE TODAY.Save ³ _____ Pacific Ocean!Raspberries ⁴ _____ JOD4 kilo.

BELIEVE IN⁵ _____ YOURSELF.**AB P7ex3** Answers: 2- The 3- the 4- a 5- no article Ø**4. Complete the telephone conversation with *a, an, the* or Ø (no article). AB P7ex4****Lama :** Hi, Nour! I hear you've moved into 1- a new flat. How is it?**Nour :** Lama! It's nice to hear from you. 2.....flat is great. My room is a bit small, but it's only 400 JOD 3..... month, so I can't complain, and I've got 4.....really nice flat mates too. There's Dana from 5.....USA and Muna from 6 Dubai.**Lama:** It sounds like a real international community you've got in your flat. Where exactly is it?**Nour:** It's on 7..... road, near 8..... university. Would you like to come round for 9.....cup of tea?**Lama:** I'd love to. What number is it?**Answers :** 2- The 3- a 4- no article 5- the 6- no article 7- the 8- the 9- a**5. Write a paragraph about a well-known city in your country. AB P7ex5****AB P7ex4 Suggested answer:**

Amman is the capital of Jordan and one of the most vibrant cities in the Middle East. It is known for its rich history, with landmarks like the Roman Theatre and the Citadel standing as reminders of the city's ancient past. The city is a mix of modernity and tradition, with the old town full of narrow streets, traditional markets, and historic buildings, while the new areas feature contemporary malls, cafes, and offices. The people of Amman are friendly and welcoming, making it a popular destination for tourists. It is also a hub for business, culture, and education in Jordan.

Try now حاول أنت الآن

تدرب على نمط الوزارة Further Practice

1. One sentence uses the definite article "**the**" to refer to something known because it is mentioned before.

- A) I'm reading a really good article . The article talks about passive houses.
 B) I'm reading a really good article . An article talks about passive houses.
 C) I'm reading the really good article . The article talks about passive houses.
 D) I'm reading really good article . article talks about passive houses.

2. Which sentence uses "the" to refer to something unique?

- A) The sun is a flaming mass . B) sun is the flaming mass
 C) sun is flaming mass. D) A sun is a flaming mass

3. One sentence is written correctly with articles

- A) The life was very hard and over one million the people emigrated.
 B) Life was very hard and over one million people emigrated.
 C) life was very hard and over an one million people emigrated.
 D) A Life was very hard and over one million people emigrated.

4. Which sentence indicate that the speaker in the hospital in a visit

- A) Lila has been in the hospital for hours . B) Lila has been in hospital for hours .
 C) Lila has been in a hospital for hours D) Lila has been in an hospital for hours .

5. The article is used correctly in one sentence below

- A) Lila lives in the Paris. B) Lila lives in UK.
 C) Lila lives in an USA D) Lila lives in The Hague.

6. Which sentence is written correctly with articles

- A) Sugar is harmful for health. B) The sugar is harmful for health.
 C) A Sugar is harmful for the health. D) Sugar is harmful for a health.

7. "Give me an orange" .The indefinite article "an" is used to talk about

- A) something known for people B) something unique
 C) something that is one of many of the same class. D) something mentioned before.

8. One sentence uses "a/an" to mention something for the first time :

- A) I saw the girl . B) I saw a girl
 C) I saw girl. D) I saw an girl

Further practice the articles Answers : 1. A 2.A 3.B 4. A 5.D 6. A 7. C 8.B

LESSON 4A READING AND VOCABULARY SB p.8

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
1. excess	Additional and not needed because there is already enough of something	زائد
2. confined	Very small and restricted, surrounded by walls	محصور محدود
3. compact	Small, but arranged so that everything fits neatly into the space available.	صغير ومضغوط
4. densely populated	Small, but arranged so that everything fits neatly into the space available.	مكتظ سكانية
5. cramped	Not having enough space	ضيق مزدحم
6. Medium sized	Neither small, nor large	متوسط الحجم

4. Match the highlighted words and phrases from the article (page 9) with their definitions. SB P. 8 ex. 4

1. Additional and not needed because there is already enough of something.
2. Very small and restricted, surrounded by walls.
3. Small, but arranged so that everything fits neatly into the space available.
4. (In a city) having a lot of people living close together.
5. Not having enough space.
6. Neither small, nor large.

SB P. 8 ex. 4 Answers: 1. excess 2. confined 3. compact 4. densely populated 5. Cramped
6. medium sized

5. Complete the questions with words from Exercise 4. Then ask and answer the questions in pairs. SB P. 8 Ex. 5

1. What are some of the largest and most cities in the world?
2. How do you feel about being in a space like a lift?
3. Would you describe your room as small, large or ?
4. If you lived in a location where space was non-existent, which of your items would you throw away? Say why.
5. Is your room enough to fit in a desk, bed and closet?
6. Have you ever travelled in uncomfortable conditions, with a lot of people on a bus or train?

SB P. 8 Ex. 5 Answers: 1. Densely populated 2. Confined 3. Medium-sized 4. excess 5. Compact
6. cramped

Text SB page 9

.....LIVING small..

How much living space do we really need?

A Could you live in a home that is only 37 square meters in size? ¹**That** is the size of a so-called 'tiny home', ²**which** has become a big craze in some parts of the world, giving rise to a new social trend: the 'tiny house movement'. ³**These compact** properties have become more popular as people recognise the benefits of 'living small'. For ⁴**some**, ⁵**it's** the only way to afford a home, but for ⁶**others** ⁵**it's** a lifestyle choice, offering a way of living more ecologically and less wastefully. Living in a small space means that you have to get rid of your **excess** possessions. ⁵**It** also forces you to go out and engage with the rest of the world.

هل تستطيع أن تعيش في منزل مساحته 37 متراً مربعاً فقط؟ هذا هو حجم ما يسمى "المنزل الصغير"، والذي أصبح صيحة رائجة في بعض أنحاء العالم، مما أدى إلى ظهور اتجاه اجتماعي جديد: "حركة المنزل الصغير". أصبحت هذه العقارات المدمجة أكثر شعبية مع إدراك الناس لفوائد "العيش في مساحة صغيرة". بالنسبة للبعض، إنها الطريقة الوحيدة لتحمل تكلفة المنزل، ولكن بالنسبة للآخرين فهي خيار نمط حياة، يوفر طريقة للعيش بشكل أكثر مراعاة للبيئة وأقل إهداراً. العيش في مساحة صغيرة يعني أنه يتعين عليك التخلص من ممتلكاتك الزائدة. كما يجبرك على الخروج والتواصل مع بقية العالم.

Pronouns	1. That: 37 square meters	2. which: tiny home
3. These: tiny house movement	4. some: some people	5. It: living small
		6. others: other people

1-What is the size of a typical "tiny home"?

