

جمهورية مصر العربية
وزارة التربية والتعليم والتعليم الفني
قطاع الكتب

New Hello!

English for Preparatory Schools



Year One

Student's Book



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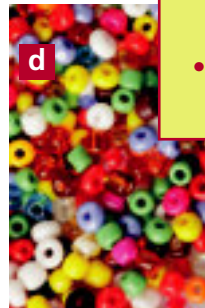
	Title	Grammar	Functions and vocabulary	Features
Module 4: Science and technology	Unit 10 Page 2	Facts and figures Adverbs: <i>The ancient Egyptians liked to dress beautifully.</i> Revision of the superlative of adjectives: <i>It was one of the tallest structures on earth.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> comparing and describing people and things asking for and giving measurements talking about inventions using adjectives of measurement writing about a famous building 	Tools for life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How best to use a computer How to stay safe on the internet
	Unit 11 Page 7	A science lesson Zero conditional: <i>If you put an orange into water, it floats on the water.</i> <i>When you add oil to some water, the oil floats.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describing an experiment sequencing events talking about science writing ordinal numbers writing a diary 	Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research a famous scientist
	Unit 12 Page 12	Transport of the future <i>Will and won't for future predictions:</i> <i>How will we travel in the future?</i> Talking about ability and possibility: <i>Long ago, people could only walk or travel on boats.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> predicting the future talking about ability and possibility expressing certainty/uncertainty discussing transport and travel talking about new technology 	Eye on Egypt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport in Egypt Critical Thinking: Travel In the future
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Module 5: Health and fitness	Unit 13 Page 19	Stay fit and healthy Question tags: <i>We should always eat healthy meals, shouldn't we?</i> <i>Exercise can help us to do better at school, can't it?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> talking about health, fitness and diet asking for and giving advice using commas before question tags writing a dialogue 	Tools for life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to avoid the hazards of smoking
	Unit 14 Page 24	The body Reflexive pronouns: <i>Amir will hurt himself.</i> The first conditional: <i>If you brush your teeth every day, they will stay healthy.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> talking about exercise naming parts of the body talking about injuries and illnesses using hyphens writing a letter about health 	Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write instructions for doing exercises
	Unit 15 Page 29	Health and safety <i>can, can't, must, mustn't for permission and obligation:</i> <i>Does your mother say you can cook?</i> <i>You mustn't touch a hot pan.</i> <i>You must turn the cooker off immediately.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> asking for and offering help asking for and giving permission or prohibiting discussing how to stay safe and healthy using noun and verb forms with different spellings writing an email offering help 	Eye on Egypt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoiding bilharzia Critical Thinking: How to keep our water clean
	Revision E			
Module 6: Modern communication	Unit 16 Page 36	Modern technology <i>(not) as ... as ...; more/less than; the most/least:</i> <i>Early mobiles were not as light as phones today.</i> <i>Modern phones often weigh less than 100 grams.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> discussing mobile phones and computers asking about similarities and differences making comparisons using linking words writing a text about new technology 	Tools for life: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to take care of your possessions and avoid theft
	Unit 17 Page 41	Where things are made <i>made of, made from and made in:</i> <i>Car tyres are made of rubber.</i> <i>This toy car is made from a metal can!</i> <i>These rubber sandals are made in Africa.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> asking about and describing objects and materials discussing countries and nationalities writing abbreviations for countries writing an article about where things are made 	Project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research a material and find out what it is used for
	Unit 18 Page 46	The modern world The present simple passive: <i>Photos are often taken and they are added to some of the articles.</i> <i>After an article is written, the information is checked.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> talking about the media talking about inventions responding to information talking about farming in Egypt using <i>however</i> writing about how something is made 	Eye on Egypt: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farming in Egypt Critical Thinking: Why farmers are so important
	Revision F			
The Iron Man				Page 53
Word List				Page 63

Facts and figures**Lesson 1**

1 Match the words and the pictures. Which things do you think Egyptians first built or invented?



glass beads ink lighthouses
papyrus for paper toothpaste

**OBJECTIVES**

- **Grammar** Adverbs
- **Reading** Reading about facts and figures
- **Listening** Listening to conversations about measurements
- **Speaking** Talking about measurements
- **Writing** Writing about a famous building

2 Read the web page and check your answers to exercise 1. What other things did Egyptians invent?

Made in Egypt

The ancient Egyptians were the first to do many things.

- The Lighthouse of Alexandria was probably the world's first lighthouse. It was about 130 m tall and was one of the tallest structures on earth. People worked hard to build the lighthouse. It opened in about 283 BCE.
- The ancient Egyptians liked to dress beautifully and they made the earliest glass beads in around 1500 BCE.
- Toothpaste was another Egyptian invention. The ancient Egyptians cleaned their teeth very well, using a toothpaste which they made from salt and plants.
- They also studied the sun and the stars carefully to measure the days in a year. Then they invented the calendar and they taught us to tell the time accurately with a water clock.
- The Chinese invented paper in 140 BCE, but many years earlier, Egyptians used papyrus for writing. They also invented two of the other most useful things in history: pens and ink!

3 Now answer these questions



- 1 How tall was the Alexandria Lighthouse?
- 2 When did people first make glass beads?
- 3 What did the ancient Egyptians use to measure the days in a year?
- 4 Which Egyptian inventions in the text do we use at school every day?

Internet search →

Find out about another great Egyptian invention.

Lesson 2

UNIT
10



1 Underline the adverbs in these sentences

- 1 People worked hard to build the lighthouse.
- 2 The ancient Egyptians liked to dress beautifully.
- 3 The ancient Egyptians cleaned their teeth very well.
- 4 They also studied the sun and the stars carefully.
- 5 They taught us to tell the time accurately with a water clock.

GRAMMAR BOX

Adverbs

- We use adverbs to give us more information about verbs. We usually add *-ly* to some adjectives:
careful-carefully, quick-quickly, slow-slowly
- We usually add *-ily* when some adjectives ends in *y*:
happy-happily, easy-easily
- Some adverbs are irregular:
hard-hard, fast-fast, early-early, late-late, good-well
- We can also use adverbs in comparative and superlative forms:
They worked more carefully than usual on that old building.
You can tell the time most accurately with this clock.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets

- 1 She plays the piano beautifully (*beautiful*).
- 2 The students always do (*good*) because they work (*hard*).
- 3 This train goes very (*fast*). The old train went (*slow*).
- 4 The children are playing (*happy*).

3 Complete these sentences with the comparative form of the word in brackets

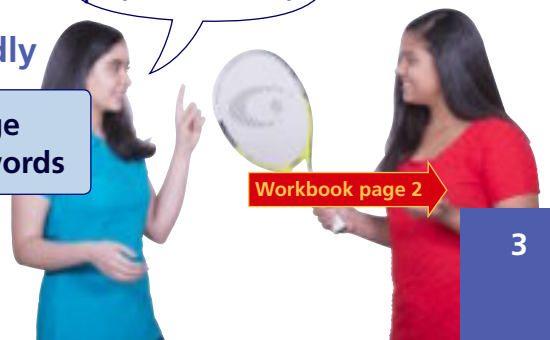
- 1 Imad can write an email more quickly (*quick*) than he can write a letter with a pen and paper.
- 2 Mr Sabri always drives (*slow*) when it is dark.
- 3 I can sleep (*easy*) when the room is quiet.



4 Talk about things you do well, easily or badly

swim play tennis speak another language
sing count to 100 in English spell difficult words

I swim well, but I play tennis badly!



Workbook page 2

1 Match the words and the pictures



ruler scales stopwatch tape measure

2 Which of the words from exercise 1 can you use to measure the following?

- 1 How fast someone can run. *a stopwatch*
- 2 How long/wide/tall a suitcase is.
- 3 How heavy a suitcase is.

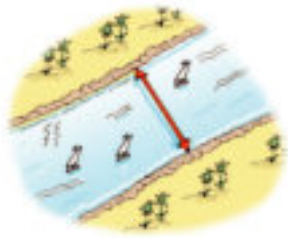


3 Amal is flying to Aswan with her father to visit her uncle and his wife. Listen and answer the questions

- 1 How wide is Amal's bag?
- 2 How heavy is Amal's bag?
- 3 What is the present?
- 4 How long is the present?
- 5 How fast does a plane go?



4 Ask and answer



a plane: about 4,000 kg
about 40,000 kg

a camel: 64 km/h
100 km/h

the Nile: 2.8 km
21 cm

this skyscraper: 30 m
828 m

FUNCTIONS BOX

Asking about and giving measurements

How long/wide/tall is (your bag)?
It's 50 cm long/wide/tall. (= *fifty centimetres*)

How heavy is (your bag)?
(It's) 5.25 kg. (= *five point two five kilograms*)

How fast does (a plane) go?
A (plane) goes at about 560 km/h.
(= *560 kilometres an hour*)

How heavy is a plane?



I think a plane is about 40,000 kilograms.

Lesson 4

 **1** Match the measurements to the pictures and make sentences

How good are you with facts and figures?

a This baby 




b The Great Pyramid 



c This car 



d The Qasr El Nile Bridge 



- 139 m
- 2,040 kg
- ~~3.5 kg~~
- 382 m

Picture a.
This baby is
three point five
kilograms.



 **2** Ask and answer

- 1 Which of the facts in exercise 1 can you check on the internet?
- 2 How can you find the information on the internet?
- 3 What else do you use a computer for?

3 Complete the rules for using the internet using these adverbs



accurately carefully immediately ~~safely~~

Follow these rules to use the internet **1** safely.

- Never give your name or address to people you don't know on the internet, or put photos on websites.
- Only open emails from people you know.
- Check information **2** on the internet. Websites don't always give information **3**
- If you are not happy about something on the internet, tell a parent or a teacher **4**



4 Discuss in pairs

- 1 Is it a good idea to spend a long time on a computer? Why or why not?
- 2 Is it a good idea to type fast and hard, or slowly and carefully? Why?

Workbook page 3

Now you can ...

• talk about inventions

1 Complete the sentences

glass beads
ink
~~lighthouse~~
toothpaste
water clock

- 1 The *lighthouse* shines a light to ships at sea.
- 2 I bought my mother some beautiful
- 3 In the past, people used a to see what time it was.
- 4 Have you got any for my pen?
- 5 We need some more to clean our teeth.

• use adverbs correctly

2 Rewrite the sentences using adverbs

- 1 Amir is a fast runner. He runs *fast*.....
- 2 Karim is a good musician. He plays music
- 3 Mrs Osman is a careful driver. She drives
- 4 He is a slow worker. He works
- 5 Nevine is very quick at typing. She types

• ask about and give measurements

3 Complete the questions and answers with these words

fast heavy
is kilograms
kilometres
metres ~~tall~~
tape measure

- 1 "How *tall*..... is that building?" "It's 63.5"
- 2 "How is the bag?" "It about three"
- 3 "How wide is this box? What can we use to measure it?"
"We can use a ruler or a"
- 4 "How can the train go?" "It can go at 200
an hour."



Writing skills

We use a full stop to show a point in some measurements:

9.25 m 13.2 cm 1.2 kg

We use a comma when we write numbers larger than 999:

1,000 2,040 6,987

We do not use a comma with years:

1999 2015

Workbook page 4

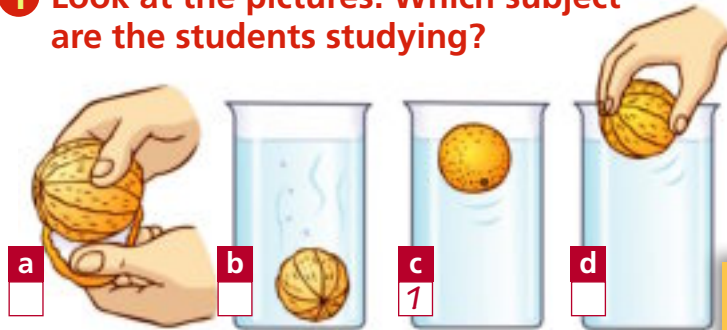
A science lesson

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** Zero conditional
- **Reading** Reading instructions for a science experiment
- **Listening** Listening to instructions for an experiment
- **Speaking** using sequencing words
- **Writing** Writing a diary

1 Look at the pictures. Which subject are the students studying?



2 Read about the experiment and put the pictures in the correct order

3 Match the words and their meanings

add float peel (v) peel (n) sink

- 1 to remove the outside of a fruit or vegetable
peel (v)
- 2 the outside of a fruit or vegetable
- 3 to move to the bottom of a liquid
- 4 to lie on top of a liquid
- 5 to put something with something else

4 Answer the questions

- 1 Which one sinks, an orange with or without the peel?
- 2 Where is the air in an orange?
- 3 What happens when you add oil to some water?
- 4 Which is lighter, oil or water?

Internet search →

Which floats in water, a normal can of cola or a can of cola without sugar?

Does it float or sink?

Do this experiment with an orange.

- Put an orange in some water. What happens?
- If you put an orange into water, it floats on top of the water.
- Peel the orange and do the experiment again. Now what happens?
- If you peel the orange and then put it into the water, the orange sinks to the bottom.

This science experiment tells us that the orange peel has air in it. If something has enough air in it, it doesn't sink.

Now do a similar experiment with oil. Watch what happens.

- When you add oil to some water, the oil floats because it is lighter than water.



1 Underline the verbs that follow *if* or *when*

- 1 If you put an orange into water, it floats on the water.
- 2 If you peel the orange and then put it into the water, the orange sinks to the bottom.
- 3 If something has enough air in it, it doesn't sink.
- 4 When you add oil to some water, the oil floats.

GRAMMAR BOX

Zero conditional

- We use the zero conditional to say what always happens if/when a certain action takes place:
I say hello when I see my friends. I wear my jacket if it is cold.
- We use the present simple to talk about the action (with *if* or *when*) and the result. We can put the *If/When* half of the sentence first or second:
I go to bed when I'm tired. / When I'm tired, I go to bed.
- If we put the *If/When* half of the sentence first, we always use a comma before the second half:
If ice gets warm, it becomes water.
- We can also put the *If/When* half of the sentence first or second in questions:
If it gets warm, does ice become water? / Does ice become water if it gets warm?

2 Match to make sentences



- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>d</i> If you touch the screen, | a we stay inside. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> I use my dictionary | b do you get four? |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> When it's too hot outside, | c if you eat too many sweets? |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Do you feel ill | d the game starts. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> If you add two and two, | e if I don't know a word. |



3 Ask and answer questions with *if/when*

- 1 do/hot?
- 2 do/get home from school?
- 3 say/someone gives you a present?
- 4 do/someone feels sad?
- 5 parents say/do well at school?

What do you do when you are hot?



When I'm hot, I take a shower.



Workbook page 5

Lesson 3

1 Complete the dialogue about another experiment

becomes fills happen heat
need put ~~Watch~~ When



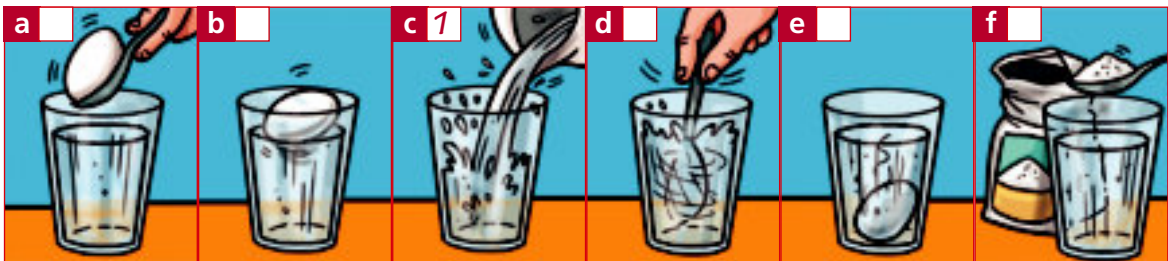
Ali: 1 Watch this experiment. You 2 a glass bottle, a balloon and some hot water. First, 3 the balloon over the top of the bottle. Now, 4 the bottle in the water. What happens if the air in the bottle 5 warm?

Hassan: When the air in the bottle becomes warm, the balloon 6 up with air! Why does this 7?

Ali: 8 you heat air, the air moves around faster. This fills up the space in the bottle and pushes the air into the balloon.

2 Match each verb to a picture

add (salt) float pour (water) put in sink stir



3 Listen to an experiment and put the pictures in the order you hear them

4 Ask and answer about the experiment in exercise 3

FUNCTIONS BOX

Sequencing events

First, pour/add/put (some water) ...
Now/Then/Next/After that, ...
Finally, ...

Asking about the sequence of events

What do we do first/next/after that?
What happens next/now?
Why does this happen?



1 Make four science facts using the zero conditional

- 1 mix/yellow and blue/get green
- 2 cook rice/soft
- 3 eleven o'clock in Egypt/six o'clock in New York
- 4 put ice in the sun/melt



If you add yellow to blue, you get green.



2 Can you match these people with the objects they are famous for? Then listen to check your answers.

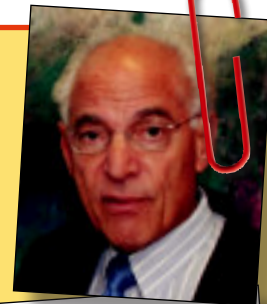
- 1 c Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen (1845–1923)
- 2 Mary Anderson (1866–1953)
- 3 Alexander Graham Bell (1857–1922)
- 4 Tim Berners Lee (1955–)



3

PROJECT

- 1 You are going to write about a famous scientist. First, choose a scientist and find the answers to these questions.
 - What was the scientist's name and date of birth?
 - Where did the scientist come from?
 - What did the scientist do when he/she was young?
 - How did the scientist learn about science?
 - What can we learn about science from this person's work?
- 2 Use your answers to write a paragraph about the famous scientist. Use sequencing words to order the events in the scientist's life.



Dr Farouk El-Baz was born in Zagazig, Egypt on 2nd January, 1938. First, he learned about science at school. Then he went to Ain Shams University. After that, he studied science at a university in the USA.

Now you can ...

- use words to talk about science experiments

1 Complete the sentences with these verbs

~~floats~~ Heat peel sinks stir

- 1 A piece of paper *floats* on water, but a heavy object
- 2 If you an apple, it becomes brown.
- 3 This is how you make a cup of tea. the water and in some sugar.

- use the zero conditional to talk about results of an action

2 Write sentences using the zero conditional

- 1 the school bell ring/we go home *When the school bell rings, we go home.*
- 2 I go to the doctor/I feel ill
- 3 you mix red and blue/you get purple
- 4 the teacher talk/we always listen
- 5 pasta become soft/you cook it

- use sequencing words

3 Complete the dialogue

First ~~do~~ Finally After next

Mother: Do you want to make a cup of tea?

Leila: OK. What **1** *do* I do first?

Mother: **2**, put some water in a teapot.

Leila: What do I do **3**

Mother: Heat the water and the tea and wait a few minutes. **4** that, take the teapot off the heat. **5**, you can pour the tea into a glass.



Writing skills

We use ordinal numbers to write dates, or when we use numbers as adjectives or adverbs. In dates and large numbers, we often abbreviate *first* to *1st*, etc:

1 - first (1st) 2 - second (2nd) 3 - third (3rd) 4 - fourth (4th), etc.

*My house is the **seventh** house in the street.*

*I came **second** in the race. Today is May **24th**.*

Workbook page 7

Transport of the future

Lesson 1

1 Ask and answer



- 1 Which forms of transport do you usually use?
- 2 How often do you use them?

2 Read the text and find all the forms of transport

3 Complete the sentences with these words from the text

Electric electricity environment
~~petrol~~ technology

- 1 Most cars and buses use *petrol* which we make from oil.
- 2 cars don't use petrol.
- 3 Mobile phones and tablet computers are examples of new
- 4 Pollution is bad for the
- 5 Don't waste Turn off the lights when you leave a room.

4 Answer the questions

- 1 What forms of transport did people use before there were cars?
- 2 What will electric cars use instead of petrol?
- 3 How long does it take to travel from Cairo to Alexandria on the fastest trains?
- 4 How will trains change in the future?

Internet search →

How fast is the fastest plane in the world?



OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** *will* and *won't* for future predictions; talking about ability and possibility
- **Reading** Reading about transport
- **Listening** Listening to people making predictions
- **Speaking** Making predictions
- **Writing** Writing predictions about the future

How we travel

How people travel changes over time. Long ago, people could only walk or travel on boats, horses or camels. Then people invented bicycles and later trains, cars and planes. But we couldn't move around the world as quickly as we can today. How will technology help us to travel in the future?

In the future, we will have small electric cars. They will be easy to drive in traffic. These cars won't use petrol. They will use electricity, so they will be better for the environment. Now, a lot of cities have too many cars. These cities will build more metro lines so people will be able to get around the cities quickly.

Today, you can go from Cairo to Alexandria by train in less than three hours. In the future, trains will be able to go even faster. The fastest train in the world is in China. It can travel at 430 km/h. Engineers in America are planning a new kind of train. This will be able to travel at more than 1,000 km/h!

Lesson 2

1 Underline the verbs. Tick the sentences that are about the future

- 1 Long ago, people could only walk or travel on boats, horses or camels.
- 2 We couldn't move around the world as quickly as we can today.
- 3 How will technology help us to travel in the future?
- 4 These cars won't use petrol.
- 5 In the future, trains will be able to go even faster.



GRAMMAR BOX

Make predictions: *will* and *won't* for future predictions

- We use *will/won't* + infinitive to make predictions about the future. The form of *will* or *won't* is the same for all subjects:

My brother will be at university in France next year. He won't be at home.

Will we all use computers at school in the future?

Talking about ability and possibility

- We use *can/can't* to talk about ability and possibility in the present. To talk about past ability and possibility, we use *could/couldn't*:

We can travel to Alexandria from Cairo by train. We can't travel by boat.

Long ago, people couldn't travel by plane.

