READING BRAINWAVES 2

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صدر هذا الكتاب بدعم من جامعة الملك فهد للبترول والمعادن تحت مشروع تأليف كتـب
رقم AR2007/406 وضمن اتفاقية نشر خاصة بين شركة العبيكان للأبحاث والتطوير
وعمادة البحث العلمي في الجامعة.

الطبعة الأولى

1432هـ/2011م

التوزيع: مكتبة العبيكان   الناشر: العبيكان للنشر

الرياض - العليا - تقاطع طريق الملك فهد مع العروبة   الرياض - شارع العليا العام - جنوب برج المملكة

هاتف: 4654424/4160018 فاكس: 4650129   هاتف: 2937581/2937574 فاكس: 2937588

ص.ب: 62807 الرمز 11595   ص.ب: 67622 الرمز 11517

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Tour of a Lesson

PRE-READING introduces students to the theme of the reading. It does this by introductory pictures and asking questions about them to test their understanding of the vocabulary in the reading text. This is done through matching exercises and choosing the correct answers from a supplied list.

READING TEXT focuses the students on the reading and requires students to reflect on their pre-reading activities when applicable. Students read silently first. They are not expected to understand every word; they should be encouraged to read for the general meaning and to use contextual clues and their university background knowledge to aid comprehension. Many of the readings are in the form of conversations involving many people. This gives the students the opportunity to perform role play and switch roles.

COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS provides students with an opportunity to read the whole text or parts of it while looking for specific information to answer a set of comprehension questions. In addition, students are asked to identify meanings of words and expressions in the reading text. This practice allows them to make inferences about meanings and asks them to demonstrate their comprehension of the readings in a variety of ways, such as using vocabulary in context.

VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING introduces vocabulary in context. Students match different vocabulary items with their descriptions. This section tests students' understanding of the readings by asking content questions.

LANGUAGE FOCUS includes grammar in practice where students are asked to differentiate between grammatical structures and understand their functional usage. Students are also asked to provide written output in the form of linguistic structures which reflect the structures covered in the readings.

To the Teacher

This Reading book is for high beginning students of English as a foreign language. It contains 5 units, each containing 4 lessons, featuring not longer than one page reading texts on topics of high interest to university students in Saudi Arabia. The book has been designed with great care taking account of cultural sensitivity.

The rationale of this book is that University students in Saudi Arabia need to improve their communicative competence for the purposes not only of participating effectively in tutorials, seminars and teacher-led classes, but also of survival within the system professionally. Therefore, each of the 5 thematic units in this book contains readings which introduce students to their immediate academic environment.

In the first unit, students are introduced to resources commonly found in universities. These lessons guide students in dealing with issues such as university registration, using the library and building awareness of the different academic and support departments in universities. The second unit carries on with university resources. In the first lesson of this unit students are guided in the process of using such resources. The unit then promptly shifts to content subjects that university students study in their Orientation Programme –i.e. Mathematics and Computing. This part of the second unit is designed to serve Preparatory Year students by helping them grasp basic principles in mathematics and computing. Therefore, it can be stated that this unit addresses a specific purpose which is acquainting students with their content subject areas through specific reading texts and their accompanying activities.

Unit three goes into more detail about these two subject areas by providing reading texts related to these areas. The activities however target students' understanding of the language forms used in these areas without heavily relying on the jargon associated with these topics. Unit four contains lessons which support students' understanding of mathematical language and analysis. The approach however emphasises linguistic and communicative tasks which test students' understanding of the readings. This is done through the introduction of activities which require students to interact with the readings and infer meanings to support their comprehension. Unit five however includes a variety of readings which are not entirely linked to content subject areas University Preparatory Year students take in their first year. This unit features selected readings which aim at broadening students' understanding of scientific processes and some patterns of social behaviour in Middle Eastern societies.

This Reading book provides the students with intellectually stimulating readings which are not far beyond their understanding. The focus in the entire book is on strategies that make reading easier for the students. To this end, both vocabulary and grammar have been carefully controlled to be at the students' level of comprehension. Throughout the book students are exposed to limited vocabulary items which are continuously recycled to enable them to improve rapidly. High frequency vocabulary has been recycled throughout the units of the book to give students the opportunity to see new vocabulary many times and in a variety of contexts.

The tasks that students are required to perform are not too exigent. It is hoped that students will move through the units of this book with a growing sense of confidence and achievement as they discover that they can find main ideas, guess meaning from context, make inferences, recognise topics, and understand the vocabulary used. In addition, some of the pre-reading activities allow students to practice dictionary skills in an attempt to foster learning independence through self-directed learning activities.

Teacher's Notes

Teacher's Notes are in a separate booklet form, and include general information about using this book as well as specific information about each unit and the lessons it contains. Also, within the Teacher's Notes, an Answer Key is available for teachers.

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers and write them on the lines.

    a) People in the first picture are playing _____.   (football / volleyball)
    b) They are playing _____.   (at night / in the morning)
    c) The stadium is _____.   (full of fans / empty)
    d) The person in the second picture is a _____.   (teacher / student)
    e) The student is in the _____.   (library / cafeteria)
    f) He is _____ a newspaper.   (writing / reading)

Picture 1   Picture 2

2. Read these statements. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	No
a) Football is a team game.		
b) Reading is not important when learning a new language.		
c) Both good footballers and good readers need practice.		
d) Good readers never visit the library.		
e) A library and a bookstore are two different places.		

LEARNING TO READ IS LIKE LEARNING TO PLAY FOOTBALL

Abdullah Al-Qahtani is a student in a secondary school. He is a very good student. For example, before a history test, he spends many hours studying his history textbook. He learns
5   all of the important ideas in his textbook. As a result, he usually gets 100% on the test.

10

Abdullah wants to be an excellent football player, too, so he wants to buy a book about playing football and learn all the important facts about playing
15   football. Will Abdullah become a good football player as a result of his studying? I don't think that Abdullah will become a good football player simply by studying a book. Everyone knows that a footballer must practice or train for many years to become a good football player. That's because playing football is a skill. So, what is a "Skill"?

20

A skill is an ability to do something well by training or practicing. A skillful football player has a lot of experience playing football. He has a strong body and strong muscles because he trains daily. Suppose Abdullah is in the Preparatory Year at the University of Ha'il. Suppose he wants
25   to learn to read English well. Suppose he attends every Reading class and he listens carefully to the teacher. In addition, he learns all of the vocabulary. Will Abdullah actually learn to read well?

30   I don't think that Abdullah will become an excellent reader only by coming to class, listening to the teacher and learning vocabulary. Those things are important but they are not enough. A student must practice many hours to become a good reader. Reading, like playing football, is a skill. A skillful reader has a lot of experience, just like a skillful football player. Daily reading for many hours both in class and outside of class helps students read well. Practice, practice
35   and more practice makes good football players and it also makes good readers.

Suppose you want to become an excellent reader. What will you have to do?

1.   Answer the following comprehension questions based on the Reading text.

   a)   What does the title tell us about the text?
        _____

   b)   Why doesn't the author think that Abdullah will become a good footballer by studying a book?
        _____

   c)   What is a skill?
        _____

2.   Read the following sentences. Circle your answers and write them on the lines.

   a)   Abdullah is a student in a _____ school.   primary   secondary
   b)   He _____ gets 100% on the test.   usually   rarely
   c)   He wants to be an excellent _____ player.   basketball   football
   d)   A skillful footballer has a great _____ to play football.   ability   inability
   e)   _____ reading helps students read well.   Monthly   Daily

VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING

1.   Circle the correct answers. Write them on the lines.

   a)   Good students _____ time revising their lessons.   waste   spend
   b)   Only _____ can make good readers.   practice   laziness
   c)   Good readers read _____.   monthly   daily
   d)   Good readers need to practice _____ hours.   much   many
   e)   It is important for students to _____ classes.   attend   miss

2.   Complete these sentences using the words in the box below.

spend	practice	daily	many	attend

   a)   _____ reading means reading everyday.
   b)   If you want a good car, you need to _____ a good amount of money.
   c)   I can't see _____ students registering in this course. The course is too difficult.
   d)   Students who _____ classes usually achieve better grades.
   e)   Unlike other subjects, learning languages requires a lot of _____.

3.   Match the expressions on the left with the sentences on the right. Write the correct letter in the blank.

   _____   1.   Abdullah Al-Qahtani is a student   a.   by studying a book

   _____   2.   To become a good football player   b.   help students read better

   _____   3.   Abdullah won't become a good footballer c.   a footballer must practice or train for many years

   _____   4.   Daily reading con   d.   in a secondary school

Below is the 1st paragraph of the Reading Text.

1) Read it and pay attention to the underlined words.

> Abdullah Al-Qahtani is a student in a secondary school. He is an excellent student. For example, before a history test, he spends many hours studying his history textbook. He learns all of the important ideas in his textbook. As a result, he usually gets 100% on the test.

2) Read the following sentences and underline the correct form of the VERB.

   a) Khalid **(is/are)** a student at the University of Ha'il.
   b) He **(speak/speaks)** Arabic and English.
   c) He **(has/have)** two brothers who **(work/works)** in the bank.
   d) His brothers **(is/are)** older than him.
   e) Mutlaq **(is/are)** the eldest.

3) Read the words in the box and:

a) Underline three verbs; e.g. eat

b) Circle ⬭ the names of three persons; e.g. Ayyad

c) Put a box ☐ around three cities; e.g. Riyadh

Riyadh - is - John - afternoon - Computing - school - have - night - bed - Sumayya - breakfast - eat - car - Tareq - Dammam - study - college - Ha'il - buy - weekend - Manama - Friday - England - Ajman

4) Use the list of words you underlined, the list of words you circled, and the list of words you put a box around, and use the space below to write one sentence in the simple present.

_____

5 **Skill** is a noun / **skillful** is its adjective. Look at the following words and write their adjectives:

Play   _____
Help   _____
Peace   _____
Care   _____
Hope   _____

6 Complete the sentences below with the following adjectives:

> peaceful - helpful - careful

   a) My English teacher is very _____. He always helps me.
   b) Children need to be _____ when crossing the road.
   c) My friend Ali is very _____. He never fights or shouts.

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers. Write them on the lines.

a) The student in picture 1 is _____ a book.   (listening to / reading)
b) The two students in picture 2 are conducting an _____.   (experiment / institution)
c) Students in picture 3 are listening to their _____ teacher.   (computing / art)
d) Students in picture 4 are working _____.   (in groups / individually)

Picture 1   Picture 2

Picture 3   Picture 4

2. Complete the sentences. Write your answers on the lines.

a) In picture 1, the student is in _____.
b) In picture 2, the two students are in _____.
c) In picture 3, the students are in _____.
d) In picture 4, the students are in _____.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HA'IL

5

10

The University of Ha'il (UoH) is a new university with about 600 students and 50 faculty (teachers). There are also about 20 administration staff. At present, the new University is located in three buildings - a large four storey building and two smaller single storey buildings. The university campus also includes a mosque and a bookstore. In two of the three University buildings there are faculty offices, classrooms and computer laboratories.

Colleges in the New University

15

There are five colleges in the University. Each college has different academic departments. One college is called the College of Sciences, which includes the mathematics, chemistry and physics departments. The

20 University also has a Medical Sciences College which teaches students medical studies. Another college is the College of Electrical Engineering. Students need higher grades in Mathematics and English to be accepted in this college.

25

The College of Computer Sciences is a popular college because many students in Saudi Arabia are majoring in Computing. The colleges provide Associate and Bachelor Degrees. Students in the Associate Degree programme study for two years but those in the Bachelor Degree programme spend four years on their course. Finally, the Community College, which includes the

30 Girls' College, provides the Preparatory Year programme in two semesters. This college has the English Language Centre (ELC) which prepares the students for their University entry level in English.

35
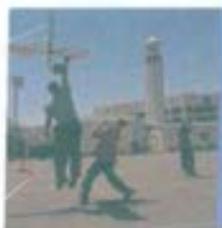
In addition, there are also three administration departments which are important for students. These are the Registrar's department, the Student Affairs department and the Student Guidance and Counselling Office.

40

1. Answer these questions about the Reading text.

a) How many people are there at the University of Ha'il?
   _____

b) Which college provides the Preparatory Programme?
   _____

c) What is the total number of colleges in the university?
   _____

2. Meanings of words and expressions in the Reading text.

a) What does the word 'which' on line 18 refer to?
   _____

b) What does the word 'those' on line 28 refer to?
   _____

c) What does the word 'which' on line 31 refer to?
   _____

3. Ask questions about the underlined information in the answers below.

a) There are two single storey buildings at the University of Ha'il.
   _____

b) No, there aren't three single storey buildings.
   _____

c) The Registrar asks students to complete an enrolment form.
   _____

VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING

1. What is the most important idea in the Reading text?

   a) Ha'il is a new university.
   b) The colleges and their departments.
   c) The organisation of the university.

2. Circle the correct answers. Write them on the lines.

a) At present, the new University is in _____ buildings.   three   four
b) There are _____ colleges in the University.   four   five
c) The Associate Degree students study for _____ years   two   three
d) There are also _____ administration departments.   three   four

3. Match the expressions on the left with the sentences on the right. Write the correct letter in the blank.

_____ 1. The University of Ha'il   a) includes the mathematics, chemistry and physics departments

_____ 2. The College of Sciences   b) include the Registrar's department and the Student Affairs department

_____ 3. The College of Electrical Engineering   c) prepares the students for their University study in English

_____ 4. The English Language Centre   d) has 600 students and 50 faculty

_____ 5. Important administration departments   e) is only for students with higher grades in Mathematics and English

4. Complete these sentences using the words in the box below.

he	buildings	Registrar's	departments

a) Each college has different academic _____.
b) In two of the three university _____ there are faculty offices, classrooms and computer laboratories.
c) Each student has a number, and this is used when _____ takes books from the library or uses a computer.
d) Enrolling for a course is done through Mr. Al-Utaibi in the _____ department.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Read the following two sentences and answer the questions

There are colleges in the University. / There are also administration departments.

1 Are the two sentences plural or singular? Write the singular form of each sentence below.

a _____

b _____

2 Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

a) There _____ not a single student in the classroom.   (is / are)
b) _____ there any students in the classroom?   (is / are)
c) There _____ so much work to be covered before anyone can leave.   (is / are)
c) There _____ many jobs for Saudi graduates at ARAMCO.   (is / are)
e) _____ there a chance we can talk about this later?   (is / are)

PRE-READING

Look ot the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Complete the sentences. Write your answers on the lines.

a) People in pictures 1, 2 and 4 are _____.   (workers / students)
b) This is _____ day.   (registration / examination)
c) Picture _____ has a welcome sign.   (1 – 2 – 3 – 4)
d) Only pictures _____ have computers.   (1 and 2 – 2 and 3 – 3 and 4)
e) The two computers are _____ tops.   (desk / lap)

Picture 1

Picture 2

Picture 3

Picture 4

2. Read these statements. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a) There are more students in picture 1 than in any other picture.		
b) There are no students in picture 3.		
c) Picture 2 was taken during the day.		
d) There are four balloons in picture 4.		
e) One student in picture 1 and two students in picture 4 are wearing caps.		

