

Student's
workbook



Module 1



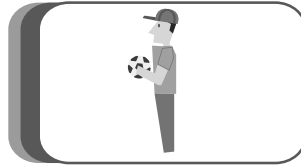
A- Vocabulary

Jobs

1- Match the words to the pictures.

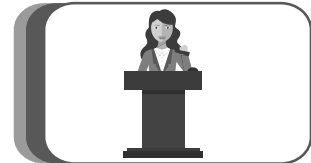
1. Reporter

a



2. Coach

b



3. Bank Clerk

c



4. Receptionist

d



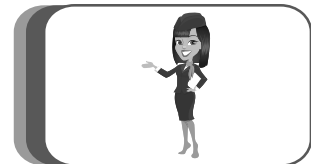
5. Police Officer

e



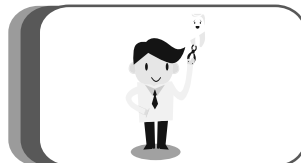
6. Pilot

f



7. Dentist

g



8. Flight Attendant

h



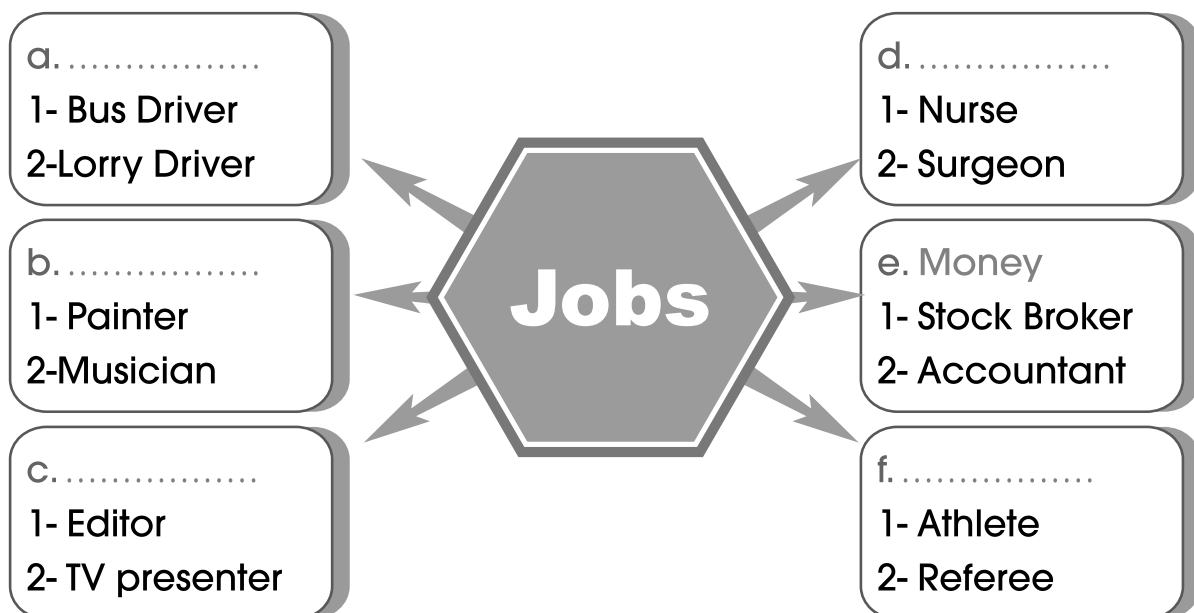


2- Underline the correct answer.

1. A person who flies an aircraft is a
(dentist - pilot - bank clerk).
2. A person who trains people to compete in certain sports is a
(reporter - coach - receptionist).
3. A person who has a job in a bank is a
(bank clerk - flight attendant - reporter).
4. A person who writes about the news in a newspaper
(coach - receptionist - reporter).
5. A person whose job is to serve and take care of passengers on an aircraft is a (pilot - bank clerk - flight attendant).
6. A person who is a member of the police is a
(coach - receptionist - police officer).
7. A person whose job is to look after people's teeth is a
(dentist - pilot - flight attendant).
8. A person who works in a hotel or, offices, dealing with customers is a (coach - receptionist - police officer).

3- Write the types of jobs in the correct gap and circle the odd one out.

The Arts - Medicine - Transport - Media - Sports - Money



Module 1



B- Grammar

1- Study the grammar.



Rule 1

going to

- Use "going" to talk about the decisions we made before.

will

- Use "will" to talk about decisions or offers we make as we speak.

2- Fill in using "will" or "going to".