- We use *will/won't be able to* to talk about ability and possibility in the future:

My brother's learning to drive. Next year, he'll be able to drive.

He won't be able to buy a car because they are expensive.

2 Complete the sentences with these words

can can't Could couldn't ~~will~~ Will won't won't be able

- 1 "Do you think that cars will fly one day?"
- 2 "..... you swim when you were three years old?"
"No, I swim then, but I swim now."
- 3 You use a boat to travel across the desert.
- 4 Khalid's ill today, so he to play football.
- 5 "..... it be warm when we visit England in November?"
"No, it It is usually cold in November."

When I was younger, I could count to ten in English, but I couldn't count to a hundred.

Now, I can't swim, but I can play tennis.

3 Complete the sentences

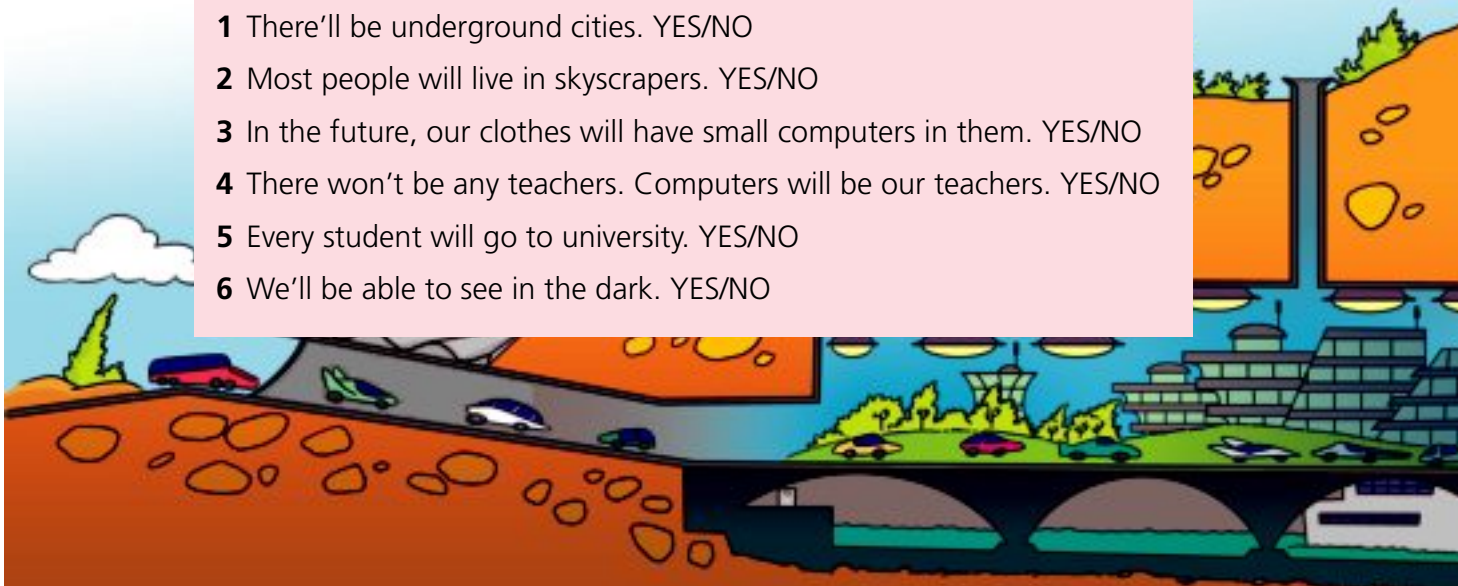
- 1 When I was younger, I could ..., but I couldn't ...
- 2 Now, I can ..., but I can't ...
- 3 In the future, we will/won't be able to ...



Workbook page 8

**1 Read the questionnaire. What are your predictions about the future?
Circle Yes or No**

- 1 There'll be underground cities. YES/NO
- 2 Most people will live in skyscrapers. YES/NO
- 3 In the future, our clothes will have small computers in them. YES/NO
- 4 There won't be any teachers. Computers will be our teachers. YES/NO
- 5 Every student will go to university. YES/NO
- 6 We'll be able to see in the dark. YES/NO



2 Listen to Salma and her sister Dina doing the questionnaire. Which two answers do they agree on?

3 Ask and answer about the following

- 1 We won't read books. We'll only read on computers.
- 2 We won't send letters. We'll only send emails and text messages.
- 3 We won't need doctors. We'll be able to use the internet to get better.
- 4 Everyone in the world will be able to speak more than one language.
- 5 Egypt will get colder. We'll be able to go skiing here.

Do you think that we'll only read on computers in the future?

No, that definitely won't happen.



FUNCTIONS BOX

Expressing certainty/uncertainty

- That will definitely (not) happen.
- I'm (not) a hundred percent sure that (we will ...)
- I'm (not) certain/sure that (we will/won't ...)
- I think/don't think that (we will ...)
- Perhaps (we will/won't be able to ...)
- That's impossible.



TRANSPORT IN EGYPT



Egypt is a large country, so transport is very important.

- People in Egypt used boats and ferries thousands of years ago. You can still travel by ferry or boat today on more than 3,000 km of rivers and canals.
- The Suez Canal is one of the world's most famous canals. In 2015, the canal became 72 kilometres longer. After a project that took just one year, many more ships can now use the Suez Canal. The ships will bring about \$13 billion dollars of business into Egypt by 2023.



- Egypt was the first country in Africa to have a railway system. Its first railway line, from Alexandria to Kafr El Zayat, opened in 1854. Today, Egypt's railway system is more than 7,000 km long.

- In 1904, Prince Azia Hassan drove one of the first cars in Egypt, from Cairo to Alexandria. It took ten hours! Today, the journey takes less than three hours. Egypt now has more than 21,000 km of roads. Many people travel by coach.



- Cairo International Airport opened in 1963. Today, planes fly to more than 25 airports around the country.

1 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 F The rivers and canals in Egypt are longer than the railway system.
- 2 The Suez Canal is now 72 kilometres long.
- 3 Egypt was the first country in the world to have a railway system.
- 4 Cars could travel much faster in 1904.
- 5 You can fly to many places in Egypt.



2

CRITICAL
THINKING

- 1 List all the forms of transport in the text. Which form of transport do you prefer? Why?
- 2 Where do you want to travel to in the future?
- 3 How will people travel to work in the future?
- 4 Do you think travel will be easier or more difficult in the future? Why?
- 5 Do you think travel will be more expensive or less expensive in the future? Why?



Now you can ...

- use *will* or *won't* to make future predictions

1 Match to make sentences

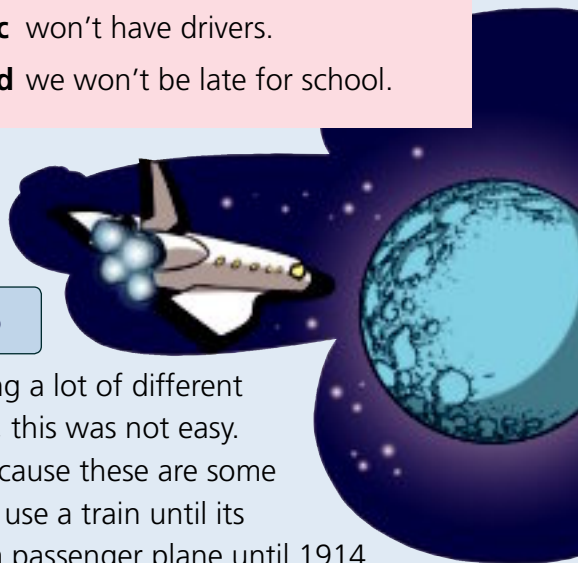
- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>b</i> Nadia is very good at science and | a we won't play outside. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> It is raining today, so | b one day, she will be a doctor. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> The bus is here, so | c won't have drivers. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> In the future, I think that trains | d we won't be late for school. |

- talk about ability and possibility

2 Complete the sentences with these words

~~can~~ can't could couldn't will be able to

Today we 1 *can* easily travel around the world using a lot of different forms of transport. But before planes, cars and trains, this was not easy. People 2 travel to other countries on boats because these are some of the oldest forms of transport. But people 3 use a train until its invention in 1831, or drive a car until 1879, or fly in a passenger plane until 1914. Most people still 4 travel to space, but perhaps soon we 5 do this!



- express certainty and uncertainty

3 Complete the dialogue

a hundred percent I think
sure impossible ~~think~~

Randa: Do you 1 *think* that plane travel will become quicker and cheaper in the future?

Sara: I'm 2 that flying will become quicker. Technology will help planes fly faster. But I'm not 3 sure that flying will become cheaper. Petrol is always expensive.

Randa: 4 that we'll have airports in every city in the world one day.

Sara: That's 5 It will be too expensive to do that.

Writing skills

To give examples, we use the phrases *for example*, *like* and *such as*:

There are many ways to travel in Egypt, for example, by bus, train or boat.

On some trains, like the fast trains from Cairo to Alexandria, you can book your ticket before you travel.

Fast coaches travel to the main cities, such as Cairo, Aswan and Alexandria.

Workbook page 10

Review D

Lesson 1




1 Look at the pictures. Which of these people do you think the text is about?

a an engineer b a doctor c a scientist

2 Read the web page and check your answers to exercise 1

Michel Bakhoum



Michel Bakhoum was born in Cairo in 1913. He worked hard and came first in his class. Then he went to university and became an engineer. Next, he travelled to America to study.

After that, he returned to Egypt and he started teaching at Cairo University. Some students at university still use the book he wrote about his subject.

Michel Bakhoum started designing bridges, airports and other important buildings. For example, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building is 143 metres tall and is the fourth tallest building in Cairo.

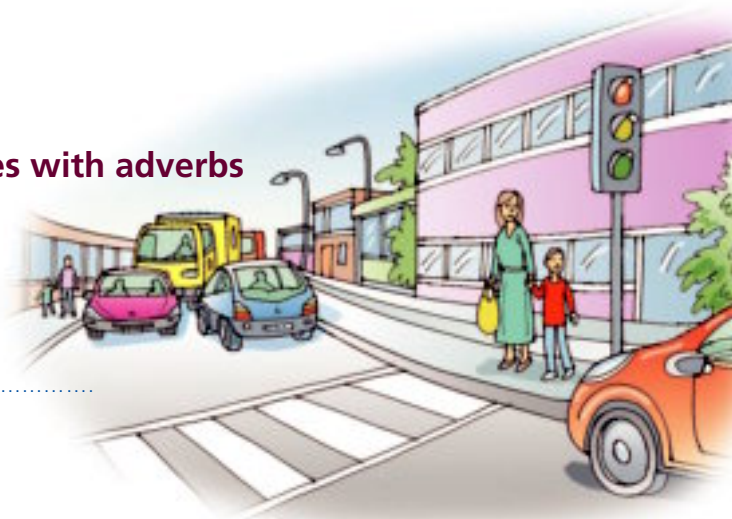
He designed the Cairo International Stadium, where 80,000 people can sit and watch important sports events. He also helped to design the 6th October Bridge in Cairo. The bridge is 20.5 kilometres long. Traffic moves slowly on the bridge because it is always very busy.

When people look at his work today, they sometimes forget how difficult it was for engineers in the past. Michel Bakhoum couldn't use computers because there weren't any at that time. Today, we can build things much more easily.

Michel Bakhoum died on 21st April, 1981. Egypt will always remember this man. In Cairo, you can visit the street that has his name: Dr Michel Bakhoum Street.

3 Answer the questions

- 1 Why was Dr Bakhoum a good student?
- 2 What did Dr Bakhoum do when he returned to Egypt from America?
- 3 Why can't you usually cross the 6th October Bridge quickly?
- 4 Why was the work of engineers more difficult in the past?
- 5 How do we know that Dr Bakhoum is still important to Cairo?



1 Listen and complete the sentences with adverbs

- 1 Always cross the road carefully.
- 2 The students will sit down
- 3 Amal plays music very
- 4 Huda will do well because she worked
- 5 Omar writes very

2 Match to make sentences

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>c</i> If you put a heavy object in water, 2 <input type="checkbox"/> If you put a light object in water, 3 <input type="checkbox"/> If you fill this pen with ink, 4 <input type="checkbox"/> If you put salt on an egg, 5 <input type="checkbox"/> If you peel an orange, | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a you get juice on your hands. b it tastes better. c it sinks. d it writes for two weeks. e it floats. |
|---|--|



3 Complete the sentences with these verbs

~~can~~ can't could couldn't will be able to

- 1 Basel can run fast, but he swim at all.
- 2 Nasser learned to ride a horse when he was four. When he was six, he ride well.
- 3 Do you think we do exams on computers in the future?
- 4 Before there were computers, people send emails.

4 Listen and put each word in the correct box

bends dresses drives floats plays practises sinks uses watches

s sounds like [s]

s sounds like [z]

s sounds like [ɪz]

floats

Stay fit and healthy

UNIT
13

Lesson 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** Question tags
- **Reading** Reading about how to stay fit and healthy
- **Listening** Listening to people asking for advice
- **Speaking** Asking for and giving advice
- **Writing** Writing a dialogue

1 Ask and answer

- 1 Look at the diagram. Which kinds of food should we eat a lot of? Which should we not eat very often?
- 2 Can you think of more examples of food for each group in the diagram?

Example: *Oranges contain vitamins.*

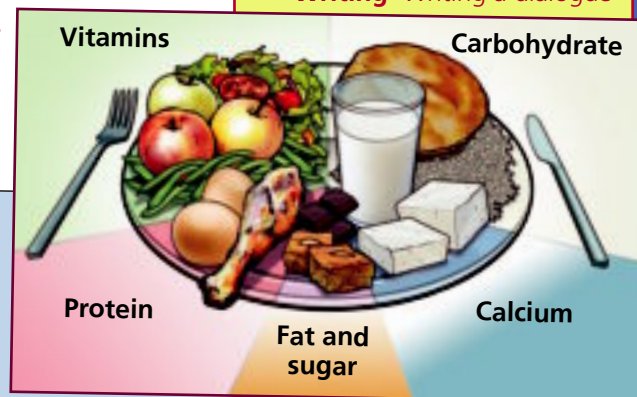
2 Read the magazine page and check your answers

Ask Doctor Sabrin about health

Hamdi: The food groups in the picture are good for us, aren't they?

Dr Sabrin: Yes, a healthy diet contains food from each group. We should eat a lot of the carbohydrate in bread, pasta or rice to give us energy. We should eat a lot of fruit and vegetables, too. These contain vitamins. Eat some protein and dairy products. Protein from meat, eggs, fish, beans, lentils and nuts helps our bodies to grow strong. The calcium in milk and cheese gives us strong bones and teeth.

Don't have too much food that contains fat, but some kinds of fat are better than others. Fat in olive oil gives us energy and contains important vitamins. Too many sweets, cakes and biscuits aren't healthy, are they? We should try not to eat



these foods very often. But the natural sugar in fruit and vegetables is good for you.

Mona: We should always eat healthy meals, shouldn't we?

Dr Sabrin: Yes, it's very important to eat healthy meals every day. Breakfast is the most important meal, because after sleep, the body needs energy.

Sara: Exercise can help us do better at school, can't it?

Dr Sabrin: Yes, it can. Exercise helps you to study. It's good for the body and for the brain! But the body needs sleep too, doesn't it? Try to get at least eight hours of sleep every night.

3 Answer the questions

- 1 Why is it important to eat some protein?
- 2 Which kinds of food give us strong bones?
- 3 Which kind of sugar isn't bad for us?
- 4 Why is it good to eat a healthy breakfast?
- 5 What is exercise good for?

Internet search →

Find examples of food that contains vitamins A, C and D and find out how these can help the body.

1 Underline the verbs in these sentences. Circle the subject

- The food groups in the picture are good for us, aren't they?
- Too many sweets, cakes and biscuits aren't healthy, are they?
- We should always eat healthy meals, shouldn't we?
- The body needs sleep too, doesn't it?



GRAMMAR BOX

Question tags

- We use question tags at the end of sentences to check something we think we know. Our voice usually goes down at the end of the sentence:
You're in the basketball team, aren't you? ↘ (= I think you're in the team.)
- The pronoun in the question tag always agrees with the subject of the main sentence.
- When the verb is positive, we use a negative question tag:
She's very friendly, isn't she? Yes, she is.
- When the verb is negative, we use a positive question tag:
We aren't late, are we? No, we aren't.
- When the sentence does not have an auxiliary verb or *be*, we use *do/does*:
You like nuts, don't you? He speaks English, doesn't he?
- We can also use question tags to ask for information. Our voice usually goes up at the end of the sentence:
Ashraf doesn't play football, does he? ↗ (= Does he play football?)

2 Complete these sentences with a question tag. Then listen and check. Does the voice go up or down at the end of the sentence?

- It's a beautiful picture, *isn't it?* ↘
- Your brother can't play the guitar,
- Our teachers are very helpful,
- You like shopping,



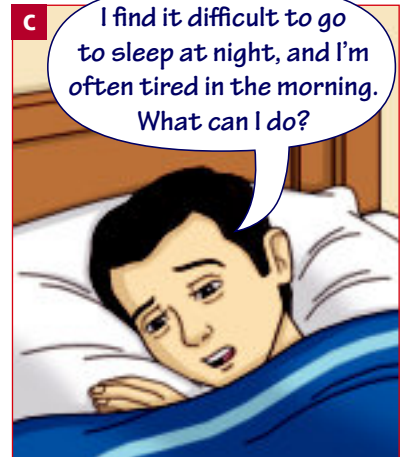
3 Complete the sentences with a question tag. Then ask and answer

- Your favourite sport is ...
- The weather today isn't ...
- At the weekend, we can ...
- After school, we should ...



Lesson 3

1 Match the situations with the advice



Advice

- 1 What about eating some fruit when you're hungry?
- 2 How about reading a book in bed?
- 3 Try doing ten minutes of exercise a day this week. Do more next week.

2 Listen to Doctor Sabrin giving more advice and check your answers to exercise 1

3 Listen again and complete the Functions box

FUNCTIONS BOX

Asking for advice

- 1 How can I *get fit* quickly?
- 2 What can I ?

Giving advice

- 1 Why don't you *do some exercise* every day?
- 2 Try doing every morning.
- 3 What about when you're hungry?
- 4 You could instead of sweets.
- 5 It's a good idea to relax completely go to bed.
- 6 How about in bed?



I want to live a healthy life. What can I do?

You could start playing a new sport.

4 Use these sentences to ask for and give advice using expressions from the Functions box

- 1 I want to live a healthy life. What can I do?
- 2 How can I learn more English vocabulary?
- 3 I want to become good at sports. How can I do this?
- 4 What new hobby can I start?

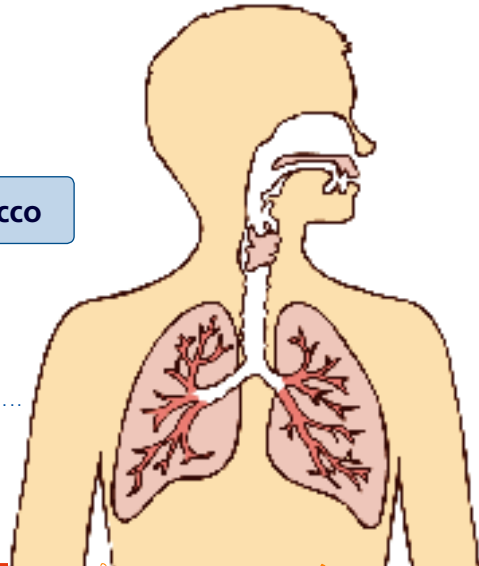


1 Match the words and their meanings



breathе chemical contains ~~lungs~~ tobacco

- 1 the parts of your body that fill with air lungs
- 2 a plant that is in cigarettes
- 3 something people make or use in chemistry
- 4 has something inside it
- 5 take air into the body, and let it out again



2

Complete the text about why you should not smoke using words from exercise 1

1 Tobacco in cigarettes 2 a dangerous chemical. This is very bad for your health and can make you ill. Some people who smoke cannot run or do exercise, because the chemical in the cigarettes damages their 3 and they can't 4 very well. Smoking can make people's fingers and teeth yellow, too.

People who start smoking find it very difficult to stop, because their bodies need the 5 Cigarettes are very expensive, too.

Tools For Life

I smoke.

I don't smoke.

3 Discuss in pairs

- 1 Why is it bad to smoke if you like doing sport?
- 2 What health problems do many smokers have?
- 3 Do you think it is dangerous for people to smoke when children are near?
- 4 What do you think happens when we breathe other people's smoke?

4 Complete these sentences with question tags

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Smoking is bad for you, <u>isn't it?</u> | 4 It doesn't smell nice, |
| 2 Tobacco contains a dangerous chemical, | 5 We shouldn't smoke, |
| 3 Smoking can make you ill, | 6 Cigarettes aren't cheap, |

Now you can ...

• talk about food groups

1 Read and match

- | | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f | Milk and cheese | a | are in fruit. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | Olive oil | b | contain a lot of unhealthy sugar. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | Natural sugars | c | contain important vitamins. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | Fruit and vegetables | d | contain carbohydrate. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | Pasta and rice | e | is an example of a healthy fat. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> | Sweets and cakes | f | make our bones and teeth strong. |

• use question tags

2 Complete the sentences. Then ask and answer

- You don't like fish*, do you?
-, isn't it?
-, aren't we?
-, can't they?
-, should we?
-, is it?