Read the dialogue (conversation) between the Registrar (Khalid Al-Utaibi) and three students below.

Ahmad and Saad are new students, but Ali studied at the University of Ha'il two years ago.

	Khalid	Good morning. How can I help you?
	Ahmad	Good morning.
5	Saad	Good morning.
	Ahmad	We want to register for a degree course at the University of Ha'il.
	Khalid	Only one of you, or both of you?
	Saad	Both of us. I want to study for a
10		Bachelor's Degree in Electrical Engineering. Ahmad wants to study Accounting.
	Khalid	Well, before you can study for a degree
15		you must complete the Preparatory Year programme in the Community college.
	Ahmad	Is this necessary? Is it important to take this programme?
	Khalid	Yes, you must do the 001 & 002 courses. They will help you to prepare for studying in the degree programme.
20	Ali	That's right. All the Bachelor programmes are in English, and there is a lot of maths. The Prep year will help you to read and write in English so that you can read the textbooks.
	Ahmad	I studied some English at High School. Is that enough?
	Ali	No, I don't think so.
	Khalid	So, can you write your names, please, and your ages, addresses and contact numbers on
25		these application forms? There is also some other information to complete, about which school you studied at and other things. Fill in the forms and give them back to me.
	Saad	Is it OK to use a pencil to complete the form?
	Khalid	No, you must use a black pen because we will photocopy the form. Otherwise, you can register online by visiting the University's website.

The Registrar's Office

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Answer these questions about the conversation.

a) Who wants to register for a degree in Electrical Engineering?

_____

b) What must the students complete before they study for a degree?

_____

c) Why?

_____

d) Why must they use a black pen to fill in the form?

_____

2. Answer the following questions based on the Reading text.

a. Ahmad said: We want to register for a degree course at the University of Ha'il. What did he mean?

    a) We want to cancel the course.
    b) We want to enrol in the course.
    c) We want to change the course.

b. What does Saad's reply "both of us" mean?

    a) Me only.
    b) One of us.
    c) The two of us.

c. Saad said to Mr Al-Utaibi, "I want to study Engineering, and Ahmad wants to study Accounting.'

    a) Why does the second verb 'wants' have 's' at the end?
    _____

    b) Write in the space below a sentence similar to the sentence in 'c' above using 'AND'.
    _____

d. Khalid told the students: "Before you can study for a degree you must complete the Preparatory Year programme." What did he mean?

    a) The students cannot study for a degree.
    b) The students can study for a degree first; then complete the Preparatory Year programme.
    c) The students need to complete the Preparatory Year programme first.

e. Khalid also said: "Yes, you must do these courses." What did he mean?

    a) It is necessary that you do these courses
    b) You can do these courses if you want.
    c) You should not do these courses.

VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING

1. Read the text again and complete these sentences. Circle 'a' or 'b'.

a) Mr. Al-Utaibi is the _____.   a. Registrar   b. Dean
b) Ahmad and Saad are _____ students.   a. old   b. new
c) Saad wants to study _____ Engineering.   a. Electrical   b. Mechanical
d) Students study _____ for their coursework.   a. magazines   b. textbooks
e) Students can also register _____.   a. offline   b. online

2. Complete these sentences using the words in the box below.

Registrar	new	electrical	textbooks	online

a) Most students fail their _____ engineering course.
b) The _____ is the person who deals with students' registration and withdrawal forms.
c) Students can now register _____.
d) We're still using the old books. The _____ ones haven't arrived yet.
e) Many universities don't use _____. Teachers give out handouts.

3. Word Search Puzzle – Find these words in the puzzle

(Registrar – new – electrical – textbooks – online)

R	G	V	N	A	S	S	N	B	M
A	L	I	Z	U	P	O	P	X	L
R	R	N	D	Q	I	K	L	A	A
T	C	E	C	T	W	A	C	V	M
S	Z	W	A	X	M	I	S	G	E
I	N	U	I	D	R	R	E	F	M
G	Q	A	N	T	I	L	N	R	B
E	X	L	C	F	P	N	I	S	C
R	D	E	V	I	D	E	L	O	U
C	L	T	Q	M	U	M	N	M	U
E	T	E	X	T	B	O	O	K	S

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Read the following information from the conversation.

Ahmad I studied some English at High School. Is that enough?
Ali   No, I <u>don't</u> think so.

The <u>underlined</u> word 'don't' (which means do not) makes the sentence *negative*. The *affirmative* sentence is: <u>Yes, I think so.</u>

Change the following sentences from affirmative to negative.

a) We study at the University of Ha'il.
   _____

b) Students complete the Preparatory Year programme first.
   _____

c) The Preparatory Year programme is necessary.
   _____

d) The Bachelor Degree programmes are in English.
   _____

e) Give the forms back to me!
   _____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Complete the sentences. Write your answers on the lines

a) The people in picture 1 are sitting in the _____.   (University cafeterio / Dean's Office)
b) The library in picture 2 is _____.   (full of students / empty)
c) Two _____ places can be seen in pictures 1 and 2.   (similar / different)
d) In picture 2, the books are on the _____.   (bookshelves / windows)
e) Students are _____ in picture 3.   (exercising / studying)
f) Picture 4 was taken _____.   (indoors / outdoors)

Picture 1

Picture 2

Picture 3

Picture 4

2. Read these statements. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	No
a) In picture 3, students are in the sports centre.		
b) Students are playing baseball in picture 4.		
c) Volleyball is a game played individually.		
d) In picture 4, there are four balls in the air.		
e) Pictures 1, 2 and 3 were taken indoors.		

RESOURCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF HA'IL

The University of Ha'il has a number of resources (facilities). All students
and teachers (faculty) can use these facilities. They include a library, a
5   cafeteria and a sports centre. Most days, and at most times, you can see
students in one of these places. Of course, the morning time is the
busiest. Often, it is possible to see twenty or thirty students in both the
library and the cafeteria between 9.00 and 12.00. After lunchtime there
are usually fewer students.
10

The library – contents and locations

The library is managed by Mr Khalid Al-Bayah. He has a couple of
other staff who help him. The library is open from 7.30 in the
15   morning to 4.00 in the afternoon. It does not close at lunchtime, so
there is always someone there to help. It stays open after working
hours two or three days a week. Mr. Khalid Al-Bayah can tell you
which days these are.

20   Of course, there are a lot of books in the library. That is what a
library is: a large collection of books. Besides books, there are other
reading materials. These include journals, magazines, and newspapers.
There are also a few computers for students to use.

25   Journals contain specialist information. This
information is usually on one subject, such as
engineering, economics, computer software,
languages, maths or science. The information
is usually about one area of the subject.
30   Examples of journals are *Arab Banker, World
English* and *Aramco World*. Most journals are
near the entrance to the library, on the right,
before the bookshelves begin.

35   Magazines (Periodicals) contain less specialist information. They are usually less technical. Examples of these
are *Al-Khafji* and *Computer Communications and Electronics*. Most magazines are in the same area as the
journals.

Finally, there are newspapers, which are published daily, in English or Arabic. These are located in the same
40   area as the journals and magazines.

The lending library

The library is a lending library, which means that you can take books out of the
45   library – the library lends you the books. We can take *most* books away from the
library (not all), as some are only used in the library. These are called Reference
books.

When you want to take out (borrow) books from the library you have to take them to the librarian. He will
50   stamp the date for their return in a form/table inside the back cover of the book. This will be the latest date
for you to bring the book back (return it) to the library. If you bring the book back late, you may have to pay a
fine.

1. Circle the words that have the opposite meanings of the underlined words.

1. The morning time is the <u>busiest</u>.	quietest	slowest
2. <u>After</u> lunchtime there are usually fewer students.	during	before
3. The library is <u>open</u> from 7.30 am to 4 pm.	covered	closed
4. A library is a <u>large</u> collection of books.	small	big
5. Magazines contain <u>less</u> specialist information.	same	more

2. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

   > quietest – before – closed – small – more

   a) I need _____ time before deciding.
   b) Her eyes are _____. I think she's asleep.
   c) Mutlaq is the _____ of his brothers. He rarely talks.
   d) Please, ensure that you put your seatbelt on _____ you drive.
   e) I'm afraid he can't go on this ride. He's too _____.

3. Finish the following sentences from the Reading text. Draw <u>a line</u> from the words on the left to the words on the right to complete the sentences.

1. The University of Ha'il	a) near the entrance on the right.
2. The University facilities include	b) twenty or thirty students in the library.
3. Often, it is possible to see	c) has many resources.
4. Journals can be found	d) a library, a cafeteria and a sports centre.

Comprehension Check

1. Answer these questions about the Reading text.

a) Who can use the University facilities?

_____

b) What time does the library open?

_____

c) In addition to books, what other reading materials are there in the library?

_____

2. What do the following words or phrases mean in the Reading text?

a) On line 13, there is the phrase 'a couple of'. What does this mean?

_____

b) On line 22, the sentence begins with the word 'These'. What does 'These' refer to?

_____

c) On line 44, what does the word 'which' mean?

_____

3. Write questions about the underlined information in each answer.

a) _____

Yes, everybody can use the library and the cafeteria.

b) _____

It opens at 7.30 a.m.

c) _____

There are usually fewer students in college after lunch.

d) _____

Magazines contain less specific information.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Answer the following questions based on the Reading text.

A- 'The morning time is the busiest.' This sentence is from paragraph 1. It means:

a) There are *more students in the afternoon* than in the morning.
b) A lot of students come in the morning but even *more students come in the afternoon*.
c) There are some students in the afternoon and evening, but many *more students come in the morning*.

B- Read the following adjectives and change their form. The first is an example.

Example	busy	busier	the busiest

a) heavy _____ _____
b) small _____ _____
c) nice _____ _____
d) fast _____ _____
e) great _____ _____

C- Choose one adjective from the list above and write three simple sentences.

Example: I'm busy now.
          I'm busier than my brother.
          I'm the busiest person in my family.

Adjective chosen: _____

Sentence 1:

_____

Sentence 2:

_____

Sentence 3:

_____

PRE-READING

Look at the picture and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers and write them on the lines.

a) People in the picture are in a _____.   (library / grocery store)
b) The person sitting behind the desk is a _____.   (teacher / librarian)
c) The other two people are _____.   (workers / students)
d) The students want to _____ books from the library.   (borrow / buy)
e) A bookstore and a library are two _____ places.   (identical / different)

10:40 am

2. Read these statements. Tick (✓) Yes or No

STATEMENTS	YES	No
a) The picture was taken at night.		
b) The student who is standing is holding a pen in his hands.		
c) There are a lot of books behind the librarian.		
d) The student who is sitting has his right hand on the desk.		
e) The student who is sitting looks very happy.		

Now look at the pictures below and answer the questions.

3. Match the pictures with their descriptions below. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

_____ a) This is a library with many people in a big seating area.

_____ b) This is a big library with a computing area.

_____ c) This is a computer lab and not a library.

_____ d) This is a small library with a few students.

_____ e) This library has a small seating area but it's empty.

_____ f) This is a library without a seating area.

Picture 1

Picture 2

Picture 3

Picture 4

Picture 5

Picture 6

Read the dialogue (conversation) between the librarian (Khalid) and two students (Anwar and Saad).

5   Anwar wants to borrow a book from the library, but Saad has problems because he lost his library book.

Khalid	Good morning. How can I help you?
Anwar	I would like to take this book out?
Khalid	Can I have your ID card, please?
10 Anwar | Yes. Here it is. |

Khalid	You can have this book for either two weeks or four weeks. How long do you want it for?
Anwar	I would like to have it for the longer period.
Khalid	OK. There you are. Don't forget to bring it back in 28 days. (to Saad) Now, how can I help you?
15 Saad	I have a small problem. I borrowed a book from here last week, but I can't find it now.
Khalid	Is the book at home? Or in your car?
Saad	No, it isn't in either of those places. I looked yesterday and again this morning. I don't know where it is. It has to be returned today.
Khalid	Well, you'll have to pay for a replacement, a new book.
20 Saad	Oh dear. How much will it cost?
Khalid	I'll write down the details for you – the name, author, and the edition.
Anwar	Can't Saad give you the money and you buy the book?
Khalid	No, not really. I can only buy books through a book order. (to Saad) What's your student number?
Saad	6200112221. Do you need my full name and section number?
25 Khalid	No, your student number is enough. Here is the information; the title of the book is 'Economics', the author is R. Lipsey and it is the 9th edition. That's a very popular book.
Anwar	Don't worry, Saad, I will ask my father to buy it in Riyadh. He's going there next week.
Saad	That's good. (to Khalid) See you next week. Bye.

VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING

1.   Look at the Reading text and find words which fall in the categories in this table.

TIMES	
NUMBERS	
PEOPLE	

2. Add three more words to each of the categories above. Write your words in the table.

3. Read the following question carefully and choose the correct answer.

Khalid asked Anwar: 'How long do you want the book for?' He answered: 'I would like to have it for **the longer** period.' This means:

    a) I want it for two weeks.
    b) I want it for four weeks.
    c) I want it for more than four weeks.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Tick (✓) True or False. If a sentence is false, change it to make it true. Write the correct sentence on the line.

		True	False
1.	The conversation takes place in the library.	☐	☐
2.	Anwar lost his library book.	☐	☐
3.	Anwar would like to borrow the book for two weeks.	☐	☐
4.	Saad forgot his library book at home.	☐	☐
5.	Saad lost the 8th edition of the 'Economics' book by R. Lipsey.	☐	☐
6.	Anwar's brother will buy the book in Riyadh.	☐	☐

2 Answer these questions about the conversation.

a. What does Anwar want to do?
_____

b. How long can he have the book for?
_____

c. What is Saad's problem?
_____

On line 15, Saad said to Khalid: 'I borrowed a book from here last week.'

1. Why did Saad use <u>borrowed</u> instead of <u>borrow</u>?
    _____

2. Read the following verbs and change them into the past form.

    a) walk   _____
    b) open   _____
    c) finish   _____
    d) start   _____

3. Circle the correct verb form in each sentence below.

a) I think I can **(finish/finished)** my homework before tomorrow morning.
b) The new University **(starts/started)** two months ago.
c) He usually **(opens/opened)** the shop at 8 o'clock in the morning.
d) The villagers **(kill/killed)** the wolf which attacked their sheep.

4. Now choose a verb from the list of verbs in "2" above and write one sentence in the past simple.

    Example: Yesterday I <u>opened</u> the Grammar book for the first time.

    Sentence: _____

SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING ACTIVITY

Visit the library and find the information to complete the sections 1 to 5 below.