2- Why have tiny homes become popular in some parts of the world?

3- What are two benefits of living in a tiny home mentioned in the text?

B Living small requires careful planning and ¹**who** better to turn to for inspiration than the Japanese, the masters in the art of saving space. In **densely populated** cities like Tokyo, many people live in apartments smaller than ten square metres. ²**They** have managed to come up with ingenious space-saving solutions to make the apartments feel less **cramped**, such as the use of deep wardrobes and cupboards for storage. In this way, bedding can be folded and put away every day, allowing the room to be used for purposes other than sleeping. Another method is the use of sliding doors ³**which** can divide the room into different living areas when required.

تتطلب الحياة في مساحات صغيرة تخطيطاً دقيقاً، ومن الأفضل أن تلجأ إلى اليابانيين للإلهام، أساتذة فن توفير المساحة، ففي المدن المكتظة بالسكان مثل طوكيو، يعيش العديد من الأشخاص في شقق أصغر من عشرة أمتار مربعة. وقد تمكنوا من التوصل إلى حلول مبتكرة لتوفير المساحة لجعل الشقق أقل ضيقاً، مثل استخدام خزائن عميقة وخزائن للتخزين. وبهذه الطريقة، يمكن طي الفراش ووضعه بعيداً كل يوم، مما يسمح باستخدام الغرفة لأغراض أخرى غير النوم. وهناك طريقة أخرى وهي استخدام الأبواب المنزلقة التي يمكنها تقسيم الغرفة إلى مناطق معيشة مختلفة عند الحاجة.

Pronouns	1. who: the Japanese	2. They: many people	3. which: sliding doors
----------	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------

4- How small are some apartments in Tokyo?

5- What are two space-saving solutions used in Japanese apartments?

6- How do sliding doors help maximize space in small apartments?

C Living in a compact home might work for one, or even two people, but what about when you are obliged to compete for space with several others? This is a question being investigated by a NASA- funded Mars simulation experiment. A 'habitat' has been located on the slopes of a volcano in the Pacific Ocean, and ¹**its** goal is to understand how people can successfully live and work together on trips into space. Six crew members share a space²**which** is 11 meters in diameter, i.e. the size of a **medium-sized**, one- bedroom apartment. ³**They** each have⁴ **their** own personal space, big enough for a tiny bed and chair. ³**They** are not permitted to leave the capsule unless ³**they** are wearing a spacesuit. There have been five 'missions' so far, lasting between six and 12 months. The experiment shows that although some privacy is essential, people in **confined** spaces get on better when ⁵**they** spend more time together rather than retreating to ⁶**their** own private or personal space.

إن العيش في منزل صغير قد يكون مناسباً لشخص واحد أو حتى لشخصين، ولكن ماذا لو اضطرت إلى التنافس على الفضاء مع العديد من الآخرين؟ هذا هو السؤال الذي تبحته تجربة محاكاة المريخ التي تمولها وكالة ناسا. تم تحديد "موطن" على سفوح بركان في المحيط الهادئ، والهدف من ذلك هو فهم كيف يمكن للناس أن يعيشوا ويعملوا معاً بنجاح في رحلات إلى الفضاء. يتقاسم ستة أفراد من الطاقم مساحة قطرها 11 متراً، أي بحجم شقة متوسطة الحجم مكونة من غرفة نوم واحدة. كل منهم لديه مساحته الشخصية، والتي تتسع لسرير وكرسي صغيرين. لا يُسمح لهم بمغادرة الكبسولة ما لم يكونوا يرتدون بدلة فضاء. كانت هناك خمس "مهام" حتى الآن، استمرت ما بين ستة أشهر و12 شهراً. تُظهر التجربة أنه على الرغم من أن بعض الخصوصية ضرورية، إلا أن الأشخاص في الأماكن الضيقة يتعايشون بشكل أفضل عندما يقضون وقتاً أطول معاً بدلاً من الانسحاب إلى مساحتهم الخاصة أو الشخصي.

Pronouns	1. Its: Mars simulation experiment	2. which: a space
3. They: Six crew members	4. Their: Six crew members	5. They: people
		6. theirpeople

7- What is the purpose of the NASA-funded Mars simulation experiment?

8- How large is the living space for the crew members in the experiment?

9- According to the experiment, how does spending more time together impact crew members' relationships in confined spaces?

D Professor Ellen Pader from the University of Massachusetts,¹ who has published research on the impact of space on relationships, believes a major benefit of sharing space with others is that you learn respect for other people, and you also learn to negotiate with people, instead of just with drawing when things get difficult. In many western countries, there is an assumption that we all need privacy, but² this is not a universally shared belief. In Mexico, for example, according to Pader's research, people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a punishment.

تعتقد البروفيسورة إلين بادر من جامعة ماساتشوستس، التي نشرت بحثاً عن تأثير المساحة على العلاقات، أن إحدى الفوائد الرئيسية لمشاركة المساحة مع الآخرين هي أنك تتعلم احترام الآخرين، وتتعلم أيضاً التفاوض مع الناس، بدلاً من الانسحاب عندما تصبح الأمور صعبة. في العديد من الدول الغربية، هناك افتراض بأننا جميعاً بحاجة إلى الخصوصية، لكن هذا ليس اعتقاداً مشتركاً عالمياً. في المكسيك، على سبيل المثال، وفقاً لبحث بادر، غالباً ما يفضل الناس مشاركة غرف النوم والحمامات. لأن البقاء بمفردك يشعر وكأنه عقاب

Pronouns	1. Who: Professor Ellen Pader	2. this: an assumption that we all need privacy
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10- What does Professor Ellen Pader say is a major benefit of sharing living space?

11- How do cultural attitudes toward privacy differ between western countries and Mexico, according to the text?

E So why is living space important? We need to get the right balance between having enough of it to allow some privacy, but not so much that we no longer interact with ²others.

إذن لماذا تعد مساحة المعيشة مهمة؟ نحن بحاجة إلى إيجاد التوازن الصحيح بين وجود مساحة كافية تسمح ببعض الخصوصية، ولكن ليس إلى الحد الذي يمنعنا من التفاعل مع الآخرين

Pronouns	1. It: living space	2. others: other people
-----------------	---------------------	-------------------------

12 Why is finding the right balance of living space important?

13 What can happen if people have too much or too little living space?

2-Read the article and match questions 1–5 with paragraphs A–E. SB P. 8 ex. 2

In which paragraph does the author ...

1. ☐ give examples of ways to design a home to make the most of space?
2. ☐ discuss the factors leading to a move towards smaller properties in some countries?
3. ☐ summarise the answer to the question asked in the title?
4. ☐ explain that in some cultures too much privacy is seen as a negative concept?
5. ☐ outline the findings of an investigation into the implications of living with others in an enclosed space?