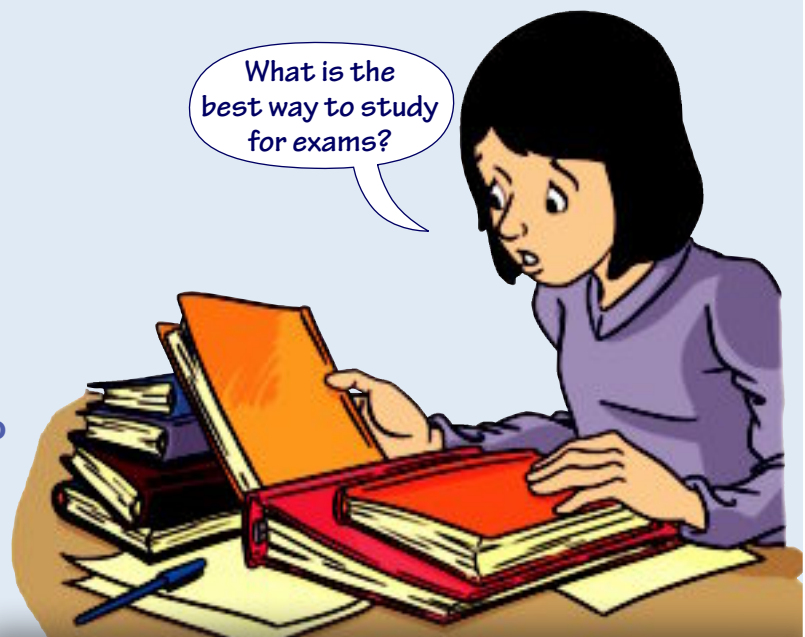
• ask for and give advice

3 Use the notes to give advice to Nabila about how to study

- go to bed early
- study with a friend
- do exercise when you are not studying
- read your notes carefully

Example:

Try going to bed early.



Writing skills

We always write a comma before a question tag:

You aren't watching this TV programme, are you?

Your father is at work today, isn't he?

Workbook page 15

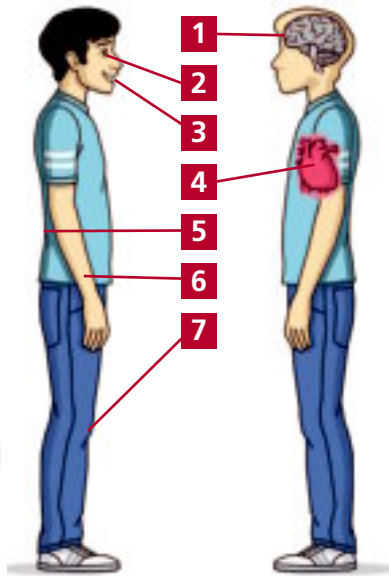
Lesson 1

1 Match the parts of the body to the pictures



back brain
eye heart knee
skin teeth

2 Read about health and find out why exercise is good for you



OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** Reflexive pronouns; the first conditional
- **Reading** Reading about keeping healthy
- **Listening** Listening to a conversation between a doctor and her patients
- **Speaking** Talking about health problems
- **Writing** Writing a letter about health

Stay healthy!

We all want to be fit and healthy. Doctors can give us medicine that can help us when we are ill, but how can we look after ourselves so that we don't become ill very often? Here are some ideas:

- If you brush your teeth every day, they will stay strong and healthy. Too much sugar will damage them, so don't eat too many sweets!
- Most of us will wear glasses at some time in our lives. It's a good idea to have an eye test every year.

- If you often listen to loud music, you won't be able to hear very well. So when you listen to music through earphones, don't have it too loud!

- Exercise is good for you. It makes the heart beat faster. It's also good for the brain because exercise helps you to think clearly.

- Spend a few minutes preparing yourself for exercise. You will hurt your back if you lift a heavy weight without bending your legs at the knees.

- A little sunlight is good for you, but be careful. Unless you cover yourself when you go outside, your skin will burn in the sun.

3 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 T Sugar is not good for your teeth.
- 2 Most people never need to wear glasses.
- 3 It is not healthy for you to often listen to loud music.
- 4 You will always hurt your back when you lift a heavy weight.
- 5 The sun can burn your skin.

Internet search →

How fast does a normal heart beat for a person of your age?

Lesson 2



1 What do the underlined pronouns refer to?

- 1 How can we look after ourselves so that we don't become ill very often?
- 2 Spend a few minutes preparing yourself for exercise.

2 Now underline the verbs in these sentences

- 1 If you brush your teeth every day, they will stay strong and healthy.
- 2 If you often listen to loud music, you won't be able to hear very well.
- 3 Unless you cover yourself when you go outside, your skin will burn in the sun.

GRAMMAR BOX

Reflexive pronouns

- When the object is the same as the subject of the verb, we use *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*:
Amir will hurt himself. Did you look at yourself in the mirror?
- Sometimes, we use a reflexive pronoun for emphasis:
Nobody helped me do the work. I did it myself.

The first conditional

- We use the first conditional to talk about what will probably happen *if/when* another action takes place. *Unless* is the same as *if ... not*:
If you don't eat, you will be hungry. Unless you eat, you will be hungry.
- We can put the *if/when/unless* half of the sentence first or second. If you put it first, always use a comma before the second half:
When I arrive, I'll phone you. I'll phone you when I arrive.
- You can make Yes/No questions or use a question word:
Will it be cold if you go to England? What will you do if you arrive late?

3 Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns

- 1 That's a very nice picture! Did Amal paint it herself?
- 2 My father is painting our house
- 3 You look hungry, so help to the food on the table.
- 4 A cat doesn't need a shower. It can clean



4 Ask and answer questions using the first conditional

- 1 What/you do/very hot this weekend?
- 2 Where/you go tomorrow/unless/you/ill?
- 3 What/your parents say/you/do well in your exams?
- 4 What/you do/unless/you/have a lot of homework?

What will you do if it's very hot this weekend?

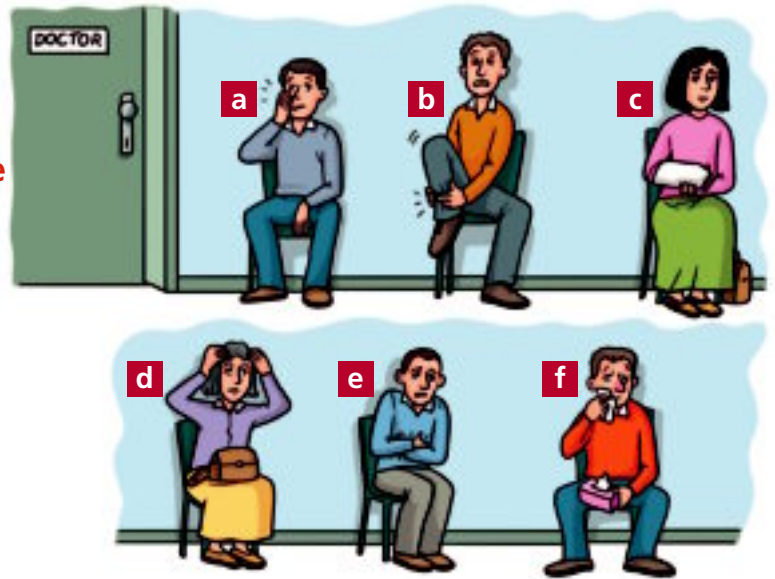
If it's very hot this weekend, I'll stay at home and read a book.



Workbook page 16

1 What's the matter with these people? Read and match

- 1 b He hurt his ankle.
- 2 He's got a cold.
- 3 She's got a headache.
- 4 He's got toothache.
- 5 He's got a stomach-ache.
- 6 She broke her arm.



2 Listen to a doctor talking to her patients and complete the notes

Mr Osman
Problem: He has a cold.
Advice: Stay 1 in bed.

Tarek
Problem: He hurt his 2

Advice: Put some 3

Imad
Problem: His stomach hurts and he's got 4

Advice: Take 5

Miss Nahla
Problem: She broke her 6

Advice: See a doctor at 7

3 Take turns to be a doctor and a patient. Talk about health problems and give advice

FUNCTIONS BOX

Asking about health problems

What's the matter?
How do you feel?
What happened to you?

Talking about health problems

I feel hot/cold.
I hurt my (ankle).
My (arm/back/stomach) hurts.
I've got toothache/a headache/a cold/a stomach-ache.



Lesson 4

1 Complete the sentences with these verbs

- Bend
- Hold
- Lift
- Stretch
- ~~Touch~~

STAY FIT!

It is important to do some exercises before you play sports. Here are some ideas.



1 *Touch* your toes.



2 your knees.



3 your leg.

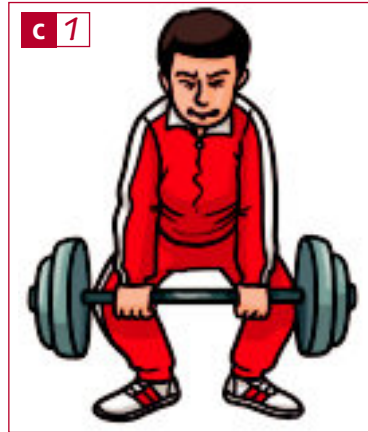


4 your arms.



5 your hands behind your head.

2 Listen to the instructions and put the pictures in the correct order



PROJECT

- 1 You are going to write instructions for the exercises in the pictures above. First, write a list of words for parts of the body and the verbs from exercise 1.
- 2 Now write instructions for each picture.

1 Bend your knees and lift the weight carefully.

Now you can ...

- talk about parts of the body

1 Read and match

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1 <input type="checkbox"/> d This is where the leg bends. | a back |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> You can lie on this when you sleep. | b brain |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> This covers all the body. | c heart |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> We use this to think and learn. | d knee |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> This beats all the time. | e skin |

- use reflexive pronouns

2 Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns

- 1 I don't need any help, thank you. I can do it myself.
- 2 Could you dress when you were two years old?
- 3 We all read the book at home.
- 4 Ashraf bought a cold drink.
- 5 The computer turns off after five minutes.

- use the first conditional

3 Complete the first conditional sentences

- 1 If you go to England, you will speak English every day.
- 2 Unless you leave now,
- 3 Mona will go to university
- 4 when I finish my homework.
- 5 Hassan will see the sea

- talk about health problems

4 Complete the dialogue

break feel better hurt
stomach-ache ~~the matter~~

- Doctor:** Hello. What's **1** the matter, Ali?
- Ali:** I ate lunch at a café and now I've got a **2**
- Doctor:** If you take this medicine, you'll **3**
- Ali:** Also, I was running for the bus and I fell. I **4** my ankle.
- Doctor:** Let me see. Don't worry, you didn't **5** it.



Writing skills

We use hyphens to write numbers with two parts:

twenty-one, seventy-five, etc.

We also use hyphens with ages, when the age is an adjective:

Hazem is twelve years old.

Hazem is a twelve-year-old boy.

Workbook page 18

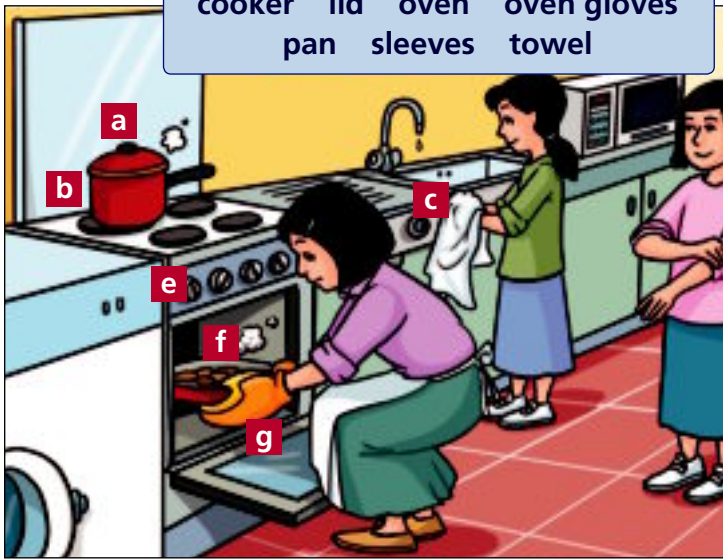
Health and safety

UNIT
15

Lesson 1

1 Match the words and the pictures

cooker lid oven oven gloves
pan sleeves towel



2 Ask and answer

- 1 Why is the girl rolling up her sleeves?
- 2 What else are the girls and their mother doing in the kitchen to stay safe?

3 Now read the leaflet and check your answers to exercise 2

4 Choose the correct answer

- 1 What must you roll up when you cook?
a oven gloves **b** long sleeves
- 2 If a pan is too hot, what's the first thing to do?
a Put a lid on the pan.
b Turn off the cooker.
- 3 What should you not do if there is a fire in a pan?
a Put a lid on the pan. b Move the pan.
- 4 What must you do before you touch something electric?
a Dry your hands. b Wash your hands.

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** *can, can't, must, mustn't* for permission and obligation
- **Reading** Reading a leaflet about safety in the kitchen
- **Listening** Listening to people asking for and offering help
- **Speaking** Asking for and offering help
- **Writing** Writing an email offering help

STAY SAFE

Fires often start in kitchens.
What can you do to stay safe?

- Does your mother say you can cook with her? It is good to help in the kitchen, but it is important to be safe. You must roll up long sleeves when you are cooking.
- You mustn't touch a hot pan in the oven without oven gloves or a towel. If you do, you will burn yourself.
- **Sometimes, a pan becomes too hot when you are cooking.** What must you do? You must turn the cooker off immediately.
- **What must you do if oil catches fire?** If oil in a pan catches fire, you mustn't try to move the pan. It's too dangerous. You must put a lid on the pan. You mustn't pour water on the fire. The oil will still burn.
- **Remember, electricity can be dangerous.** You must dry your hands before you touch something electric. Water mustn't go near anything electric!

Internet search →

What happens if you pour water on burning oil? Find a video.



1 Underline the examples of *can*, *must* or *mustn't* and the verb that follows in these sentences

- 1 Does your mother say you can cook with her?
- 2 You mustn't touch a hot pan in the oven without oven gloves or a towel.
- 3 You must turn the cooker off immediately.
- 4 You mustn't try to move the pan.

GRAMMAR BOX

***can*, *can't*, *must*, *mustn't* for permission and obligation**

- We use *can* for ability. We also use *can* to give permission. The negative is *can't*.
Mona can speak German. My mother says I can go to the library after school. You can't walk on the grass in the park.
- We use *must* to say that it is important or necessary to do something. The negative is *mustn't*:
You must do your homework every day. You mustn't be late for school.
- The form of *can*, *can't*, *must*, *mustn't* is the same for all subjects.
- We form the Yes/No question by inverting *can/must* and the subject. You can also use a question word:
*Can I go to the park? Must I buy a ticket?
What can he wear to the beach? Where must I put my bag?*

2 Complete the sentences with *can*, *can't*, *must* or *mustn't*

- 1 " Can I open the window, please?"
"Yes, you It's very hot today."
- 2 "..... I watch television, please, Mum?"
"No, you You do your homework first."
- 3 Children go to school every day.
- 4 You leave the cooker on all night. It is dangerous.

3 What *can/can't/must/mustn't* you do at school?

In this lesson, we can talk in English. We can't talk in Arabic.

We mustn't talk when the teacher is talking. We must listen.



Lesson 3

UNIT
15

1 Choose the correct answer

- Which can you *get on/off* and which can you *turn on/off*?
a a bus or train b a cooker
- Where can you catch a bus?
a a bus stop b a ticket office



2 Listen and put the pictures in the correct order



3 Listen again and answer the questions

- What two things does the boy offer to do?
- What does the man offer to do on the bus?
- What does the woman offer to do on the bus?
- What does the girl offer to do at the end?

I want to buy this bag of potatoes, but it's too heavy for me. Can you help me, please?

I'll carry it for you.

4 Take turns to ask for and offer help

- You want something in the supermarket, but it's too heavy to carry.
- You need directions to the train station.
- You can't find your school bag.
- You can't understand an English text.



FUNCTIONS BOX

Asking for help

Excuse me. I need (to sit down), please.

Can you help me (to get off the bus), please?

Offering help

Can I (carry the bags) for you?

I'll (help you to get on the bus).

I can (stand).

Let me (help you to the door).

Shall I (hold your arm)?

CLEAN WATER FOR HEALTH

The Nile and canals are very important for farmers, but many animals and insects also use our rivers, canals and lakes. Sometimes this can make the water dirty and it can become unhealthy.

Bilharzia, for example, is a disease which people can get from drinking or washing in dirty water. Bilharzia can make you very ill. People who have the disease feel very hot and have a bad stomach-ache. In the past, many people got bilharzia. Now, we know how to stop bilharzia and not many people get it. People usually get better quickly if they take the right medicine.



How can you help yourself stay healthy?

- You mustn't swim in rivers, canals or lakes and you must never drink water from them.
- You must only swim in the sea or in swimming pools which use a chemical to kill diseases.
- If you are not sure that drinking water is clean, you need to boil it first.
- You must always wash your hands before you cook or eat.
- You must always wash fruit and vegetables before you eat them.
- Flies can also carry diseases, so you must cover food or put it in the fridge.



1 Read and match

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e | Water often becomes unhealthy when | a | it will be safer to drink. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | If you boil water, | b | you wash them well first. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | You must only swim in swimming pools because | c | these insects can carry diseases. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | You must always keep food away from flies because | d | the chemical in them kills diseases. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | You mustn't eat fruit and vegetables unless | e | animals use it. |

2

CRITICAL THINKING

- 1 How can we help to keep the water in our rivers, canals and lakes clean?
- 2 What can we do to help people understand how to avoid getting bilharzia?
- 3 What other ways can you think of to stay healthy?



Now you can ...

- use words to talk about safety in the kitchen

1 Complete the sentences with these words

~~cooker~~ lid oven gloves pan Roll up sleeves towel catches

- 1 You can cook food on a cooker.
- 2 Use or a when you touch a hot on the cooker.
- 3 If oil in a pan fire, put a on the pan.
- 4 the long of your shirt when you are cooking.

- use *can, can't, must, mustn't* for permission and obligation

2 Complete the sentences with *can, can't, must* or *mustn't*



- 1 You must be careful here.



- 2 You cross the road here.



- 3 " I take this bottle of water on the plane?"

"Yes, you bring a small bottle, but you bring a big bottle."

- ask for and offer help

3 Complete the mini-dialogues

Can
~~need~~
Shall
I'll
Let

Man: Excuse me. I 1 need to sit here, but your bag is on the chair.

Boy: Sorry. 2 move my bag.

Hala: I must tidy my room, but I've got a lot of homework to finish!

Nadia: 3 me help you.

Grandmother: 4 you close the window, please? I'm cold.

Nevine: Of course, Grandma. 5 I make you a hot drink, too?

Writing skills

The noun and verb forms of some words have a different spelling:

We must practise speaking English every day.

Every Thursday after school, we have basketball practice.

Your teacher will advise you what to do.

Please give me some advice.

Workbook page 21

Review E

Lesson 1

1 Read and complete the magazine article with sentences 1–5

- 1 Try not to look at the computer screen for too long.
- 2 But we don't always look after our eyes, do we?
- 3 Continue to move your finger closer to and then further from your eyes.
- 4 The sun can damage your eyes, so you mustn't look at it.
- 5 They contain vitamin A, which keeps our eyes healthy.

Look after your eyes

We all know how important it is to look after ourselves. We do exercise to keep our hearts strong. We brush our teeth every day to keep them clean and healthy. **a** **2**

Did you know that the orange colour in some vegetables is good for your eyes? Most fruit and vegetables are good. **b** Some kinds of fish also help your eyes because they contain healthy fats.

What other things can you do to look after your eyes? **c** If you wear good sunglasses, this will help your eyes.

Do you use a computer? **d** Stop looking at the screen every half an hour. If you don't do this, your eyes will become tired.

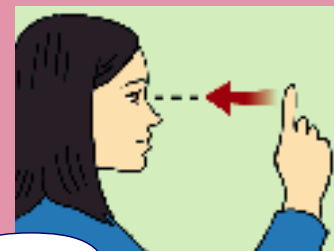
You can read at night, but you must always have good light. If you read when it is too dark, you will get a headache.

Try these exercises to make your eyes stronger.

- Close your eyes and put your hands on them for ten seconds. Then open your eyes. Your eyes feel relaxed, don't they?
- Stretch your arm in front of you and hold up one finger. Look at your finger. While you are looking at your finger, move it closer to your eyes. **e**

2 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 **F** Orange-coloured vegetables can damage your eyes.
- 2 Some fats are good for your eyes.
- 3 It isn't a good idea to wear sunglasses outside.
- 4 It is always bad for your eyes to read at night.
- 5 Exercises can help your eyes feel relaxed.



3 Add question tags to the sentences in exercise 2.

Then ask and answer

Orange-coloured vegetables can damage your eyes, can't they?

No, they can't!

Workbook page 22

1 Listen to some advice about studying for exams. Number the sentences in the order you hear them

- a How about getting up early in the morning to study?
- b Try writing some of the most important facts on paper.
- c What about writing a quiz?
- d Why don't you study for half an hour, then do something else for ten minutes?
- e It's a good idea to do some exercise.
- f You could write down the times that you need to study each subject in a day.



2 Make sentences using the first conditional

- 1 If/it/hot tomorrow, we/go swimming.
If it is hot tomorrow, we will go swimming.
- 2 You/not be fit/unless/you/do some exercise.
- 3 If Fady/not/careful, he/cut/himself.
- 4 You/be/tired at school if you/not go/to bed early.
- 5 Unless it/rain tomorrow,/we/have a picnic.



3 Complete the sentences with reflexive pronouns

- 1 Mum, can I make *myself* a hot drink, please?
- 2 Ali was running too fast. He fell, and hurt
- 3 Salma bought a new notebook.
- 4 My brother and I always clean our rooms
- 5 Can you open the window, Mona, or shall I help you?