1. Next week, we're the match - we've bought the tickets.
2. I want to visit Paris next year, so I learn French next term.
3. There aren't any good films on TV tonight, so I think I watch the football.
4. My computer's old, so my dad buy me a new one for my birthday.
5. My sister and I have planned our holiday. We're visit our cousin in Scotland.
6. I haven't spoken to John for a long time. I think I phone him now.



Rule 2

Present continuous for the future.

A: What are you doing today?

B: I'm meeting my friend at seven o'clock.

- Use the present continuous to talk about definite future plans and arrangements.

1- Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets.

- I've missed the bus, so I intend to walk home. (going)
.....
- It's arranged that we will spend the summer holiday in Port Said this year. (spending)
.....
- My parents have arranged to visit my uncle next week. (visiting)
.....
- Ahmed intends to study languages at university. (going)
.....
- Do you intend to play tennis next Friday? (going)
.....
- We've arranged to paint our flat next month. (painting)
.....
- He's planned to visit his aunt next week. (He)
.....
- They planned to buy a new house. (going)
.....

2- Complete the sentences.

- I tomorrow.
- My friend next week.
- Suzy this afternoon.
- My mother today.
- My father next month.

Module 1



C- Reading

Teleworkers!

Before reading

1. Where do people usually work?
.....
2. Is it important to work?
.....

During reading

1. Read the passage. When you read, think about the main idea. What does the writer want to tell us ?
.....

Reading

Read the passage. What's meant by a "teleworker"?

Would you like to be a "teleworker"? Teleworkers are people who work for companies, but not in companies.

That is to say, they do company work at home, usually on computers. Teleworkers communicate with their bosses by telephone or fax. They usually transfer information from their own computer to the office computer by electronic means. Some companies also give video phones to their teleworkers so they can see work colleagues when they speak to them.



'Teleworking' is becoming more and more popular in Great Britain and the USA. There are many reasons for this increase. The biggest advantage for companies is that teleworking reduces costs.

Having fewer employees at work means less office space. Also, computers are now quicker and easier to use, and the price keeps going, down. For a company which needs more workers, one of the cheapest solutions can be to train employees in computer skills and to give them a personal computer to use at home.

However, before you apply for a job as a teleworker, you should ask yourself if it is really the best situation for you.



Bill Smith, who works for a big company, hasn't enjoyed his last three months at home. "I often fall asleep at the computer because I don't have anybody to talk to," he says.

"At lunchtimes I often go to the nearest cafeteria and then the afternoon is gone! 'Next week, he's starting a new Job in a company where there are five people in one small office. 'I can't wait!' he

Module 1



D- Writing

Famous people

1- Read and write.

1. Einstein was born in Ulm, Germany on March 14, 1879.
2. Einstein remembered how he marvelled at the invisible forces that turned the needle of a compass when he was five.
3. Einstein enrolled at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zürich, Switzerland.
4. In 1905, Einstein obtained his Doctorate degree and published four papers describing his research, including the Special Theory of Relativity.
5. From 1901 to 1954, Albert Einstein published more than 300 scientific works.

Childhood.

.....

.....

Study.

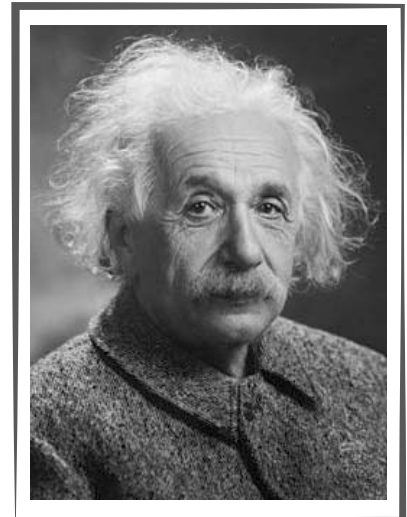
.....

.....

Achievements.

.....

.....



Critical thinking

1. Why should we value scientists?

.....

2. Why was Einstein famous?

.....



Punctuation.

1- Write the punctuation symbols for their names.

1. full stop
2. question mark
3. apostrophe
4. capital letters
5. comma.....

Description of a job

- What is the job ?
.....
- How important is the job ?
.....
- Write a description of the job .
.....

There are people who don't like desk jobs.
They prefer adventure and excitement.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Really, it's a dangerous job.

Module 2



A- Vocabulary

Sports

1- Match the words to the pictures.

