

CONFORME AU PROGRAMME OFFICIEL DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE
ET DE LA FORMATION PROFESSIONNELLE

VISA *Plus*

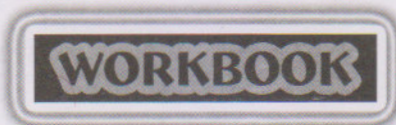
WORKBOOK

LEVEL 2
COMMON CORE CLASSES

CONFORME AU PROGRAMME OFFICIEL DU MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉDUCATION NATIONALE
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VISA Plus

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INTRODUCTION

VISA Plus contains language activities that will enable common core students to reinforce the language skills presented in **VISA to the world**. It combines both accuracy and fluency oriented activities. Grammar practice is dealt with in systematic grammar exercises that enable the students to master the language points presented. In addition, puzzles and fun activities enable the students to recycle the vocabulary they are exposed to.

This workbook recognizes that teachers need to vary their resources in order to achieve their objectives. That's why some reading passages dealing with the themes presented in the assigned textbook have been included. This is another way vocabulary is recycled and opportunities for more ideas to discuss are provided.

VISA Plus can be used in the classroom and after class for homework assignments. Teachers should feel free to pick and choose the activities they think will reinforce, complement, and/or clarify further the language materials presented in the assigned course book.

In addition to these activities, **VISA Plus** offers the students an opportunity to reflect on their learning after each unit. The "*My Learning Journal*" slot enables them to think of and record their learning experiences. Teachers are, therefore, invited to encourage the students to record the English structures, words, and expressions they learn, as well as any new information they find interesting and worth recording.

Finally, **VISA Plus** includes an answer key that both the teachers and the students will find useful.

The authors

1 Grammar

a Match the questions on the left with the answers on the right. Write the number of the question next to the corresponding answer.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. How old are you? | — a. He's from Germany. |
| 2. What does your mother look like? | — b. He's Ghanian. |
| 3. What nationality is Kofi Annan? | — c. I'm 16. |
| 4. What time is it? | <u>7</u> d. I'm a student. |
| 5. What's your address? | — e. John Travolta. |
| 6. What's your favourite colour? | — f. 46 Main Street, London. |
| 7. What's your occupation? | — g. She is very friendly. |
| 8. What's your sister like? | — h. It's a quarter to two. |
| 9. What's your sister's name? | — i. She's average height. |
| 10. What's your telephone number? | — j. 369 287 546. |
| 11. Where is Albert Einstein originally from? | — k. Najoua. |
| 12. Who's your favourite actor? | — l. Red. |
| | — m. She's 16 years old. |

b Fill in the blanks with *my, your, his, her, its, our, or their*.



Hello! I'm Adil from Morocco. I'm 30 years old and I'm married. _____ wife's name is Amal. She's from Kenitra, but _____ parents are in Agadir. Amal's father is a bus driver. _____ name is Driss. Amal has got two sisters. _____ names are Souad and Naima. They're very cute little girls. Amal and I are teachers at Al Massira School. _____ school is nice. _____ classrooms are large and clean. Tell me about _____ family and _____ school.

c Find the errors in these sentences and correct them.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. My name Melissa Brown. | 6. They're son he's a student. |
| 2. My sister she is a teacher. | 7. His twelve old years. |
| 3. This my sister and this his husband. | 8. This is Jack dog. |
| 4. He's name's Jack Willis. | 9. It's name's Tex. |
| 5. They are in from Los Angeles. | 10. It's big dog. |

2 Communication

a Complete the following dialogue.

A:, please?

B: Jimmy Brooks.

A: Mr. Brooks?

B: J-I-M-M-Y

A:?

B: I'm Australian.

A: in Australia?

B: From Sidney.

A: And?

B: I'm a truck driver.

A:?

B: I'm 25.

A:?

B: No, I'm single.

A:?

B: 243 Park Avenue.

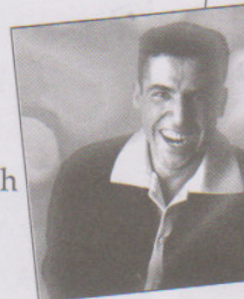
A: And?

B: 555 678 999.

b Who are these famous people? Match the names with the occupations and the pictures.

1. Alfred Hitchcock
2. Baddou Zaki
3. Chaibia Adraoui
4. Cheb Mami
5. Graham Bell
6. Julia Roberts
7. Hicham Elgerrouj
8. Najib Mahfoud
9. René Descartes
10. Salvador Dali
11. Socrates
12. Taib Seddiki
13. Yasir Arafat
14. Yuri Gagarin
15. Zineddine Zidane

- a. Moroccan athlete
- b. Algerian Rai singer
- c. French football player
- d. Moroccan painter
- e. American inventor
- f. Egyptian writer
- g. French philosopher
- h. Moroccan playwright
- i. American actress
- j. English film director
- k. Spanish painter
- l. Moroccan Football coach
- m. Greek philosopher
- n. Russian Cosmonaut
- o. Palestinian leader



c Now ask and answer questions.

Example:

A: Who is Hicham Elgerrouj?

B: He is a Moroccan athlete.

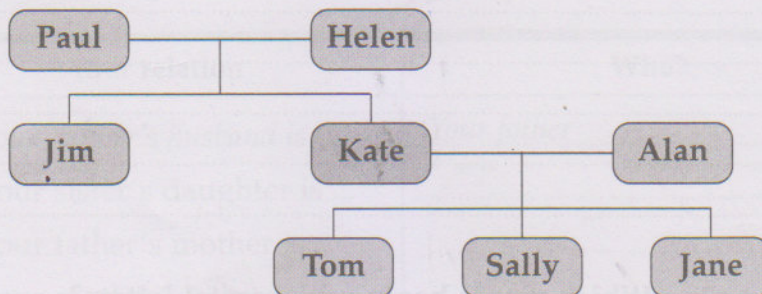
A: Excuse me?