1. What are the names of two journals? (use different subjects)
    a) _____
    b) _____

2. Write the names of two magazines and where they are published.
    a) _____
    b) _____

3. Write the name of one English newspaper.
    _____

4. Write the title, author and date of publication of one book from either the English, Computer Science, Electrical Engineering, Accounting, Marketing or Mathematics. Don't write the name of your textbook.

    a) Book title   _____
    b) Author   _____
    c) Date of publication _____

5. Finally, write the name of one book in the Reference section.
    _____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers and write them on the lines.

a) The person in picture 1 is writing on the _____.   (whiteboard / blackboard)
b) The person in picture 2 is an _____ teacher.   (infant science / old math)
c) The person in picture 3 is _____ the lesson.   (explaining / writing)
d) The chairs in picture 4 are _____.   (white / yellow)
e) The teacher in picture 5 is facing the _____.   (whiteboard / students)
f) There is a _____ teacher in picture 6.   (male / female)

Picture 1   Picture 2   Picture 3

Picture 4   Picture 5   Picture 6
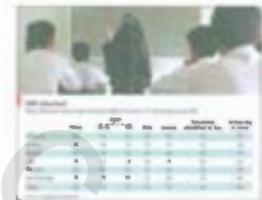
2. Read these statements. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a) All six pictures were taken in classrooms.		
b) The person in picture 6 is a female teacher.		
c) The two teachers in pictures 5 and 6 are writing on the blackboard.		
d) The same teacher is in pictures 1 and 3.		
e) Picture 3 was taken in daylight.		

IN THE CAFETERIA AT THE UNIVERSITY

5 Saud, Humood and Anwar are in the cafeteria. It's early afternoon on Tuesday and they are meeting to talk about a few problems. They had three classes in the morning, two English and one maths and they have English and PE later this afternoon. Saud and Anwar had lunch in the university, but Humood went home for his. He's just returned to the university.

Saud	Good afternoon, Humood. How are you?
Humood	Fine. What about you? Things going alright?
10 Saud	Yes, except that I'm not too sure about this week's maths homework.
Anwar	Hi, you two. I'm not too sure what we have to do either, nor how to do it. Any ideas Humood?
Humood	Well, we need to work out a couple of things first 15 before we can get the answer that Dr. Ali Kanso wants.
Anwar	But that's what I don't get. How do we calculate the volume of a space like this?
Saud	That's my problem too. If it was a simple room we could do the length, the width and the height 20 easily. But the cafeteria! That's a lot more difficult.
Humood	Right. Let's recall how to calculate the approximate – not the exact - size of a flat surface, that is, the area. Then, the volume of a space is the area by the height.
Anwar	Yes, but this is not a simple or easy space to measure – it's not like a triangle or square.
Humood	No, that's right, but we can divide it up into squares or triangles or other simple shapes.
25 Anwar	So we need to do this in different stages?
Humood	Yes, there are two parts to the problem –getting the individual shapes and then measuring them. Then adding them all together to get the total space or volume.
Saud	That's three parts!
Humood	OK. Three parts or stages. But that's the idea.
30 Saud	Ok, let's have something to drink and then we'll go over what we need to do. I'll have coffee, please Humood.
Humood	Why me? I always buy things. Why doesn't somebody else get it for a change?

VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING

1. Circle the words that have the same meaning as the underlined words.

a)	They are talking about a few problems.	discussing	joking
b)	He returned to the university in the afternoon.	went away	went back
c)	We need to work out a couple of things first.	choose	solve
d)	I'm not too sure about this week's math's homework.	certain	uncertain
e)	Let's recall how to calculate the approximate size of a flat surface.	forget	remember
f)	Let's have something to drink and then we'll go over what we need to do.	review	calculate

2. Fill the blanks with words from the box.

discussing - went back - solve - certain - remember - review

a) I _____ _____ to see if he was there.

b) To score a high mark in the test, you need to _____ all lessons covered in class.

c) The teacher wasn't _____ about the answer. He had to ask another teacher.

d) The students are _____ a few problems.

e) Can you _____ my name? We met not so long ago.

f) The students needed to _____ the maths problem before lunch.

3. Find words in the Reading text for these categories. Write them in the table.

PLACES	SHAPES	DIMENSIONS

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Identify the meanings of these words and expressions from the Reading text.

a) On line 6, the sentence reads 'but Humood went home for his.' What does 'his' refer to?
_____

b) What does the word 'get' on line 17 mean?
_____

c) On both lines 23 and 24 there is the word 'it'. What does each one refer to?
_____

2. Answer questions about the conversation.

a) How many English classes do the three students have on Tuesday?

_____

b) How many parts to the problem does Humood say there are?

_____

c) What are they?

_____

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Read the following sentence and answer the questions.

They had three classes earlier in the morning and will have two classes later this afternoon.

a) Look at the underlined words and the words in bold. Which words express the past and which words express the future?

_____
_____

b) Which part of the event happened first: the one before and or the one after it?

_____

c) Fill in the gaps with either of the two words 'earlier' / 'later'.

4. Intisaar did her shopping _____ today and will cook _____ this afternoon.

4. Muntassir finished all his work _____ so he could go swimming _____ in the evening.

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Use the words in the box to describe the colours of the shapes in picture 1.

| yellow - blue - purple - green - red |

a) _____ is the colour of the cone.
b) The cube is _____ in colour.
c) The sphere is _____.
d) The cylinder has a _____ colour.
e) The colour of the pyramid is _____.

Picture 1

2. Complete these statements. Discuss your answers in class.

a) The three shapes you can see in picture 2 are the _____, the _____ and the _____.
   (circle / square / rectangle / triangle / star)
b) What colour are they?
c) The new shape in picture 3 is the _____. (star / circle / rectangle)

Picture 2   Picture 3

<u>BACK AT THE PROBLEM</u>

The three friends finished their drinks, or rather their
first ones. Saud and Humood are having their second
5 ones. They talked about a lot of different things, but now
they're returning to the maths problem – the homework
set by Dr. Ali Kanso.
This problem was how to find out the size and volume of
the cafeteria area, up to the first floor. The first floor
10 is where English teachers have their offices.
The students need to calculate only the approximate size
and volume, but they have to demonstrate how they made
the calculations. This is what they are now doing.

15

Working out the problem – beginning with what you know

	Saud	Let's get on with this maths problem – then we can get on with English.
	Anwar	Yes. If we can finish it now, we won't have to do it at home.
20	Humood	Right. What does Dr. Kanso want? What does he always say about how to solve these sorts of problems?
	Saud	Usually, 'do it yourself'.
	Humood	Yes, but how do you do it yourself? The first thing is to state the problem – write it out. Then think about what we know and what we don't know.
	Anwar	Oh yes, and then get some kind of answer. Not the exact one, but one near it.
25	Humood	Right, so what is the problem? We need to calculate the volume of the cafeteria up to the height of the floor where the English department is located.
	Anwar	Yes, and to do this we need to have the height, the length and the width or breadth of the cafeteria floor area. That is the difficult part. It's not square, it's not even rectangular.
	Humood	No, you're right. But, the important thing is what do we know? What can we use to help us? Any ideas?
30		Look around you. On the floor, on the walls.
	Anwar	Those square things.
	Saud	The tiles? What about them?
	Anwar	I know. We can easily get their size because they are just squares or rectangles. Each one is simple to measure.
35	Humood	Exactly. We can use the ones on the floor to get the floor area, and those on the walls to get the height we need. Then, we do the rest of the calculation.
	Saud	Brilliant. Now, who's going to count all the tiles?

1. Answer the questions in the table below based on the Reading text. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

WHO SAID ...	Humood	Anwar	Saud
Let's start with the mathematics problem first; and do English next?			
Dr. Ali Kanso usually asks the students to solve the problems themselves?			
Let's get an approximate answer to the problem?			
We need to have the dimensions of the cafeteria floor area?			
The tiles are simple to measure because they are just squares or rectangles?			

2. Unscramble the following sentences.

Example - different - about - they - things - talked   *They talked about different things.*

to - have - homework - do - you

a) _____

help - can - us - who?

b) _____

the - going - who - count - to - is - tiles?

c) _____

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Answer these questions about the conversation.

a) Who set the maths homework?

_____

b) What is the problem that the students have to solve?

_____

c) Does Saud have the best ideas for solving the problem?

_____

d) Do the students need to find the exact volume or the approximate volume of the space?

_____

2. Identify the meanings of these words and expressions from the conversation.

a) On line 18 Saud says 'Let's get on with ....' To whom is he referring?
_____

b) On line 29 Humood says 'No, you're right.' To whom is he speaking?
_____

c) At the end of the same line Humood asks 'Any ideas?' Can you make this a complete question?
_____

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Read these two sentences from the Reading text. They are in the Present Continuous. They tell us what is happening now or around now.

    a)   Now they're returning to the maths problem.
    b)   This is what they are now doing.

Write the correct form of the verb in the following sentences. All verbs should be in the Present Continuous. The first one is an example.

a) Dr. Al-Shaikh <u>is flying</u> to Jeddah for a two-day conference. (fly)
b) The Dean can't see you. He _____ with the Prince. (meet)
c) She can't answer her mobile phone. She _____. (pray)
d) We are too busy. We _____ dinner. (cook)
e) I _____ to the teacher who _____ the lesson. (listen, explain)

Change the above sentences into Yes/No questions. The first question is an example.

a) <u>Is</u> Dr. Al-Shaikh <u>flying</u> to Jeddah for a two-day conference?
b) _____?
c) _____?
d) _____?
e) _____?

2. 'Rectangular' is the adjective of the noun 'rectangle'. What are the adjectives of the following words?

    a)   A square _____
    b)   A circle _____
    c)   A cylinder _____

3. Find three adjectives from the Reading text and write them below.
_____   _____   _____

4. Find the 'nouns' in the Reading text that these adjectives describe and write them both.
    e.g. *different* **things** / on line 4.
    a) _____
    b) _____
    c) _____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers and write them on the lines.

a) The sign in picture 1 is about a place where people can _____.   (use 'the Internet' / drink tea)
b) The place where people use the Internet is called an _____ café.   (indoor / Internet)
c) To go to the Internet café in picture 1, you need to turn _____.   (left / right)
d) In picture 2, drinks _____ allowed in the Internet café.   (are / aren't)
e) Picture 2 shows a place where you can ask for a _____ of tea or coffee.   (glass / cup)

Picture 1	Picture 2

2. Match pictures 3—6 with their descriptions below. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

_____ a) This is a computing lesson in a computer lab.
_____ b) These people are looking at a computer unit.
_____ c) The father and children are inside a computer store.
_____ d) This is an empty computer lab.

Picture 3	Picture 4

Picture 5

Picture 6

3. Read these statements about the pictures 1 through 6 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

	Questions	Yes	No
a)	In picture 1, the Internet café is 20 metres away from where the sign is.		
b)	The sign in picture 2 is for a restaurant.		
c)	In picture 3, three people are fixing a computer.		
d)	The father and his children are in an Internet café in picture 4.		
e)	In picture 5, you can see many headphones.		
f)	There is a lot of sunlight in the computer lab in picture 6.		

BUYING A COMPUTER

5

10

Maaher and his friend Mukhtar are at Sanaam Computer Store which is located near Saudi Fisheries a few hundred yards from Barzaan Square. Maaher wants to buy a computer which he can use for both study and leisure activities.

Sales Assistant	Do you need any help?
Maaher	Um yes, I'm looking for a Personal Computer. Have you got any fairly basic ones?
Sales Assistant	Yes, sure. If you'd like to come over here ...
Maaher	What different models are there?
Sales Assistant	At the moment we have these two models: The LC 475 with a processor operating at 25 megahertz, and the Power Macintosh 6100 with a processor running at 60 megahertz.
Mukhtar	So the Macintosh is the faster one. And which one has the most memory? – I mean which has the most RAM?
Sales Assistant	Well, the LC 475 has 256 megabytes of RAM, which can be expanded to 512, and the Macintosh has 512 megabytes which can be increased up to 1 gigabyte. It all depends on how much memory you think you're going to need.
Mukhtar	And what's the capacity of the hard drive of each one?
Sales Assistant	Well, the LC 475 has a storage capacity of 80 gigabytes and the Macintosh has a fast-access hard drive of 160 gigabytes which is quite a lot of memory.
Mukhtar	And how much are they?
Sales Assistant	The 475 is SR 1,995 and the Mac is SR 2,495. However, for that price you're obviously getting a lot more speed and memory.
Maaher	Are the monitor and keyboard included in those prices?
Sales Assistant	Yes, they each come with a VGA monitor and a standard keyboard.
Maaher	Okay, well thanks very much. I think we need to go away and think about it.
Sales Assistant	That's fine. Do you want to take these leaflets and a price list?
Mukhtar	Yes, thanks very much. Okay, bye.
Sales Assistant	Bye.
Maaher	Bye.

15

20

25

30

35

40

1. Underline the correct answers. Write them on the lines.

a) Sanaam Computer Store is located _____ Saudi Fisheries.   close to   far from

b) Maaher wants to buy a _____ computer.   super   basic

c) The Sales Assistant showed Maaher two _____ models.   similar   different

d) The Power Macintosh 6100 is a _____ computer.   faster   slower

e) The LC 475 has a small RAM, but it can be _____.   increased   decreased

f) The LC 475 is _____ than the Macintosh 6100.   dearer   cheaper

2. Use the words in the box to complete the sentences below.

> faster – expanded – close to – cheaper – different – basic

a) Mishar Park is _____ Aja Mountains.
b) Shaheen's English is very _____. He only joined our class two days ago.
c) These two bags are _____. They were made in different countries.
d) Ahmad won the race. He is _____ than the others.
e) The Mosque can be _____ to allow more space for people.
f) It is much _____ to rent a house in Sedyaan than in Al-Jameeyeen.

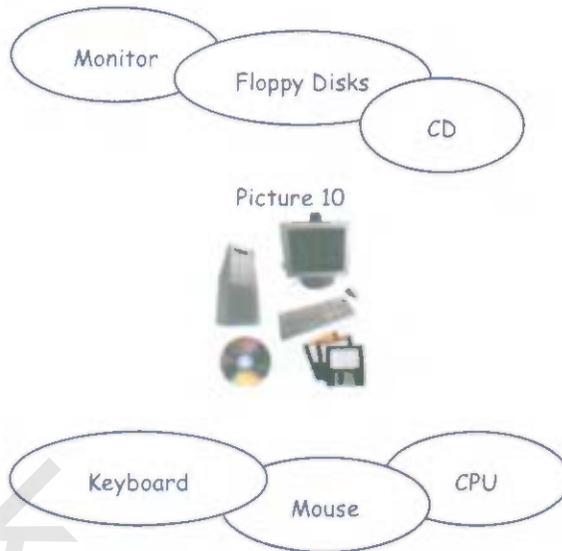3. Draw arrows (→) to match the descriptions within the ovals with the correct pictures.