4 Listen and put each word in the correct box

breakfast disease headache heart heavy meal speak
team wear weather

<i>ea</i> makes the sound [ɪ]	<i>ea</i> makes the sound [e]	<i>ea</i> makes the sound [eə]	<i>ea</i> makes the sound [ɑː]
<i>disease</i>			

Workbook page 23

UNIT
16

Modern technology

Module 6

Lesson 1

1 Ask and answer



- 1 How often do you use a computer or mobile phone?
- 2 Can you match these words with the pictures below?

camera email internet text message voicemail



OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** (not) as ... as ...; more/less than; the most/least
- **Reading** Reading about the history of mobile phones
- **Listening** Listening to a conversation in a computer shop
- **Speaking** Making comparisons
- **Writing** Writing a text about new technology

2 Read the magazine article about mobile phones and find out when someone sent the first text message

Mobile phones

In April 1973, a man called Martin Cooper made the first call on a mobile phone in New York, USA. People were surprised to see a man talking on the phone while he was walking in the street!

The mobile phone he was using was very different from today's mobiles. Modern phones often weigh less than 100 grams. Early mobiles were not as light as phones today; they weighed about one kilogram. They were big too, so they were more difficult to carry around. The battery also didn't last as long as it does today: it lasted only one hour!

In December 1992, a computer engineer sent the world's first text message. Also in the 1990s, phones became smaller and lighter, with colour screens, a camera and voicemail. For some people, the size and colour of the phone was as important as the way it worked.

Then, in 2003, people started making phones that could send emails. These became the most popular mobile phones.

Today's phones can take photographs that are as good as pictures from the best cameras. People can also use their phones to make and show films and use the internet. For some people, speaking on a mobile phone is the least important of its uses!

3 Answer the questions

- 1 Why were people surprised to see someone talking on a mobile phone in 1973?
- 2 Why were the first mobile phones not easy to carry around?
- 3 What important change happened in 2003?
- 4 What can some mobile phones do today?

Internet search →

Find out who invented the first computer. When was this?



1 Underline the comparative or superlative phrases

- 1 Modern phones often weigh less than 100 grams.
- 2 Early mobiles were not as light as phones today.
- 3 They were big, too, so they were more difficult to carry around.
- 4 These became the most popular mobile phones.
- 5 Today's phones can take photographs that are as good as pictures from the best cameras.
- 6 For some people, speaking on a mobile phone is the least important of its uses!

GRAMMAR BOX

(not) as ... as ...; more/less than; the most/least

- We use *as + adjective + as* to compare two things that are the same:
My phone is as heavy as yours. (= Both phones weigh the same.)
- To say that two things are not the same, we use *not as + adjective + as*:
My phone is not as heavy as yours. (= My phone is lighter than yours.)
- We can make the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives with two or more syllables using *more/less than*, *the most/least*:
This computer is less/more expensive than that one.
The camera is the least/most useful thing on the phone.

2 Rewrite the sentences to have the same meaning, using the words in brackets

- 1 The radio is more useful than all the other things in the house. (*most*)
The radio is the most useful thing in the house.
- 2 A laptop is smaller than a computer. (*not as ... as ...*)
- 3 The TV and the computer are both expensive. (*as ... as ...*)
- 4 I think a camera on a phone is not as important as text messages. (*less*)
- 5 In my opinion, games are also less important than text messages. (*more*)
- 6 This phone is less popular than all the other phones in the shop. (*least*)

3 Make sentences with **(not) as ... as ...; more/less than; the most/least**

- 1 car/bus/train: comfortable/fast
- 2 history/maths/English: useful/difficult
- 3 chocolate/rice/oranges: healthy/sweet
- 4 summer/winter/spring: sunny/rainy

A train is more comfortable than a bus.

A bus is not as fast as a train.

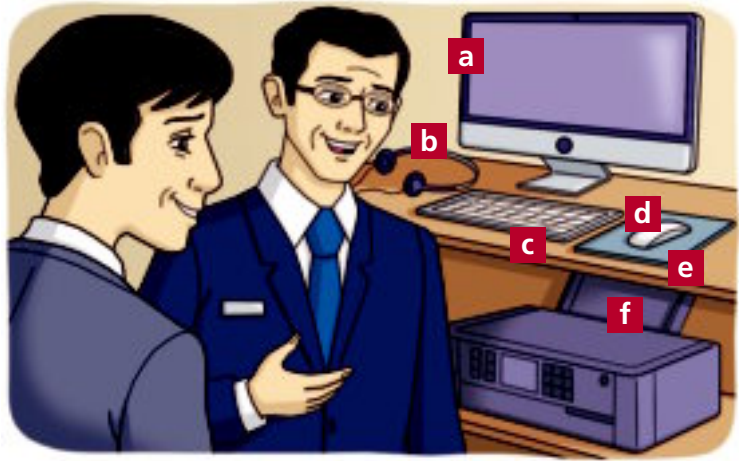


Workbook page 24

1 Match the pictures and the words



earphones keyboard
mouse mouse mat
printer screen



2 Listen to the conversation in a computer shop.
Does the man buy a computer, a laptop or a tablet?

3 Listen again and answer the questions

- 1 Which is bigger, the laptop or the computer?
- 2 Is the laptop cheaper than the computer?
- 3 Is the screen on the computer the same size as the screen on the laptop?
- 4 What can't you do with the tablet?
- 5 Can you use a printer with all three kinds of computer?



4 Choose two objects. Ask and answer about the similarities and differences



What's the difference between the old radio and the modern radio?

Unlike the new radio, the old radio is very heavy.



FUNCTIONS BOX

Asking about similarities and differences

Is (the laptop) the same as (the tablet)?
What's the difference between (the computers)?

Talking about similarities and differences

(The price) is the same.
(The laptop) is similar to (the computer).
Like/Unlike the (laptop), the (tablet hasn't got a mouse).
There is a/no difference between (the computers).
The main difference between the laptop and the tablet is that ...

Lesson 4

1 Ask and answer

1 Can you find the following in the pictures?

a rucksack a seat a briefcase

- 2 Why is it a good idea to close a bag or rucksack when you are on a bus?
- 3 Should the girl have her rucksack next to her or in front of her?
- 4 Who is taking better care of his possessions, the man or the girl?
- 5 What do you do with your rucksack or bag when you go on a train or a bus?



2 Complete this advice about how to take care of your possessions



least most not as easy rucksack ~~Thieves~~

Taking care of your possessions

Always keep your possessions with you. Don't leave things on seats, for example. It is easy to leave your possessions on the bus or train if you cannot see them.

1 Thieves are people who take things that don't belong to them. They are usually interested in the 2 expensive things that you have. So when you are out, leave these things at home! Your home is the 3 dangerous place for your possessions.

Never leave your bag or rucksack open. You must keep it closed, so your possessions will not fall on the floor. Hold your bag or rucksack in front of you, so that it is 4 for thieves to take things from it. If you have an expensive camera or phone with you, put it inside your bag or 5 It will be safer there.



3 Discuss in pairs

You must take care of your possessions at all times, but in which places must you be most careful?

Now you can ...

- talk about mobile phones

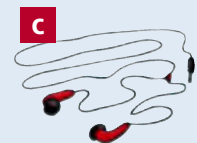
1 Match the words and their meanings

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|---|--|
| 1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | email | a | a message which someone writes on a phone |
| 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> | voicemail | b | a message that a person leaves on a phone |
| 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> | text message | c | a message which someone sends using the internet |

- use (not) as ... as ...; more/less than; the most/least

2 Make sentences about these earphones using (not) as ... as ...; more/less than; the most/least and these words

big comfortable modern small



- use words to describe computers

3 Complete the text

~~keyboard~~ mouse printer screen

Do you want to write an email? First, use the **1** keyboard to write a message. If you want to change something, use the **2** Point it at a word on the **3** and you can change it. When you want to print the email, use the **4**

- talk about differences and similarities

4 Complete the dialogue with these words and phrases

~~the difference~~ the same similar unlike

Man: What's **1** the difference between these two TVs?

Shop assistant: The blue TV is **2** to the black TV. They are both very light.

Man: Is the red TV **3** as the other two TVs?

Shop assistant: No, there is a difference. The red TV is more expensive. And **4** the other TVs, the red TV has a very big screen.

Writing skills

Use linking words *too, also, in addition* to add extra ideas to a sentence:

Mobile phones have voicemail now. They also have cameras and play music, too. In addition, most phones can send texts.

Where things are made

UNIT
17

Lesson 1

-  **1** Look at the pictures below and guess which material each object is made of

metal plastic rubber wool

- 2** Read the website and check your answers to exercise 1

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** *made of, made from and made in*
- **Reading** Reading a website about what things are made of
- **Listening** Listening to a conversation about where things are made
- **Speaking** Describing objects
- **Writing** Writing an article about where things are made

Recycle it!

1 Materials often have many different uses. Car tyres, for example, are made of rubber. But did you know that we can recycle old car tyres to make shoes and sandals? These rubber sandals are made in Africa. You can buy them all over the world, in many different sizes.



2 We use plastic bags to carry our shopping home and to put our rubbish in. What else can we do with them? Someone had a great idea: we can make them into new bags!



3 People in South Africa use old cans to make toys. This toy car is made from a metal can!



4 When your old jumper is too small for you, what can you do with it? Some people use the wool from old jumpers to make blankets. These blankets keep people warm. You only need a few large jumpers to make a baby's blanket. How many different jumpers do you think this blanket is made from?

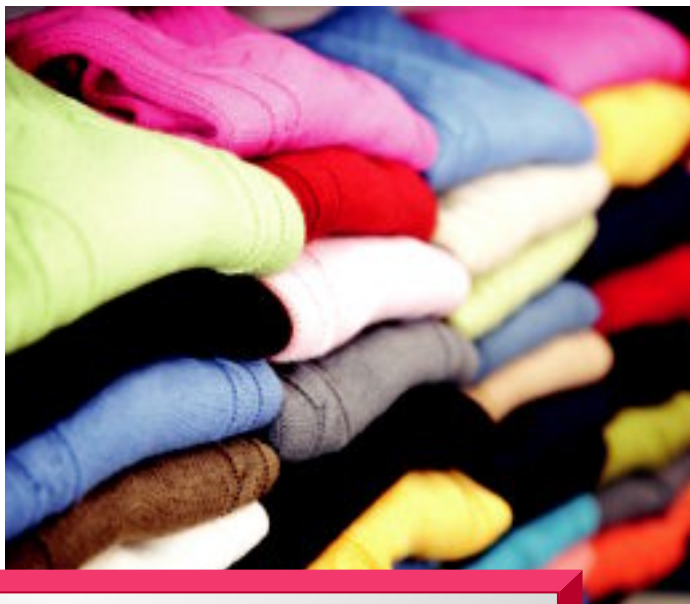


- 3** Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 F You can only buy the sandals in Africa.
- 2 We only use plastic bags to carry shopping.
- 3 You can make cans from old toys.
- 4 You don't need a lot of jumpers to make a baby's blanket.

Internet search →

How can we recycle old plastic, rubber, wool and paper?



1 Underline the examples of *is/are made* and the word that follows

- a Car tyres are made of rubber.
- b These rubber sandals are made in Africa.
- c This toy car is made from a metal can!
- d How many different jumpers do you think this blanket is made from?

GRAMMAR BOX

made of, made from and made in

- We say that something is *made of* a material, such as wood or metal:
Is that ball made of rubber? No, it isn't. It's made of plastic.
- When we change one object into a different object, we say the new object is *made from* the first object:
My sister has a toy house. It is made from old boxes.
- We use *made in* to talk about a place:
Many beautiful shoes and bags are made in Egypt.
Are computers made in China?

2 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with *of, from or in*



1 This desk is made from an old door. It's made wood.



2 This hat is made an old newspaper.



3 This kind of bowl is made China.



4 This bag is made rubber. It's made old tyres.



3 Ask and answer about things in your classroom

What is this pencil case made of?

It's made of plastic.



Workbook page 27

Lesson 3



1 Match the countries and the nationalities

American Brazilian Chinese Egyptian Korean Japanese

2 Which countries from exercise 1 do you think these things come from?

paper wood computers and phones cars
oil rice cotton leather shoes and bags

3 Listen to a radio programme about where things are made and check your answers to exercise 2

4 Listen again and choose the correct word

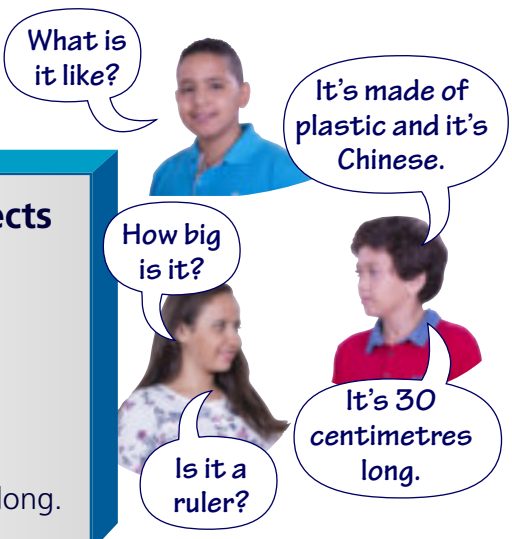
- 1 A lot of wood for paper and furniture comes from trees in Brazil Brazilian.
- 2 Many of the computers and phones we use are Japan/Japanese.
- 3 A lot of our cars are Korea/Korean or China/Chinese.
- 4 Did you know that a lot of the world's petrol is made from Egypt/Egyptian oil?

5 Choose an object and describe it. Can your partners guess the object?

FUNCTIONS BOX

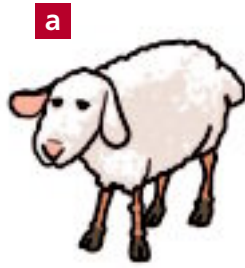
Asking about and describing objects

What is it like?	It's (big) and it's made of (plastic).
Where does (cotton) come from?	It's from (Egypt)/ It's (Egyptian).
How (big) is it?	It's (not) very big./ It's (ten metres) high/long.



1 Match the materials with where they come from

- 1 d leather
- 2 wool
- 3 gold
- 4 rubber



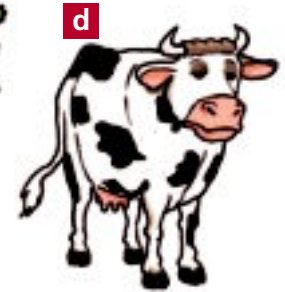
sheep



mine



tree



cow

2 Name an everyday object. Say what it is made of



A tennis ball.



It's made of rubber!

3 PROJECT

1 Choose one of these materials.

~~rubber~~ gold wool
wood oil leather

2 Find out:

- the name of the country/ countries it comes from
- some of the different things that are made from it
- how we use it.

3 Then write two paragraphs about the material.

Rubber comes from rubber trees. There are many rubber trees in Brazil and also in countries in Africa and Asia. Some rubber is also made from oil.

We use rubber for a lot of different things. Tennis balls are made of rubber, as well as some shoes and, of course, the rubbers we use at school.



Now you can ...

- talk about materials

1 Choose the correct word

- 1 ~~Wood~~/Rubber comes from trees and we use it to make furniture and paper.
- 2 Paper/Rubber comes from trees and some boots are made of it.
- 3 Leather/Oil comes from cows and some shoes and bags are made of it.
- 4 Petrol/Gold comes from a mine and you can use it to make money.

- use *made of*, *made from* or *made in*

2 Rewrite the sentences to have the same meaning, using *made of*, *made from* or *made in*

- 1 This rubber pencil case was once a car tyre!
This pencil case is *made of* rubber. It's an old car tyre.
- 2 A lot of the world's best cotton is Egyptian.
A lot of the world's best cotton clothes are Egypt.
- 3 My dad gave me a small, plastic Japanese toy.
The toy which my dad gave me is Japan and it's plastic.

- talk about countries, nationalities and materials

3 Where do these objects come from and what are they made of?



Egypt



Korea



China



USA



Japan

Example:

a It's Egyptian and it's made of wool.

Writing skills

You can use abbreviations for some countries. Unlike most countries, you use *the* with the following:

<i>the European Union</i>	= <i>the EU</i>	
<i>the United Arab Emirates</i>	= <i>the UAE</i>	
<i>the United Kingdom</i>	= <i>the UK</i>	
<i>the United States of America</i>	= <i>the USA</i>	

Workbook page 29

UNIT
18

The modern world

Lesson 1

1 Ask and answer

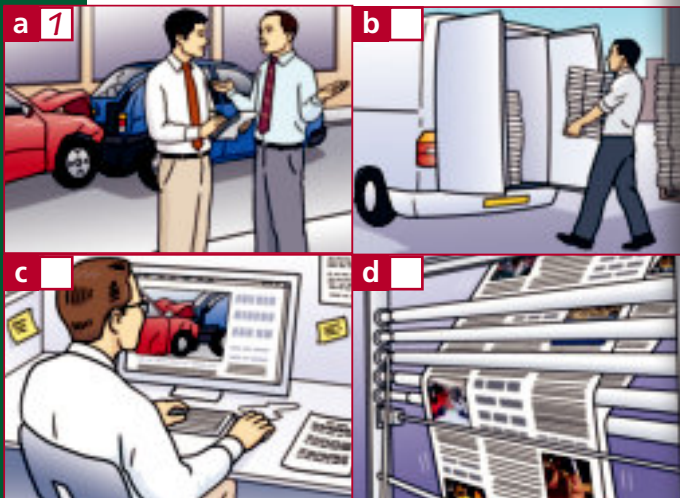
 How do you usually find out about the news?

2 Complete the sentences about a newspaper

headline ~~print~~ reporter

- You *print* a newspaper using a machine.
- A writes for a newspaper.
- A tells us what an article is about.

3 Read the magazine article about newspapers and put the pictures in the correct order



4 Complete the sentences with information from the article

- Reporters visit places and interview people to get *information*.
- People in the office check the information in an article because
- They add headlines to each article so that readers
- People also work at night because

OBJECTIVES

- **Grammar** The present simple passive
- **Reading** Reading about how a newspaper is made
- **Listening** Listening to someone talking about an invention
- **Speaking** Responding to information
- **Writing** Writing about how something is made

How are newspapers made?

First, reporters find out about interesting news stories. They interview people and visit places to get information. Photos are often taken and they are added to some of the articles.

After an article is written, the information is checked by people in the newspaper office. They want the information to be accurate. The spelling is corrected, too. A headline is added so that readers know what the article is about. Finally, the order of the articles and photos is decided.

Each newspaper page is designed on a computer. Then the complete newspaper is printed. The newspaper must be ready early in the morning, so people must work at night.

The printed newspapers are collected and are driven to shops, where they are sold. Millions of newspapers are bought by people all over the world. Newspapers are not only bought in shops. You can usually read them online, too.

Internet search →

Find out the names of some newspapers in other countries.

Lesson 2



1 Underline the verbs in each sentence

- 1 How are newspapers made?
- 2 Photos are often taken and they are added to some of the articles.
- 3 After an article is written, the information is checked.
- 4 The printed newspapers are collected and are driven to shops, where they are sold.
- 5 Newspapers are not only bought in shops.

GRAMMAR BOX

The present simple passive

- We use the passive when we don't know who does something, or when the action is more important than the person who does it.
- We form the present simple passive with the verb *be* + the past participle of the main verb (there is a list of irregular verbs on WB page 35). The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence:
People buy newspapers every day. = Newspapers are bought every day.
- We form the negative with *be* + *not* + past participle:
Photos aren't added to all newspaper articles.
- We form the question with *be* + subject + past participle:
Are the newspapers printed every day? When are photos taken of your class?
- We can use *by* + noun to say who did the action:
All the pictures were painted by the students.

2 Rewrite the sentences using the present simple passive

- 1 We speak Arabic in Egypt. *Arabic is spoken in Egypt.*
- 2 People write millions of text messages every day.
- 3 They sell newspapers in that shop.
- 4 Tourists take hundreds of photos of the Suez Canal.



3 Work in pairs. What are these sentences about?

books cars emails ~~radio stations~~

- 1 About 60 of these are listened to every day in Egypt.
- 2 About 500 million of these are sold in the UK each year.
- 3 About 200 million of these are written every minute around the world.
- 4 About 8.1 million are made in Japan every year.

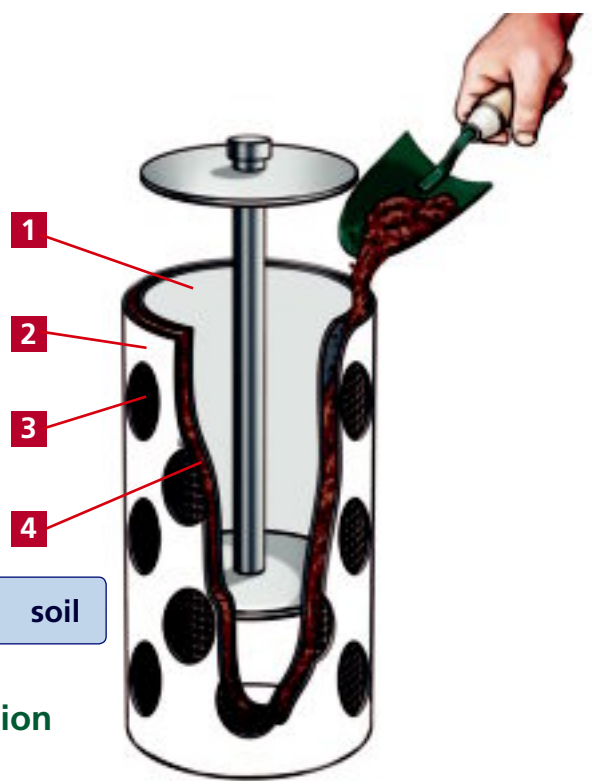


1 Ask and answer



- 1 Look at the picture. What do you think this invention is?
 - a a kind of cooker
 - b a kind of fridge
 - c a kind of shower
- 2 Can you match the words and the numbers on the picture?

hole inside container outside container soil



2 Listen to a conversation about the invention and check your answers to exercise 1



3 Listen again and put the sentences in the order you hear them

- a You put your food in the inside container, and it stays cool.
- b Then water is added to the soil.
- c A few holes are made in the outside container for air.
- d Soil is added to the space between the two containers.
- e One container is put inside the other.