B: He's an athlete from Morocco.

3 Word Net

a Look at the family tree and complete the paragraph with:

parents children uncle husband sister
brother grandmother nephew niece grandfather



Helen and Paul Hunter are Jim and Kate's _____. Paul is a taxi driver and Helen is a housewife. Kate is Jim's _____. She is married. Her _____, Alan, is a pilot. Tom, Sally, and Jane are Kate and Alan's _____. Jane and Sally are twins. They're 12 years old. Their _____, Tom is 10. He's very cute. Jim is his _____. Paul is Tom's _____ and Helen is his _____. Jane is Jim's _____ and Tom is his _____.

b How many opposites can you find in the list of adjectives below?

old	handsome	lazy	short
curious	hardworking	ugly	strong
fat	serious	pretty	tall
stupid	intelligent	responsible	thin
funny	irresponsible	serious	young

Example: *short* and *tall*.



4 Writing

a Read the chart and write sentences.

Name	Country	Age	Occupation	Address	Appearance	Personality
Jamal	Egypt	29	teacher	12 Nile Street, Cairo	tall	funny
Linda	USA	23	nurse	234 Park Street, New York	pretty	serious
Sofia	France	18	student	56 Moliere Street, Paris	short	intelligent
Jake	England	35	engineer	87 Willow Lane, London	strong	nice

Example: *Jamal is Egyptian. He is 29 years old. He is a teacher. His address is: 12 Nile Street, Cairo.*
He is tall and funny.

Linda :

Sofia :

Jake :

You :

b Consider these examples: Which words begin with capital letters?

Where do we put a period (.)?

1. Michael Jackson is an American singer. His sister is a singer, too.
2. My sister Nadia is twenty years old. She is a student in France.

c Copy the sentences making the necessary corrections.

1. i am a student

2. i am from morocco

3. my cousin is a doctor in casablanca

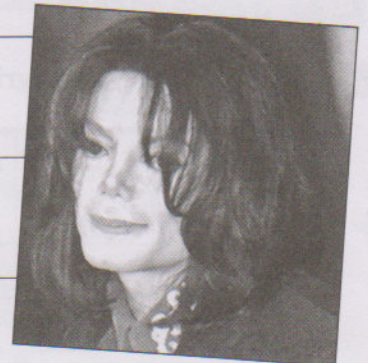
4. my favourite singer is nancy ajram she is very pretty

5. liz and maria are friends

6. our teacher of english is handsome

7. the capital of spain is madrid

8. the students are in the classroom their books are on the tables



5 Have Fun



Who's Who?

a How are you related? complete the chart.

Your relation	Who?
1. Your mother's husband is ...	<i>Your father</i>
2. Your sister's daughter is ...	
3. Your father's mother is ...	
4. Your mother's sister is ...	
5. Your brother's son is ...	
6. Your father's brother is ...	
7. Your uncle's son is ...	
8. Your aunt's daughter is ...	
9. Your father's wife is ...	
10. Your uncle's father is ...	

b Fill in the blank with the appropriate words.

Brahim is married to Malika. She is his wife and he is husband. They have a son and a daughter. The daughter's name is Leila and the name is Farid. They live with Brahim's parents, Ahmed and Aicha. Ahmed is Brahim's father and Aicha is mother. Ahmed is Malika's father-in-law and Aicha is mother-in-law. Leila is granddaughter and Farid is Aicha's grandson. Brahim has a brother and a sister. sister's name is Fatima and his name is Omar. Omar and wife Nadia have two children: Loubna and Jamal. Jamal is Brahim's nephew and Loubna is niece. Brahim is uncle. Leila and Farid are their

c Now, individually look at the paragraph and make the family tree; then compare your diagram with your partner's.

Decode it!

What is the message? Use the letter code to write the message.



Letter Code				
1 = D	6 = J	11 = F	16 = X	21 = K
2 = P	7 = A	12 = Y	17 = U	22 = V
3 = G	8 = M	13 = W	18 = L	23 = H
4 = N	9 = I	14 = T	19 = C	24 = Z
5 = R	10 = S	15 = B	20 = Q	25 = O
				26 = E

23 26 18 18 25 8 12 4 7 8 26 9 10 21 7 5 9 8 7 9 7 8 8 25 5 25 19 19 7 4 9 7 8

11 9 11 14 26 26 4 9 13 7 4 14 14 25 15 26 12 25 17 5 2 26 4 2 7 18

6 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

1 Grammar

a Fill in the blanks with "a" or "an" when necessary.

Grammar Note

Use <i>a</i> + singular noun before a consonant sound:	Mrs. Brown is <i>a</i> teacher.
Use <i>an</i> + singular noun before a vowel sound:	Ali is <i>an</i> engineer.
Do not use <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> + plural nouns:	Silvio and his sister are students.

- Peter is _____, carpenter. He works for _____ construction company. He builds _____ schools and _____ hospitals.
- Mrs. Smith is _____ English teacher. She works for _____ school in London.
- Kamal is _____ architect. He designs beautiful _____ houses. It's _____ great job.
- Lola is _____ Italian student. She takes _____ English class in the evening.
- Alan works with _____ computers in _____ office. He is _____ word processor.

b Rewrite these sentences. If the sentence is in the singular, write it in the plural. If it is in the plural, write it in the singular. (Use *this, that, these, those, is, are, a, an*)

Example: This is an English book. *These are English books.*

- This is a pencil case, and that is an eraser. _____
- Those books are Mary's and these are Jane's. _____
- Whose pen is this? Is it Alan's? _____
- Are these American actors or French actors? _____
- What are those? Are they erasers? _____
- This student is hardworking and intelligent. _____
- Those are dogs and these are cats. _____
- I like this student. He is funny. _____
- This girl is pretty but that one isn't. _____
- Whose notebooks are those on the table? _____

c Circle the correct answer. Choose "a" or "b".