These are newspapers

This is a computer magazine

These are computer textbooks
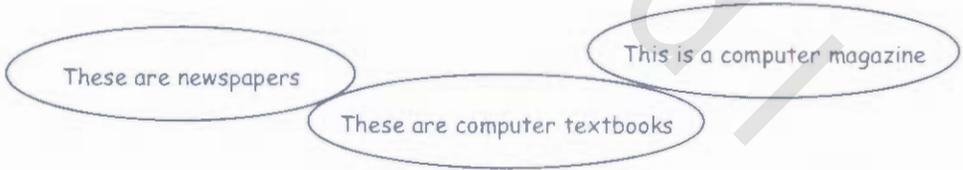
Picture 7   Picture 8   Picture 9

4. Draw arrows (→) to match the names within the ovals with the correct items.

Monitor   Floppy Disks   CD

Picture 10

Keyboard   Mouse   CPU

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Answer the following questions based on the Reading text.

a) Where is Sanaam Computer Store?
   _____

b) Which of the two computer models is more powerful?
   _____

c) Which of them can store (keep) more information?
   _____

d) Did Maaher buy either of the two computers?
   _____

2. Identify the meanings of these words and expressions from the Reading text.

a) What does the word 'which' on line 5 refer to?
   _____

b) What does the word 'ones' on line 15 refer to?
   _____

c) Find on line 24 a verb which has a similar meaning to the verb 'expanded' on line 23.
   _____

d) On line 25, what does the personal pronoun 'It' refer to?
   _____

3. Read these expressions and circle the letter with the most appropriate answer.

1. PC stands for
   a) Portable Computer
   b) Personal Computer
   c) Private Computer

2. 1 Megahertz is
   a) A thousand hertz
   b) A million hertz
   c) A billion hertz

3. What does the CPU stand for?
   a) Crime Prevention Unit
   b) Central Policy Unit
   c) Central Processing Unit

4. Only one of the following statements is correct. Which one is it?
   a) RAM stands for Random Access Memory and ROM stands for Read Only Memory
   b) ROM stands for Random Access Memory and RAM stands for Read Only Memory
   c) RAM stands for Read Access Memory and ROM stands for Random Only Memory

5. Which of the following is an example of computer hardware?
   a) Microsoft Windows
   b) Microsoft Office
   c) The Hard Drive

6. Only one of the three statements below is correct. Which one is it?
   a) In a computer, the CPU is for memory and the RAM is for speed.
   b) In a computer, both the RAM and CPU are for speed and memory.
   c) In a computer, the RAM is for memory and the CPU is for speed.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Read the following sentence and follow the instructions.

They are at Sanaam Computer Store which is located near Saudi Fisheries.

The above sentence can be divided into two separate sentences:

a) They are at Sanaam Computer Store.
b) Sanaam Computer Store is located near Saudi Fisheries.

2. Now combine the following pairs of sentences using 'which'.

c) I'm writing with the pen.
d) The pen was on the table.
_____
_____

e) The police in Ha'il drive big American cars.
f) The big American cars are fast and safe.
_____
_____

g) Malik drove his sick father to King Khalid hospital.
h) King Khalid hospital is near the Stadium.
_____
_____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 3. Write them on the lines.

a. "This is great!" in picture 1 means a _____ thing. (good / bad)
b. The person in picture 1 is sitting in the _____ position. (wrong / correct)
c. The woman in picture 2 is wearing a _____. (hat / headphone)
d. Her headphone _____ a microphone. (has / doesn't have)
e. In picture 3, the person is looking _____ at the monitor. (downwards / upwards)

Picture 1   Picture 2   Picture 3

2. Match pictures (4 – 7) with their descriptions below. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

_____ a) This sign means that the person is sitting the wrong way.
_____ b) This person is wearing a headphone and reading a paper.
_____ c) This person is sitting in the correct position.
_____ d) In this picture, only one person is sitting correctly; the other three aren't.
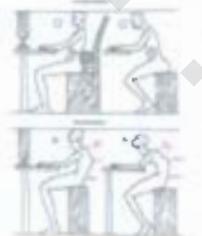
Picture 4   Picture 5   Picture 6   Picture 7

3. Read these statements about the pictures 1 through 7 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	No
a) Three people are wearing headphones.		
b) Only two people are sitting in the correct position.		
c) There are three pictures of women.		
d) The male persons are sitting in the wrong position.		
e) These pictures are about the sitting position while using the computer.		

READING TEXT

HEALTH RISKS OF USING COMPUTERS

5 A lot of people worry about the health risks of spending a lot of time in front of a computer. Anyone spending more than 4 hours a day working on a PC may suffer from aching hands, neck or shoulders, occasional headaches and eye strain. Is there anything we can do to avoid these risks?

In fact, there is a lot you can do. For example, if you position your computer properly, you can avoid a backache. Get a good chair – one that supports your lower back. Your chair should be adjustable so you
10 can have both your feet on the floor. Position the keyboard at the same height as your elbows. Your arms should be parallel to the work surface. Position the monitor at eye level. Don't put your monitor in front of a window, and ensure there isn't a lamp shining directly into your eyes. The monitor should also be fitted with a tilt-and-swivel stand. This
15 stand lets you move the monitor up or around.

Some people often suffer from eye strain, because they use the computer for several hours. While using computers, these people need to give their eyes a
20 rest. They need to look away from the monitor from time to time. They can also look out of the windows or across the room. We are not certain of the dangers of computer radiation. To minimise its risk, stay an arm's length away from the front of the monitor when you are working. If you work in a lab, sit at least 1m 20cm away from the sides or back of any monitors. Finally, you can use radiation
25 guards. They are protective filters which fit over the front of the monitor. They can't absorb all the radiation but they can reduce it.

VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING

1.   The word 'ache' means pain. When your head suffers from aches, you have a 'headache'. 'Headache' is a noun. Use the appropriate nouns to describe the following aching parts of your body. Write your answers on the lines.

2   Use arrows (→) to match words in the ovals with the pictures below.

shoulders   heads   toes   knees   arm   teeth   ankles   elbow   foot   neck   hands   fingers

3. Some of the parts of the human body above are found on the upper part of the body; others on the lower part. Put them in the correct column.

Upper Parts   Lower Parts
_____   _____
_____   _____
_____   _____
_____   _____
_____   _____

4. Fill in the gaps with words and expressions from the box.

> occasional / position / properly / parallel / ensure / radiation

a) If you _____ your computer _____, you can avoid a backache.
b) Also, _____ there isn't a lamp shining directly into your eyes.
c) _____ guards are protective filters which fit over the monitor.
d) Anyone spending many hours working on a PC may start to suffer from _____ headaches.
e) Position the keyboard at the same height as your elbows, with your arms _____ to the work surface.

5. Unscramble these words. Write the letters in the boxes.

RSOKW | | | R | | |
5

LPOPEE | P | | | | |

PERMOCTU | | O | | | U | | | |

AEDH | | | A |
1

LPEAEXM | | X | | | | L | |
2   3

RIAHC | C | | | | |
4

b) Use the numbered letters to write an expression in the boxes below.

| | E | | | T | H |
1   2   3

| R | | S | | S |
4   5

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Answer the following questions based on the Reading text.

a) When do people who use computers suffer from pain?

_____

b) What should be the position of your arms in relation to the work surface?

_____

c) What is a tilt-and-swivel stand used for?

_____

d) Three ways of minimising the risk of radiation from computers were mentioned in the last paragraph. Choose one of them and write it down in the space below.

_____

2   Read these expressions and circle the letter with the most appropriate answer.

l.   Something **occasional** is something which happens:
   a)   Rarely
   b)   Always
   c)   Often

2.   To **avoid** problems means:
   a)   Cause problems to happen
   b)   Create problems
   c)   Stop problems from happening

3.   What does the expression '**ensure there isn't light**' mean?
   a)   Don't make sure there is light
   b)   Make sure there is light
   c)   Make sure there isn't light

4.   If your chair is **adjustable**, it means that:
   a)   You can sell it quickly.
   b)   You can't move it to another place.
   c)   You can change its height and position easily.

5.   The word '**radiation**' means:
   a)   Cold weather in winter
   b)   Energy in the form of heat or light
   c)   Hot weather in summer

6.   When you **minimise** something, it means that you:
   a)   Reduce it and decrease it
   b)   Increase it and enlarge it
   c)   Don't change it at all

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Read the two adjectives below.

1   Write the adverbial forms of the two adjectives?

   'Occasional'   _____
   'Rare'   _____

2   Which adverb is written with double 'l'? Why?

   _____

3   There are three adverbs ending in 'ly' in the Reading text. Write them below and write the corresponding adjective next to them.

   Adverbs from the text   Their Adjectives
   _____   _____
   _____   _____
   _____   _____

4.   Now write on the lines below the adverbial forms of the following adjectives.

   Proper   _____
   Serious   _____
   Recent   _____
   Hopeful   _____
   Strong   _____
   Protective   _____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 5. Write them on the lines.

a) Picture 1 is an example of a Microsoft Excel _____.   (document / worksheet)
b) Picture 2 has both writing and a _____.   (graph / map)
c) Picture 3 is an example of a Microsoft Word _____.   (document / folder)
d) We call the information in picture 4 _____.   (shapes / data)
e) Picture 5 is an example of a Microsoft PowerPoint _____.   (slide / page)
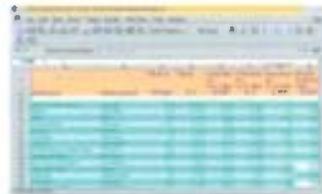
| Picture 1	Picture 2	Picture 3
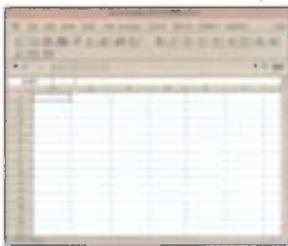
Picture 4	Picture 5

2. Read these statements about the pictures 1 through 5 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a) Picture 1 has a blank Microsoft Excel worksheet.		
b) The graph in picture 2 is on the left of the worksheet.		
c) The writing in picture 3 is black.		
d) There are both text and numbers in picture 4.		
e) In picture 5, the background (i.e. what you see behind the writing) is blue.		
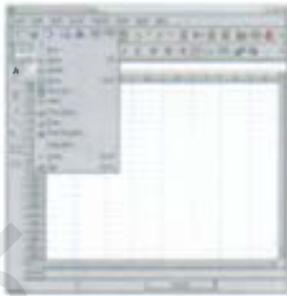
3. Match pictures (6 – 10) with their descriptions below. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

_____ a)   There are two worksheets; one with data and the other has a graph.
_____ b)   There are two windows opened on the screen.
_____ c)   There is a blank worksheet and a drop-down menu.
_____ d)   These people are discussing a project.
_____ e)   This person is making a presentation.

Picture 9   Picture 10

The three sentences below are from the reading text. Read them carefully and put them in the right spaces.

a   Nowadays, spreadsheets can generate documents with graphic representations and some include three-dimensional options.
b   It's like a large piece of paper divided into columns and rows.
c   This means that when you make a change in one worksheet the same change is made in the other worksheet.

READING TEXT

USING SPREADSHEETS

We normally use a spreadsheet to make calculations. _____
_____. Each column is labelled
5   with a letter and each row is labelled with a number. The point where a column and a row intersect is
called a cell. For example you can have cells A1, B6, C5, etc.

A cell can contain three types of information: text, numbers and formulas. Formulas add, subtract,
multiply or divide existing values to make new ones. We can use formulas to calculate totals,
10   percentages or discounts. When you change the value of one cell, the values in other cells are
automatically recalculated. You can also change the information in different worksheets by linking
cells. _____.

The format menu in a spreadsheet usually includes several commands. We use these commands to
15   choose the font, number alignment, borders, column width and so on. _____
_____.

The values of the cells are shown in different ways such as line graphs, columns or pie charts.

1.   Answer the following questions based on the Reading text.

a)   What is a spreadsheet?
_____

b)   What types of information ore adding and multiplying?
_____

c)   Find in the text two verbs opposite to 'add' and 'multiply'.
_____

d)   How con you update information in different worksheets?
_____

2.   Ask questions about the underlined words and expressions.

_____?

a)   A cell can contain <u>three</u> types of information.

_____?

b)   A cell can contain <u>three types of information</u>.

_____?

c)   You can update different worksheets <u>by linking cells</u>.

_____?

d)   The values <u>of the cells</u> are shown in different ways.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1.   Draw lines from the words on the left to the words on the right to complete the sentences.

1. A spreadsheet is used for	a) to calculate totals, percentages or discounts.
2. A cell can contain three types of information:	b) the same change is made in the other worksheet.
3. We can use formulas	c) which include three-dimensional options.
4. When you make a change in one worksheet with linking cells	d) keeping records of accounts, analysing budgets or making calculations.
5. Spreadsheets can generate documents with graphic representations	e) text, numbers and formulas.

2. Answer the questions in the table below based on the Reading text. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

	addition	subtraction	multiplication	division	percentage
2.25 + .075					
225 - 193					
25%					
1035 ÷ 339					
17.5%					
305 + 151					
12.5 × 7					

3. Read these expressions and circle the letter with the most appropriate answer.

1   Which one is correct?

    a)   A workbook contains many spreadsheets
    b)   A spreadsheet contains many workbooks
    c)   A spreadsheet contains one workbook only

2   Which of the following are calculations? There may be more than one answer.

    a)   555 + 444 = 999
    b)   20@15and5
    c)   20%
    d)   45 ÷ 9 = 5

3.   'The point where a column and a row intersect is called a cell.' The sentence means that:

    a)   'The point where a column and a row increase is called a cell.'
    b)   'The point where a column and a row separate is called a cell.'
    c)   'The point where a column and a row meet is called a cell.'

4   The books cost SR300. Which of the following is an example of a DISCOUNT?

    a)   You gave the Salesperson SR400 and he gave you SR100 change.
    b)   You paid SR250 only but the Salesperson asked you to give him more money.
    c)   You paid SR400 and got SR120 change.

5.   Which of the following is an example of a PERCENTAGE?

    a)   15%
    b)   357
    c)   45 - 5 = 8 x 5

6. What is a menu on a computer screen?

    a) A list of choices you can choose from
    b) Different types of food you can select
    c) A webpage you can browse through

7. Which of the following are DIMENSIONS?

    a) Smell, taste and touch
    b) Size, volume and capacity
    c) Width, length and height

8. The values in a cell in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet can be:

    a) Numbers only
    b) Text only
    c) Both numbers and text

SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING ACTIVITY

Read the following sentence from the reading text.

The values in other cells are automatically <u>recalculated</u>.

e) The underlined word comes from the verb 'recalculate'. What is the meaning of the verb 'recalculate'? _____

f) Write three verbs of your own beginning with the letters 're-'. Use the lines below.

    Verb 1 _____

    Verb 2 _____

    Verb 3 _____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 5. Write them on the lines.

a) In addition to the word 'Mathematics', picture 1 shows _____ 2 & 3.   (scripts / digits)
b) Picture 2 shows four mathematical _____.   (signs / equations)
c) The machine in picture 3 is a _____.   (computer / calculator)
d) A _____ is one of the tools shown in picture 4.   (ruler / leader)
e) Four is the only number of spots shown _____ in picture 5.   (once / twice)

Picture 1   Picture 2   Picture 3

Picture 4   Picture 5

2. Match the pictures above with their descriptions. Write the correct number of the pictures above on the lines below.

_____ a) This picture shows seven dice.
_____ b) This machine can do calculations such as adding and multiplying.
_____ c) This picture has information in numbers and writing.
_____ d) This picture shows addition, subtraction, division and multiplication signs.
_____ e) Most of these instruments are used for measuring things or drawing lines.