4 Complete the sentences with your own ideas and respond to the information

- 1 Yesterday, I met
- 2 I read a story in the newspaper about
- 3 I watched a very sad programme on TV about
- 4 Last week, my friend saw
- 5 I can't find my

Yesterday, I met a famous person.

Really? How interesting!

FUNCTIONS BOX

Responding to information

That's (good/bad)!

Really?

Oh dear. What a pity.

How (interesting/amazing)!

I can't believe it!



FARMING IN EGYPT



The water from the Nile, the warm weather and the good soil make land near the Nile very good for farming. We grow a lot of wheat, maize, mangoes, oranges, lemons, grapes and spinach in Egypt. Rice, cotton and sugar are also very important crops.

- Most modern Egyptian farmers grow several different crops every year. Most rice is grown in Kafr el-Sheikh and Dakahlia. The largest cotton crop is from Beheira and sugar cane is grown in Upper Egypt.
- Today, machines and modern ways to irrigate fields make farmers' work faster and easier. However, farmers work very hard so that they have enough crops to sell.



In the past, farmers used **donkeys** and other animals to help them farm the land using a **plough**. It took a long time for them to do this and later to plant the **seeds**. To **irrigate** the land, farmers used the shaduf. With this invention, they could irrigate fields when the river was not in flood. However, this was very hard work.

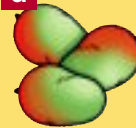


- Egyptian rice, cotton and sugar are sold to many other countries. The crops that are sold are important for Egypt's economy.

1 Match the crops and the pictures

maize mangoes spinach wheat

a



b



c



d



2 Which of the words in blue in the text mean the following?

- 1 to give crops water **irrigate**
- 2 a machine that is used for farming the land
- 3 the small hard parts of a plant from which a new plant grows
- 4 animals similar to a horse

3 Work in pairs and do the following

- 1 Name three things that make the land near the Nile good for farming.
- 2 Name two reasons why farming was more difficult in the past.
- 3 Name three crops that other countries buy from Egypt.

4

CRITICAL
THINKING

- 1 Why are farmers so important?
- 2 Which foods in the article do you eat most days?



Now you can ...

- use words to describe parts of a newspaper

1 Complete the text

article headline ~~photograph~~ reporter

Look at this **1** *photograph* of the Suez Canal in the newspaper. There is also an **2** about it. The **3** is: *2015: The New Suez Canal*. The **4** writes, *Now many ships can use the Suez Canal*.

- use the present simple passive

2 Rewrite the sentences in the present simple passive

- Ahmed's uncle drives Ahmed to school every day.
Ahmed is driven to school every day by his uncle.
- The writer wrote this book in English and Arabic.
- They sell good food in that restaurant.
- A woman takes sandwiches to the newspaper office every lunchtime.

- respond to information

3 Choose the correct words

- "Yesterday, something sad happened." "*Oh dear!* How interesting!"
- "My friend once found a letter in a bottle in the sea." "*What a pity!* Really?"
- "You came first in the class in all the subjects." "*Oh dear!* I can't believe it!"
- "Sorry, I can't come with you to the park. I must finish my homework."
"*What a pity!* That's interesting!"

- talk about food and crops

4 Complete the sentences

mango maize Spinach ~~wheat~~

- Bread is made from *wheat* or
- is a healthy green vegetable.
- A is orange or green. It makes delicious juice.



Writing skills

Use **however** to give a contrasting idea or view:

Some people think there are no flowers in the desert. However, some of Egypt's most beautiful flowers grow in the Sahara.

Workbook page 32

Review F

Lesson 1

1 Read the magazine article and choose the correct words from a, b, c or d

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1 a than | b as | c like | d so |
| 2 a materials | b parks | c food | d homes |
| 3 a in | b by | c for | d from |
| 4 a crops | b containers | c seeds | d food |
| 5 a cotton | b metal | c leather | d glass |
| 6 a soil | b oil | c wool | d water |

Where does all the rubbish go?



Every day, rubbish is collected from parks, from homes and other buildings. Most of it is then taken to large areas of land. After a few months, the rubbish in these places is as high **1** a hill. This is not the best thing to do with the rubbish, because we can recycle many of the **2**

Most of the rubbish is old containers, metal, paper and plastic. We can make a lot of new things from these materials. Many car parts are made **3** old metal. Old plastic, wool and cotton are used to make clothes. New paper is often made from old paper.

In many cities, rubbish is taken to places where the different materials are put into large **4** Paper, newspapers, **5** cans, glass and plastic bottles are most often made into new things. Even mobile phones contain some metal and plastic parts that we can recycle.

What happens if these materials aren't recycled? They stay on the land and they can pollute the **6** and our drinking water. So, when you next put your rubbish outside, ask yourself, "Can any of this be used again?"

2 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 F We cannot use most materials in rubbish again.
- 2 Parts of new cars are often made from old metal.
- 3 Glass, paper, metal and plastic aren't usually recycled.
- 4 We cannot use mobile phone parts again because they are dangerous.
- 5 Rubbish that stays on the land is bad for the environment.

Workbook page 33

1 Which materials are these things usually made of?
Choose as many answers as possible



cotton glass leather metal
plastic rubber wood wool

- 1 a rucksack *leather, plastic, cotton*
- 2 a bottle
- 3 sandals
- 4 a mouse mat
- 5 a table
- 6 a blanket



2 Listen to the conversation in a shop. What colour is the pen that Omar buys?

3 Listen again and complete the table

	made from	made of	made in	more/less expensive?
	<i>an old water bottle</i>			
				

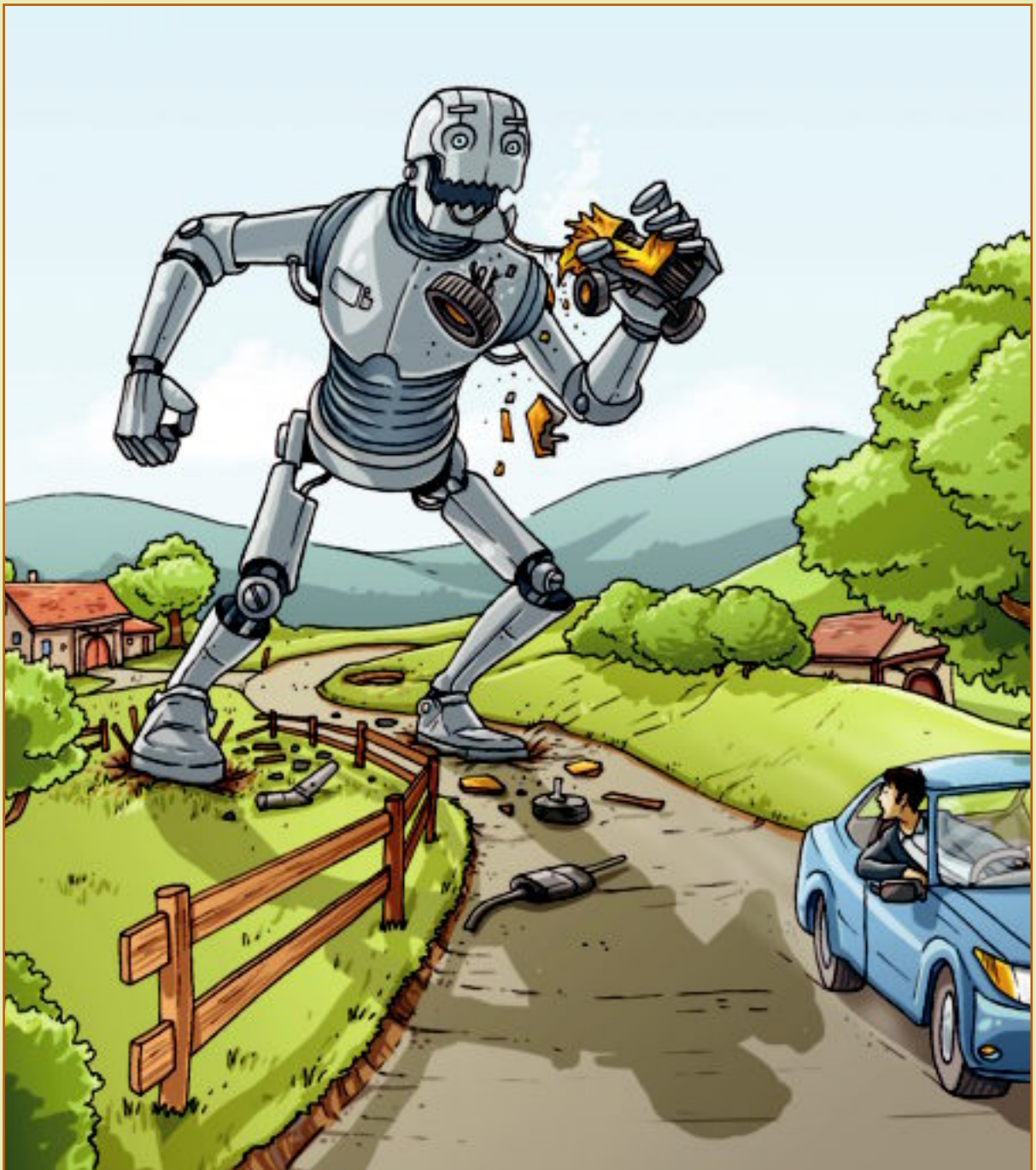
4 Listen and put each word in the correct box

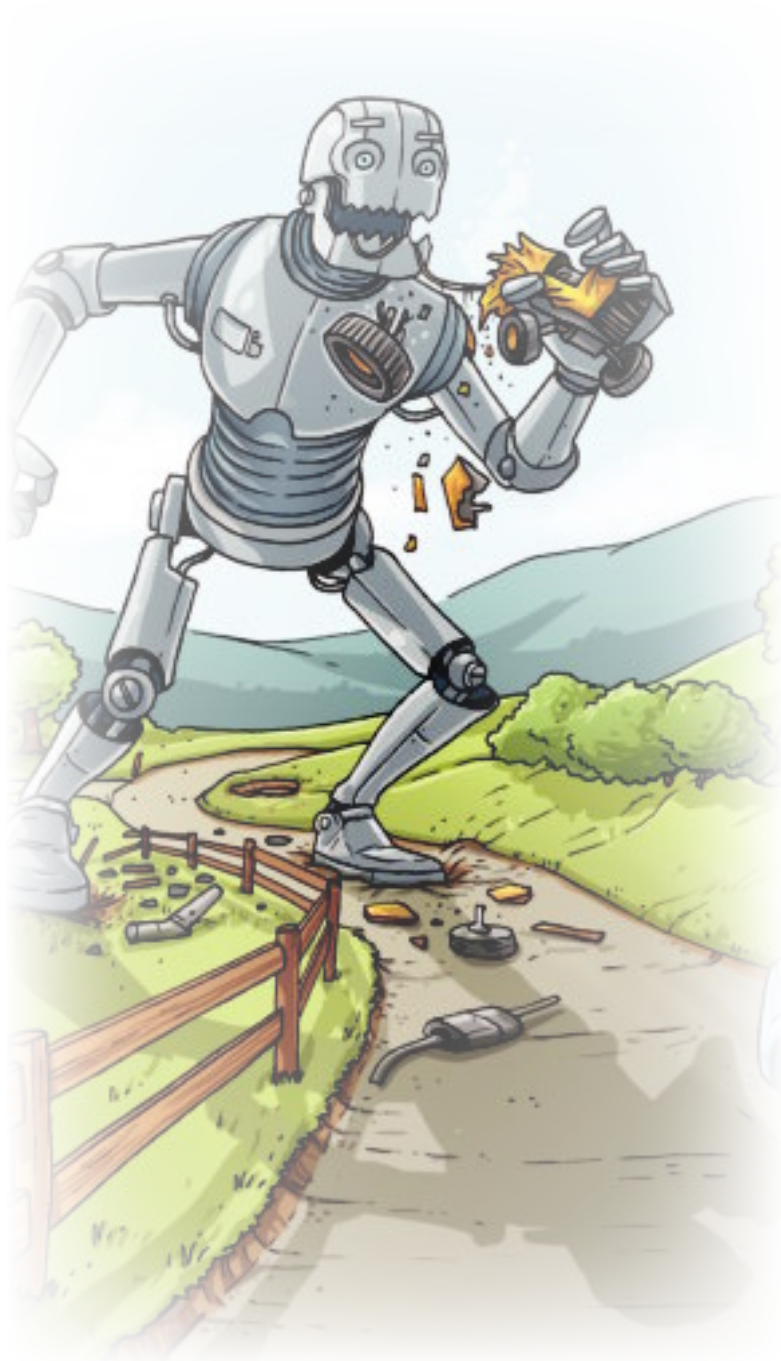
added decided designed finished listened planted
polluted recycled used watched

-d or -ed sounds like [t]	-d or -ed sounds like [d]	-d or -ed sounds like [ɪd]
<i>finished</i>		

The Iron Man

by
Ted Hughes





The Iron Man

1 Read about the writer and poet Ted Hughes and answer the question

What were many of Ted Hughes's poems about?

2 Which of the words in red in the text mean the following?

- 1 writing using beautiful words *poems*
- 2 people who write poems
- 3 made a person think a certain way
- 4 liked to do something

3 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 F Ted Hughes didn't go to university.
- 2 He taught English in the USA.
- 3 He often wrote about nature.
- 4 He also wrote children's books.
- 5 He bought a farm when he was 68 years old.

Ted Hughes (1930–1998)

Ted Hughes was from the north of England. He started writing when he was at school. He wrote **poems** for the school magazine. Hughes studied at Cambridge University, then from 1957 to 1959 he taught English in the USA. When he returned to England, he stopped teaching and worked as a writer.

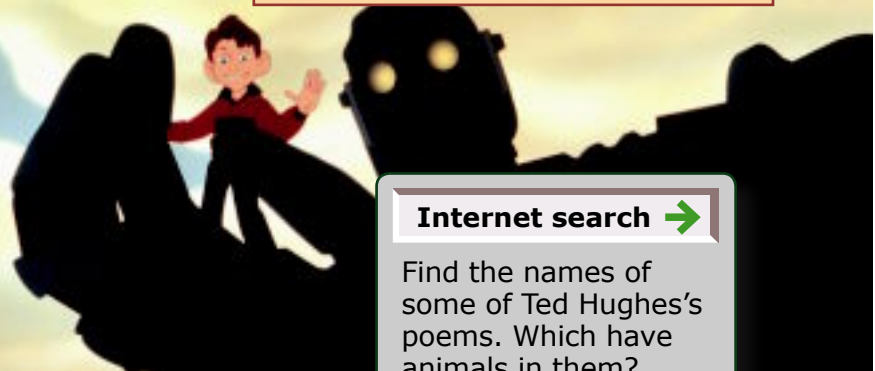


Hughes loved nature and it often **influenced** his writing. He wrote about the beautiful animals and birds of England.

Hughes was one of the best **poets** of the 1900s, but he also wrote successful children's books. In 1970, he bought a farm in the southwest of England and **enjoyed** writing and farming there. He died aged 68.

Who is the Iron Man?

Ted Hughes wrote *The Iron Man* as a story for his two children. In the story, the **adults** want to **destroy** the Iron Man, but a young boy called Hogarth tries to understand him and help him. It is a story about how we learn to understand each other and be kind. In 1999, a film company made an **animated film** of the story.



Internet search →

Find the names of some of Ted Hughes's poems. Which have animals in them?

4 Which of the words in red in the text mean the following?

- 1 a story with moving drawings *animated film*
- 2 people who are not children
- 3 to damage something so badly that you cannot use it again

5

CRITICAL
THINKING

- 1 Why is the young boy important in the story?
- 2 What do we learn in this story?

The Iron Man Chapter 1

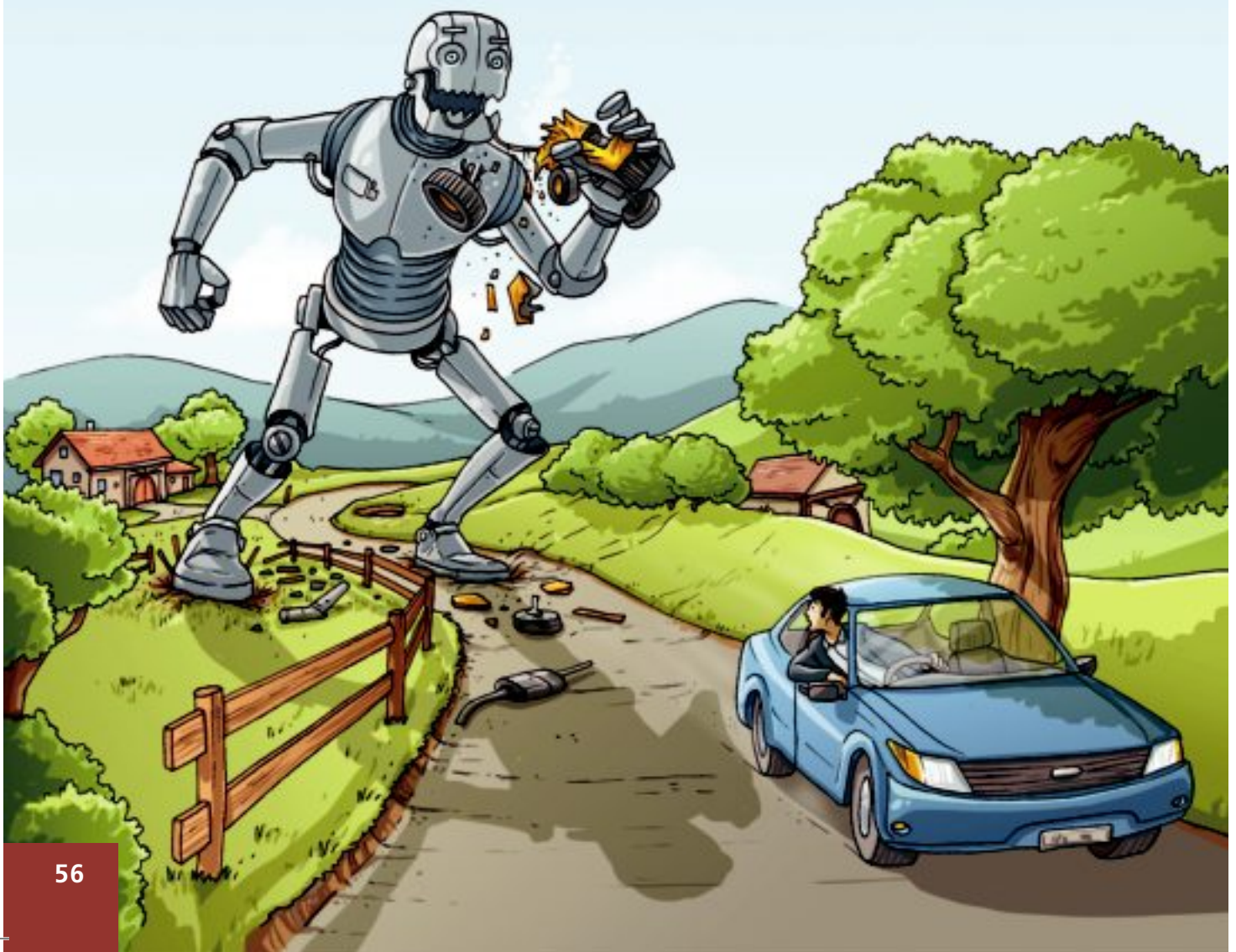
One dark night, the Iron Man stood on a cliff. Nobody knew him or knew where he lived. He was taller than a house and his head was as big as a bedroom. He didn't speak. He waited and he looked at the sea. Then suddenly, he walked off the cliff and fell down to the beach! He broke on the stones.

The next morning, two birds flew to the beach. One bird found the Iron Man's eye and the second bird found his hand. Then the hand moved slowly. It picked up the eye, and then put the head, the arms, the legs and the body together! The Iron Man stood up again. Then he walked into the sea.

One evening, a farmer's son called Hogarth was fishing in a river near the sea. He looked up and saw the Iron Man. The Iron Man was climbing the cliff. The boy ran home very fast and told his parents. Hogarth's father got into

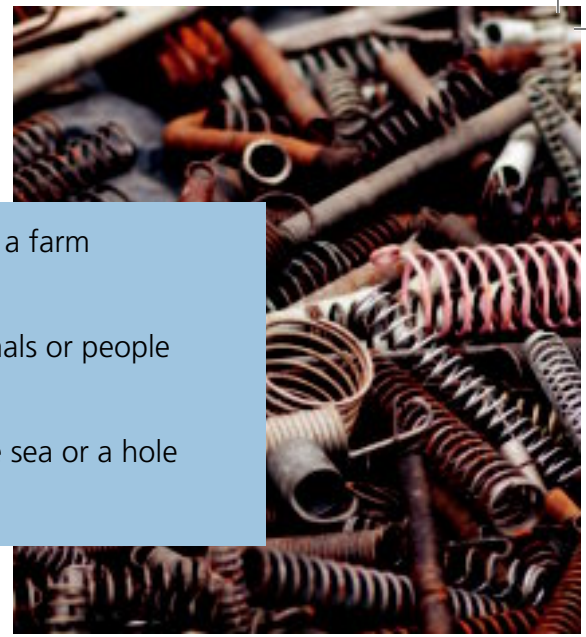
his car and went to find help. When he was in the car, he saw some very unusual things: half a tractor, half a van and a quarter of a plough in the road! Was something eating them? He started to drive home, but suddenly he saw the Iron Man! A very big hand tried to pick up the car, but Hogarth's father drove away as fast as he could.