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. who's that little girl over there? | a. It's Manal | b. it's Manal's |
| 2. Whose schoolbag is that? | a. It's Malika's | b. It's Malika |
| 3. What's this? | a. Its a book | b. It's a book |
| 4. What are those? | a. They're pens | b. They're a pens |
| 5. Whose rulers are these? | a. Their Alan's | b. They're Alan's |

- d** Look at Sue's daily activities as they are ordered in the list and fill in the blanks with *at*, *in*, *on*, *until*, *from...to...*, *after*, or *before*.

Sue usually gets up _____ 7:00 o'clock _____ the morning. _____ she has breakfast, she gets dressed. Then she goes to the Institute and studies _____ 8:00 a.m. _____ 11:30 a.m. She has lunch at the Institute cafeteria _____ 12:30 p.m. _____ lunch, she plays tennis _____ 3:00 o'clock; then she meets her friends and they go to a café. _____ the evening, she watches TV for one hour, then she does her homework _____ 7:00 p.m. _____ 9:00 p.m. She has dinner _____ 9:00 p.m. and goes to bed _____ 10:00 p.m. Of course, she brushes her teeth _____ she goes to bed. _____ week ends, Sue gets up very late because she doesn't go to the Institute.

1. get up
2. get dressed
3. have breakfast
4. go to the Institute
5. have lunch
6. play tennis
7. meet friends
8. watch TV
9. do homework
10. eat dinner
11. brush teeth
12. go to bed



2 Communication

- a** How often do you do these things? Tick the appropriate column, and then tell the class about your habits.

	Always	Usually	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
1. read books						
2. watch TV						
3. eat in a restaurant						
4. work on a computer						
5. write letters						
6. speak English						
7. practise sports						
8. do your homework						
9. participate in class						
10. brush your teeth						

- b** Maria, Keita, Alberto, and Alejandra are students at London English Institute, but they are different. Look at the chart and talk about them.

	Maria	Keita	Alberto	Alejandra
1. jog in the park	-	+	+	+
2. go to the library	+	+	-	-
3. play squash	+	-	-	-
4. work on the computer	+	-	-	-
5. relax in the afternoon	-	+	+	+
6. listen to the radio	-	-	-	+
7. watch TV	+	+	-	+
8. do shopping	+	-	+	-
9. speak Spanish	-	-	+	+
10. cook dinner	+	-	-	-

Example: Keita, Alberto, and Alejandra jog in the park, but Maria doesn't.

Maria cooks dinner, but Keita, Alberto, and Alejandra don't.

- c** Read Alberto's schedule for the weekend. Ask questions with *what*, *when*, and *where*.

Day	Morning	Afternoon	Evening
<i>Saturday</i>	get up late read newspaper listen to music	go to cinema play tennis meet friends in cafe	eat in restaurant watch TV go to bed late
<i>Sunday</i>	exercise in park take shower breakfast at 11:00	go to museum play video games read magazine	relax at home call parents in Spain go to bed early

Example: When does Alberto watch TV?

What does he read on Saturday morning?

Where does he eat on Saturday evening?

- d** Now make your own schedule for the weekend and tell your classmates about it.

3 Word Net

- a** Unscramble the adjectives about people's character and decide if they are positive or negative. Check the appropriate column.

Scrambled	Unscrambled	Positive	Negative
1. vatice	Active.....	✓.....	
2. inviteses			
3. relacses			
4. dragonize			
5. kivaletta			
6. anventitte			
7. balescio			
8. pullfeh			
9. litompie			
10. zyla			

- b** Fill in the time table with your school subjects in English.

MY TIME TABLE

Time	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8:00 - 9:00						
9:00 - 10:00						
10:00 - 11:00						
11:00 - 12:00						
14:00 - 15:00						
15:00 - 16:00						
16:00 - 17:00						
17:00 - 18:00						

4 Writing

- a** Read Lola's Letter to her parents. There are 10 errors in the letter. Find the errors and correct them.



Dear Mum and Dad,

I have a new friend here in London English Institute. His name's Maria and she's from Moroccan. She's very serious and hardworking.

We studies English from 9:00 to 11:30, and then I go home for lunch. Maria don't have lunch at home. She have lunch in the Institute cafeteria. At the afternoon, she go swimming or play squash. In the evening, she has dinner with the Dickens in 7:00 o'clock. We don't go to the Institute on weekends. We stay home and relaxes.

Love,
Lola

- b** Read this paragraph about Sally Jones.

I'm Sally Jones and I live on a farm. Every day, I get up at 5:00 a.m. I wash, get dressed, and have breakfast. I milk the cows and feed the chickens early in the morning, and then I fix breakfast for my family. At 7:30 I take the children to school. I do the housework all morning. In the afternoon, I work on the farm again. In the evening, I cook dinner. I don't watch TV or listen to the radio. I help my children with their homework, and then I go to bed at 9:00 o'clock. I'm always busy, but I'm happy.



Now rewrite the paragraph. Begin like this:

Sally Jones lives on a farm.

c Rearrange the scrambled words to write correct sentences.

1. in / usually / TV / the / Jhon / evening / watches.

2. goes / weekend / on / the / the / never / Johan / library / to.

3. in / listens / Lola / morning / to / sometimes / the / the / radio.

4. often / computer / Alejandra / Sunday / the / and / on / Alberto / on / work.