3.   Study pictures (6 – 8) and fill in the gaps in the table.

Picture 6	a)	Eight _____ five equal three.
Picture 7	b)	If you _____ twenty five by five, you get five.
Picture 7	c)	If you _____ three by five you get fifteen.
Picture 7	d)	The _____ number in this picture is twenty five.
Picture 8	e)	The time in this picture is eight minutes _____ two.

READING TEXT

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS

Descriptions: words and numbers

5   The verb 'describe' means to say or write about something or someone by giving details. Describing change
and movement is a basic part of mathematics. Understanding change in numbers and size is a very
important feature of this. When we describe how people or things look, we use words like 'big', 'small', or
'exciting'. When describing action, however, we may use words like 'fast' or 'slow'. These are ways we
describe people, places, or things. Now let's take a look at how we give descriptions using mathematics!
10

In mathematics, we do not have to use words to describe a thing or a place. Instead, we con use numbers
and signs. Mathematical signs tell us what the relationships between numbers are, and how to work out the
problem; for example $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{1}{2}$ = $\frac{1}{4}$. There are many relationships between numbers and signs, mainly those
that involve change.
15

A brief history of mathematics

Ever since the beginning of mathematics, the description of change and difference has been a major part
of it. There are no written records dating back to the beginning of mathematics because writing was
20   invented a long time after mathematics, about 5,000 years after.

25

Historians (people who study the past) say that mathematics started with counting. People needed to
count their sheep or goats. A shepherd would count his goats by placing a small rock in his right hand for
each goat that left his tent. Later, he would move the small rocks from his right hand to his left for each
goat that came back to the tent. If there was a rock in his right hand when he finished counting his goats,
30   he knew that one goat was missing. The remaining rock represented a change in the number of goats. The
man in this example did not write any numbers. The rocks, however, made the idea of numbers clear
because they were something the shepherd could see.

1. Which sentences are true? Circle the letters of the true sentences.

    1.   a) Describing change and movement is a basic part of mathematics.
             b) Describing change and movement isn't a basic part of mathematics.

    2.   a) We don't use words to describe people, places, things and actions.
             b) We use words to describe people, places, things and actions.

    3.   a) Descriptions in mathematics can use numbers only.
             b) Descriptions in mathematics can use numbers and signs.

    4.   a) There are no relationships between numbers and signs.
             b) There are many relationships between numbers and signs.

    5.   a) There are no written records dating back to the beginning of mathematics.
             b) There are many written records dating back to the beginning of mathematics.

2. Circle the words that have the same meaning as the underlined words.

a)	Describing change and movement is a <u>basic</u> part of mathematics.	essential	unimportant
b)	Mathematical signs tell us how to <u>work out</u> mathematical problems.	solve	write
c)	There are <u>many</u> relationships between numbers and signs.	a single	a lot of
d)	This is a <u>brief</u> history of mathematics.	short	long
e)	The description of change and difference is a <u>major</u> part of mathematics.	unimportant	important
f)	If there was a rock left in his hand, he knew that one goat was <u>missing</u>.	found	absent

1. Answer the following questions based on the Reading text.

a) Explain what the expression 'to describe something or someone' means.
_____

b) What do mathematical signs tell us?
_____

c) Why are there no written records which tell us about the beginning of mathematics?
_____

d) How did a shepherd count his goats?
_____

2. Answer the questions below based on the Reading text.

a. What does the word 'these' on line 8 refer to?
_____

b. On line 13, what does the word 'those' refer to?
_____

c. What does the pronoun 'it' at the beginning of line 19 refer to?
_____

d. On line 30, which hand is 'the remaining rock' left in?
_____

3. Read these expressions and circle the letter with the most appropriate answer.

1. The teacher didn't have time, so he explained the lesson briefly. **Briefly** means:

    a) In a few words
    b) For a long time
    c) With 3 examples

2. What kind of word is '**briefly**'?

    a) An adjective
    b) An adverb
    c) A noun

3. Which of the following is a **mathematical sign**?

    a) !
    b) ∴
    c) π

4. 'Change and Difference are a **major** part of mathematics' means they are:

    a) Only a small part of mathematics
    b) An important part of mathematics
    c) Not part of mathematics

5. The verb '**invent**' means 'create or make something for the first time'. Its noun is:

    a) Inverse
    b) Invasion
    c) Invention

6. Mr. Al-Shammari counted his books in the evening and found that one was **missing**. This means:

    a) There was one book extra
    b) There was one book less
    c) All books were there

1. Choose the correct word.

a) 'Describe' means to write about something or someone by (give/giving) details about them.
b) (Describe/describing) change and movement is a basic part of mathematics.
c) (Understand/understanding) change in numbers and size is an important feature of mathematics.
d) When we (describe/describing) how people or things look, we use words like 'big' and 'small'.
e) When (describe/describing) action, we may use words like 'fast' or 'slow'.
f) A shepherd would count his goats by (place/placing) small rocks in his right hand.
g) There was a rock in his right hand when he finished (count/counting) his goats.

2. Use the lines below to write the letters of the sentences where the 'verb+ing' form is:

    a) After a preposition   _____ / _____
    b) At the beginning of the sentence   _____ / _____
    c) After a verb   _____
    d) After an expression of time   _____

3. Write a sentence of your own containing the 'verb+ing' form.

    _____

    _____

4   Answer these 'Yes/No' questions with short answers.

    Example –   Is describing change and movement a basic part of mathematics?
                Yes, it is.
                No, it isn't.

a: Do you mean using words like 'big' and 'small'?
        Yes, _____
        No, _____

b· Are these ways we describe people, places, or things?
        Yes, _____
        No, _____

c   Does a description in mathematics use numbers and signs?
        Yes, _____
        No, _____

d   Are there any written records dating back to the beginning of mathematics?
        Yes, _____
        No, _____

e) Did the shepherd know that one goat was missing?
        Yes, _____
        No, _____

f) Was writing invented a long time after mathematics?
        Yes, _____
        No, _____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Choose the words and expressions which have the same meaning as the <u>underlined</u> words in the sentences below. Write them on the lines.

a) The land in picture 1 is <u>flooded</u>. It is _____ with water.   (filled / empty)
b) The land in picture 2 is <u>dry</u>. It is land _____ water.   (with / without)
c) In picture 3, the <u>desert</u> is a large area of sand which is _____.   (hot and dry / wet and cold)
d) Picture 4 shows a <u>sunny</u> day. There is _____.   (moonlight / sunlight)
e) Picture 5 shows a <u>rainy</u> day. This means that water falls from _____. (the sky / the ground)

Picture 1   Picture 2   Picture 3

Picture 4   Picture 5

2. Match pictures (1 – 5) with their descriptions below. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

_____ a) Which picture shows a **rainy** day?
_____ b) Which picture shows a **sunny** day?
_____ c) Which picture shows flooded land?
_____ d) Which picture shows a **desert**?
_____ e) Which picture shows **dry** land?

GEOMETRY

Beginning of geometry

5   Geometry was developed when people began to describe areas
    of land and changes in these areas mathematically. This
    happened at about the same time that writing was invented.
    Therefore, historians can tell us quite a lot about these
    developments. The Ancient Sumerians developed mathematics
10 in order to make accurate measurements of areas of land
    along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. Meanwhile, the Ancient
    Egyptians developed similar mathematical ideas to measure
    areas of land along the Nile. Every year the water in these
    areas rose and flooded the dry land near them. After the
15 level of water fell again, people had to recalculate accurately
    the area of land which belonged to each farmer.
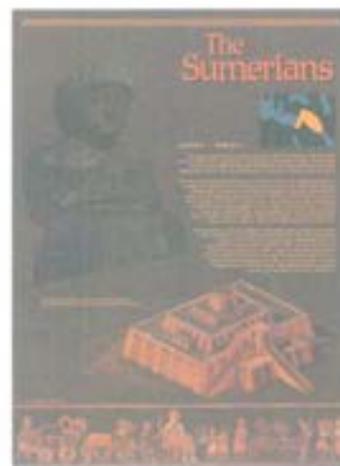
20
        The above examples show that the development of mothematics has
        been used to solve spatial problems since it was first developed. The
        Ancient Greeks continued the development of mathematics in
        relation to geometrical shapes. In Greek, 'geo' refers to the Earth
        and 'metrical' is related to 'measure'. So, the word geometry
        originally meant the measurement of the Earth or of areas of land.
25

Later developments

30 Geometry remained extremely important to early Muslim mathematicians, who translated many
    Greek geometry texts into Arabic. At the same time, however, they developed algebra by
    learning to solve equations which expressed changes with numbers. These equations contained
    variables (quantities which change).

35
    About 800 years ago, European mathematicians began to
    learn geometry and algebra by translating Arabic texts. At
    first, geometry and algebra remained separate.
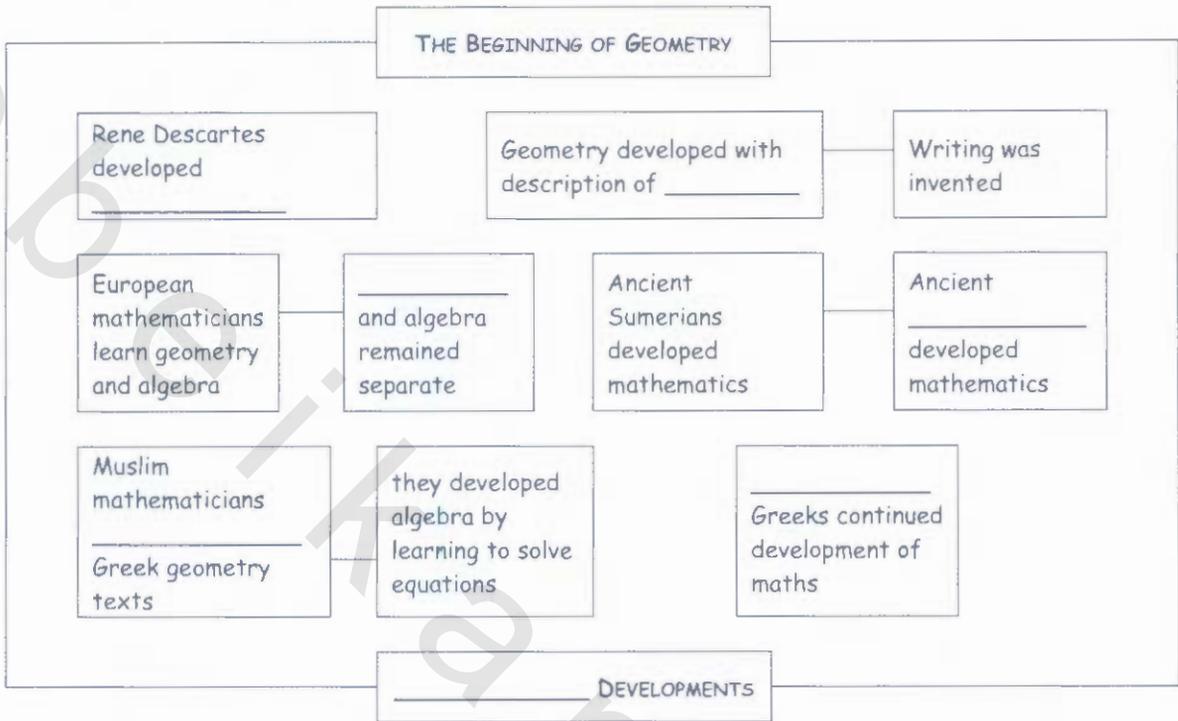
40 Then in 1637 Rene Descartes, a French mathematician,
    developed graphs which enabled him to express geometrical
    lines and curves as algebraic equations.

1. Complete the missing information in the boxes below based on the Reading text.

THE BEGINNING OF GEOMETRY

| Rene Descartes developed _____ | | Geometry developed with description of _____ | | Writing was invented |

| European mathematicians learn geometry and algebra | _____ and algebra remained separate | Ancient Sumerians developed mathematics | Ancient _____ developed mathematics |

| Muslim mathematicians _____ Greek geometry texts | they developed algebra by learning to solve equations | | _____ Greeks continued development of maths |

_____ DEVELOPMENTS

2. Draw lines from the words on the left to the words on the right to complete the sentences.

1. Geometry was developed
2. The Ancient Sumerians developed mathematics
3. The Ancient Egyptians developed mathematical ideas
4. The Ancient Greeks developed mathematics in relation
5. The word 'geometry' originally meant
6. Muslim mathematicians
7. European mathematicians learned geometry and algebra

a) translated many Greek geometry texts into Arabic.

b) to geometrical shapes.

c) by translating Arabic texts.

d) to measure areas of land along the Nile.

e) at about the same time that writing was invented.

f) the measurement of the Earth or of areas of land.

g) to measure areas of land along the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Answer these questions based on the Reading text.

a) How did the water affect the Ancient Egyptians in areas of land along the Nile River?

_____

b) What did the word 'geometry' originally mean in Greek?

_____

c) How did both Muslim and European mathematicians learn geometry and algebra?

_____

2. Read these expressions and circle the letter with the most appropriate answer.

1. Which of the following is part of Mathematics?

   a) Mechanics
   b) Geometry
   c) Magnetism

2. What's the meaning of the verb 'invent'?

   a) Make something for the second time
   b) Break something and make it again
   c) Create or make something for the first time

3. 'Mathematics allows us to make accurate measurements of areas' means:

   a) Mathematics allows us to make wrong measurements of areas
   b) Mathematics allows us to make a lot of measurements of areas
   c) Mathematics allows us to make correct measurements of areas

4. 'Accurate' is an adjective. What is its adverbial form?

   a) Accurately
   b) Accurating
   c) Accurate (doesn't change)

5. 'Mathematics is used to solve spatial problems' means:

   a) Mathematics is used to find solutions for weight problems
   b) Mathematics is used to solve speed problems
   c) Mathematics is used to find solutions for problems of position, size and shape

6. Which of the following are shapes?

   a) A cone
   b) Green
   c) A triangle
   d) Height

7. Algebra is another part of Mathematics. It

   a) deals with angles of triangles
   b) uses letters and signs to represent numbers and values
   c) deals with the study of lines

8. In Mathematics, a 'Constant' is a fixed number. What is a 'Variable'?

   a) A Variable is similar to a Constant (i.e. doesn't change).
   b) A Variable is a number whose value changes sometimes only.
   c) A Variable is a number whose value changes.

9. Which of the following are:

		1	2	3
a)	A line	→	∇	—
b)	A Curve		(	⌐

1. Look at these sentences. What are their tenses (i.e. past/present/future)? For each sentence tick (✓) the appropriate box and write the corresponding forms of the verb. The first one is an example.