. SB P. 8 ex. 2 Answers: 1. B 2. A 3. E 4. D 5. C

3- In pairs, read the article again and answer the questions SB p.8 ex 3

1. What advantages of living in a tiny home are mentioned?

2. What suggestions for maximising space in a small home are mentioned?

3. What
the
were

Answers:

1. The size of a typical "tiny home" is 37 square meters.
2. Tiny homes have become popular in some parts of the world because they offer a way to afford a home and provide a more ecological and less wasteful lifestyle.
3. Two benefits of living in a tiny home mentioned in the text are:
 - It allows people to afford a home.
 - It promotes a more ecological and less wasteful lifestyle.
4. Some apartments in Tokyo are smaller than ten square meters.
5. Two space-saving solutions used in Japanese apartments are:
 - The use of deep wardrobes and cupboards for storage.
 - Folding bedding to put it away and free up space.
6. Sliding doors help maximize space in small apartments by allowing the room to be divided into different living areas when needed.
7. The purpose of the NASA-funded Mars simulation experiment is to understand how people can successfully live and work together on trips into space.
8. The living space for the crew members in the experiment is 11 meters in diameter, which is the size of a medium-sized, one-bedroom apartment.
9. According to the experiment, spending more time together helps crew members get along better in confined spaces, rather than retreating to their own private space.
10. Professor Ellen Pader says a major benefit of sharing living space is that it helps people learn respect for others and teaches them to negotiate instead of withdrawing when things get difficult.
11. According to the text, in western countries, there is an assumption that people need privacy, while in Mexico, people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a punishment.
12. Finding the right balance of living space is important because it allows for enough privacy while also encouraging interaction with others.
13. If people have too much living space, they may stop interacting with others, while if they have too little, they may lack privacy.

findings of the NASA- funded experiment?

4. According to Ellen Pader, what are the advantages of sharing a space with others?

SB p.8 ex 3 Answers:

1. more affordable, more ecological, less wasteful, encourages you to engage with the rest of the world
2. folding bedding into deep wardrobes so rooms can be used for different purposes, using sliding doors
3. People need some personal space, but they get on better when they spend some time together instead of spending all their time in their private spaces.
4. It encourages you to respect others and to learn to negotiate.

أسئلة مقترحة

1. What is one of the primary benefits of living in a tiny home, as described in the text?

- A. It allows for more luxury and comfort.
- B. It enables people to own large amounts of possessions.
- C. It encourages ecological and less wasteful living.
- D. It eliminates the need to plan furniture arrangements.

2. What design solution do the Japanese use to make small spaces feel less cramped?

- A. Permanent walls to define living areas.
- B. Innovative furniture that doesn't require storage.
- C. Sliding doors and deep wardrobes for multifunctional rooms.
- D. Eliminating the use of any storage systems.

3. What was a key finding of the NASA-funded Mars simulation experiment?

- A. Larger personal spaces reduce conflict.
- B. People in confined spaces get along better when they interact more.
- C. Sharing space with others always leads to disputes.
- D. Privacy is unnecessary in confined environments.

4. According to Professor Ellen Pader, what is an advantage of sharing space with others?

- A. Increased access to private spaces.
- B. Learning to respect and negotiate with others.
- C. Avoiding social interactions entirely.
- D. Reducing the need for personal belongings.

5. In which culture is too much privacy sometimes seen as a negative concept?

- A. Japanese
- B. Mexican
- C. Western
- D. Martian

6. What is a major drawback of having too much living space?

- A. It eliminates the need for privacy.
- B. It discourages interaction with others.
- C. It causes physical discomfort.
- D. It increases ecological benefits.

7. What is the goal of the NASA-funded experiment involving a simulated Mars habitat?

- A. To test the durability of space equipment.
- B. To understand how people can live and work together in confined spaces.
- C. To promote privacy in space missions.
- D. To study the effects of isolation on individual productivity.

8. What lifestyle change does living in a tiny home often require?

- A. Accumulating more possessions to feel comfortable.
- B. Constantly rearranging furniture for functionality.
- C. Getting rid of excess belongings.
- D. Adding more rooms to the home.

9. How do sliding doors benefit small living spaces?

- A. They permanently separate rooms to provide privacy.
- B. They reduce the need for personal interaction.
- C. They allow rooms to be multifunctional when required.
- D. They serve as decorative elements in large apartments.

10. According to the text, what aspect of Mexican culture influences their approach to living spaces?

- A. A strong preference for personal privacy.
- B. A belief that being alone can feel like a punishment.
- C. A tendency to avoid sharing rooms with family members.
- D. A focus on maximizing technological conveniences.

11. What is the size of the habitat used in the NASA experiment?

- A. 5 meters in diameter.
- B. 11 meters in diameter.
- C. 20 meters in diameter.
- D. 37 square meters.

12. What does the article suggest about living in small spaces?

- A. It is suitable only for individuals.
- B. It demands careful planning and innovative solutions.
- C. It eliminates the need for social interaction.
- D. It is a popular trend only in Western countries.

13. What is one method mentioned to maximize space in small apartments in Tokyo?

- A. Using multifunctional furniture.
- B. Increasing the size of rooms.
- C. Building new storage facilities outside the home.
- D. Replacing doors with curtains.

14. What is a disadvantage of very large homes according to the discussion questions in the text?

- A. They cost more to heat and maintain. B. They reduce interaction between people living in them.
C. They are always located far from urban areas. D. They limit opportunities for hosting gatherings.

الأسئلة المقترحة
Answers: 1. C 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. B 7. B
8. C 9. C 10. B 11. B 12. B 13. A 14. B

SPEAKING: In pairs or small groups ,discuss the questions . Give reasons and examples.

1. In what way is 'living small' a more environmentally friendly way of living? **SB P. 8 ex.6**

'Living small' is more environmentally friendly because it uses fewer resources, creates less waste, and encourages owning fewer things, which helps protect the environment.

2. Do you agree that living in a very large home might have disadvantages? Say why.

Yes, living in a very large home can have disadvantages. Large homes use more energy for heating and cooling, and they often lead to buying unnecessary things, which harms the environment.

3. Has reading this article changed your views about how much space people need? Say why.

Yes, because it shows that living in a smaller space can lead to a simpler and more eco-friendly life. It also encourages spending more time with others, which can improve relationships.