5. jogging / park / Nancy / morning / the / in / the / in / goes / often.

6. their / Italy / Lola / parents / Silvio / always / in / call / and.

7. late / school / are / the / for / never / students.

8. library / rarely / the / Pierre / in / studies.

9. news / always / dinner / Keita / the / after / watches.

10. Institute / lunch / Keita / the / Maria / usually / cafeteria / and / in / have.

watch tv



5 Spelling and Pronunciation Practice

Write the verbs in the third person singular; then put them in the correct column, and read them out.

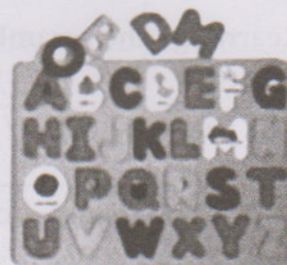
Spelling Note:

Verbs ending in -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o → -es (I watch – he watches, I go – he goes)

Verbs ending in consonant + y → -ies (I study – he studies)

But verbs ending in a vowel (a, e, o, u) + y → ys (I play – he plays)

call	know	sleep	talk
come	listen	smoke	teach
dance	make	speak	try
do	meet	spell	visit
drive	mix	stay	wash
get	play	stop	watch
go	relax	study	work
kiss	sit	take	write



/s/	/z/	/iz/
<i>works</i>	<i>plays</i>	<i>watches</i>
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		
.....		

6 Have Fun



a There are 20 occupation words hidden in the puzzle on the following page. The words read from left to right, from right to left, from top to bottom, and from bottom to top. Find the words:

actor	dentist	painter	security guard
architect	doctor	photographer	singer
butcher	engineer	pilot	taxi driver
carpenter	mechanic	plumber	teacher
cook	nurse	Policeman	waiter

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

b Daily Routine!

This is what Johan does everyday; match his activities with the appropriate times.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. 7:00 A.M. | a. has dinner. |
| 2. 7:30 A.M. | b. goes to bed. |
| 3. 7:45 A.M. | c. has breakfast. |
| 4. 8:00 A.M. | d. has lunch. |
| 5. 12:30 P.M. | e. wakes up. |
| 6. 1:45 P.M. | f. goes to school again. |
| 7. 7:00 P.M. | g. goes to school. |
| 8. 10:00 P.M. | h. does homework. |



Time is money

7 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

1 Grammar

a Fill in the blanks with *some* or *any*.

- Are there _____ tomatoes in the fridge?
Yes, there are _____.
- I need _____ vegetables for couscous. I have _____ tomatoes, but there aren't _____ turnips in the kitchen. There aren't _____ carrots either. I don't need to buy _____ meat because there is _____ in the fridge.



b Fill in the blanks with *a lot of*, *much*, *many*, *a little*, or *a few*.

- How _____ meat does Maria need?
She needs _____ beef because she has guests for dinner.
- There is _____ flour in the kitchen, but there isn't _____ rice.
- I don't usually have a big meal for dinner; just _____ soup.
- I need to go to the market because I need to buy _____ things. There is just _____ butter in the fridge, and there isn't _____ jam, either; the jar is almost empty. There are _____ aubergines, just two or three, I think. So I need to buy more to make Zaalouk.
- How _____ eggs do you need to make a cake?
You don't need too _____; maybe three eggs.
- How _____ flour do you need for Harira?
Not _____, just _____.

c Look at the pictures on page 11 in *VISA to the World* to do the following exercises:

Exercise 1: complete the dialogues with *some*, *any*, *many*, or *much*

Example:

A: Are there *any* vegetables in the picture?

B: Yes there are *some*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A: Are there _____ grapes in the picture?
B: Yes there are _____. | 5. A: Are there _____ eggs?
B: Yes, there are two. |
| 2. A: How _____ potatoes are there?
B: There are three potatoes. | 6. A: Is there _____ milk in the glass?
B: Yes there is _____. |
| 3. A: How _____ bread is there?
B: There is one loaf of bread. | 7. A: Is there _____ meat in the picture?
B: Yes, there is some lamb and _____ beef. |
| 4. A: How _____ strawberries are there?
B: There is just one. | 8. A: Is there _____ sugar in the picture?
B: No, there isn't _____. |

Exercise 2: write the questions for the following answers.

Example:

A: *Are there any vegetables in the picture?*

B: Yes there are some.

1. **A:** _____?

B: There is just one carrot.

2. **A:** _____?

B: Yes, there is some in the cup.

3. **A:** _____?

B: Yes, there are three.

4. **A:** _____?

B: There is a bowl of rice.

5. **A:** _____?

B: Yes, there is a bottle of soda.

6. **A:** _____?

B: Yes, there are two tomatoes.

7. **A:** _____?

B: a loaf.

8. **A:** _____?

B: One and a half.

2 Communication

a Complete the following conversation between a waiter and a customer using the sentences in the box.

Who is the waiter "A" or "B"?

A: (1) _____

B: Fine, thank you. Can I see a menu, please?

A: (2) _____

B: Thank you. What's today's special?

A: (3) _____

B: That sounds good. I'll have that.

A: (4) _____

B: Yes, I'd like mineral water.

5 minutes later

A: (5) _____

B: Thank you.

A: (6) _____

B: No thanks. I'd like the bill, please.

A: (7) _____

B: Here you are. Keep the change!

A: (8) _____

B: Bye.

Put the sentences in the appropriate slots.

- Certainly, here you are.
- Here you are. Enjoy your meal!
- Hi! How are you doing today?
- Roast beef and potatoes.
- Thank you. Have a good day!
- That'll be \$6.75.
- Would you like anything else?
- Would you like something to drink?



"May I take your order, sir?"

b Match invitations with responses to make **THREE** conversations.