The next day, all the farmers were talking and shouting. What was destroying their tractors, cars and vans? The Iron Man was eating them! They went to the cliff, but the Iron Man wasn't there. He was in the sea again. The farmers were angry. They wanted to make a trap for the Iron Man. They made a big, deep hole and covered it with tree branches and soil. They put an old van next to the hole and waited for the Iron Man. They waited for many days, but the Iron Man didn't come.



1 Match the words and the definitions

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b | cliff | a what farmers drive and use on a farm |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | deep | b very high ground near the sea |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | iron | c something that can catch animals or people |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | tractor | d a hard metal |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | trap | e a long way down in a river, the sea or a hole |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> | picked up | f took in a hand |



2 Answer the questions

- 1 What did the birds find on the beach?
- 2 Who saw the Iron Man first?
- 3 Where was Hogarth's father driving when he saw the Iron Man?
- 4 Where did the farmers go to look for the Iron Man?

3 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 T The Iron Man was very big.
- 2 Two birds found the Iron Man's body in the sea.
- 3 Hogarth was swimming in a river when he saw the Iron Man.
- 4 The Iron Man tried to pick up Hogarth's father's car.
- 5 The farmers thought that the Iron Man was eating their tractors.
- 6 They made a very big hole to hide their tractors in.

4 Read the quotation and answer the question

"They put an old van next to the hole and waited for the Iron Man."

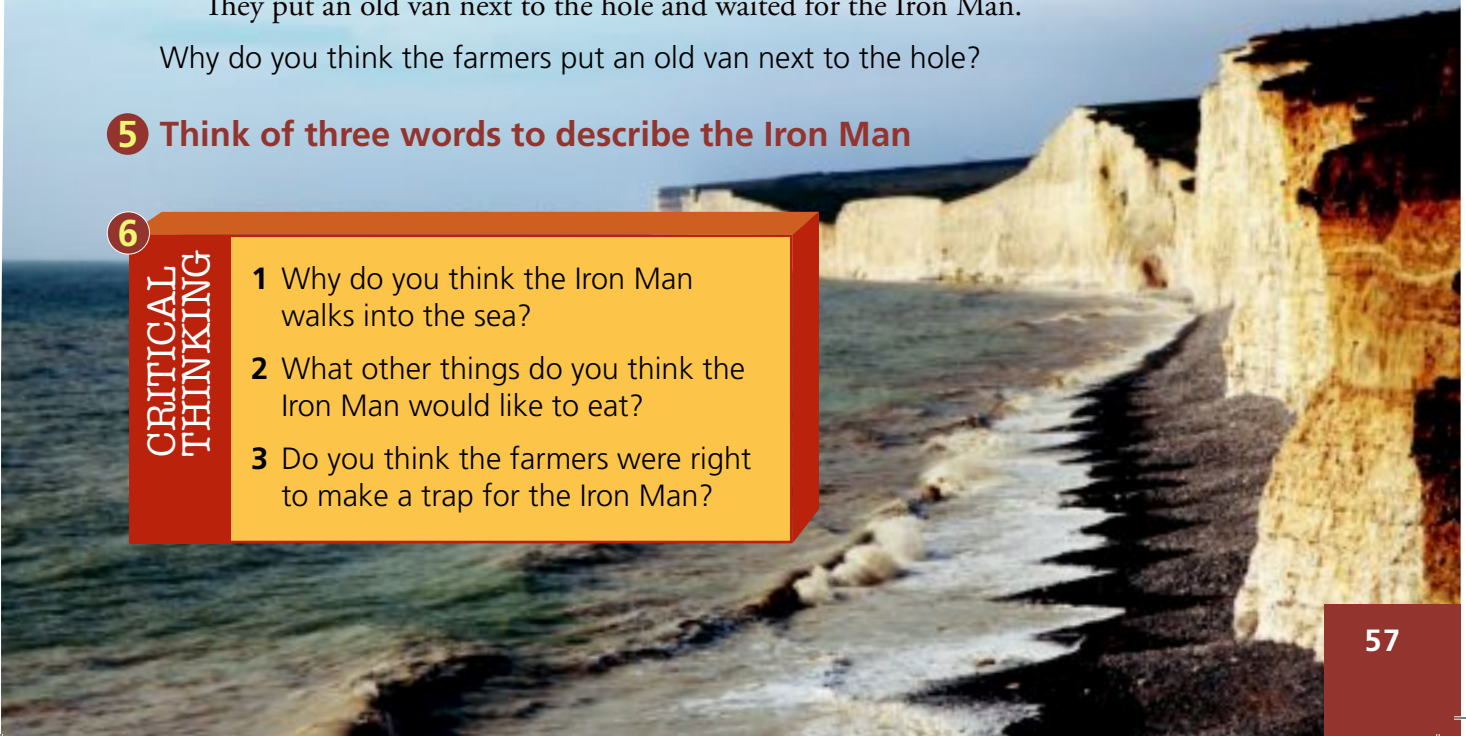
Why do you think the farmers put an old van next to the hole?

5 Think of three words to describe the Iron Man

6

CRITICAL
THINKING

- 1 Why do you think the Iron Man walks into the sea?
- 2 What other things do you think the Iron Man would like to eat?
- 3 Do you think the farmers were right to make a trap for the Iron Man?



The Iron Man Chapter 2



One night, Hogarth wanted to catch a fox in the same trap. While he was waiting, he heard the Iron Man walking down the hill. The Iron Man was eating a metal fence and he was walking fast. Hogarth had an idea. He picked up a metal nail and a knife, and he made a sound with them. Clink! Clink! Clink!

The Iron Man heard the sound and he turned towards the boy. Hogarth was frightened, but he started walking towards the trap and the Iron Man followed him. When they got to the trap, the Iron Man fell into the hole! Hogarth looked at the Iron Man in the deep, dark hole. Then he ran home shouting, "The Iron Man's in the trap!"

When the farmers saw the Iron Man in the trap, they laughed. The Iron Man couldn't climb out. His eyes looked like red lamps in the hole. The farmers drove their tractors to the hole and they filled it with soil and made a hill. They couldn't see the Iron Man now, so the farmers were very happy, but Hogarth was sorry.

A year later, a family was eating lunch on the

hill that covered the Iron Man. While they were eating their sandwiches, they saw a big iron hand come out of the ground!

"Run to the car," shouted the father.

The Iron Man came up out of the ground and he was very hungry. He ate three new tractors, two cars and a plough! The farmers were frightened, but Hogarth had an idea. He visited the Iron Man and stood in front of him.

"Mr Iron Man," shouted Hogarth. "We've got a lot of iron for you. You can have it all, but please stop eating the cars and tractors." The Iron Man stopped and turned to the boy.

"We're sorry," said Hogarth.

Hogarth and the farmers drove down the hill and the Iron Man followed them. Then they came to a place full of old bikes, cookers, fridges, cars and vans. It was a scrap metal yard!

"There," said Hogarth. "Eat all you can." The Iron Man was very happy. He sat down and he ate and he ate.

1 Complete the sentences

fence followed frightened nails ~~scrap metal yard~~

- 1 Mr Harris couldn't sell his old car, so he took it to the scrap metal yard.
- 2 There was a tall around the field.
- 3 The carpenter used twelve to make the table.
- 4 My uncle drove home and we him in our car.
- 5 Birds are of cats, so they fly away when they see one.

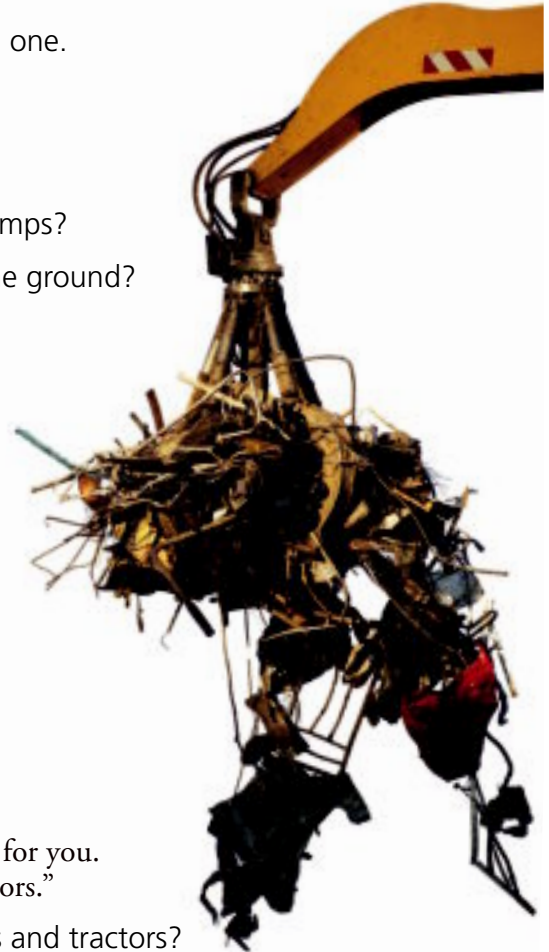


2 Answer the questions

- 1 Why did the Iron Man fall into the trap?
- 2 Why do you think the Iron Man's eyes looked like red lamps?
- 3 Why did the Iron Man eat a lot when he came out of the ground?
- 4 What does Hogarth ask the Iron Man to stop doing?

3 Put the events into the correct order

- a The Iron Man came out of the hole in the ground.
- b The Iron Man was happy and he sat down and ate.
- c The Iron Man fell into the trap.
- d Hogarth took the Iron Man to the scrap metal yard.
- e The farmers filled the hole with soil.
- f Hogarth saw the Iron Man coming down the hill.



4 Read the quotation and answer the questions

"Mr Iron Man," shouted Hogarth. "We've got a lot of iron for you. You can have it all, but please stop eating the cars and tractors."

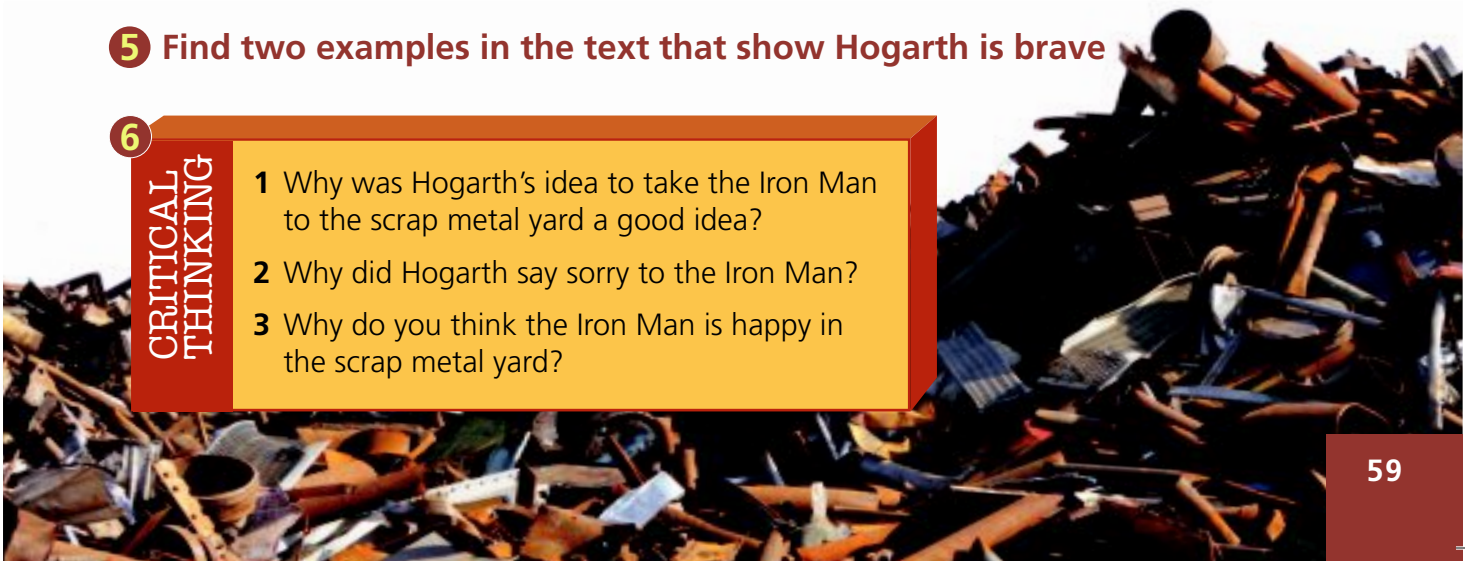
- 1 Why did they want the Iron Man to stop eating the cars and tractors?
- 2 Why does Hogarth tell the Iron Man that he can eat all the iron in the scrap metal yard?

5 Find two examples in the text that show Hogarth is brave

6

CRITICAL
THINKING

- 1 Why was Hogarth's idea to take the Iron Man to the scrap metal yard a good idea?
- 2 Why did Hogarth say sorry to the Iron Man?
- 3 Why do you think the Iron Man is happy in the scrap metal yard?



The Iron Man Chapter 3

One night, the people saw a beautiful star. It was red and it grew bigger and bigger until it was as big as the moon. Then one night, an unusual animal flew down to earth. It had two large wings and a long tail. It was a huge dragon and it flew as fast as a space rocket. It landed on Australia! It covered the country from the desert to the sea.

Nobody knew what to do. They all waited. The next day, the dragon asked for food. It was hungry and it wanted to eat people, forests and animals! The people were very frightened and they wanted to destroy the dragon. They tried many times, but they couldn't hurt the dragon. It was too big.

Hogarth heard about the dragon and he was sure that the Iron Man could help. Hogarth asked the Iron Man, "Please can you think of a way to help us destroy the dragon?"

The Iron Man sat down and he thought. Then he

had an idea! The Iron Man went to Australia and found the dragon.

"This is a test," he said to the dragon. "Who is the strongest?"

The dragon laughed because the Iron Man was as big as a tree, but the dragon was as big as Australia! The Iron Man wasn't worried. He sat on the ground and made a huge fire around him. The fire grew hotter and hotter. When the Iron Man was as hot as the sun, he stood up. He said to the dragon, "Fly to the sun and sit in its fire."

The dragon flew to the sun and sat there. The people watched. When he came back to earth, the Iron Man sat in his fire again and told the dragon, "Fly back to the sun."

The dragon did this, but it was very hard. When the Iron Man asked him a third time, the dragon said, "No, I can't! It's too much!"

"Then I've won," shouted the Iron Man.



1 Match the words and their definitions

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c | dragon | a a big, hot country in the south of the world |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | Australia | b flew down to the ground |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | wings | c in stories, this animal breathes fire and can fly |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | landed | d very big |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | huge | e birds and planes have two of these which they use to fly |

2 Answer the questions

- 1 What happened in Australia?
- 2 What did the dragon ask for?
- 3 Why couldn't the people destroy the dragon?
- 4 What did the Iron Man do in the test?
- 5 What did the Iron Man ask the dragon to do?

3 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 T The dragon flew to the earth.
- 2 The dragon flew faster than a space rocket.
- 3 The people tried to destroy the dragon.
- 4 The Iron Man was frightened of the dragon.
- 5 The dragon was stronger than the Iron Man.

4 Read the quotations and answer the questions

"The people were really frightened and they wanted to destroy the dragon."

- 1 Do you think this was a good idea? Why/Why not?

"But the Iron Man wasn't worried."

- 2 Why wasn't the Iron Man worried?

5

CRITICAL
THINKING

- 1 Why do you think that Hogarth thought the Iron Man could help?
- 2 Why do you think that the Iron Man wanted to help the people in Australia?
- 3 Why do you think that the dragon wanted to do the test?
- 4 Were you surprised that the Iron Man was stronger than the dragon? Why/Why not?

The Iron Man Chapter 4

“You’ve won,” said the dragon. “I’ll do what you want now, but I won’t go back to the sun.” The Iron Man asked the dragon, “Why did you want to frighten the people?”

The dragon looked at the ground. “I don’t know why,” he said. “I’m sorry.”

Then the Iron Man asked him, “What can you do to show that you are sorry?”

“I can sing!” said the dragon.

“Good. You can sing for us,” said the Iron Man. “It will make the people happy.”

“I will,” said the dragon.

So every night after that day, the dragon flew around the earth and sang. The people looked up and watched the dragon, but they weren’t frightened. They liked the song. From that day, the earth became a happy place.

Now the Iron Man was a hero and all the people liked him. He went back to his scrap metal yard and people sent him old cars, fridges and nails to eat. While he was eating, he listened to the dragon’s song. Now that the people understood the Iron Man and the dragon, they were kind to them, and the Iron Man and the dragon were kind to the people.

1 Put the events into the correct order

- a The Iron Man listened to the dragon’s song while he was eating.
- b The dragon flew around the earth and sang every night.
- c The Iron Man went back to his scrap metal yard.
- d The people were kind to the Iron Man and the dragon.
- e 1 The Iron Man asked the dragon, “Why did you want to frighten people?”
- f The dragon said, “I can sing.”



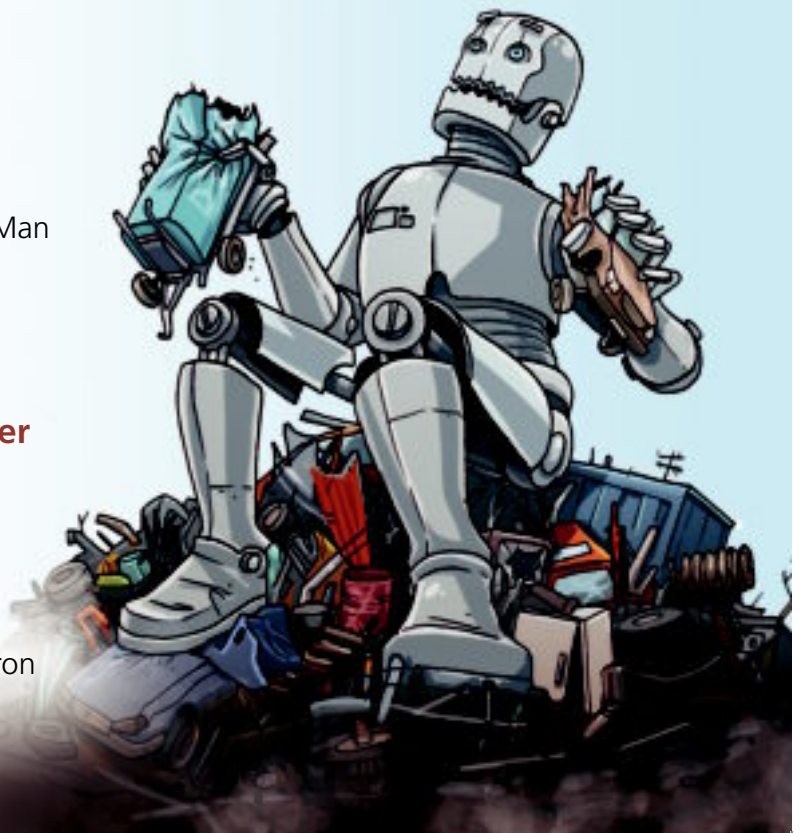
2 Answer the questions

- 1 Why do you think that the dragon wanted to frighten the people?
- 2 Why did the people send the Iron Man old cars, fridges and nails?
- 3 Why do you think that the earth became a happy place?

3 Read the quotation and answer the question

“Now the Iron Man was a hero and all the people liked him.”

- 1 Why was the Iron Man a hero?
- 2 Why were the people kind to the Iron Man and the dragon?



Word list

The Iron Man

adult	follow	poet
animated film	frightened	scrap metal yard
Australia	huge	tractor
cliff	influence	trap (n)
deep	iron (n) [metal]	wing
destroy	land (v)	
dragon	nail	
enjoy	pick up	
fence	poem	

a

accurately 10
add 11
Africa 17
air 11
airport 12
America / American 17
ankle 14
article 18

b

back (n) 14
battery 16
beads 10
beat (v) 14
bend (v) 14
bilharzia 15
blanket 17
boil (v) 15
bones 13
bottom 11
brain 14
Brazil /Brazilian 17
break/broke 14

breathe 13

briefcase 16

burn 14

bus stop 15

c

calcium 13
can [tin] 17
carbohydrate 13
carefully 10
certain 12
check (v) 18
chemical 13
China/Chinese 17
contain 13
container 18
cooker 15
correct (v) 18
cotton 17
cover 14
crops 18

d

damage 14
dangerous 15

definitely 12

difference 16

disease 15

donkey 18

e

earphones 14
economy 18
Egyptian 17
electric 12
electricity 12
energy 13
environment 12
EU 17
experiment 11

f

fat (n) 13
ferry 12
fill 11
fit [get fit] 13
float (v) 11
fly 15
fridge 18

g

Germany/German 17

get on/off 15

gold 17

h

headache 14

headline 18

heal 14

heart 14

hold 14

heat (v) 11

hole 18

hurt (v) 14

i

immediately 10

ink 10

insect 15

inside 18

instead of 13

interview 18

invent 10

invention 10

irrigate 18

j

Japan/Japanese 17

k

keyboard 16

kill 15

knee 14

Korea / Korean 17

l

leather 17

lid 15

lift (v) 14

light (adj) [not heavy] 16

lighthouse 10

liquid 11

long 10

loud 14

lungs 13

m

maize 18

mango 18

material 17

melt 11

metal 17

mine (n) 17

mistakes 18

mix 11

mouse [computer] 16

mouse mat 16

n

natural 13

o

outside 18

oven 15

oven gloves 15

p

pan 15

papyrus 10

peel (n/v) 11

percent 12

petrol 12

plastic 17

plough (n) 18

popular 16

possessions 16

possessions 9

pour 11

prediction 12

print (v) 18

printer 16

protein 13

r

recycle 17

relax 13

reporter 18

roll up 15

rubber 17

rucksack 16

s

safely 10

safety 15

sandals 17

scales [to weigh] 10

screen 16

seat 16

seconds 10

seed 18

sewing machine 9

sheep 17

similarity 16

sink (v) 11
skin 14
sleeves 15
smoke (v) 13
space [room] 11
spelling 18
spinach 18
stir 11
stomach-ache 14
stopwatch 10
straight 10
stretch (v) 14
sure 12

t _____
tall 10
tape measure 10

technology 12
text message 16
thief 16
tobacco 13
toothache 14
toothpaste 10
touch (v) 14
towel 15
traffic 12
transport 12
turn off 15
tyre 17

u _____
UAE 17
UK 17
underground 12

university 12
USA 17
useful 16

v _____
vinegar 11
vitamins 13
voicemail 16

w _____
warm 11
weigh 16
well (adv) 10
wide 10
wool 17

Irregular Verbs

infinitive	present	past	past participle
be	am / is / are	was/were	been
bend	bend	bent	bent
break	break	broke	broken
buy	buy	bought	bought
come	come	came	come
do	do	did	done
drive	drive	drove	driven
eat	eat	ate	eaten
have	has / have	had	had
get	get	got	got
go	go / goes	went	gone
grow	grow	grew	grown
hear	hear	heard	heard
hold	hold	held	held
leave	leave	left	left
make	make	made	made
meet	meet	met	met
put	put	put	put
ride	ride	rode	ridden
run	run	ran	run
see	see	saw	seen
sell	sell	sold	sold
show	show	showed	shown
sit	sit	sat	sat
speak	speak	spoke	spoken
swim	swim	swam	swum
take	take	took	taken
teach	teach	taught	taught
try	try	tried	tried
wear	wear	wore	worn
win	win	won	won
write	write	wrote	written



جمهورية مصر العربية
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قطاع الكتب

New Hello!