LESSON 5A VOCABULARY |

Household problems and solutions **SB P. 10**

1.	change a bulb	تغيير مصباح	
2.	fix a leaking pipe	اصلاح انبوب متسرب	
3.	remove a carpet stain	ازالة بقعة من السجادة	
4.	repair a flat tyre	اصلاح اطار مثقوب	
5.	Decorate a house	تجديد وتزيين ديكور المنزل	
Verb Synonyms...			
1.	Change	Replace	يستبدل / يغير
2.	Fix / repair	Mend	يصلح
3.	Remove	Get rid of	يتخلص من
4.	Decorate	Do up	يزين

	Phrases	Meaning		
1.	Tangled leads	اسلاك متشابكة	break down	يتعطل
2.	Shattered glass	زجاج محطم	came across	يصادف
3.	Scratched screen	شاشة مخدوشة	mop up	يمسح / ينظف
4.	Shrunk in a tumble dryer	تقلص او انكمش في مجففة الملابس	clear up	يوضح / ينظف
5.	Deal with	يتعامل مع	carry out	ينفذ / يقوم ب
6.	Sweep up	يكس	run out of	يكس / يمسح

7.	Dustpan and brush	مجرفة وفرشاة لجمع الغبار أو الأوساخ	Dishcloth label	فوطاة للصحن يوضع ملصق
8.	Pick up	التقط	Soak	ينقع
9.	Wipe down	يمسح	Shrink	ينكمش
10.	Dishcloth	قطعة قماش للتنظيف	Puddle	بركة ماء
11.	Label	ملصق	Carpet stain	بقعة على السجادة
12.	Masking tape	شريط لاصق	Flat tyre	عجل اطار مبنشر
13.	Soak	انقع	Leaking pipe	ماسورة مسربة
14.	Stain	بقعة	Masking tape	شريط لاصق

ACTIVE VOCABULARY | Phrasal verbs المفردات النشطة \ الأفعال المركبة

A phrasal verb is made up of a verb and a particle (adverb or preposition).

تتكون الأفعال المركبة من فعل وأداة لغوية وقد تكون (فعل وظرف) أو (فعل و حرف جر)

1. Some phrasal verbs have no object

بعضها ليس له مفعول به

e.g. The freezer broke down.

The door handle has come off.

2. When a phrasal verb has an object, sometimes the verb and particle can be separated

e.g. Switch the light on. Switch on the light.

عندما يكون للفعل المركب مفعول به فإنه يمكننا أحيانا أن نفصل الفعل عن الأداة اللغوية (الظرف أو حرف الجر

3. If the object is a pronoun ,it must go between the verb and particle. إذا كان المفعول به ضمير وجب الفصل

e.g. Switch it off. (NOT ~~Switch off it.~~)

Other separable phrasal verbs include: هناك أفعال مركبة أخرى قابلة لفصل

Wipe down/off, mop up, do up, sweep up, clear up, carry out.

4. With some phrasal verbs, the verb and particle cannot be separated أفعال مركبة لا يمكن فصلها

e.g. We've run out of toothpaste. (NOT ~~We've run toothpaste out of.~~)

Other inseparable phrasal verbs include المزيد من الأفعال مركبة لا يمكن فصلها

Deal with, go with, keep up with, come across.

Ex1 Replace the underlined verbs in Exercise 1 with the verbs from the box. Use one of the verbs twice

SB P.10 ex1

- 1- Are you a practical person? Do you know how to:
- change a bulb? -----
 - remove a carpet stain?-----
 - fix a leaking pipe?-----
 - repair a flat tyre?-----
- 2- Have you ever helped to decorate a house? -----

SB P.10 ex1Answers

- Replace a bulb?
- get rid of a carpet stain?
- mend a leaking pipe?
- mend a flat tyre? 2- Do up a house

Match 1–4 below with problems a–d in Exercise 3. **SB P.. 10 ex. 4**

Deal with common house hold problems!

- ☐ First **sweep** it **up** with a **dustpan** and brush. Then press a slice of bread onto the floor to **pick up** the remaining tiny pieces.
 - ☐ Rub toothpaste on it and then **wipe down** with a damp **dishcloth**.
 - ☐ Arrange the cables and **label** them with folded **masking tape**.
 - ☐ **Soak** it in warm soapy water. Then gently pull it until it regains its original size and shape.
- Tangled leads and wires.
 - Shattered glass on the floor.
 - clothes which have shrunk in the tumble-dryer?
 - a scratched screen.

SB P.. 10 ex. 4 Answers: 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C

5-Study Active Vocabulary and complete the text with the correct forms of the phrasal verbs. **SB P. 10 ex5**

breakdown , come across ,do up ,mop up , sweep up , wipe down

The other day I went into the kitchen and ⁽¹⁾ _____ **a puddle of water** on the kitchen floor. It turned out that the freezer ⁽²⁾ _____ and was leaking. So, I ⁽³⁾ _____ **the water**. Shortly afterwards, my brother went into the kitchen and slipped on the wet floor. Unfortunately, he was carrying a cup of coffee, which he dropped! **The cup** smashed into pieces, and the coffee splashed all over the wall! The kitchen had only recently been ⁽⁴⁾ _____ and the walls were freshly painted. So, I ⁽⁵⁾ _____ **the wall** with a damp cloth while my brother ⁽⁶⁾ _____ the bits of **broken coffee cup**.

SB P. 10 ex5 Answers: 1. Came across 2. Had broken down 3. Mopped up 4. Done up 5. Wiped

down 6. Swept up

6- Replace the underlined parts in Exercise 5 with pronouns. Change the word order where necessary. **SB P. 10 ex 6**

SB P. 10 ex 6 Answer

The other day I went into the kitchen and came across a puddle of water on the kitchen floor. It turned out that the freezer had broken down and was leaking. So, I mopped it up. Shortly afterwards, my brother went into the kitchen and slipped on the wet floor. Unfortunately, he was carrying a cup of coffee, which he dropped! It smashed into pieces, and the coffee splashed all over the wall! The kitchen had only recently been done up and the walls were freshly painted. So, I wiped it down with a damp cloth while my brother swept up the bits of broken coffee cup.

1-Match the two parts of the sentences. **WB P. 8 ex.1**

1. <input type="checkbox"/> The fishermen spent the morning trying to undo the tangled	a. if you wash it at 90 degrees!
2. <input type="checkbox"/> During the storm, our windows shattered	b. and left glass on the floor.
3. <input type="checkbox"/> Well, of course it will shrink	c. scratched as this, it's very difficult to make out any messages or pictures.
4. <input type="checkbox"/> Once the screen on your phone becomes as	d. ropes of their nets.

WB P. 8 ex.1 Answers: 1. D 2. B 3. A 4. C

2-Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. In one sentence both answers are possible. **AB P. 8 ex2**

- Remember to switch off the electricity before you **replace/fix** a light bulb.
- Please don't spill black currant juice on anything as it's impossible to **mend/get rid of** the stains.
- You should **repair/replace** your dishcloth every week as it gets full of bacteria.
- Why **get rid of/ do up** a perfectly good lamp when you could easily mend it?
- I managed to **fix /repair** the kettle, so we didn't need to buy a new one.
- Osama knows how to **mend/replace** simple electric appliances like toasters and kettles.
- We've decided to **do up / soak** my little sister's bedroom as a surprise.