Conversation 1: two friends at home having lunch.

Conversation 2: two friends in a café.

Conversation 3: a waiter and a customer.

Invitations

What would you like to drink?
Please do, just a small piece.
Would you care for a cup of coffee?
Do you take sugar?
Please have some more chicken.
Would you like some cake?
May I take your order, sir?
Do you want any sweet?

Responses

It's delicious but I don't think I should.
A coke, please.
Two lumps, please.
Yes, I'll just take a small salad.
Yes, I'll try a piece of cheese cake.
Yes, I'd love one.
Ice-cream, please.
No, thanks, really. I'm on a diet.

c "A" is a waiter in a restaurant. "B" is a customer. Write the conversation between them.

This is what "B" wants to order for dinner:

- tomato soup
- potato salad
- roast turkey
- mineral water
- ice-cream
- coffee

A : _____
B : _____
A : _____
B : _____
A : _____
B : _____
A : _____
B : _____
A : _____
B : _____

3 Word Net

a Pick up words from the list below and put them in the appropriate columns on the following page. Some words may go in different columns. Think of other words to add in the tables.

sardines
lemonade
jam
lettuce
radishes
beans

potatoes
oil
sugar
honey
cabbage
milk

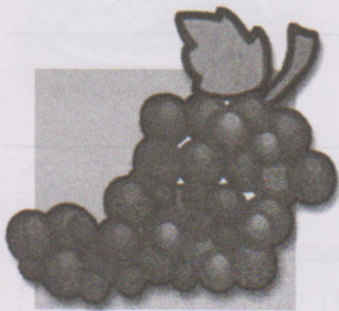
carrots
flour
rice
coffee
tea
cauliflower

chocolate
tuna fish
grapes
bread
salt
honey

A bottle of	A box of	A bag of	A jar of	a loaf of

A tin of	A head of	A bar of	A bunch of	A can of

b Match the verbs with the appropriate nouns. Follow the example.



Verbs:

1. peel
2. crack
3. skin
4. heat
5. boil
6. shell
7. beat
8. melt

Nouns :

- a. butter
- b. eggs
- c. nuts
- d. oven
- e. grapes
- f. peas
- g. potatoes
- h. water



4 Writing

a There is a paragraph in the following table. Combine the words in the boxes to reconstruct the paragraph. Pay attention to commas (,) and periods (.). Begin the paragraph with "Friday is".

When they come back	in Morocco.	from the mosque,	They usually eat
a special day	to do the	to the mosque	the Moroccan
a drink like	Friday is	they have couscous,	butter-milk.
Most people go	Friday prayer.	national dish.	it with "leben"



Friday is

b Unscramble the words to make correct sentences. Begin the sentences with capital letters and add periods and commas when necessary.

1. drink glasses many week how tea of do you every mint?

2. too need we many couscous to ingredients cook.

3. exports a Europe of Morocco tomatoes lot to.

4. to like children and sweets eat chocolate

5. Morocco eat people fingers couscous some their in with.

6. staple bread food in the Morocco is.

7. very is not it scrambled difficult to eggs make.

8. do "Harira" much we need not too meat make to.

9. cakes people guests give Moroccan their tea mint with.

10. the vegetable Moroccan is "Shorba" soup nutritious very.

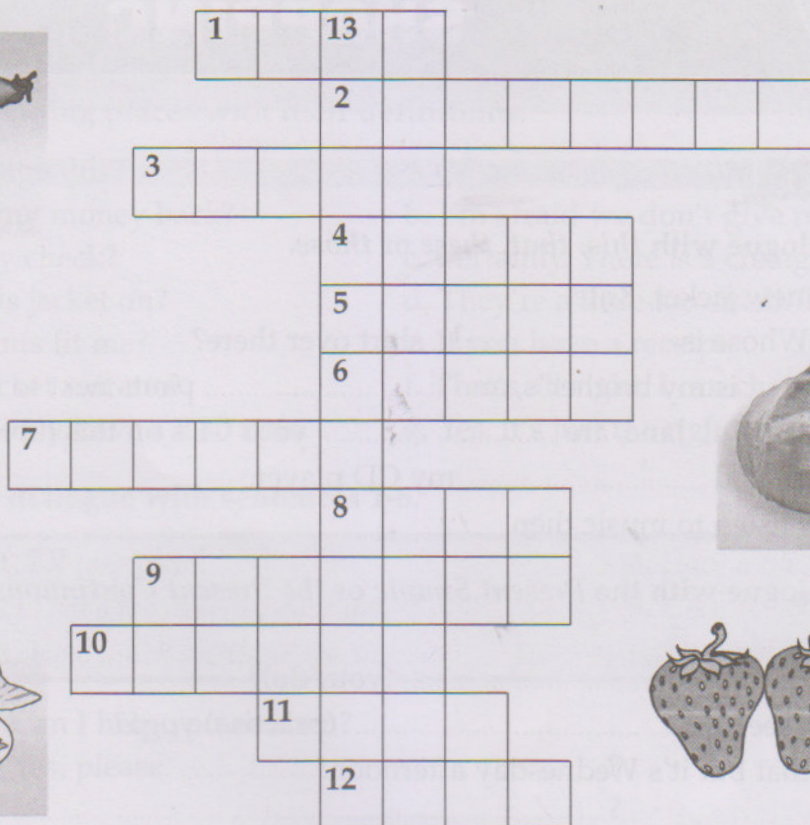
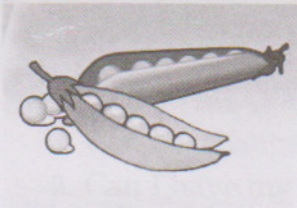
5 Have Fun



Food Puzzle

Read the definitions and fill in the grid on the following page with 12 words across. Number 13 down is a type of fruit.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sardines for example | 7. A black drink |
| 2. They are necessary in the Moroccan "Harira" | 8. The staple food for Indians and Chinese people |
| 3. Fruit like apples | 9. Rabbits like them |
| 4. One a day keeps the doctor away | 10. A clove of _____ |
| 5. A drink | 11. Green _____ |
| 6. The staple food For Moroccans | 12. A soft drink |



Restaurant Joke:

Customer: Hey, these small black things in my soup, aren't they foreign objects?