English for Preparatory Schools



Year One

Workbook

Matthew Hancock



Contents

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18	The modern world	30
	Practice Test 6	33

Facts and figures



1 Read and match the words with their meanings

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d glass beads | a a tower with a light that warns ships about danger |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> ink | b what you put on your toothbrush to clean your teeth |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> lighthouse | c a tall plant that you can use as paper |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> papyrus | d coloured balls that people use for jewellery, etc. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> toothpaste | e coloured liquid that people use for writing |

2 Choose the correct words

- Amal always paints *beautiful* beautifully.
- It is an old clock, so it is not very *accurate* accurately.
- Hamid did very *good* well in his exams last week.
- Huda's uncle always sings *happy* happily when he's working.
- Fareeda's sewing machine is always very *noisy* noisily.

3 Rewrite the sentences to have the same meaning, using the adverbs in brackets



- It was easy for Waleed to climb the hill. (*easily*)
Waleed climbed the hill easily......
- Mona is very bad at painting. (*badly*)

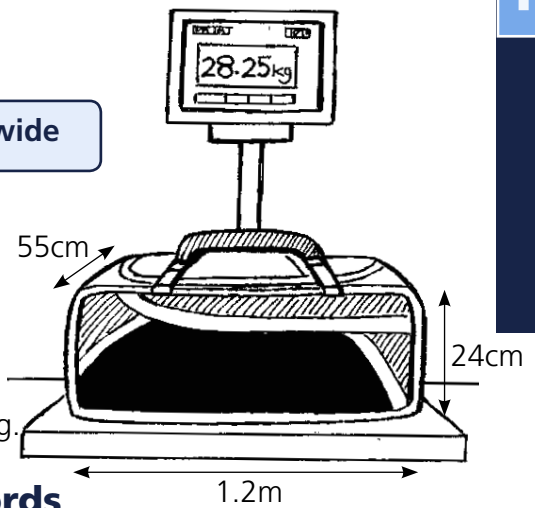
- Rania is always careful when she writes. (*carefully*)

- Hamdi is a fast swimmer. (*fast*)

- My cousin is very good at playing football. (*well*)

1 Look at the picture and complete the sentences

long heavy tall ~~scales~~ wide



- 1 Omar's bag is on the scales at the airport.
- 2 His bag is 1.2 m
- 3 It's 55 cm
- 4 It's 24 cm
- 5 The bag is quite It's 28.25 kg.

2 Write these measurements in words

- 1 355 km three hundred and fifty-five kilometres
- 2 5 km/h
- 3 48,000 km
- 4 2.1 m
- 5 1.3 kg

3 Now complete the questions and answers with these words and a measurement from exercise 2



How fast How long How heavy ~~How tall~~ How wide

- 1 How tall is a camel? A camel is usually 2.1m tall.
- 2 do most people walk? Most people walk at about
- 3 is the Red Sea? Some parts of the Red Sea are about wide.
- 4 were the first mobile phones? They were heavier than modern mobile phones. The first mobile phones were about
- 5 is the world's longest road? The world's longest road, The Pan American Highway, is long.

1 Complete these notes about two famous buildings with the correct measurement. Add a comma where necessary

years old m kg

A

1 How tall: 139 *m*...

2 How old: about 4500

3 How heavy – door inside:
18144

4 How heavy – stones on outside:
13608

B

5 Opened in: 2010

6 How tall: 828

7 Number of people who worked on
the building: 12000

8 Lift travels: ten
in one second

2 Which facts in exercise 1 are about the Great Pyramid of Giza? Which facts are about the Burj Khalifa?



3 Write about a famous building

- Choose one of the buildings above.
- Use the notes above to write sentences about the building.

Remember to use the correct punctuation and abbreviations for numbers and measurements.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



A science lesson

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- Which of the following can't you peel?
 a a banana b a carrot c a cake d a potato
- What do you get when ice becomes warm?
 a water b ice cream c snow d milk
- Why do people make boats from wood?
 a Wood sinks. b Wood floats. c Wood is soft. d Wood is hard.
- What happens when you drop a key into water?
 a It peels. b It floats. c It breaks. d It sinks.
- What can you not eat with food?
 a salt b vinegar c bread d petrol

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of these verbs

be	break	drink	drop	eat
feel	feel	lose	snow	use

- You *feel* ill if you *eat* too quickly.
- When it very cold in England, it
- If you a glass, it
- If I my pen, I my friend's pen.
- I a glass of cold water when I hot.

3 Complete these sentences so that they are true for you

- When I feel ill, I
- If it is very hot, I
- If I don't understand an English word, I
- If I see my friends in the street, I
- When I'm hungry, I

1 Choose the correct verbs

- 1 To stop the fire, the fire fighters *added/poured* water on it for many hours.
- 2 My mother always *fills/sinks* a bottle with cold water for me to take to school.
- 3 I usually put sugar in my tea, then *peel/stir* it slowly before I drink it.
- 4 Before we ate the chicken, Aunt Sara *heated/hot* it in the oven.
- 5 The fire was very hot and all the plastic chairs started to *liquid/melt*.

2 Now complete these sentences with the correct form of the verbs

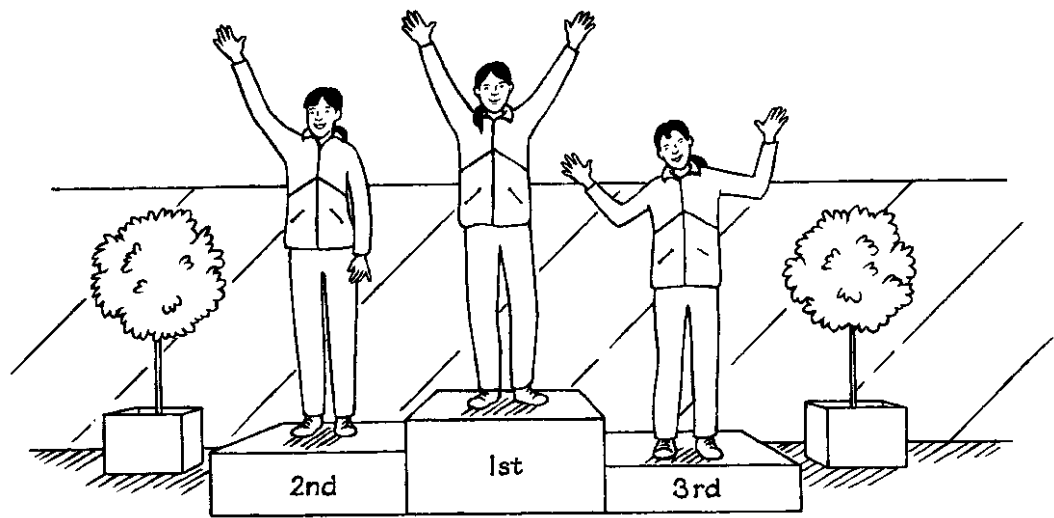
fill melt heat pour ~~stir~~

- 1 If you put sugar into coffee, you need to *stir* the coffee.
- 2 You can a balloon with air.
- 3 People often food before they eat it.
- 4 When ice becomes warm, the ice
- 5 My mother always water into our glasses before we eat.

3 Put the dialogue in the correct order

- Hazem:** OK, the balloon has air in it now. What do we do next?
- Hazem:** For this experiment, we have a balloon. What do we do first?
- Hazem:** So does this electricity make the balloon stay on the wall?
- Ashraf:** Finally, put the balloon on a wall. What happens?
- Ashraf:** First, fill the balloon with air.
- Ashraf:** Yes, that's right.
- Hazem:** What's the final part of the experiment?
- Hazem:** The balloon stays on the wall! Why does this happen?
- Ashraf:** When you move the balloon across your hair, you get electricity.
- Ashraf:** Next, move the balloon across your hair.

1 Put the ordinal numbers in the correct order from smallest to largest



twentieth thirteenth second fourth
 eighteenth ~~first~~ thirtieth third

- | | |
|----------------------|---------|
| 1 <i>first</i> | 5 |
| 2 | 6 |
| 3 | 7 |
| 4 | 8 |

2 Now abbreviate these ordinals

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 eighth <i>8th</i> | 5 forty-third |
| 2 twenty-first | 6 twelfth |
| 3 seventh | 7 fiftieth |
| 4 thirty-second | 8 thirty-eighth |

3 Write a diary about your past week

- Write the date for each day. Abbreviate the ordinal numbers.
- Write one or two sentences about each day.
- If you did many things on one day, say what you did first, next and after that.

.....

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Transport of the future

1 Complete the sentences with the correct words

electric electricity ~~new technology~~
petrol the environment

- 1 *New technology*..... can help people get better in hospitals.
- 2 Most cars use for energy.
- 3 Computers use for energy.
- 4 We should look after because we all live in it.
- 5 Most metro trains are

2 Read and match to make sentences



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr Sami is ill today, so | a he will be able to play in the next game. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Mona's uncle could speak English when he was ten because | b it is too windy. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ali will be late for school because | c he won't be able to teach the maths class. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> The boats can't go out to sea today because | d he missed the bus. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> The football team has a new player and | e he went to school in London. |

3 Answer the questions

- 1 What could you do when you were three?
.....
- 2 What can't you do now that you will be able to do when you are 21?
.....
- 3 What won't you be able to do when you are 21 that you can do now?
.....

1 Match the forms of transport to the places

ferry car train coach
boat ~~plane~~ bicycle

- 1 airport *plane*.....
- 2 road
- 3 railway line
- 4 lake, river or sea



2 Complete the dialogue

hundred percent impossible Perhaps we will
sure ~~we'll be able to~~ will definitely

Nabila: This magazine says that 1 ~~we'll be able to~~ go skiing in Egypt in the future.
Randa: That's 2 ! It will never be cold enough for skiing.
Nabila: But the weather is changing. Do you think Egypt will have snow in the future?
Randa: That 3 not happen.
Nabila: My English friend says that England has a lot more rain in the winter now.
 4 have more rain, too.
Randa: I'm not 5 I think the weather will get hotter.
Nabila: I'm a 6 sure that today is hotter than yesterday! Let's go to the beach.

3 Answer the questions

- 1 Do you think more or fewer people will travel by coach in the future?
.....
- 2 Do you think planes will be larger or smaller in the future?
.....
- 3 Do you think we will be able to go by train to more or fewer cities in the future?
.....
- 4 Do you think cars will be able to fly in the future?
.....

1 Complete the sentences with your ideas



- 1 There are some delicious dishes in Egypt, such as
- 2 People use some animals, like, for transport.
- 3 Tourists love to visit famous places in Egypt, for example,

2 Read and match to make sentences

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Today's trains are usually | a is usually expensive. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> Many forms of transport use roads, | b but it is a good way to see the Nile. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Travelling by plane | c faster than coaches. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Travelling by boat is usually slow, | d for example, buses, coaches and cars. |

3 Write predictions about the future of transport

- Which forms of transport will become faster?
- Which forms of transport will become cheaper or more expensive?
- What new forms of transport will there be in the future?
- Will we be able to go to new places, for example, to space?

Remember to give examples for each form of transport you describe.

.....

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Practice Test 4

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

- 1 An egg sinks in
 a oil b water c milk
- 2 How can you make an egg float in water?
 a Cook the egg. b Add oil. c Add salt.
- 3 The egg is salt and water.
 a heavier than b the same as c lighter than
- 4 The speaker talks about how to.....
 a boil an egg. b fry an egg. c float an egg.

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Clerk: Good afternoon. Are you going to Hurghada at 10 o'clock?
Passenger: Yes, I am. Here's my **1**

Clerk: Thank you. Please put your suitcase on the **2** so we can see how **3** it is.

Passenger: Certainly. Here you are.
Clerk: It **4** twenty-four kilograms.
Passenger: Thanks for your help.

3 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1 **Doaa:** Do you think we won't need doctors in the future?
Mariam:

Doaa: I agree. That's impossible. We will always need doctors.

2 **Ayman:**?
Osama: It's ten kilograms.
Ayman: That's heavy! How do you carry it to school every day?

C Reading Comprehension

4 Read the following, then answer the questions:

	Great Pyramid of Giza	Burj Khalifa
Where is it?	Giza	Dubai
How tall?	139 m	828 m
How old?	About 4500 years old	Opened in 2010
Has a lift?	No	Yes

- 1 Which two buildings is this chart giving facts and figures about?
- 2 How old is Burj Khalifa?
- 3 How do people get to the top of Burj Khalifa?

- 4 Burj Khalifa is the Great Pyramid.
 a smaller than b taller than c older than d as big as
- 5 You can visit Burj Khalifa if you travel to
 a the Emirates b England c Europe d America

D The Reader

5 a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 Hogarth was
 a a farmer b the Iron Man c a farmer's son d a bird
- 2 The farmers wanted to make for the Iron Man.
 a a van b a trap c a tractor d a meal

b. Answer the following questions:

- 1 Where did the Iron Man break?

- 2 Why did the boy run home fast when he saw the Iron Man?

E Vocabulary and Structure

6 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 Nadia definitely be a doctor one day. She is very clever.
 a will b could c won't d can't
- 2 Next year my cousin in England will buy a computer and she to email me.
 a will b could c will be able d can
- 3 Ali go to school last week because he was ill.
 a can't b couldn't c won't d must
- 4 If you go to bed late, you tired the next day.
 a feel b felt c feels d feeling
- 5 The class listened to their teacher.
 a beautifully b quickly c easily d carefully
- 6 A horse weighs about four hundred
 a kilometres b kilograms c centimetres d grams
- 7 If you put ice outside a freezer, it
 a floats b melts c sinks d boils
- 8 We can get to the other side of the river by riding a
 a coach b ferry c bicycle d car

7 Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1 The internet is a very important modern building.
- 2 Mona passed the exam hardly yesterday. She got a hundred percent!
- 3 In the restaurant, the waiter played a glass of water for the customer.

F Writing

8 Write a paragraph of six sentences on how to make a cup of tea.

.....

.....

.....



Stay fit and healthy

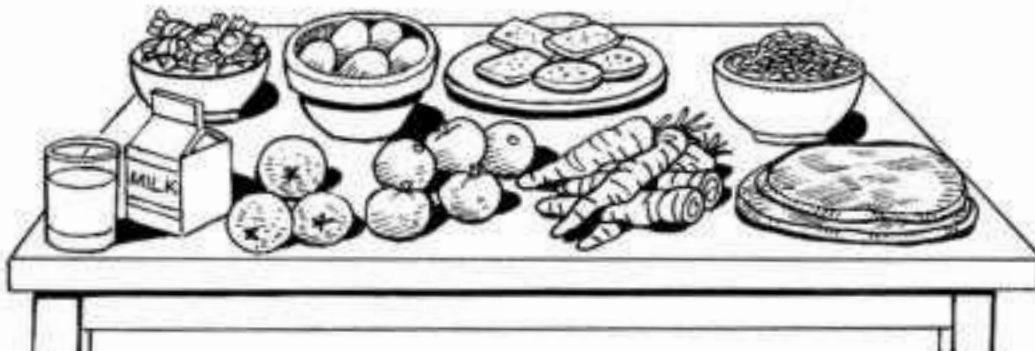
1 Answer the questions

- 1 If you have a lot of energy, do you want to run or sleep? *You want to run*.....
- 2 Which contain more protein, nuts or apples?.....
- 3 Do you find bones inside or outside the body?
- 4 Is the Suez Canal natural?

2 Complete the table with these words

apples biscuits ~~bread~~ cakes carrots cheese eggs fish meat milk
oranges pasta rice sweets butter lentils

Carbohydrate	Protein	Calcium	Fat and sugar	Vitamins
<i>bread</i>				



3 Match to make sentences

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> He's a fast runner, | a don't you? |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> You shouldn't eat too many cakes, | b should you? |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Ali can't speak English, | c isn't he? |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> You live in Egypt, | d aren't they? |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> They are tall trees, | e do you? |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> You don't like sweets, | f can he? |



1 Complete the sentences with these words

fit ~~for~~ instead of relax

- 1 Eating too many sweets is bad *for*... you.
- 2 Ali is very tall, so he likes to play basketball football.
- 3 Hisham is very He runs in the park every day.
- 4 During the holidays, I like to on the beach.

2 Choose the correct words

- 1 *Who/How* can I get fit quickly?
- 2 Why *not/don't* you play volleyball?
- 3 Try *play/playing* tennis every week.
- 4 You could *go/going* swimming at the weekend.
- 5 What about *start/starting* a new hobby?

3 Read and match to make expressions giving advice

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|--|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e | Why don't you go | a | all your English notes every evening? |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | You could read | b | to always leave your glasses in the same room. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | How about reading | c | every day. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | Try practising | d | your little sister a story in bed. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | It's a good idea | e | shopping for him? |

4 Now match the advice in exercise 3 with the problems below

- a 1 My grandfather is ill and can't leave his home at the moment.
- b My little sister does not like going to sleep.
- c I want to be good at tennis!
- d When I take off my glasses at home, I can't remember where I put them.
- e I have an English test next week.



1 Complete the sentences with a question tag

- 1 It is important that people have enough vitamins, *isn't it?*.....
- 2 You can find vitamins in many kinds of food,
- 3 Nuts, beans and eggs all contain a lot of protein,
- 4 The fat in olive oil is not bad for you,
- 5 You don't like coffee,

2 Put the dialogue in the correct order



- a **Maher:** No, they don't. Most adults sleep for about eight hours a night.
- b **Maher:** Yes, he does. He's four years old. Young children sleep for about 13 hours a night.
- c **Maher:** Yes, we do. Children of our age should sleep about nine or ten hours a night.
- d **Nasser:** Your little brother sleeps a lot, doesn't he?
- e **Nasser:** Adults don't sleep as long as us, do they?
- f **Nasser:** We have much less sleep, don't we?

3 A person wants to be healthy. Write a dialogue between Person A and Person B

- Person A asks about healthy food.
- Person B gives some advice about what to eat.
- Person A asks about exercise.
- Person B gives advice about sports.

Remember to use question tags to confirm information. Write commas correctly.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

The body



1 Match the parts of the body to the sentences

back brain heart ~~knees~~ skin

- 1 These are in the middle of your legs. *knees*.....
- 2 Cover this in the sun, or it can burn.
- 3 You can't see this because it is behind you.
- 4 This is inside your head.
- 5 This beats faster when you run.

2 Match to make sentences

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d | We took a photograph | a | help themselves. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | If I don't use the computer for ten minutes, it | b | write the letter yourself. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | If your friends want a glass of water, they can | c | turns itself off. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | The small boy smiled when he | d | of ourselves by the pyramids. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | I can't help you. You must | e | saw himself on the television. |

3 Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets to make the first conditional

- 1 If we *visit*... (*visit*) Paris, we will *see*... (*see*) the Eiffel Tower.
- 2 If my cousin (*do*) well in his exams, he (*go*) to university.
- 3 Unless you (*eat*) enough for breakfast, you (*be*) very hungry before lunchtime.
- 4 Ahmed (*live*) in Cairo if he (*get*) the new job?
- 5 You (*not get*) the bus unless you (*run*) quickly.

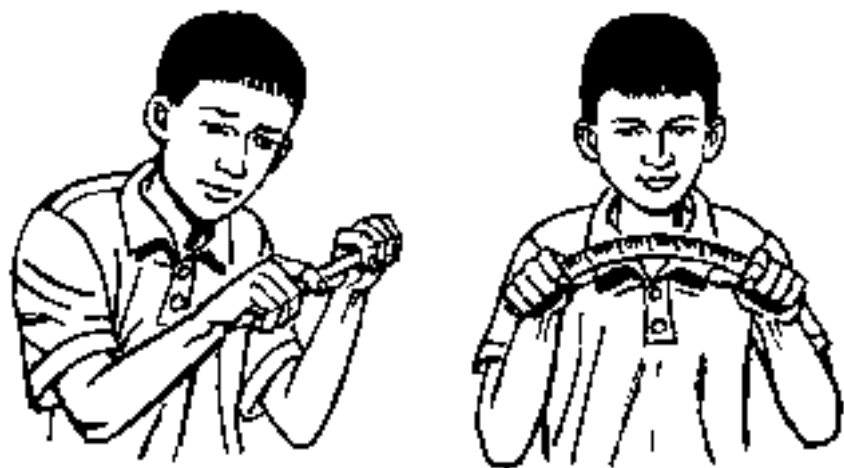


1 Complete the sentences with these words

ankle broke ~~cold~~ headache stomach-ache toothache

- 1 Adel walked home in the rain and now he has a *cold*.
- 2 Mazin hurt his when he was playing football.
- 3 Manal fell and her arm.
- 4 Hala ate too much and now she has a
- 5 Hussein always eats sweets and now he has
- 6 Mr Medhat worked on the computer all day and now he's got a

2 Answer the questions



- 1 What can you bend, a plastic ruler or a pencil? *You can bend a plastic ruler...*
- 2 What can you lift easily, a chair or a car?
- 3 What can you stretch, a jumper or a pen?
- 4 What can you hold, air or a ruler?
- 5 What can you touch, your ears or your brain?