		Past	Present	Future
a)	People began to describe areas of land and changes in these areas mathematically.	✓	begin	will begin
b)	The water in these areas flooded the dry land.			
c)	The level of water will fall again.			
d)	The word geometry originally meant the measurement of the Earth or of areas of land.			
e)	Geometry remained extremely important to early Muslim mathematicians.			
f)	They translated many Greek geometry texts into Arabic.			
g)	These equations contain variables.			
h)	At first, geometry and algebra remained separate.			

2. When do we use the following punctuation marks? Write your answers on the lines.

   a) a capital letter _____

   b) a question mark _____

   c) a full stop _____

3. Rewrite this part of a paragraph with capital letters, question marks and full stops.

   how important was geometry to early muslim mathemoticians in fact, muslim mathematicians were very interested in geometry and algebra they translated many greek geometry texts into Arabic at the same time, however, they developed algebra by learning to solve equations which expressed changes with numbers when did european mathematicians begin to learn geometry and algebra well, european mathematicians began translating Arabic texts about 800 years ago

   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____
   _____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about illustrations 1—5. Write them on the lines.

a. Picture 1 shows an example of a _____ chart.   (pie / pasty)
b   Picture 2 shows an example of a _____ chart.   (tavern / bar)
c. The graph in picture 3 represents _____ function.   (one / more than one)
d   Picture 4 shows a _____ Excel sheet.   (full / blank)
e   Picture 5 shows _____ graphs.   (similar / different)

Picture 1	Picture 2	Picture 3
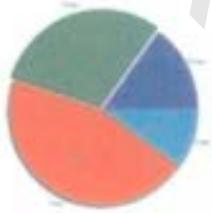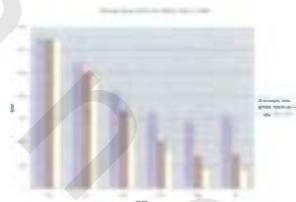
Picture 4	Picture 5

2. Read these statements about pictures 1—5 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a) Black is one of the colours that can be seen in picture 1.		
b) There are three colour-coded bars in picture 2.		
c) Picture 3 represents a Graph of Function.		
c) Picture 4 shows a blank Word document.		
e) Picture 5 shows an example of a paragraph.		

READING TEXT

1. Read the three sentences and write the correct ones on the lines in the Reading text.

    a) Notice that in the graph in Figure 1 above there is one distance for each time.
    b) Many men, especially young men, like speed.
    c) We can easily plot a graph of this relationship.

GRAPHS OF FUNCTIONS

In the practical application of algebra, equations are written with two variables. That is, two symbols which represent the two quantities which change. Graphs are useful in representing equations with two variables. Let's
5   consider an example of this from daily (everyday) life. _____
In fact, some of them own powerful cars which can go very fast. Speed is usually expressed in kilometres per hour. It can be determined by dividing the distance travelled by the time it takes to travel that distance. Thus the formula, for determining speed is

$$S = d/t$$

10 Time and distance are both variables, and speed expresses the relationship between these two variables. If a car is travelling at 60 kilometres per hour, in two hours it will travel 120 kilometres. _____
_____. We will let the values on the x-axis (the horizontal axis) represent the time and values on the y-axis (the vertical axis) represent the distance travelled. {Figure 1}

15

20
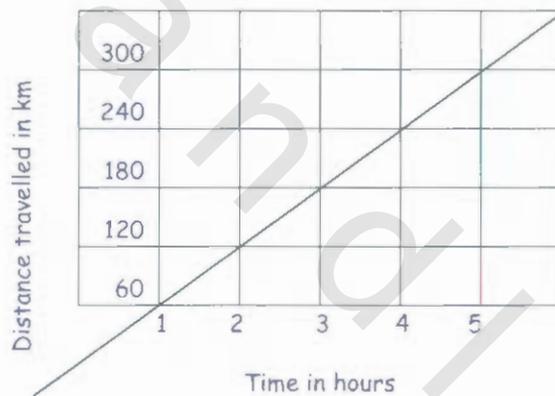
Figure 1 – A graph of time and distance when the speed equals 60 kph

25

_____. In other words, for each value of x, there is one value y. We call this type of graph **the graph of a function**. A function is
30 defined as follows: a relation that assigns to each element of set X exactly one element of set Y. Figure 1 shows a function which gives each element of the vertical set exactly one element of the horizontal set (e.g. 180 and 3; 300 and 5).

VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING

1. Circle the words that have the opposite meanings of the underlined words.

    a) Equations are written with two <u>variables</u>.   changes   constants
    b) Variables represent the quantities that <u>change</u>.   remain the same vary
    c) This is an example from daily <u>life</u>.   death   living
    d) Young men own powerful cars which can go very <u>fast</u>.   quickly   slowly
    e) The values on the <u>horizontal</u> axis represent the time.   vertical   flat

2. Based on the Reading text, are these sentences true? Circle 'Yes' or 'No'.

a)	Algebraic equations are written with two variables.	Yes	No
b)	Graphs are not useful in representing equations with two variables.	Yes	No
c)	Old men own powerful cars because they like speed.	Yes	No
d)	Speed is determined by dividing distance by time.	Yes	No
e)	Time is a variable but distance isn't.	Yes	No
f)	In Figure 1, there are two values y and z for each value of x.	Yes	No

3. Put these sentences in order according to their appearance in the Reading text. Number them from 1—5.

_____ We can easily plot a graph of this relationship.
_____ We call this type of graph the graph of a function.
_____ Graphs are useful in representing equations with two variables.
_____ For each value of x, there is one value y.
_____ The formula for determining speed is S = d/t.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Answer the following questions based on the Reading text.

a) In equations, what do variables represent?

_____

b. In the formula 'S = d/t', which of the three symbols are variables?

_____

c. Look at the graph. What do the vertical and horizontal axes represent?

_____

d. Based on the text, what is the definition of 'function'?

_____

2 Meanings of Words & Expressions in the Text.

a. At the end of line 3, what does the word 'which' refer to?

_____

b. On line 10, what does the word 'both' mean?

_____

c. On line 11, what does the pronoun 'it' refer to?

_____

3. Read these expressions and circle the letter with the most appropriate answer.

1. Which of the following is an example of a graph?

a)

I-LIGHT

b)

c)
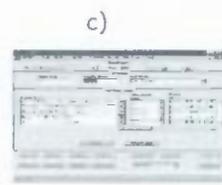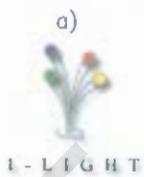
2. A variable is a number whose:

   a) value changes
   b) value doesn't change
   c) value remains the same

3. What is the opposite of a 'Variable'?

   a) A non-varioble
   b) A variable-less
   c) A constant

4. 'Most youngsters in Ha'il own powerful cars' means "most of them":

   a) sell powerful cars.
   b) like powerful cars.
   c) have powerful cars.

5. What do the letters 'kph' and 'mph' stand for?

   a) 'Kilometres Per Hour' and 'Miles Per Hour'
   b) 'Killers Pounded Houses' and 'Me Plus Him'
   c) 'Knife Production Home' and 'Most Popular Houses'

6. 'The Dean assigned his Secretary an extra job' means:

   a) He gives him an extra job.
   b) He gave him an extra job.
   c) He will give him an extra job.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Read the following sentence from the Reading text.

   a) Let's consider an example of this from <u>daily</u> life.

2. Compare the word daily in sentence (a) above with the same word in sentence (b) below.

   b) Ahmad reads <u>daily</u>.

3. Now consider sentence (c) on line 6 in the Reading text:

   c) Some of them own powerful cars which can go very <u>fast</u>.

4. Discuss the use of the underlined word in sentence (c).

Unit 4 / Computing & Mathematics – Inferences

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 5. Write them on the lines.

a)   Picture 1 shows a very _____ math teacher.   (angry / happy)
b)   In picture 2, plant 'B' is taller than plant 'A'. Plant 'A' is _____.   (higher / shorter)
c)   The student in picture 3 is solving his _____.   (math assignment / English homework)
d)   Picture 4 shows an example of a mathematical _____.   (inequality / equation)
e)   The shape in picture 5 has four _____ squares.   (equal / unequal)

Picture 1	Picture 2	Picture 3
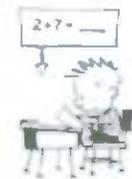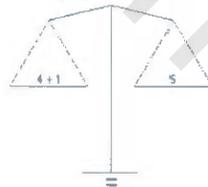
Picture 4	Picture 5

2   Read these statements about pictures 6—8 below Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a) In picture 6, there are four white triangles inside the big blue one.		
b) In the same picture, three of the white triangles are smaller but equal.		
c) In picture 7, students are writing with whiteboard markers.		
d) The word "Mathematics" in picture 8 is written in black with a yellow background.		
e) 'English' is one of the words you can see in picture 8.		

Picture 6	Picture 7	Picture 8

3   Match pictures (6 – 8) above with their descriptions below. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

_____   a)   This picture shows students solving mathematical problems on the board.
_____   b)   The names of four subjects are in this picture.
_____   c)   This is a big triangle with small triangles inside it.

READING TEXT

Use the words in the box below to complete the text.
Make sure that you put the correct word in each space.
You may use each word once only.

word	how	added	both
unknown	then	gives	equations

EQUATIONS

Explanation

5   In this text we are going to look at one type of mathematical expression:
_____.

So, what is an equation? What does the word 'equation' mean? Well, the
_____ "equation" is related to the word "equal". An equation tells
us that two expressions are equal.

10   Look at this equation. $3x + 4 = 24 - 2x$. It tells us that an _____
number multiplied by 3, then _____ to 4 is equal to 24 minus the
same unknown number multiplied by 2

15

Process

So, _____ do we solve this type of equation? Well, equations like this one can be solved by
applying the same mathematical operations to both sides of the equation. Follow these instructions:

20

First, subtract 4 from _____ sides.   This gives us: $3x = 20 - 2x$.
Next, add 2x to both sides.   This _____ us $5x = 20$.
Finally, divide both sides by 5.   The solution is that $x = 4$.

25   After you have found the value of x, you must check it. How do you check that x is 4?

Well, in order to check your solution, you must go back to the first equation ($3x
+ 4 = 24 - 2x$). If x is 4, _____ the equation reads: 3 multiplied by 4, plus 4 is
equal to 24 minus the product of 2 and 4.

30

This gives us: $12 + 4 = 24 - 8$.

16 is the answer for both sides, therefore $x = 4$.

1. Find more words and sentences in the Reading text for these categories. Write them in the table below.

Plural Nouns	Questions	Signal Words
Equations	*What is an equation?*	*First*
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

2. Unscramble these words from the Reading text.

    a) Write the letters in the boxes.

qluae ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

rnumeb ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

emsa ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

pyet ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

ekli ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

ssedi (plural) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

omfr (preposition) ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

iunms ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

b) Write the letters in the shaded boxes here.

___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___

c) Unscramble the secret word. Use it to complete the sentence below.

An _____ tells us that two expressions are equal.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Write the answers to the following questions about the Reading text.

a) How can equations like '3x + 4 = 24 – 2x' be solved?
_____

b) How many instructions are used to solve the equation?
_____

c) What is the last instruction?
_____

d) How do you check your solution?
_____

2. Write the questions to these answers from the Reading text. The important information is underlined.

a) _____?
We are going to look at <u>one type of mathematical expression</u>.

b) _____?
<u>Yes</u>, the two sides of an equation are equal.

c) _____?
We solve equations <u>by applying the same methods to both sides</u>.

d) _____?
<u>No</u>, we don't take a different amount from the left-hand side.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

1. Read the following statements and choose the correct tense.

a) Today we **(look/are going to look)** at one type of mathematical expression.
b) We usually **(put/are going to put)** the milk in the fridge.
c) Tomorrow we **(go/are going)** out to Nufud.
d) I **(like/am liking)** this book.
e) These days I **(read/am reading)** a book about the Ancient History of Ha'il region.
f) Children in Ha'il **(don't want/are not wanting)** to go to bed early.

2. Complete these questions and statements with 'do', 'does' or put an 'X' if no verb is needed.

a) He usually _____ a lot of work (more than anyone else).
b) She enjoys _____ cooking.
c) What _____ the word equation mean?
d) Who _____ plays for Al-Ittihad?
e) How _____ we solve this equation?

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 5. Write them on the lines.

a) In picture 1, the teacher is teaching _____.   (geometry / algebra)
b) The person in picture 2 is _____ about a maths problem.   (thinking / dreaming)
c) Picture 3 shows two students _____ a maths problem.   (discussing / fighting)
d) Picture 4 shows an example of a mathematical _____.   (equation / inequality)
e) There are seven oval shapes of _____ sizes in picture 5.   (equal / unequal)

Picture 1   Picture 2   Picture 3
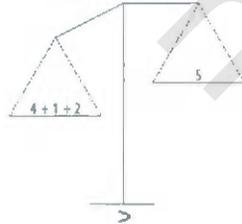
Picture 4   Picture 5

2. Read these statements about pictures 6—8 below. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

| STATEMENTS	YES	No
a) In picture 6, the teacher is explaining a grammar lesson.		
b) In picture 2, the person is drawing a triangle.		
c) In the same picture, the person has a yellow ruler in his right hand.		
d) The word "Science" in picture 8 is written in white with a red background.		
e) Computing is the name of one of the subjects you can see written in picture 8.		
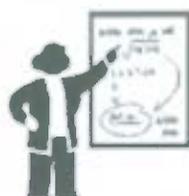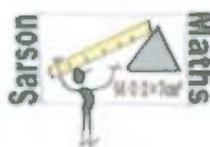
Picture 6   Picture 7   Picture 8
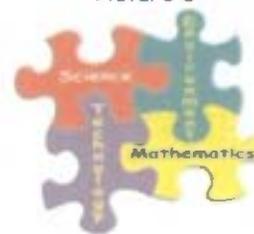
Use the words in the box below to complete the text.
Make sure that you put the correct word in each space.
You may use each word once only.

first	both	solved	third
less	different	three	previous

INEQUALITIES

Explanation

Now we will look at inequalities. Inequalities are _____ from
5   equations. We saw that an equation says that two expressions are equal.
An inequality, on the other hand, says that one expression is greater than,
greater than or equal to, _____ than, or less than or equal to, another
expression.

10   Look at the following example: $3x - 8 > 4$

Inequalities have properties (the properties of something are its important features, things we can
use to describe it – remember we use adjectives to describe the properties of people and things – tall,
big and expensive). We use these properties to solve the inequality.
15

   i-   The _____ property states that if *a* is less than *b*, then *a* plus *c* is less than *b* plus *c*.

   ii- The second property states that if *a* is less than *b* and if *c* is greater than zero, then *ac* is
        less than *bc*.
20

   iii- The _____ property states that if *a* is less than *b* and if *c* is less than zero, then *ac* is
        greater than *bc*.

25   These _____ properties are valid, that is they operate in the same way, if
     the ⟨ is replaced with ⟩, ≤, or ≥.

     Now we are going to solve the above example of inequality in the same way we
     _____ the equation in the _____ reading lesson.