Waiter : No, sir! Those things live in the restaurant.

6 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

1 Grammar

a Complete the dialogue with *this, that, these* or *those*.

Jane : *This* is my new jacket, Kate.

Kate : It's lovely. Whose is shirt over there?

Jane : is my brother's, and pants next to it are my sister's.

Kate : They are beautiful. Jane, are your CDs on this table?

Jane : Yes, they are, and my CD player.

Kate : Great! Let's listen to music then.

b Complete the dialogue with the *Present Simple* or the *Present Continuous* of the verbs in brackets.

Maria : Hi, Liz (you/do)?

Liz : Can't you see? I (practise) yoga?

Maria : I can see that but it's Wednesday afternoon!

Liz : So what?

Maria : We (always/go) shopping on Wednesday afternoons.

Liz : Not today. I want to relax.

Maria : But your mum (wait) for us in the car.

Liz : Just tell her I (not come).

Maria : OK.

c Read this conversation between two assistants at a shopping centre. Then look at the table below and choose the correct words to fill in the blanks.

Linder : Who is the boss talking to?

Tony : I can't see the boss.

Linder : You (1) looking in the right direction.

He's over there.

Tony : Oh, that's Amy. She's new here.

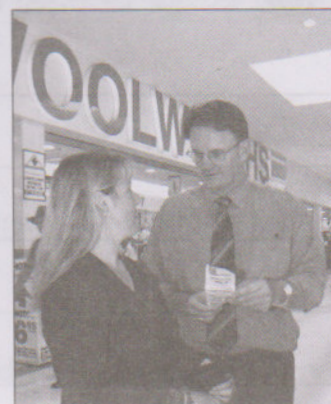
Linder : Really? (2) you know her?

Tony : No, I (3) know anything about her.

Linder : What (4) they talking about? I wonder!

Tony : Well, he (5) look very happy, and he (6)

..... saying anything.



1. a. aren't	b. doesn't	c. don't	d. isn't
2. a. Are	b. Do	c. Does	d. Is
3. a. aren't	b. doesn't	c. don't	d. 'm not
4. a. are	b. do	c. does	d. is
5. a. aren't	b. doesn't	c. don't	d. isn't
6. a. aren't	b. doesn't	c. don't	d. isn't

2 Communication

a Match the shopping places with their definitions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Can I exchange this? | a. Of course, if you have a bankcard. |
| 2. Can I have my money back? | b. I'm afraid we don't give refund. |
| 3. Can I pay by check? | c. Certainly. There is a changing room over there. |
| 4. Can I try this jacket on? | d. They're a little too small. Try a larger size. |
| 5. Do these pants fit me? | e. If you have a receipt. |
| 6. Does this jacket suit me? | f. That's all right. I can change it. |
| 7. I'm afraid I only have a £ 10 note. | g. Yes, it's just the right colour and size for you. |

b Complete the dialogue with sentences 1-6.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I'll take them. | 4. Have a nice day. |
| 2. That's too expensive for me. | 5. £ 60. |
| 3. How much are those red shoes? | 6. They are cheaper. |

Shop assistant : Can I help you madam?

Customer : Yes, please.?

Shop assistant :?

Customer : I can't buy them.

Shop assistant : Well, have a look at these ones. They are only £40.

Customer : They look nice. Here's £40.

Shop assistant : Thanks.

c Complete the dialogue with the missing questions.

Shop assistant : Good morning?

Maria : Yes, please. I'm looking for a blouse.

Shop assistant :?

Maria : White, please.

Shop assistant :?

Maria : Medium.

Shop assistant : Let's see ... white ... medium ... sorry, we have them in black, blue and red only. Here they are.

Maria : I like the blue one?

Shop assistant : £25. It's on sale?

Maria : Yes, the fitting rooms, please?

Shop assistant : They are over there.

Later

Shop assistant :?

Maria : It's nice. I'll take it.

Shop assistant :?

Maria : cash please, here you are.



d Ask your partner the questions below and report to the class about her/him.

Do you.....	YES	NO
1. like to go shopping for clothes?		
2. buy expensive clothes?		
3. buy things only when it is necessary?		
4. prefer to shop in big shopping centres?		
5. like to go to stores to see what's new?		
6. like to shop in many different stores?		
7. follow fashion trends?		
8. like to wear unusual clothes?		
9. look for bargains?		
10. buy a lot of clothes?		



3 Word Net

a Match the shopping places with their definitions

1. shopping malls
2. supermarkets
3. boutiques
4. flea markets

- a. People can bargain for better prices there.
- b. There are lots of things you can do there.
- c. They are usually crowded on the weekend.
- d. They're usually expensive.

b Put the words under the correct headings.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| ■ bag | ■ long | ■ suit | ■ tracksuit |
| ■ belt | ■ necklace | ■ sweater | ■ pants |
| ■ bracelets | ■ pink | ■ thick | ■ T-shirt |
| ■ coat | ■ purple | ■ tight | ■ white |
| ■ earrings | ■ short | ■ ring | ■ yellow |



Adjectives	Colours	Clothes	Jewellery

c Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the list.

tag, cashier, receipt, exchange, try on, shop assistant, credit card, cash, refund, size, sale



There are many good things you can do when you go shopping. Good shoppers always make sure there is a The only problem with a sale is that it is sometimes hard to the items after you buy them or have a on them. If you are looking for clothes, make sure you them Check the to make sure that it is a good fit. Another good idea is to look at the to see instructions for washing, etc. It's also recommended to ask the for advice. Finally, when you go to the you can usually pay by or cheque if you don't have the Never forget to get your

4 Writing

Reorder the exchanges below to write a conversation between a shop assistant (A) and a customer (B).