1. Rugby

a



2. Baseball

b



3. Ice skating

c



4. Rock climbing

d



5. Horse riding

e



6. Golf

f



7. Hockey

g



8. Volleyball

h



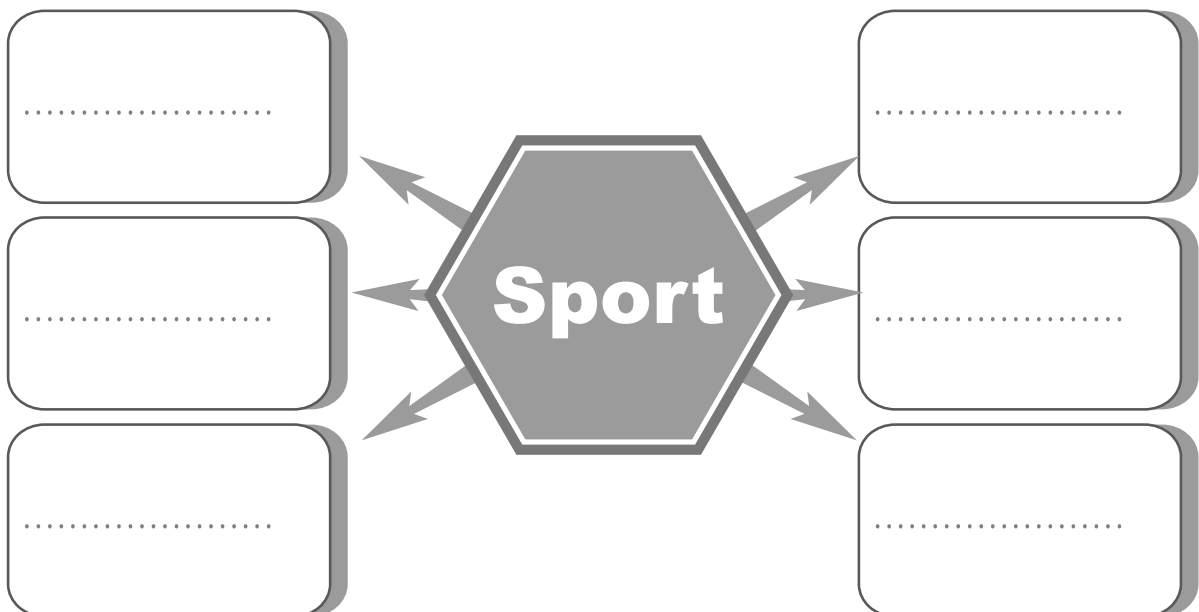


2- Underline the correct answer.

1. The sport of climbing the steep sides of a mountain or cliff is
(rugby - baseball - rock climbing).
2. A form of football that is played by two teams of 13 or 15 players with an oval ball is
(rugby - ice skating - rock climbing).
3. A sport where you ride on a horse is
(volleyball-boxing- horse riding).
4. The sport of moving around on ice wearing skates is
(rugby - baseball- ice skating).
5. A team game that is played by hitting the ball with a bat and running around four points
(horse riding - golf - baseball).
6. A sport in which you hit a small hard ball into a series of holes is
(golf - baseball - ice skating).
7. A game in which two teams try to hit a ball over a high net is
(golf - baseball - volleyball).

3- Write the sports words and circle the odd one out.

Volleyball - Painting - Boxing - Singing - Karate - Baseball - Acting -
Cycling - Reading - Judo



Module 2



B- Grammar

1- Study the grammar.

If the weather is good,
we'll go for a walk.



If you don't like it, I won't
take you a gain.



Rule 1

First conditional.

- Use the first conditional to talk about things that might happen in the future.
- (e.g.) If I finish my homework, I'll visit my uncle.

2- Underline the correct word (s) in brackets.

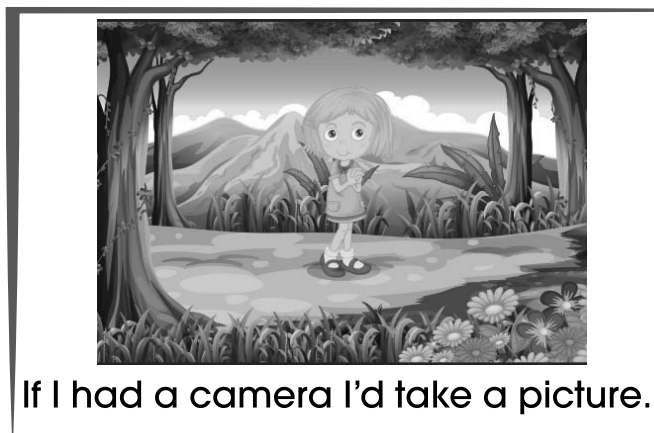
1. If I (have - had - will have) a car, I'll drive you to work.
2. It (would become - becomes - became) daytime if the sun rises.
3. She (buys - will buy - would buy) a new laptop if I lend her some money.
4. What (will you do - do you do - would you do) if you won the first prize?
5. If Sandy (would have - had - has) my mobile number, she'd phone me.
6. If I (had - has - 'd have) more time, I'd go for long walks.
7. She (will be - would be - can be) really happy if you invited her.
8. If you (are - were - have been) under eighteen, you can't see that film.