WB P. 8 ex2 Answers: 1. Replace 2. Get rid of 3. Replace 4. Get rid of 5. Fix/ repair
6. Mend 7. Do up

3-Replace the underlined parts with pronouns. Make any other necessary changes. **WB P.8 ex 3**

- I'll wipe down the table.
- We're doing up the kitchen.
- The cushions don't go with the sofa.
- It's hard to keep up with the cleaning.

WB P.8 ex 3 Answers:

- I'll wipe it down.
- We're doing it up.
- The cushions don't go with it.
- It's hard to keep up with it.

4-Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. **WB p. 8 ex 4**

1. We're d _____ up my bedroom and we need some m _____ tape so we can paint straight lines.
 2. When you've finished making your lunch, take the d _____ and wipe d _____ the kitchen surfaces.

SPEAKING**Giving instructions إعطاء تعليمات**

3. The best way to d _____ with stains and tough patches of dirt is to s _____ the item of clothing in lots of warm water and

soap.

4. I came a _____ this jar in the bottom of the freezer, but I'm not sure what's in it because I forgot to l _____ it.

WB p.8 ex 4 Answers: 1. Masking 2. Dishcloth/down 3. Deal/soak 4. Across/ label

5-Complete the note with one word in each gap. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. WB p.8 Ex.5

Jobs to do ...

- We need to get ¹ _____ of all the old bits of wood in the back yard.
- The lock on the downstairs bathroom door is broken. ² _____ the broken lock.
- The old BBQ in the back garden is really dirty and needs to be wiped ³ _____. Plus, one of its legs is broken and needs to be ⁴ _____ if possible.
- The lawn mower ⁵ _____ down last week – try to ⁶ _____ it.

Answers: 1. rid 2. Replace/fix/mend 3. Down 4. Fixed/mended/repaired 5. Broke 6. Mend/repair/fix

LESSON 6A SPEAKING

Giving instructions 4-Study the Speaking box. Listen again and complete the phrases with one word in each gap.

SB p.11ex.3

Explaining what to do	شرح ما يجب فعله
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's advisable to ... The first ¹thing you do is ... When/²once you've done that, ... What you do is ... ³All you have to do is ... The key/main thing to remember is ... It's vital/essential ⁴that you ... 	<p>من المستحسن أن.. أول شيء تفعله ... عندما تنتهي من ... ما عليك فعله هو .. كل ما عليك فعله .. الشيء الرئيسي ... من الضروري أن</p>
Explaining what not to do	شرح ما لا يجب فعله
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure you don't ... Try to avoid (+ -ing) ... I'd advise you not to ... There's no need to ... ⁵Whatever you do, don't ... 	<p>تأكد من أنك لا... حاول تجنب... أنصحك ألا... لا حاجة ل... مهما فعلت, لا....</p>
Finishing the instructions	إنهاء التعليمات
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> And that's it 	هذا كل شيء

**WATCH
OUT!****انتبه**

- We can make a sentence more **emphatic** by beginning with **What ...**

يمكننا جعل الجملة أكثر تأكيداً عن طريق البدء بـ **"What"**.

Slide the door to the right. → *What you do is slide the door to the right.*

I covered it with tape. → *What I did was cover it with tape.*

- We can use **All (that) ...** in the same way

يمكننا استخدام **"All (that)"** بنفس الطريقة .

Press the button. → *All you do is press the button.*

He touched it and it broke. → *All he did was touch it and it broke.*

- We can use **... the way (that) ...** to emphasize how something is done

يمكننا استخدام **"the way (that) ..."** للتأكيد على كيفية القيام بشيء ما .

The way that you do it is to ... / by + -ing ...

The way it works is ...

4-Study Watch Out! Then rewrite the sentences starting with the words given. **SB p. 11 ex. 4**

- You just need some scissors and masking tape. **All** _____
- You turn on the oven by pressing this switch. **The way** _____
- I used a damp dishcloth to remove the stain. **What** _____

4. Next you soak it in water.

What _____

5. He's really good at DIY.

What _____

SB p. 11 ex. 4 Answers:

1. _____ you need are some scissors and masking tape
2. you turn on the oven is by pressing this switch
3. I did was use a damp dishcloth to remove the stain / What I used to remove the stain was a damp dishcloth.
4. you do next is soak it in water
5. he is really good at is DIY



LESSON 7A WRITING | A report_SB P.12 ex1

REPORT: Student Common Room Renovation	تقرير: تجديد غرفة استراحة الطلاب
Aims	الأهداف
The aim of this report is to identify areas for	الهدف من هذا التقرير هو تحديد المجالات التي تحتاج إلى

improvement in the student common room, and make suggestions for how to achieve this. The report is based on a survey of 50 students.	تحسين في غرفة الاستراحة الخاصة بالطلاب، وتقديم اقتراحات لتحقيق ذلك. يعتمد التقرير على استطلاع آراء 50 طالبًا.
A. Seating	المقاعد
Nearly all students felt that the chairs and sofas were in bad condition. Several cushions are stained and many chairs legs are badly scratched. Many students also complained that the chairs were heavy and should be replaced.	أعرب جميع الطلاب تقريبًا عن أن الكراسي والأرائك في حالة سيئة. العديد من الوسائد متسخة وأرجل العديد من الكراسي مخدوشة بشدة. كما اشتكى العديد من الطلاب من أن الكراسي ثقيلة ويجب استبدالها.
B. Entertainment	وسائل الترفيه
All of the students were of the opinion that there should be some form of entertainment. Several suggested a table tennis table. Opinions were divided about whether there should be a smart TV. Approximately half felt this would be beneficial, whereas the other half expressed concern that this might distract from study and conversation.	كان جميع الطلاب يعتقدون أنه يجب أن تكون هناك وسائل ترفيه. اقترح العديد منهم طاولة تنس. وانقسمت الآراء حول ما إذا كان ينبغي توفير تلفاز ذكي؛ حيث شعر حوالي نصف الطلاب أن ذلك سيكون مفيدًا، بينما أعرب النصف الآخر عن قلقهم من أن ذلك قد يشتت الانتباه عن الدراسة والمحادثات.
C. Look	المنظر / الشكل
Regarding wall colour, whilst a few expressed a preference for bright colours, around three quarters of students had no strong feelings on the matter.	فيما يتعلق بلون الجدران، فضل قلة ألوانًا زاهية، بينما لم يكن لدى حوالي ثلاثة أرباع الطلاب أي مشاعر قوية حول هذا الأمر.
D. Space	المساحة
A few students expressed a wish for the common room to contain storage lockers where they could keep their bags. The vast majority of students, however, were concerned this would make the room feel cramped.	أعرب بعض الطلاب عن رغبتهم في أن تحتوي غرفة الاستراحة على خزائن لتخزين حقائبهم. ومع ذلك، كان غالبية الطلاب قلقين من أن هذا سيجعل الغرفة تبدو ضيقة.
Conclusion and recommendations	الخلاصة و التوصيات
In conclusion, it seems that the priority is to replace the seating, provide a table tennis table and repaint the walls. Regarding the unresolved question of installing a smart TV, I would recommend asking all students to vote on this.	في الختام، يبدو أن الأولوية هي استبدال المقاعد، وتوفير طاولة تنس، وإعادة طلاء الجدران. وبالنسبة لمسألة تركيب التلفاز الذكي التي لم تُحسم بعد، أوصي بأن يتم طرحها للتصويت بين جميع الطلاب.