Can I help you?

Certainly, the changing rooms are over there.

It's fine, I'll take it. Do you take credit cards?

How about this one?

How does it fit?

I'm an extra large.

OK, here's my Visa.

Thank you. Have a nice day!

What size are you?

Yes, I'm looking for a jacket.

Yes, that's nice. Can I try it on?

Yes, we do. Visa, and Master Card.

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

A few minutes later

A:

B:

A:

B:

A:

5 Have Fun



a Choose the correct form of the verb and circle it.

Janet : Oh! What a surprise! What *are you doing/do you do* here?

Nancy : Every Saturday *I am coming/come* here with the children. They *are liking/like* to have fun in the entertainment space here. Right now, *I am trying / try* to find a place to park my car. What about you?

Janet : Well, *I am taking / take* my dog for a walk, and I am here to buy my dog a new coat.

Nancy : What *is it wearing / does it wear*? Is that a coat?

Janet : Yes, it is. But my dog *is needing / needs* a warmer coat in the winter. She feels cold, you see.

Nancy : And what *is it wearing / does it wear* when it *is going / goes* to bed? Pajamas?

Janet : Oh! Come on Nancy. It's a girl. She *is wearing / wears* a night-dress!

b There are 15 names of clothes in this box; find them and write them in the list.

P	S	W	E	A	T	E	R
A	J	N	K	S	R	I	J
N	R	A	V	O	A	S	E
T	H	O	E	C	I	K	A
S	T	U	S	K	N	I	N
J	M	P	H	S	E	R	S
J	G	I	O	L	R	T	T
A	L	B	R	U	S	J	S
C	O	A	T	T	I	E	H
K	V	C	S	I	M	F	I
E	E	B	O	O	T	S	R
T	S	J	S	S	U	I	T

1. sweater

9. _____

2. jeans

10. _____

3. _____

11. _____

4. _____

12. _____

5. _____

13. _____

6. _____

14. _____

7. _____

15. _____

8. _____

6 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

1 Grammar

a Fill in the chart with the correct form of the adjectives.

Grammar Note

To make comparatives with short adjectives, add *er + than* (tall: *taller than*).

To make comparatives with long adjective, add *more + adjective + than* (expensive: *more expensive than*).

When the adjective ends in *y*, change the *y* to *ier* (dirty: *dirtier*).

When the adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant (hot: *hotter*)

as + adjective + as is used to compare two people or things which are similar.

not as + adjective + as is used in negative sentences.

To make superlatives with short adjectives, add *est* and don't forget *the* before the adjective (small: *the smallest*)

To make superlatives with long adjectives, add *the most + adjective* (expensive: *the most expensive*).

Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
lazy		
	smaller	the fastest
interesting		
		the prettiest
young		
	friendlier	
funny		the most exciting
	hotter	
big		
	more beautiful	
comfortable		

b Read the information about Anne, Betty, and Nancy; then complete the paragraphs with the words in brackets.

Name	Age	Height	Weight	grade
Anne	17	1.50 m	60 kg	16
Betty	16	1.50 m	65 kg	18
Nancy	18	1.70 m	70 kg	15

Nancy isn't _____ (young) Betty and Anne. She is _____ (old) of the three.
 Anne is _____ (young) Nancy, but Betty is _____ (young) of them all.
 Anne is _____ (tall) Betty, but she is _____ (short) Nancy. In fact, Nancy is
 _____ (tall) of the three.
 Betty is _____ (heavy) Anne, but Nancy is _____ (heavy) of them all.
 Anne, Betty and Nancy are good students, but Anne is _____ (good) Nancy. Betty is
 _____ (good) of the three. In fact she is _____ (good) student in her school.

c Read Peter's letter to Kate and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets.



Dear Kate,

I'm going on vacation with my family next week. We're going to _____ (popular) city in the country. We're going to stay there for two weeks in a small hotel. It isn't _____ (good) hotel there, but it's _____ (cheap) and _____ (convenient).

The beach is just a few minutes' walk. It's _____ (clean) and _____ (beautiful) beach in the area. My sister and my brother are going to swim all day. In the evenings, we're going to go to the amusement park next to the hotel. It's _____ (big) park in town and it has _____ (large) rollercoaster in the country. I'll write you again when I get back and tell you all about my vacation.

Take care.
 Peter

d Complete these sentences with the comparative or superlative of the words in brackets.

- Russia and Canada are _____ (large) countries in the world. Of course, Russia is _____ (large) Canada.
- _____ (long) river in the world is the Nile. It's _____ (long) the Amazon. It's 6.690 kilometres long.
- The Pacific Ocean is _____ (large) the Atlantic Ocean. It's _____ (large) ocean in the world. It's 165. 760. 000 square kilometres.
- The Sahara desert is _____ (big) the Gobi desert. In fact it's _____ (big) desert in the world. It's 9.065.000 square kilometres.
- _____ (high) mountain in the world is Mount Everest in the Himalayas. It's 8,848 metres high.

e Put the verbs in brackets in the correct future tense. Use *present continuous*, *be going to* or *will*.

Grammar Note

1. Use *the present continuous* to express a definite arrangement in the near future.
2. Use *be going to* to express something already arranged or planned.
3. Use *will* to express possibility or probability.