Rule 2



If I had longer legs I'd jump higher.



If I had a camera I'd take a picture.

Second conditional.

- Use the second conditional to talk about things that are unreal or unlikely to happen in the future.

1- Rewrite the following sentences using the word (s) in brackets.

1. Save lots of money or you won't be able to buy a car. (If)
.....
2. It is possible that the cat will become ill, so don't give it the ice cream. (If)
.....
3. I'll threaten to leave work unless you pay me. (If)
.....
4. Don't put the glass there. Someone will break it. (If)
.....
5. Hurry up or you will miss the school bus (If)
.....

2- Complete the sentences.

1. If I
2. If my friend
3. If Suzy
4. If my mother
5. If my father

Module 2



C- Reading

Special need schools

Before reading

1. Where do children usually play?

.....

2. Is it important to play?

.....

During reading

1. Read the passage. When you read, think about the main idea. What does the writer want to tell us?

.....

Reading

Read the passage. What's meant by Special need schools?

Some children have difficulties with their bones or their muscles. They may not be able to walk or talk or write in the same way as other children. These children are physically handicapped. But with some help they can go to school and study the same subjects as their friends and take the same examinations.



Other children may not be physically handicapped but may have difficulties in thinking and reasoning. These children are mentally handicapped. With these children two things are important: Firstly their family has to accept that the child has a handicap, and secondly society has to agree that these children need special schools.

In these schools, the children can be taught how to live their own lives; this is called learning social skills.

They learn how to do simple things like find their own clothes, dress themselves, hold a paintbrush and so on. The lessons are not like those in other schools. Students may make a shop as part of a lesson in order to learn about money and how to count. Many parents think that after a few years their child will get better. The problem is that a physical or mental handicap is not like an illness from which it is possible to recover.

If these children can learn to look after themselves and live at ease with other people then the school and the teacher have been successful.



Comprehension

A- Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of activities may physically handicapped children have difficulties with?
.....
2. What are the two important things when arranging the education of special children?
.....
3. Why should there be special schools for such children?
.....
4. Find words which mean :
a) in relation to the body b) liked by many people

B- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d.

1. It is to recover from a physical or mental handicap.
a) possible. c) probable
b) impossible. d) easy
2. A teacher in a special school can say that he or she has been successful when the handicapped children can
a) look after themselves only b) dress themselves only
c) live at ease only
d) look after themselves, and live at ease with other people
3. The underlined word refers to
a) friends b) people c) handicapped children d) teachers

Words in context

1- Write the below words from the passage in the correct missing gaps.

physically - count - difficulties - mentally - needs

1. The old have with their bones or their muscles.
2. These children who have difficulties in thinking are
handicapped.
3. When I was young I learnt how to to 10.
4. These children who can't talk or walk are handicapped.
5. There are many schools for children with special

Module 2



D- Writing

Famous landmarks

1- Read and write.

1. The Elizabeth Tower stands at over 96 meters (105 yds) tall.
2. Big Ben was named after Sir Benjamin Hall.
3. The Palace of Westminster was destroyed by fire in 1834. In 1844, it was decided that the new buildings for the Houses of Parliament should include a tower and a clock.
4. Big Ben was named after a heavyweight boxing champion at that time, Benjamin Count.
5. Big Ben first rang across Westminster on 31 May 1859.

Why was Big Ben built?

.....
.....

Facts about Big Ben.

.....
.....

Why is Big Ben Called Big Ben?

.....
.....



Critical thinking

1. Is time important? Why?

.....

2. How can we protect our landmarks?

.....



and / but.

- We use **but** to show one thing or idea is different from another.
- We use **and** to connect words and parts of sentences.

1- Complete the sentences.

1. Adam doesn't like playing volleyball, but
2. Suzy goes to the zoo and
3. We've got an Arabic exam today and
4. Sandy is active but

An email

- How did you win?

.....

.....

.....



1- Write an email to your friend telling him about your sports medal.

Dear:.....

How are you?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Bye!