3-Complete the Writing box with examples from the report. SB P.13 ex 3

WRITING A report	الكتابة - تقرير
• Begin with an introduction and how you obtained the information, e.g. ابداً بمقدمة توضح الهدف من التقرير وكيفية الحصول على المعلومات، على سبيل المثال:	
The 1 _____/purpose of this report is to ...	الغرض من هذا التقرير هو ...
The report is intended to ...	يهدف هذا التقرير إلى ...
The report is 2 _____ on a survey of ...	يعتمد هذا التقرير على استطلاع ...
• Use linkers like regarding or with regard to	استخدم أدوات الربط مثل "فيما يتعلق بـ" أو

to announce a change of topic.	"بالنسبة إلى" للإشارة إلى تغيير الموضوع. قم بتقديم الآراء
Body الجسد	
• Report the opinions	قم بعرض الآراء
Some ... 3 _____ a wish for/preference for/concern that ... Many ... were 4 _____ the opinion/view that had no strong 5 _____ on the 6 _____ Opinions were 7 _____ about ... Some people commented that ...	أعرب البعض عن رغبة في/تفضيل لـ/قلق من أن... كان العديد من الأشخاص يرون/لديهم وجهة نظر أن... لم يكن لدى ... أي رأي قوي بشأن... كانت الآراء منقسمة حول... علق بعض الأشخاص بأن...
• Use quantifiers to express people's opinions استخدم المحددات للتعبير عن آراء الناس	
Just over half ... 8 _____ half ... The majority of ... Some/Several/Many/All/None/Hardly anybody A few/A large/A significant number of ...	أكثر من نصف... نصف غالبية... • بعض/عدة/عديد من/كل/لا أحد/قليل من الناس... • عدد قليل/عدد كبير/عدد كبير بشكل ملحوظ من
• Conclusion and recommendations	الخاتمة و التوصيات
In conclusion, it 9 _____ /appears that ... I would strongly recommend ... The best solution would seem to be ...	في الختام، يبدو أن... أوصي بشدة بـ... يبدو أن أفضل حل هو ... أكثر من نصف...

SB P.13 ex 3 Answers:

1. aim 2. based 3. Expressed 4. Of 5. Feelings 6. matter 7. divided 8. Approximately 9. seems

4-Complete the diagram with quantifiers from the report. SB P.13 ex 4

All

1 _____ /Almost all

Most/2 _____

Many/ A significant number/Several (of)/Much

Some/Just over half/3 _____ /Around half

A handful of/4 _____ /A small number of

5 _____ /Hardly any/Very little

None

SB P.13 ex 4 Answers:

1. Nearly all 2. The (vast) majority of 3. Approximately half 4. A few 5. Very few

5-Which of the quantifiers in Exercise 4 can be used with SB p. 13 ex5

- countable nouns? أسماء معدودة
- uncountable nouns? أسماء غير معدودة
- both countable and uncountable nouns? كلاهما

WATCH OUT! انتبه!

- We use **of** after (a) few, (a) little, much, many, some, several, most when they are followed by a pronoun (it, them) or another determiner (a, the, this, my), e.g. *Some of the students ...* (NOT *Some the students ...*).

نستخدم **of** بعد: (a) few, (a) little, much, many, some, several, most عندما يليها ضمير (it, them) أو أي أداة تحديد أخرى (a, the, this, my)

- When they are followed by a noun, we **do not use of**, e.g. *Some students* (NOT *Some of students*)

عندما يليها اسم، لا نستخدم **of**

- We always use **of** after long quantifying phrases, e.g. *a number of.. the majority of..*

نستخدم دائماً **of** بعد العبارات التي تحتوي على تحديد كمي طويل (عدد الكلمات : أكثر من كلمة مثل the majority

SB P. 13 ex 5 Answers :

- Countable nouns:** many, several, a significant number of, a handful of, a small number of, a few, very few
- nouns:** much, very little
- Countable and uncountable nouns:** all, nearly all, almost all, most, some, the vast majority, just over half, around half, hardly any, none

6-Study Watch Out! Then read the sentences and correct the mistakes if there are any. SB P.13 ex 6

- A few of the floorboards are loose.
- Nearly all the stains have been removed.
- Most the chairs need repairing.
- The majority us like the common room.

SB P.13 ex6 Answers: 1. Correct. 2. Correct. 3. Most of the chairs need repairing. 4. The majority of us like the common room

WRITING TASK Read the Writing task, study the survey results and write a report. Use the Writing box to help you. **SB P.13 ex7**

Your local council wants to introduce more recreational facilities where people can meet.

You have been asked to write a report and make recommendations. You have done the survey and the results are below.

يرغب المجلس المحلي في إدخال المزيد من المرافق الترفيهية حيث يمكن للناس الالتقاء. تم طلب منك كتابة تقرير وتقديم توصيات. لقد أجريت الاستطلاع والنتائج موجودة أدناه

Use the Graphic Organiser to help you plan your writing

استخدم الرسم المجاور لمساعدتك في تخطيط كتابتك.

SURVEY

After a survey based on interviews with 40 people, 90% said facilities were not adequate. We asked:



هكذا يتم تنظيم الأفكار في الشكل لتحويلها إلى فقرات Graphic Organiser

1 Read the Writing Task and look at the survey results. Make notes for your report in the boxes below.



**LIFE SKILLS: How to make the most of volunteering** SB p. 14

1-Read the following volunteering opportunities and discuss the questions that follow SB P.14 ex. 1

1. How are the volunteers in each picture helping others or the environment?

2. Have you done any volunteering? If so, tell your partner what you did.

SB P.14 ex. 1 Answers:

1. According to the texts, volunteers help the environment by collecting plastic and other waste. However, other volunteers help patients and elderly people through different activities, including sitting and befriending services, such as reading stories and engaging in communication.
2. Student's answers

2-Read notices A–C on a volunteering website. Match them with questions 1–4. SB P.14 ex. 2

Which volunteering opportunity ...