3 Choose the correct words to complete the dialogue

Doctor: Hello Hassan. **1** *What's/How's* the matter?

Hassan: I **2** *hurt/stretched* my back.

Doctor: When did you do this?

Hassan: It started after I **3** *lifted/touched* some weights.

Doctor: Did you **4** *hold/bend* your knees and lift the weight carefully?

Hassan: Yes, I always do that when I lift weights.

Doctor: Did you stretch your **5** *head/arms* before you lifted the weights?

Hassan: No, I didn't.

Doctor: Remember that it is important to **6** *stretch/hurt* before you do exercises.

1 Write these numbers as words

- 1 32 *thirty-two* 4 78
- 2 29 5 124
- 3 45

2 Rewrite the sentences to have the same meaning, using hyphens

- 1 A boy of four painted this picture.
A four-year-old boy painted this picture...
- 2 I read a book about a boy who is twelve.
.....
- 3 A woman who is eighty made this cake.
.....



3 Complete the letter

Cairo ~~4 North Street~~ 4 May 2015 Best wishes, Dear Eman, Sara

1 *4 North Street*

2

3

4

I am sorry to hear that you broke your leg. What happened to you?

Did you hear about Lamia? Lamia is my twelve-year-old cousin. She was playing tennis after school when she hurt her ankle badly last week. Usually, she exercises carefully before she starts playing. She holds her hands behind her head, then she touches her toes. This time, she forgot. Perhaps that is why she hurt her ankle.

Write to me soon and tell me your news,

5

6

4 Write a letter to a friend who has a health problem

- Ask the friend about his/her problem.
- Tell your friend about a person you know who has a health problem.
- Use hyphens with two-part numbers or when an age is an adjective.

Remember to organise your letter correctly.

.....

.....

.....

Health and safety

UNIT
15

1 Answer the questions with these words

cooker lid ~~towel~~ oven gloves sleeves

- 1 What can you use to dry your hands? *towel*.....
- 2 What do you put on a pan when you are cooking?
- 3 What do you find on a shirt or blouse?
- 4 What do you put a pan on to cook pasta or rice?
- 5 What can you use to hold things that are hot?

2 Match to make sentences

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c | At school, we must | a | meet his friends in the park. |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> | We can talk in groups | b | eat during lessons. |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> | You can't drive a car | c | be on time for our lessons. |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> | When Hamdi finishes his homework, he can | d | in our English lessons. |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> | We must not | e | until you are 18. |
| 6 <input type="checkbox"/> | You musn't make a lot of noise | f | when people are sleeping. |

3 Answer the questions

- 1 What must you do before you go to school in the morning?
.....
- 2 What mustn't you do on a busy road?
.....
- 3 What can you do in the holidays that you cannot do during school time?
.....
- 4 What must you do if there is a fire in the school?
.....



1 Complete the sentences with these words



down off ~~off~~ on on

- 1 We are nearly home! We must get off the train at the next station.
- 2 The teacher told the children to sit
- 3 You must turn the computer when you finish doing your homework.
- 4 Mr Sayed waited for an hour at the airport before he got the plane to fly to Dubai.
- 5 Amal's family had a picnic by the river, but Amal's grandmother had a chair to sit

2 Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences

- 1 Excuse me. I need sit down, please. Excuse me. I need to sit down, please.
- 2 Of course. Let help you with your bag.
- 3 Thank you. You can tell me when we arrive in Cairo, please?
- 4 Yes, I can. I'll to help you to get off the bus, too.
- 5 Shall I calling you a taxi at the bus stop?

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- 1 Water can become unhealthy when animals and use it.

a insects	b sleeves	c plants	d cars
-----------	-----------	----------	--------
- 2 Bilharzia is a which people can get from swimming or washing in dirty water.

a canal	b disease	c medicine	d pool
---------	-----------	------------	--------
- 3 Water is safer to drink if you it.

a pour	b wash	c boil	d cool
--------	--------	--------	--------
- 4 It is important to cover food because are very dirty insects.

a animals	b plants	c scales	d flies
-----------	----------	----------	---------



1 Choose the correct words

- 1 Hamdi and his brother practise/practice tennis every Saturday.
- 2 I don't know which shirt to buy. Please can you give me some *advise/advice*?
- 3 In today's lesson, we did a lot of speaking *practise/practice*.
- 4 Lamia and Nawal usually *advise/advice* their little sister what to wear in the mornings.

2 Ahmed is writing an email to his grandmother who lives in another city. Complete the email with these words

Best wishes can ~~Dear~~ help I'll Let Shall

To: Grandmother@example.com
 Subject: helping you

1 Dear..... Grandmother

I am sorry to hear that you broke your arm. 2 I visit you next weekend so I can help you?

3 me cook for you. 4 do your shopping for you, too.
 I 5 also do other things in the house.

Let me 6 in the garden, too. I know you love your garden.

See you soon,

7

Ahmed

3 Write an email offering help

- One of your cousins has a cold.
- Write an email to the cousin and offer to come and visit.
- Offer to help your cousin. Say what you can do to help when you visit.

Remember to organise your email correctly.

.....

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Practice Test 5

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

- 1 When does Magda boil water?
 a When she eats. b When it is not clean. c When it is clean.
- 2 What does Magda wash before she cooks?
 a the water b her face c her hands
- 3 Magda food in the fridge.
 a washes b covers c keeps
- 4 Magda the food if it is not in the fridge.
 a cooks b eats c covers

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

Dr Mohsen: A healthy meal contains food from the five main food groups.

Sherifa: What are the five main food groups, Dr Mohsen?

Dr Mohsen: Those are **1**, carbohydrates, **2** and vegetables, dairy and fats.

Sherifa: What are dairy foods?

Dr Mohsen: They are foods that have a lot of **3** in them, like milk and cheese.

Sherifa: Yes, milk and cheese give us strong bones and **4**, don't they?

3 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

1 Amina: I want to lose some weight. What can I do?

Injy:

Amina: That's a good idea. I'll try not to eat sweets often.

2 Abdul Rahman:?

Dr Fathy: Yes, it's very important to eat healthy meals every day.

Abdul Rahman: Thank you, Dr Fathy.

C Reading Comprehension

4 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Ali fell and broke his leg last week. The doctors say he can walk, but he must be careful. They don't want him to fall again, so he can't run! Ali feels well so he can go to school, but he mustn't do any sports at school. Ali's friend Ahmed can leave school five minutes early to help Ali carry his bag home at the end of the day.

- 1 How did Ali break his leg?
- 2 What can't Ali do at school?
- 3 Why can't Ali run?

- 4 Someone is going to help Ali to
 a play sports b run c walk d carry his bag home
- 5 Ali can walk only if he walks
 a carefully b accurately c slowly d fast

D The Reader

5 a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 When did the Iron Man get out of the trap?
 a immediately after he fell in b after two days
 c after the farmers saw him d after one year
- 2 The Iron Man followed the farmers and Hogarth to
 a a trap b a farm with a plough c a scrap metal yard d a family eating lunch

b. Answer the following questions:

- 1 Why did Hogarth make a sound with a nail and a knife?

- 2 The farmers wanted to trap the Iron Man. Were the farmers bad people?

E Vocabulary and Structure

6 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 It is important to before you do sports.
 a beat b heal c stretch d lift
- 2 You are if you do sports every day.
 a fit b hurt c natural d dangerous
- 3 You can't under water.
 a relax b breathe c break d melt
- 4 Bread, rice and pasta are examples of
 a vegetables b fats c carbohydrates d dairy foods
- 5 You should eat a healthy breakfast every day,?
 a should you b shouldn't you c could you d do you
- 6 you practise tennis often, you won't be able to win a match.
 a Because b If c Unless d When
- 7 That bag is too heavy to lift,?
 a does it b wasn't it c is it d isn't it
- 8 You will hurt yourself if you a hot pan.
 a touches b touch c touched d touching

7 Read and correct the underlined word(s)

- 1 You don't like Sawahli music, don't you?
- 2 Why don't you make some exercise every day?
- 3 People with damaged legs can't breathe very well.

F Writing

8 Write a paragraph of six sentences on how your mother is always careful in the kitchen.

.....

.....

.....



Modern technology

1 Complete the sentences with these words

~~camera~~ email internet text message voicemail

- 1 When you want to take a photograph on your mobile, use the *camera*.
- 2 When you want to send someone a message on a computer, send an
- 3 When you want to write a short message to a friend, use your phone to send a
- 4 When someone does not answer their mobile phone, leave a message using
- 5 When you want to find information on your computer, use the

2 Make sentences to compare Egypt, the UK and Canada, using the word given and *not as ... as*, *more/less than* and *the most/least*



<p>Canada: 35 million people 1,000 mm of rain (Vancouver) 1938 hours of sun</p>	<p>UK: 63 million people 650 mm of rain (London) 1480 hours of sun</p>	<p>Egypt: 80 million people 26 mm of rain (Cairo) 3450 hours of sun</p>
--	---	--

- 1 People: *The UK does not have as many people as Egypt*.....
- 2 Rainy:
- 3 Big:
- 4 Sunny:

1 Choose the correct word

- 1 You can see pictures and writing on a computer screen/mouse mat.
- 2 You need to learn where the letters are on the mouse/keyboard.
- 3 The mouse/mouse mat helps you to move things around the screen.
- 4 If you want to listen to something without other people hearing, use ears/earphones.
- 5 Put some paper in the screen/printer and then you can use it.

2 Look at the pictures. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?



- 1 F There is no difference between the two cars.
- 2 Like the white car, the black car has a flag on it.
- 3 The black car has more doors than the white car.
- 4 The price of the white car is similar to the price of the black car.
- 5 Unlike the white car, the black car is very big.

3 Now make sentences to compare the two phones

Phone A	
LE200	
Black or grey	
Camera	✓
Internet	✓
Text messages	✓
Voicemail	✓

Phone B	
LE200	
Blue, green, red or yellow	
Camera	X
Internet	X
Text messages	✓
Voicemail	✓

Like phone B, phone A can send text messages.

.....

.....

.....

.....

1 Rewrite the sentences to have the same meaning, using the words in brackets

1 Mona likes English and she likes maths. (*too*)

Mona likes English and she likes maths, too......

2 This phone can send texts and it has voicemail. It has a camera. (*in addition*)

.....

3 Modern planes go faster than old planes and they have better safety. (*also*)

.....

4 This seat is modern and it is comfortable. (*too*)

.....

2 Complete the text about modern computers with these words

addition big difference easier ~~libraries~~ not as than too

Today, many people have computers in their homes. You can also find them in many schools and **1** *libraries*..... This was very different just 50 years ago when it was very difficult to buy a computer. What is the **2** between computers today and computers in the past?



Modern computers are **3** large as the first computers. Some of the early computers were as **4** as a room! Today's computers are much faster, **5** In **6**, they are less expensive **7** the first computers so it is **8** to buy them.



3 Write a text about new technology

- Think of an example of new technology, such as mobile phones, laptops, tablets, etc.
- Describe what the new technology can do.
- Say how the technology is different to the past.

Remember to use *too*, *also*, *in addition* to add extra ideas to a sentence.

.....



Where things are made

1 Match the words and their meanings

- 1 **b** can a Rubber filled with air, that you can see on cars, bikes, etc.
- 2 material b Something metal that we buy food or drink in.
- 3 sandals c Something you can use to make other things.
- 4 tyre d Open shoes that you can wear in hot weather.

2 Complete the table with these words

~~blanket~~ boot laptop ~~metal~~ pan plastic rubber
 scissors skirt toy car tyre wood wool

materials	objects
<i>metal</i>	<i>blanket</i>

3 Complete the sentences with *made of*, *made from* or *made in*

- 1 Sewing machines are often *made in* Japan.
- 2 Mona has a beautiful new bag that is old car tyres.
- 3 Are many computers Brazil?
- 4 Ali's toy truck is plastic.
- 5 The bird's home is leaves.
- 6 Is this chair wood?



1 Complete the sentences

Africa cotton
leather mine sheep



- 1 Cairo is one of the largest cities in *Africa*.
- 2 Working in a can be dangerous because it is underground.
- 3 Most shirts and blouses are made of
- 4 A is useful because it gives us wool and meat.
- 5 The best shoes are usually made of

2 Rewrite the sentences using adjectives

- 1 This toy plane comes from the USA.
This toy plane is American......
- 2 A lot of the coffee that people drink is from Brazil.
.....
- 3 Does this beautiful cotton shirt come from Egypt?
.....
- 4 That fast car is not from Korea. It is from Japan.
.....

3 Read the answers and write the questions

How wide are they? What are they? What are they like?
~~What are you looking at?~~ Where do they come from?

- 1 *What are you looking at?*.....
I'm looking at a picture of some things on a museum website.
- 2
They're very beautiful and they're very old.
- 3
They're Egyptian.
- 4
They're about 0.5 centimetres wide.
- 5
They're glass beads that the ancient Egyptians liked to wear.

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

1 The first car to use this was made in 1885.

- a oil
- b petrol
- c water
- d water



2 There is only enough of this material on earth to fill two large swimming pools.

- a gold
- b metal
- c cotton
- d water

3 A scientist made the first example of this material in 1905.

- a paper
- b wool
- c plastic
- d gold

4 People found a shoe made of this material that was 5,500 years old.

- a leather
- b plastic
- c oil
- d petrol

5 A tree needs to be at least six years old before you can get this material.

- a cotton
- b wood
- c glass
- d rubber

2 Read and correct the mistakes in these sentences

1 There are 28 countries in the eu.

There are 28 countries in the EU.

2 Abu Dhabi is the capital of UAE.

.....

3 Today, the China is one of the most important countries in the world.

.....

4 Alaska is the largest state in USA.

.....

3 Write an article about where things are made

- Think of some of the things you see or use every day.
 - Write where they are made and what they are made of.
 - Write information to describe each object: What is it like? How big is it? etc.
- Remember to write the names of countries correctly.

.....

The modern world

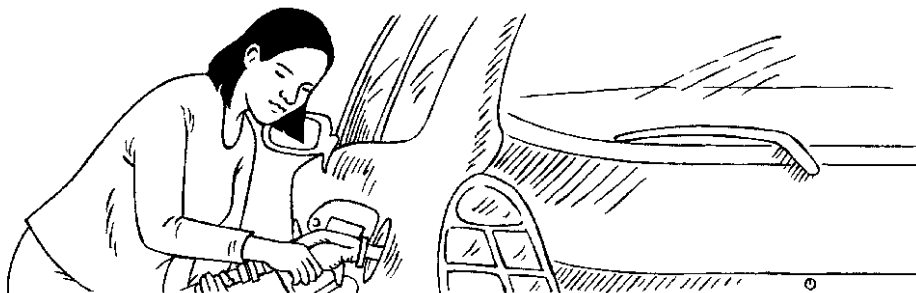


1 Match to make phrases

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> write | a the information |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> correct | b an article |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> check | c people |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> print | d the newspaper |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> interview | e a spelling mistake |

2 Answer the questions. There may be more than one answer

- 1 What is put into cars? *.petrol*.....
- 2 What is made at a bakery?
- 3 What is often added to tea or coffee?
- 4 What is used to cook in a kitchen?
- 5 Which languages are spoken in Canada?



3 Complete these sentences with the present simple passive form of the verbs in brackets

- 1 Headlines *.are written*... (*write*) to make people want to read the article.
- 2 Today, most spelling mistakes (*correct*) by computers.
- 3 Some football players (*interview*) after they play a game.
- 4 How many newspapers (*print*) every day in Egypt?
- 5 After Mona does her homework, it (*check*) by the teacher.

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d

- 1 Ali's uncle has a beautiful garden his home.
a inside b out c outside d in
- 2 Mice often live in a in the ground.
a hole b container c hill d plant
- 3 Plants need water and good to grow well.
a crops b cotton c mangoes d soil
- 4 Because many farms are in areas with little rain, it is important for farmers to their land.
a grow b irrigate c invent d eat
- 5 A can is a which is made of metal.
a seed b spinach c container d plant



2 Complete the dialogue

good! interesting I can't believe Oh dear. What a pity. Really?

Ahmed: My grandfather has a farm near the Nile.
Mazin: 1 *Really..?*
Ahmed: Yes. I helped him to plant rice last year.
Mazin: How 2 Does he grow very much rice?
Ahmed: Yes, you probably have rice from his farm in your kitchen!
Mazin: 3 it!
Ahmed: Next year, my grandfather will sell the farm.
Mazin: 4
Ahmed: Don't worry. I think he will have a nice time when he stops working!
Mazin: That's 5

3 Answer the questions

~~cotton~~ mango spinach wheat

- 1 Which crop is used to make clothes? *cotton*..
- 2 Which crop is often used to make bread?
.....
- 3 Which crop is sometimes made into a drink?
.....
- 4 Which crop is often cooked before you eat it?
.....



1 Complete the sentences

- 1 It rains a lot in England. However, *some areas can be very dry in the summer...*
- 2 I think you should climb that mountain! However,
- 3 My little sister doesn't like cakes. However,
- 4 Donkeys are strong animals. However,

2 Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets



How **1** *is*... bread *made* (*make*)? It's easy! First, wheat or maize flour
2 (*put*) into a large container. Oil, salt and water
3 (*add*). When these **4** (*mix*), the bread is ready
to cook on a flat pan. However, you do not want the pan to be too hot or it will burn!
The bread **5** (*cook*) for a few minutes and then you can eat it!

3 Write about how something is made

- Think about a cake, tea, coffee or something you can eat or drink.
- Use the passive forms of verbs such as *make, add, put, cook* and *mix*.
- Try to use examples of *however* to give a contrasting idea.

.....

Practice Test 6

A Listening

1 Listen and choose the correct answer from a, b or c:

- 1 Where does Magdy work?
a at a newspaper b at a hospital c at a school
- 2 What is Magdy's job?
a reporter b architect c printer
- 3 When must the newspapers be ready?
a at night b in the afternoon c early in the morning
- 4 When does Magdy work?
a in the early morning b at night c in the afternoon

B Language Functions

2 Complete the following dialogue:

- Shopkeeper:** Good morning. Can I help you?
Customer: Yes, I'm looking for a new laptop. I can't decide which one to buy.
Shopkeeper: Well, this blue laptop is the **1**, so it is easy to carry around.
Customer: What about this black laptop? Is it less **2** than the blue one?
Shopkeeper: No, the price is the same, but the blue computer is not as **3** as the black one.
Customer: I see. So the black laptop is faster and **4** than the blue one.

3 Supply the missing parts in the following two mini-dialogues:

- 1 Hesham:** What is the difference between a computer and a laptop?
Tarek:
Hesham: I'll buy a laptop then, because I travel a lot.
- 2 Haytham:**
Mounir: I'm looking at pictures of some things on a museum website.
Haytham: That's interesting. Can I join you?

C Reading Comprehension

4 Read the following, then answer the questions:

Today we're going to talk about where things are made. Most of the world's paper is made in the USA. A lot of the wood it uses for paper comes from trees in Brazil. Many of the computers and phones we use are Japanese. You can also find many Egyptian things in other countries. Did you know that a lot of the world's petrol is made from Egyptian oil? People also want to buy cotton and leather from Egypt.

- 1 What is the main idea of this passage?
- 2 Why do Americans need the wood from the trees in Brazil?
- 3 What are Egyptian shoes and bags made of?

- 4 On which items would you probably find "Made in Japan" written?
a paper **b** rice **c** phones **d** shoes
- 5 Where does a lot of the world's petrol come from?
a Egypt **b** China **c** Brazil **d** Japan

D The Reader

5 a. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 The Iron Man told the dragon three times to fly
a to Australia **b** around the earth **c** to the scrap metal yard **d** to the sun
- 2 Why did the Iron Man tell the dragon to sing?
a to frighten the people **b** to show that he was sorry
c to be happy **d** to destroy the dragon

b. Answer the following questions:

- 1 How was the Iron Man stronger than the dragon?
 2 Why were the people kind to the dragon and the Iron Man?

E Vocabulary and Structure

6 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 Rice, cotton and sugar are important Egyptian.....
a seeds **b** crops **c** inventions **d** containers
- 2 Water from the river is needed to the fields.
a add **b** recycle **c** irrigate **d** bend
- 3 A is a machine that is used for farming the land.
a plough **b** donkey **c** headline **d** rucksack
- 4 You use ato leave a message on the phone.
a voicemail **b** letter **c** laptop **d** camera
- 5 You look so young in this photo. When was it?
a took **b** taking **c** take **d** taken
- 6 This shoe is made of rubber. It's made tyres.
a from **b** in **c** for **d** on
- 7 I don't have much money so I'm going to buy the bag in the shop.
a cheap **b** cheaper **c** cheapest **d** less cheap
- 8 Millions of newspapers in Egypt every day.
a print **b** printing **c** are printed **d** will print

7 Read and correct the underlined words:

- 1 Early mobile phones were not as heavy as they are today.
 2 I think English is as easier as maths.
 3 Dislike my old phone, my new phone can send email messages.

F Writing

8 Write a paragraph of six sentences on how a fridge is a useful item that is usually found in the kitchen.

.....