30   First, we add the same number to _____ sides of the expression.

     Then we divide both sides by the same number.

1. Complete these sentences based on the Reading text. Circle 'a' or 'b'.

a) _____ we will look at inequalities.   a. Now   b. Yesterday
b) Inequalities are _____ equations.   a. similar to   b. different from
c) Adjectives such as _____ describe people and things.   a. height   b. high
d) Properties are valid when they operate in _____ way.   a. a different   b. the same
e) Then we _____ both sides by the same number.   a. multiply   b. divide

2. <u>Word Search Puzzle</u> – Find these words in the puzzle.

(reading – <u>equation</u> – inequality – example – solve – same – lesson – divide)

I	G	V	N	A	S	S	<u>N</u>	B	M
E	L	I	Z	U	P	<u>O</u>	P	X	S
X	R	N	D	Q	<u>I</u>	K	L	B	A
A	C	E	C	<u>T</u>	W	A	E	V	M
M	Z	Q	<u>A</u>	X	M	K	S	G	E
P	N	<u>U</u>	D	D	E	R	S	F	M
L	<u>Q</u>	A	N	I	I	L	O	R	B
<u>E</u>	X	L	S	F	V	N	N	S	C
R	D	I	V	I	D	I	G	O	U
C	E	T	Q	M	U	M	D	M	U
X	Q	Y	I	C	O	U	C	E	B

1 Write the answers to the following questions about the Reading text.

a) How are inequalities different from equations?

_____

b) In order to describe people we use adjectives. What do we use to solve inequalities?

_____

c) Did we use the same number for both steps in solving the inequality on lines 31 and 33?

_____

2. Write the questions to these answers from the Reading text.

a. _____

   <u>Yes</u>, inequalities are different from equations.

b. _____

   An inequality says <u>that one expression is greater than, greater than or equal to, less than, or less than or equal to, another expression</u>.

c. _____

   We use these properties <u>to solve inequalities</u>.

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Read the following 3 properties of inequalities.

A)
   i-   If *a* is less than *b*, then *a* plus *c* is less than *b* plus *c*.
   ii-   If *a* is less than *b* and if *c* is greater than zero, then *ac* is less than *bc*.
   iii- If *a* is less than *b* and if *c* is less than zero, then *ac* is greater than *bc*.

      a) Which word do all sentences start with?
      b) Where is the comma (,) found in each of the three sentences?
      c) In each of the three sentences, which word comes after the comma?

B) In each of the three sentences, there are two parts:

   a) Part 1 begins with 'If' and ends with the comma.
   b) Part 2 begins with the word 'then' and ends with the full stop (.).

C) Which of the two parts depends on the other? Discuss your answers in class.

<u>PRE-READING</u>

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 5. Write them on the lines.

a) Picture 1 shows some air _____.   (grains / molecules)
b) Picture 2 shows some molecules _____.   (in space / on the ground)
c) In picture 3 Earth has the _____ level of gravity. (lowest / highest)
d) Picture 4 shows the _____ from outer space.   (earth / moon)
e) Picture 5 shows _____ space.   (inner / outer)

Picture 1   Picture 2   Picture 3
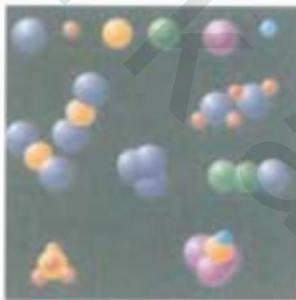
Picture 4   Picture 5

2   Read these statements about pictures 1—5 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

| STATEMENTS	YES	No
a) The molecules in picture 1 are multi-coloured.		
b) Picture 2 shows the sun in orbit		
c) Mars has the lowest level of gravity in picture 3		
d) Picture 4 shows the moon		
e) Picture 5 shows the Milky Galaxy.		

Read these three sentences and write the correct ones on the lines in the text.

a) This constant contact of the molecules is called pressure.
b) The answer is that gravity holds the air close to the earth.
c) For example, many people thought that numbers like seven or thirteen had magical powers for good or bad luck.

PRESSURE AND MOLECULES

5   We have come a long way since ancient times, when many people regarded science as mysterious. _____
_____. Nowadays, for instance, scientific calculations tell us that light travels at a speed of 186,000 miles per second. Modern science teaches us that bacteria are invisible to the naked eye. It also teaches us that several hundred thousand bacteria could fit on the 'full stop' at the end of this
10 sentence.

I - L I G H T
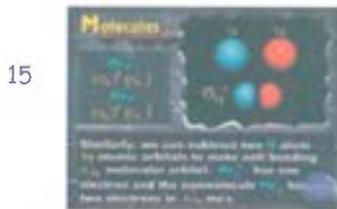
15 Recent scientific discoveries are very important to life. Scientists can use them to improve the quality of our lives. Look at the world around you in your house, in your car, in the University, or even around your body. Everything around us is made of small groups of atoms which form molecules. One example is gas. In gases, the molecules move about bumping into each other and into any surface they touch. _____
_____

20

Gases expand; and air is one type of gas on earth. You may ask yourself why our air does not escape into outer space. _____
_____
25 The higher you go, the thinner air becomes until it gradually disappears into space. Because air is so thin at very high distances from the ground, such as the Himalaya Mountains, climbers take oxygen to help them breathe.

30

Another example is going up in an elevator or airplane where you can feel your ears popping. As the air gets thinner, the number of molecules 'hitting' inside exceeds the number 'hitting' outside.
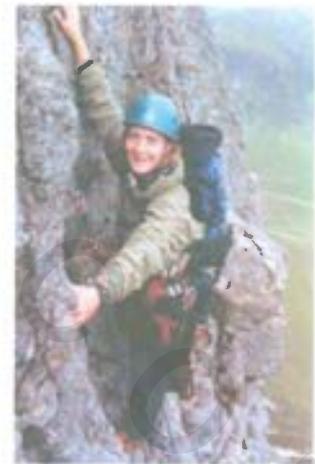
1. Match the words in column A with the words in column B. Write the phrases on the lines.

	A	B	
1.	seven or thirteen	speed	_____
2.	Breathe	gas	_____
3.	186,000 miles per second	oxygen	_____
4.	Air	numbers	_____

2. Use the phrases you wrote on the lines above to complete the paragraph below.

Many ancient people believed science to be mysterious. For example, people in many countries thought that _____ like _____ or _____ had magical powers for good or bad luck. Nowadays, for instance, scientific calculations tell us that light travels at a _____ of _____. Now we know that gases expand; and that _____ is one type of _____ on earth. Air is very thin at very high distances from the ground, such as the Himalaya Mountains, and that is the reason why climbers take _____ to help them _____.

3. Draw arrows (→) to match the descriptions within the ovals with the correct pictures.

Picture 6

A plane taking off

A plane landing

A plane in mid air

Picture 7

Picture 8

1   Answer these questions based on the Reading text.

a) What did ancient people in many countries think of numbers like seven and thirteen?
_____

b) How do molecules move about in gases?
_____

c) What happens to air when you climb high mountains such as the Himalaya?
_____

2. Meanings of words and expressions in the Reading text.

a) What does the word 'when' on line 4 refer to?
_____

b) What does the word 'them' at the beginning of line 14 refer to?
_____

c) What does the word 'where' on line 31 refer to?
_____

LANGUAGE FOCUS - Sentence Structuring

1. Read the sentences below and circle the correct word (many/much).

   a) (Many/much) people regarded science as mysterious in ancient times.

   b) People in (many/much) countries thought that some numbers had magical powers.

   c) This is too (many/much) work for one person to do.

   d) Not (many/much) students from the University attended the Second Open day this month.

   e) Not (many/much) people could understand (many/much) of what you said.

2. This sentence "The higher you go, the thinner air becomes." is from the Reading text. It means:

   a) whenever air becomes thinner, you go higher;
   b) you go higher each time air becomes thinner;
   c) each time you go higher, air becomes thinner.

3. Now change each of these sentences into a different sentence using the structure in '2' above.

a) If your telescope is bigger, then you can see farther.
_____

b) If fat people eat more food than they need, they become fatter.
_____

c) Each time you add sugar to your tea, it becomes sweeter.
_____

4. Now use the space below to write a sentence of your own similar to the one in '2' above.

   Your sentence – _____
   _____

Lesson 17

I NEED HELP! WHAT SHOULD I DO?

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson

1   Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 3. Write them on the lines.

a.   In picture 1, the old man is in a _____   (sofa/wheelchair)

b.   Picture 2 shows a reception _____ in a nursing home.   (wardrobe/desk)

c.   Picture 3 shows a _____ home.   (Saudi/nursing)

d.   The nursing home in picture 3 is for _____ people.   (old/young)

Picture 1   Picture 2   Picture 3

2   Read these statements about pictures 1—3 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a) A wheelchair is for people who can't walk.		
b) The lights in picture 2 are switched off.		
d) The doors in picture 2 are closed.		
c) Picture 3 shows an empty room.		
e) The room in picture 3 has big glass windows.		

3   Draw arrows (→) to match the descriptions within the ovals with the correct pictures

A single mom

A single dad

A married couple

Picture 4   Picture 5   Picture 6

I NEED HELP! WHAT SHOULD I DO?

Ahmad's father lives alone in Sedyaan. He has a one-roomed flat which he
rents for SR 1,000 a month and, in addition to his state pension, the
5   father's income includes help he gets from his son, Ahmad. Ahmad's
father is 79; he has back problems. Until a few weeks ago he could still
get about, he shopped at Al-Abrar centre and went for walks. However,
now his backbone is so bad and he can't move. He uses a wheel chair.
Ahmad would like to bring him to live with his family but he needs to make
10 sure his wife is in favour of the idea. Leaving his father living alone,
however, made Ahmad feel very bad.

One day, on the way home from work, Ahmad noticed a huge poster on the
street walls in Al-Jameeyeen. "A new nursing home in Ha'il" ran the
15 headline. The idea of sending his dad to a nursing home crossed Ahmad's
mind. However, he wasn't too sure about what to tell his friends and
neighbours. He worried even more about what his dad would think.

20

It was obvious that Ahmad was confused about what he should do. He loved
his dad and wanted to bring him over to live with him and his family. Ahmad
talked to his wife about what he was thinking. She kept silent for a little
25 while; then she said: You know! On the one hand, this is going to be hard in
addition to dealing with our two demanding children. I will, on the other hand,
gladly agree to have my father-in-law live with us if this is pleasing to my
dear husband. You can tell that poor Ahmad was pleased and thanked his wife
for her help and understanding.
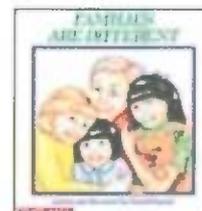
VOCABULARY & UNDERSTANDING

1. Match the words with the sentences. Write the correct letter in the blank.

    _____ 1. sick   a. Ahmad's father lives alone in Sedyaan.
    _____ 2. wish   b. Ahmad's father is 79.
    _____ 3. agree   c. His arthritis is so bad he can't move.
    _____ 4. lonely   d. Ahmad would like to bring him to live with his family.
    _____ 5. undecided   e. His wife is in favour of the idea.
    _____ 6. old   f. He wasn't too sure about what to do.

2. Read these sentences. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

> lonely - rent - shopping - nursing - same - poor

a) How much do you pay for _____?
b) The advertisement read "A new _____ home in Ha'il".
c) He did his _____ mainly at Al-Salehieh centre.
d) _____ Ahmad was pleased and thanked his wife.
e) I am tired of living alone. I feel _____ all the time.
f) She had no problem living with her father-in-law in the _____ house.

3. Match pictures (7 – 9) below with their descriptions. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

_____ a) This picture shows a medium size family.
_____ b) There is a large family in this picture.
_____ c) This picture shows a small family.

Picture 7   Picture 8   Picture 9

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Answer these questions based on the Reading text.

a) Why did Ahmad feel very bad?
_____

b   What did Ahmad see on the street walls in Al-Jameeyeen?
_____

c   What did Ahmad's wife think about living with her old father-in-law in the same house?
_____

2   Meanings of Words & Expressions in the Reading text.

a) On line 3, what does the word 'which' mean?
_____

b) On line 9, who does the word 'him' refer to?
_____

c) On line 24, who does the pronoun 'She' refer to?
_____

Read the following two sentences from the reading text

On the one hand, this is going to be hard .... I will, **on the other hand**, gladly ... if this is pleasing to my dear husband.

a)   Do the two sentences above express two similar or different ideas?

_____

b)   The two sentences above are an example of 'Contrast'. We can also place the expression 'On the other hand' at the beginning of the second sentence. For example,

On the one hand, this is going to be hard .... **On the other hand**, I will gladly ... if this is pleasing to my dear husband.

c)   Read the following 6 sentences. Decide which sentences go together and write them on the lines provided using the 'Contrast' expressions you have just learned.

   i.   Sumaya spends so much time in the kitchen.
   ii. Saudi Arabia is the biggest country in the Gulf area.
   iii. Trains usually travel at faster speed.
   iv. Bahrain is the smallest country in the region.
   v.   Buses are slower.
   vi. Her sister spends very little time in the kitchen.

Sentence 1

_____

Sentence 2

_____

Sentence 3

_____

SPEAKING PRACTICE – CLASS DISCUSSION

1.   What would you do if you were Ahmad? Give reasons.

2.   Based on the Reading text, what is meant by 'father-in-law'?

_____

3.   Try to find out who the following people are.

   a)   mother-in-law   _____
   b)   stepfather   _____
   c)   stepmother   _____
   d)   half-brother   _____
   e)   half-sister   _____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 3. Write them on the lines.

    a) In picture 1, the people are eating in a _____.   (hotel / park)
    b) The young lady in picture 2 is eating in the _____.   (office / street)
    c) Picture 3 shows a family eating _____.   (in the garden / at home)
    d) Picture 4 shows schoolchildren eating in a school _____.   (canteen / gymnasium)
    e) The people in picture 5 are eating in a _____.   (restaurant / kitchen)

Picture 1	Picture 2	Picture 3

Picture 4	Picture 5

2. Read these statements about pictures 1—5 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a) In the first picture, some people are sitting while others are standing.		
b) The woman in the second picture is eating with her left hand.		
c) The family is eating on the floor in the third picture.		
d) Schoolchildren in picture four are wearing the same kind of school uniform.		
e) The restaurant in the fifth picture is full of customers.		

3. Match pictures (6 – 9) below with their descriptions. Write the picture numbers on the lines

_____ a) This person works in a bakery.
_____ b) These people are selling fish.
_____ c) This person is buying vegetables.
_____ d) This person is selling meat.

Picture 6   Picture 7

Picture 8   Picture 9

READING TEXT

THE EMPORIUM

Shoppers enter the *Emporium*, a department store, which is on the ground
floor, through the original 14-foot doors. The interior of the store is
5   fairly large and neat. The inside of the building reflects a carefully
planned design. The combination of things like windows, doors, walls and
floors have a calming effect on visitors. You can buy meat and cheese by
the pound for a picnic on the beach, or you can eat a sandwich inside while
sitting on a wooden seat at an umbrella-covered table, which looks so good
10 in the open eating area.