- 1 ☐ can be fun?
- 2 ☐ asks you to bring your own equipment?
- 3 ☐ does not involve working in a team?
- 4 ☐ asks for about an hour's commitment a week?

SB P. 14 ex 2 Answers

1. B (It can be great fun for both the children and the volunteers!)
2. A (bring your own bin bag and gloves)
3. C (working one to one with an elderly person)
4. C (asks for 30 to 60 minutes a week)

3-In pairs, discuss the questions. SB P. 14 ex 3

1. How would volunteering at these places benefit other people or the local community?
2. Which opportunity appeals to you the most/the least? Say why.

LIFE SKILLS: **SB TEXT P. 15**

A- GIANT BEACH الشاطئ العملاق**CLEAN-UP DAY يوم التنظيف**

Last year the annual Giant Beach Clean-up Day saw volunteers collect nearly 65 tones of plastic and other litter from beaches around Jordan! Join us for a day of fresh air, fun with others and a real sense of achievement in making the beach a cleaner and safer place for local wildlife, as well as nicer for us. Contact your local Giant Beach Clean-up organiser and turn up on the day with your own bin bags and gloves.

في العام الماضي، في يوم التنظيف السنوي للشاطئ العملاق جمع المتطوعين ما يقرب من 65 طنًا من البلاستيك والنفايات الأخرى من الشواطئ في جميع أنحاء الأردن! انضم إلينا ليوم لنجد الهواء النقي، والمرح مع الآخرين، والشعور الحقيقي بالإنجاز في جعل الشاطئ مكانًا أنظف وأكثر أمانًا للحياة البرية المحلية، وأجمل لنا جميعًا.

تواصل مع منظم يوم التنظيف السنوي للشاطئ العملاق المحلي لديك، واحضر في اليوم المحدد ومعك أكياس قمامة وقفازات خاصة بك.

A- BOOK IN A BOOK!

Every week, many children have to spend time in hospital. This time can be difficult for them, and also boring. We are looking for volunteers to join our team of hospital visitors. Our volunteers spend time reading stories to the children to keep them entertained. It can be great fun for both the children and the volunteers!

We are seeking people with good communication skills, and understanding. You would need to be available for at least one evening a week.

كل أسبوع، يضطر العديد من الأطفال لقضاء وقت في المستشفى. قد يكون هذا الوقت صعبًا عليهم، وأيضًا مملاً. نحن نبحث عن متطوعين للانضمام إلى فريق زوار المستشفيات لدينا. يقضي متطوعونا وقتًا في قراءة القصص للأطفال لإبقائهم مشغولين (مستمتع). يمكن أن يكون الأمر ممتعًا للغاية للأطفال والمتطوعين على حد سواء!

نحن نبحث عن أشخاص يمتلكون مهارات تواصل جيدة وفهمًا عميقًا. يجب أن تكون متاحًا لمدة مساء واحد على الأقل في الأسبوع.

B- BECOME A BEFRIENDER

As a befriending volunteer you will be visiting an older person in their own home, spending time with them and doing the things they want to do. You will be helping to reduce their social isolation by giving them some contact with the world outside their home. It's a direct way to make a difference to someone's life, and you might make a new friend. You will be expected to call or visit them for between 30 and 60 minutes once a week.

بصفتك متطوعًا لتكوين الصداقات، ستزور شخصًا مسنًا في منزله، وتقضي وقتًا معه وتفعل الأشياء التي يريد القيام بها. ستساعد في تقليل عزله الاجتماعية من خلال منحه بعض الاتصال بالعالم خارج منزله. إنها طريقة مباشرة لإحداث فرق في حياة شخص ما، وقد تكون صديقًا جديدًا. سيُتوقع منك الاتصال به أو زيارته لمدة تتراوح بين 30 و60 دقيقة مرة واحدة في الأسبوع.

1) Which volunteering opportunity can be fun?

ما هي فرصة التطوع التي يمكن أن تكون ممتعة

2) Which volunteering opportunity asks you to bring your own equipment?

أي فرصة تطوعية تطلب منك إحضار معداتك الخاصة؟

3) Which volunteering opportunity does not involve working in a team?

أي فرصة تطوعية لا تتضمن العمل ضمن فريق؟

4) Which volunteering opportunity asks for about an hour's commitment a week?

أي فرصة تطوعية تتطلب التزامًا لمدة ساعة تقريبًا في الأسبوع؟

5) How would volunteering at these places benefit other people or the local community?

كيف يمكن أن يفيد التطوع في هذه الأماكن الآخرين أو المجتمع المحلي؟

6) Which opportunity appeals to you the most/the least? Say why.

ما هي الفرصة التي تجذبك أكثر/أقل؟ وضح السبب.

7) It is believed that Voluntary Work offers possible personal benefits in terms of the volunteer's personal development, social life and career development. Suggest three benefits of doing voluntary work .

يُعتقد أن العمل التطوعي يقدم فوائد شخصية محتملة من حيث تطوير الشخص لنفسه، وحياته الاجتماعية، وتطوير مسيرته المهنية. اقترح ثلاث فوائد للقيام بالعمل التطوعي

8) Which volunteer projects would you prefer to set up in your city or country holding a bake sale or delivering meals or books to patients in a local hospital? Why ?

ما هي مشاريع التطوع التي تفضل إقامتها في مدينتك أو بلدك؟ إقامة بيع خيري للمخبوزات أم توصيل وجبات أو كتب للمرضى في مستشفى محلي؟ ولماذا؟

Answers:

1) Clean-up Day / BOOK IN A BOOK! / Become a be friender

2) Clean-up Day

3) BOOK IN A BOOK! / Become a be friender

4) Become a be friender

5) According to the texts, volunteers help the environment by collecting plastic and other waste.

However, other volunteers help patients and elderly people through different activities, including sitting and befriending services, such as reading stories and engaging in communication.

6) The least appealing voluntary work (opportunity) is Clean-up Day because it offers less human interaction. Moreover, volunteers don't witness human reactions, so it isn't as stimulating in comparison with other voluntary work as "BOOK IN A BOOK" and "Become a befriender"

7) A) I suggest that doing voluntary work improves self-confidence.

B) I suggest that doing voluntary work provides more opportunities to make new friends.

C) I suggest that doing voluntary work enhances communication skills.

D) I suggest that doing voluntary work improves time management skills.

8) I would prefer delivering meals or books to patients in a local hospital because it provides direct benefits, and volunteers feel satisfied with their actions, which motivates them to do more. However, holding a bake sale raises money to help those in need or to cover expenses for patients and hospitals.

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR

1-Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. **WB p.10 ex.1**

- 1) Comfortable, **medium-sized / confined** room for rent in shared house with storage.
- 2) Can you **change / repair** this light bulb, please? This one's stopped working.
- 3) You need a **dustpan and brush / dishcloth** to sweep up that shattered glass.
- 4) Oh no! There's a **stain / soak** on the new carpet. I hope I can remove it.
- 5) All the leads behind the TV are **blocked / tangled**.

WB p.10 ex1 Answers 1) medium-sized 2) change 3) dustpan and brush 4) stain 5) tangled2-Replace the object with a pronoun. Change the word order where necessary. **WB P.10 ex2**1-I'll **wipe down** the table.

I

2-We're **doing up** the kitchen.

We

3-I **came across** this ring when I was vacuuming.

I

4-**Get rid of** these empty bottles, please.

Get

5-Can you **pick up** the fork, please?

Can

6-They can't **deal with** stress.

They

7-You need to **mop up** that water.

You

WB p.10 ex2 Answers

- 1) I'll wipe it down.
- 2) We're doing it up
- 3) I came across it / this when I was vacuuming.
- 4) Get rid of them/ these, please
- 5) Can you pick it up, please?
- 6) They can't deal with it.
- 7) You need to mop it up.

3-Choose two correct options to complete the sentences. **WB P.10 Ex.3**

- 1) We **have to / mustn't / ought to** call the plumber. I can't fix this leaking pipe myself.
- 2) Luckily, I **could / was able to / managed to** make new friends quickly at university.
- 3) You **needn't / don't have to / can't** repair the flat tyre today. We can do it tomorrow.
- 4) The shop **isn't obliged to / mustn't / doesn't have to** remove the scratches from your smart phone screen free of charge, but you can ask.
- 5) You are **not allowed to / not permitted to / not obliged to** work unless you have a visa.
- 6) People driving a car **are required to / are able to / should** carry a driving license

WB p 10 ex 3 Answers

- 1) have to / ought to
- 2) was able to / managed to
- 3) don't have to / needn't
- 4) isn't obliged to / doesn't have to
- 5) not allowed to / not permitted to
- 6) are required to / should

4-Complete the text with Ø (no article), a/an or the. WB P. 10 Ex.4

Snapshots of my life	Answers
BY FARID	WBp10 ex 4
Although some people in ¹ Jordan live in flats, ²lot of people prefer houses. They tend to be more spacious and often have ³garden. My uncle and aunt live in ⁴ small house in ⁵country. The_ view from ⁶top of ⁷ nearby cliffs over ⁸sea is ⁹most amazing one I have ever seen! I've been to visit them four or five times ¹⁰year ever since I can remember and we often drive to ¹¹ mountains and go hiking. Now that I'm at ¹² college, I can't visit so often. Next year, I'm going to study in ¹³ USA at ¹⁴Washington University, and after that I want to travel round ¹⁵ South America. But I know I'll always come and visit my aunt and uncle in their beautiful home near the sea.	1) X 2) a 3) a 4) a 5) the 6) the 7) the 8) the 9) the 10) a 11) the 12) X 13) the 14) X 15) X

USE OF ENGLISH WB p.10

STRATEGY | Transformations التحويلات

Do not change the key word. Remember that there is a word limit so always check the number of words. لا تغير الكلمة الأساسية. تذكر أن هناك حدًا للكلمات، لذا تحقق دائمًا من عدد الكلمات.

5-Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than five words, including the word in bold. WB P.10 ex5

1.It's a lot colder in England in winter than in Jordan. **SIGNIFICANTLY**
in winter than it is in Jordan.

2.I managed to find somewhere to study German as soon as I arrived. **ABLE**
somewhere to study German as soon as I arrived.

3.You're allowed to ride a bike on local roads. **PERMITTED**

Bike riders..... on local roads.

4. In Spain, you should eat an orange with a knife and fork. **SUPPOSED**

In Spain,..... an orange with a knife and fork.

5. I think Maths is slightly more difficult than Physics. **MARGINALLY**

I think Physics

6. How many bags can I take on the plane? **ALLOWED**

How many bags..... on the plane?

7. I was able to pick up the language quickly. **SUCCEEDED**

.....the language quickly.

8. In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card. **REQUIRED**

Youan ID card in the UK.

WB P.10 ex5 Answers:

- 1- It's significantly colder in England 2- I was able to find 3- are permitted to ride
4- you're supposed to eat 5- is marginally easier than Maths 6- am I allowed to take
7- I succeeded in picking up 8- are not required to carry

You are going to listen to an international student called Hala talking about her life.

6- Complete the notes below with 1–3 words in each gap. **WB p.11 ex6** مستثنى من وزاري 2008 فقط

- 1) Hala says people who have grown up in different cultures are known as
- 2) Many of Hala's new friends want to
- 3) Hala speaks fluently.
- 4) The most important factor in keeping up friendships at a distance is
- 5) Hala will complete her university course in



WB p 11 ex 6 Answers: 1. third culture kids 2. travel the world 3. Arabic and English 4. (having a) routine 5. a year's time

Speaking WB p 11

STRATEGY | Photo comparison

7. Look at the photos. describe the photos and then discuss the questions below.

Find some things which are similar and some things that are different. **WB p.11 ex7**



2. Would you prefer to live in the house or the apartment block? Say why. **WB p.11 ex 7 \1**

3. Some people say that the location of a house is more important than its size. Do you agree? Say why.

WB p.11 ex 7\2

WB p. 11 ex 7 Answers

- 1) We have two completely contrasting photos showing urban and rural lifestyles. The first photo shows city life, where people live in flats. In contrast, the second photo shows village life, where people reside in houses surrounded by gardens, often with sheep and chickens
- 2) I prefer living in houses rather than flats because I enjoy the sunlight. Additionally, houses are more comfortable and provide greater independence."
- 3) Actually, I agree because several factors determine the ideal location for a house, such as the level of overcrowding and calmness. However, many people prefer living in peaceful areas, like villages.

WRITING

8-Your municipality wants to improve the town centre and make it better for people. Your college principal has asked students to write a report on the situation. In your report, you should:

بلديتك تريد تحسين مركز المدينة وجعله أفضل للناس. طلب منك عميد كليتك من الطلاب كتابة تقرير عن الوضع. في تقريرك، يجب عليك:

- describe some of the problems in the town centre,

وصف بعض المشاكل في مركز المدينة،

- suggest what improvements should be made to solve these problems.

اقتراح التحسينات التي يجب أن تُجرى لحل هذه المشاكل

Write your report. Use the Graphic Organiser to help you plan your writing.

اكتب تقريركز استخدم المنظم البياني لمساعدتك في تخطيط كتابتك.

[illegible]



THE END OF UNIT 6