There is also a wide collection of foods,
chocolates, books, baskets and specialty
beverages. A dining room features different
types of international cuisine. The furniture,
15   curtains and wallpaper create an eye-catching
piece of art in the way they work and react
together to give the final ever-lasting
impression. The patterned carpet on the floor
20   looks lively.

The store also has a plant nursery with a variety of colourful plants. Shoppers walk in and spend
time between the different pathways of the nursery, because of its relaxing atmosphere. Most
shoppers agree that the store is the end result of careful planning, because it takes into account
25   people's needs by creating the right balance between fashion and comfort.

1. Complete these sentences with words and expressions from the box below.

customers – meat and cheese – sandwich – book – beverages – garden centre

a) A seafood _____ is healthier than a pizza.
b) We are going to Al-Afnan _____. We want to buy some indoor plants.
c) Many _____ shop at Al-Abrar foodstore in Ha'il.
d) Do you sell _____?
e) _____ are better eaten fresh.
f) I forgot my Reading _____. Can I borrow yours?

2. Answer these questions based on the Reading text. Circle the correct answer.

A - In the passage, what does the word *Emporium* mean?
   a) Store.
   b) Restaurant.
   c) Hotel.

B On line 4, what does the word *foot* mean?
   a) The part of your body that you stand on and walk on.
   b) A unit for measuring length.
   c) A type of food.

C On line 8, what does the word *pound* mean?
   a) A place where lost pets are kept.
   b) The unit of money in Britain.
   c) A unit for measuring weight.

D - What can you buy at the store?
   a) 14-foot doors.
   b) Wooden seats.
   c) Meat and cheese.

3 Find in the Reading text words and expressions which mean the same as the following:

a People who buy things in shops.
_____

b Hot and cold drinks.
_____

c The place where people eat.
_____

d A garden centre.
_____

1. Answer these questions based on the Reading text.

a) What can customers eat on the ground floor?
   _____

b) What different types of food can shoppers buy once inside the store?
   _____

c) Why do customers spend time in the garden centre?
   _____

2. Write appropriate questions about the underlined information.

a) You can eat a sandwich.
   _____

b) You can eat inside.
   _____

c) The store has a plant nursery.
   _____

d) Shoppers spend time in the nursery because of its relaxing atmosphere.
   _____

3. Draw arrows (→) to match the descriptions within the ovals with the correct pictures.

Picture 1

Pasta

Picture 2

Picture 3

Salad

Soup

Sandwich

Picture 4

Picture 5

Pizza

1. Read the table below and compare the food products sold by the two food-stores.

A SHOPPING SPREE

Each of the two food-stores below sells similar as well as different food items. Compare these brands and find out the differences.

AL-TAMIMI FOOD-STORE IN RIYADH	DAWUD FOOD-STORE IN JEDDAH
Kings Mill Bread	"Farm 9" Milk
Bird's Eye Fish Fingers	Original Juice
Heinz Baked Beans	Galaxy Hot Chocolate
Nadec Fresh Milk	Heinz Baked Beans
Green Giant Sweet Corn	Astra Farms Beef
Galaxy Hot Chocolate	Nadec Fresh Milk
Ribena Juice	Imported Italian Cheese

2. Read these sentences. Which store does each customer shop at? Tick (✓) the correct box in the table.

		Al-Tamimi	Dawud
1	Malik: Let's get some fresh milk. I fancy Nadec today.		
2	Jameelah: I'll buy hot chocolate for Layla. She likes the Galaxy.		
3	Mahdi: How about some sweet corn to go on the pizza. I like the Green Giant.		
4	Sumayya: You might as well get some Italian cheese.		
5	Husband: Which juice would you like? Wife: I'm not too bothered. Any juice would do.		
6	Wife: Hello husband! I'd like to cook some Lasagna today. Can you get me some Dutch Beef?		
7	Husband: I can't find the Dutch Beef. I got the Astra Farm Beef instead. Wife: That'll do.		

PRE-READING

*Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.*

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 6. Write them on the lines.

    a) Picture 1 means that technology is developing _____.   (fast / slowly)
    b) Picture 2 shows an example of a technology _____.   (party / product)
    c) The tool in picture 3 is used in _____ engineering.   (mechanical / electrical)
    d) Picture 4 shows two researchers in a _____.   (classroom / laboratory)
    e) Picture 5 shows three _____ screen monitors.   (flat / apartment)

    Picture 1   Picture 2   Picture 3
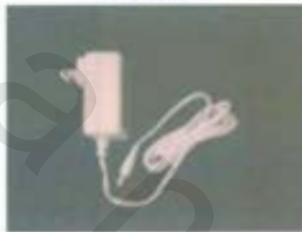
    Picture 4   Picture 5

2. Read these statements about pictures 1—6 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a) Picture 1 means that technology rever changes.		
b) Picture 2 shows an adapter.		
c) Picture 3 shows a tool in a box.		
d) Both researchers in picture 4 are female.		
e) Picture 5 shows three TV screens.		

TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGES

I am Jaafar. I am an accountant. I am a rich, young Bahraini man. I am not
5   married and live on my own in a smart flat in Manama. My flat has some of the
latest electronic equipment.

10 My bedside alarm clock wakes me up with my own
recorded voice. It also opens my window curtains, and
sometimes makes my coffee. My alarm clock can do all
of this because of inbuilt microchip technology.

15

My name is Maha and I am in my late twenties. I am pleased to
work as a sales assistant in one of the biggest department stores
in Abu Dhabi.

20

The tills have lasers which read the price of the food and
handle reordering when stocks are low. Our team of managers
was able to automate all business transactions with
25 inexpensive, intelligent control devices. Unlike manual work,
automated processes are more accurate and more flexible.

My name is Amsha and I am a grandmother. I am from Abha. I don't
30 like technology because it has many bad results. I am in my seventies
and I feel healthier than my 30 year old grandson, who is a lawyer. I
remember when I was his age I used to walk a long distance to get to
work. I was a gardener.

35

He spends most of his time sitting in his office, driving his car, or
watching TV in the evening. I hate cars; I hate computers; and I
hate TV.

40 These three distractions are terrible. They increase
traffic congestion and cause accidents. They are also
harmful, as computer radiation may cause health risks
to users.

45 Finally, I find that families don't spend enough time together because of the "on-going entertainment"
provided by visual motion.

1. Answer the questions in the table below based on the Reading text. Tick (✓) the correct boxes.

WHO ...	Maha	Jaafar	Amsha
lives in the Capital city of Bahrain?			
is the oldest of the three?			
is happy with his/her work?			
doesn't like technology?			
has a smart alarm clock?			
works in the UAE?			
talks with customers in his/her job?			

2. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

on – wakes up – pleased – assistant – terrible – harmful

a) I am _____ with your work. You did an excellent job.
b) Computer radiation may be _____ to frequent users.
c) My bedside alarm clock _____ me _____.
d) My brother works as a sales _____ in City Plaza.
e) I live in a flat _____ the second floor.
f) I hate machines. They are _____.

3. Find words in the Reading text for these categories. Write them on the lines.

PEOPLE	CITIES	JOBS
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Complete the answers to these questions.

    a) Jaafar is an accountant. Where does he live?
        He lives on _____ own in a smart _____ in Manama.

    b) Jaafar's alarm clock can do a lot of amazing things. Why?
        His alarm clock can do amazing things because of _____ microchip technology.

    c) The tills in Maha's workplace have lasers. What are they for?
        They read the _____ of the food and handle _____ when stocks are low.

    d) Amsha says she is healthier than her grandson. What makes her think so?
        When she was younger, she used to _____ a long distance to _____ to work.

    e) Why does Amsha hate cars?
        Cars _____ traffic congestion and _____ accidents.

2. What do the underlined words mean? Circle 'a' or 'b'.

    a) Automated processes are more accurate.
        a. they make more mistakes   b. they make fewer mistakes

    b) I am in my seventies.
        a. between sixty and seventy   b. between seventy and seventy nine

    c) My grandson is a lawyer.
        a. the son of my brother or sister   b. the son of my son or daughter

    d) I work as a gardener.
        a. I grow flowers and plants in gardens   b. I visit gardens

3   Match pictures (7 – 10) below with their descriptions. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

Picture 7   Picture 8   Picture9   Picture 10

_____   a) This picture shows a veranda (open area with a roof built on the side of a house).
_____   b) This picture shows a garage (a building next to the house where you keep your car).
_____   c) This picture shows an indoor swimming pool (swimming pool which is covered).
_____   d) This picture shows a car parked in a drive (an area between a house and the street).

1. Complete the sentences below with the correct form of the word.

a) I am _____ to work as a sales assistant.   (pleased / pleasing)
b) I like my work. It is _____.   (pleased / pleasing)
c) You will be _____ for listening to your teachers.   (rewarded / rewarding)
d) This is a _____ experience.   (rewarded / rewarding)
e) I am _____ with your work.   (satisfied / satisfying)
f) He did everything perfectly. His work was _____.   (satisfied / satisfying)
g) The father was _____ with his son's grade.   (disappointed / disappointing)
h) The son's grade was _____.   (disappointed / disappointing)

2. The words in each box below make a sentence about the Reading text. Put the words in order. Write the sentences on the lines

man - from - I - Bahrain - single - a - am

_____

make - sales - life - for - assistants - customers - easy

_____

together - not - enough - do - time - spend - families

_____

PRE-READING

Look at the pictures and read the title of the lesson.

1. Circle your answers about pictures 1 through 4. Write them on the lines.

a) Picture 1 shows a _____. (pedestrian zone / shopping mall)
b) You can see three _____ of juice in picture 2. (beakers / cartons)
c) In picture 3, the sign directs you to _____ parking. (underground / footpath)
d) Picture 4 shows some food in _____. (glass / tins)

Picture 1

Picture 2

Picture 3

Picture 4

2. Read these statements about pictures 1—4 above. Tick (✓) Yes or No.

STATEMENTS	YES	NO
a. Picture 1 shows a busy shopping mall.		
b. The same company makes the three cartons of juice in picture 2.		
c. To reach Underground Parking in picture 3, you go upstairs and turn left.		
d. Picture 4 shows tins of fruits.		

PRODUCTS & PACKAGING

Shopping in a Mall like Samah Centre can be fun. Sometimes customers wander around looking at products they don't intend to buy. Other customers enjoy picking up different products and looking at their packaging. Companies use different packaging for their products, mainly to protect the contents; and, in the case of liquid, to prevent contents running out. Another important use of packaging is to improve the appearance of the products. Finally, protecting consumers is another reason for packaging products. For example, thin, sharp glass needs thick packing and a sharp saw blade without packaging would cause a safety hazard for the consumer.

These days everything is packaged. Even large items such as washing machines are packaged with stick-on flashes which have information about the product. Most times consumers buy things like food, drinks, clothing and furniture because they look good. They are eye-catching because they are wrapped in fancy boxes and colourful packs.

With some products, the package is more costly than the product it contains. Chocolates in boxes, cosmetics and perfumes all could be sold in simple, cheap packaging. In these cases, the package itself is something the consumer wants to have because it gives him the pleasure of having something others don't. For example, very few people will recognise the perfume of Chanel No 5, but a great many recognise its special white package.

Packaging also has to work. Companies use tins because they are good at preserving and protecting food products. However, these are heavy and expensive.

In order to save money, many companies use plastics containers. Polythene is replacing glass because it is lighter and less likely to break. It also works well as a container for carbonated drinks.

1. Decide which sentence below describes each paragraph above. Tick (✓) the right column.

		Paragraphs				
		1	2	3	4	5
a)	Some consumers pay more for packaging than for the product it contains.					
b)	Packaging is used for different purposes.					
c)	Different materials are used in packaging.					
d)	Good packaging makes consumers buy the product.					

2. Tick (✓) the sentences that are true and cross (×) those that are false based on the Reading text.

a) Sometimes customers look at products but don't buy them.   _____
b) Packaging isn't used for protecting the contents of products.   _____
c) Packaging products is also used for protecting customers.   _____
d) Not many things are packaged these days.   _____
e) Tins are not good at preserving and protecting food products.   _____
f) Polythene is replacing glass because it is heavier and breaks easily.   _____

3. Match the questions and answers.

_____ 1. Why do companies pack their products?

a. the package is something the consumer wants to have.

_____ 2. Which things cause a safety hazard for the consumer?

b. their fancy and colourful packaging.

_____ 3. What makes some products eye-catching?

c. to protect their products.

_____ 4. Why do some customers buy products with very expensive packaging?

d. it is cheaper.

_____ 5. Why do many companies use plastics for packaging?

e. things such os thin, sharp glass and a sharp saw blade.

4. Fill in the blanks with words from the box.

running - everything - washing - clothing - something - replacing

a) Most times consumers buy things like _____ and furniture because they look good.
b) These days _____ is packaged.
c) Polythene is _____ glass because it is lighter and less likely to break.
d) Even large items such as _____ machines are packaged.
e) Companies use packaging for their products to prevent contents _____ out.
f) Expensive packaging gives consumers the pleasure of having _____ others don't have.

COMPREHENSION CHECK

1. Answer these questions based on the Reading text.

a) In the case of liquid, why do companies use packaging?
    _____

b) What colour is Chanel No. 5's special package?
    _____

c) Why do many companies use plastic containers for packaging their products?
    _____

2. Meanings of Words & Expressions in the Reading text.

a) What does the word 'their' on line 6 refer to?
    _____

b) On line 7, what does the word 'their' mean?
    _____

c) What does the pronoun 'it' on line 23 refer to?
    _____

3. Draw arrows (→) to match the descriptions within the ovals with the correct pictures (5 — 9).

Picture 5

A chef

Picture 6

Picture 7

A man pushing a shopping trolley

People in a queue

A man holding a shopping basket

Picture 8

Picture 9

Car Parking

4. Match pictures (10 – 13) below with their descriptions. Write the picture numbers on the lines.

Picture 10   Picture 11   Picture12   Picture 13

_____   a)   This picture shows an outdoor market.
_____   b)   This picture shows a man withdrawing cash from a cash machine.
_____   c)   This picture shows pedestrians crossing a pedestrian zone.
_____   d)   This picture shows a man feeding (giving food to) a baby.

1. The words in each box make a sentence. Put the words in order and write the sentences on the lines.

a)   _____ _____ _____ _____ | fun – be – shopping – can ? |

b)   _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ | want – have – it – customers – to |

c)   _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ | works – as – it – container – well – a |

2. Complete the table with the simple form or the *-ing* form of the verb. The words are from the Reading text.

SIMPLE FORM	– ING FORM
shop	
	looking
	picking
package	
	packing
protect	
run	
wash	

3. Which forms have double letters? Write them below.

4. Compare the following –ing words from the Reading text to the –ing verb forms in the table under (1) above.

      a) everything
      b) clothing
      c) something

5. Discuss your answers in class.