Jim : ————— you ————— anything on Saturday, Bob? I ————— to a rock concert. Would you like to come? (do / go)

Bob : I'd love to, but I ————— my grandparents next Saturday. (visit)

Jim : How about you, Alice? What ————— you ————— next Saturday? (do)

Alice : Well, I'm not sure. I ————— probably ————— home and relax in the afternoon. Perhaps I ————— dinner in a restaurant with my parents in the evening. (stay / have)

Jim : And what ————— you ————— on Sunday? (do)

Alice : Well, Tom and I ————— a movie in the afternoon, but I ————— anything in the evening. (see / not do)

Jim : Great! I ————— some friends over for dinner. Would you like to come? (invite)

Alice : Thanks. I'd love to.

2 Communication

a Answer the following questions to practise conversations with your classmates. Share opinions, agree or disagree and give your reasons. Use these expressions:

Opinion	Agreeing	Disagreeing
I think ...	I agree ...	I disagree ...
In my opinion ...	I agree with you/her/him...	I disagree with you/her/him.
For me ...	I think so, too ...	I don't think so ...

1. What is the most popular sport in the world?
2. Who is the most popular TV star these days?
3. Who is the best singer in Morocco?
4. Who is the best actor in the world?
5. Which is better, reading or watching TV?
6. What is the best TV programme on Moroccan TV?
7. What are the most interesting tourist attractions in Morocco?
8. What are the most popular vacation places in Morocco?



Sailing

- b** Mary invites her friends to see the movie *'The Titanic'*. Do they accept or refuse her invitation? Tick the appropriate answer.

Responses	Accept	Refuse
1. I'd love to, but I have homework to do.		
2. That sounds interesting. What time does it start?		
3. That would be really nice. I need a change.		
4. I'm sorry. I'm going out with my parents.		
5. Sure, I'd love to.		
6. Thanks, but I'm not a fan of Dicaprio.		
7. I'd like to, but I have to help my mother with the housework.		
8. Great! Let's go.		

- c** Complete the chart with activities you like to do *alone*, *with your best friend* or *with your family*. Add two more activities to each column, then report to your classmates.

go on vacation
go to a sports event
see a movie
go shopping
watch TV

have a picnic
exercise
go to the beach
eat in a restaurant
go to a museum

go to a music concert
do homework
do housework
cook meals
play video games.

Alone	With my best friend	With my family

3 Word Net

Match the verbs with the appropriate phrases. Use each verb only once.

1. have
2. go
3. watch
4. surf
5. visit
6. listen
7. play
8. ride
9. take
10. do

- a. the piano
- b. an art gallery
- c. a rollercoaster
- d. a barbecue
- e. a vacation
- f. a comedy
- g. sightseeing
- h. to the news
- i. the internet
- j. aerobics



4 Writing

- a** Rewrite the sentences in the correct order to complete the conversation between Jane and Bob.

At my house. Do you have the address?

Ok. Sounds good. See you on Sunday. Bye.

It's going to start at eight o'clock.

That's too bad.

No, I don't.

No, I'm going to buy one.

Sure, I'd love to. Where's the party going to be?

Is Maria going to be there?

It's 23 Palm Street.

When is the party going to start?

I'm going to have a party next Sunday. Would you like to come, Bob?

Are you going to make a cake?

No, she can't come. She's going away with her parents.



Jane



Bob

- b** What are your plans for the future?

1. What are you doing tomorrow?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

2. What are you going to do next week?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

3. What will you possibly do next summer?

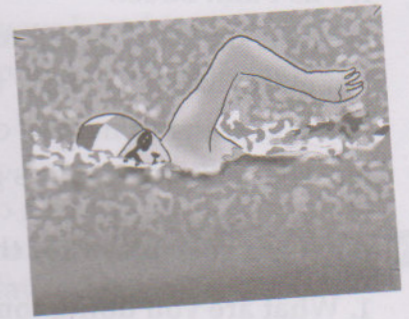
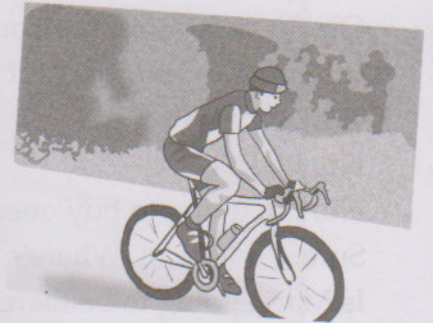
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

5



Unscramble these recreation activities and tick the places where people usually do them.

Scrambled	Unscrambled	Outdoors	Indoors
1. singfih			
2. jinggog			
3. giknih			
4. gindera			
5. sponghip			
6. miswginm			
7. gicnicpikn			
8. stegsnegihi			
9. ginyclibc			
10. klawnig			



6

Date: _____

1 Reading

- a** You are a general practitioner. These people suffer from different health problems. To which medical specialist would you send them? Match the names with the appropriate specialists.

I can't run and I can't walk for a long time. I feel tired quickly and I am out of breath when I go upstairs to my bedroom. Who must I see?



Jane



Alan

I have terrible headaches when I read. I also have sore eyes when I watch television or work on the computer. What must I do?

My two-year-old son wakes up very often at night. When he wakes up, he starts crying. He doesn't have any health problem but he cries all the time.



Susan



Tom

I have a serious health problem. I can't go to the beach or the swimming pool. When I do, my skin is irritated and I have red spots all over my body.

I cannot remember the names of people I meet, and this is embarrassing sometimes. Also, my grades at school are going down because I find it difficult to remember my lessons.



Helen

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| 1. Jane | a. Ophthalmologist |
| 2. Alan | b. Paediatrician |
| 3. Susan | c. Dermatologist |
| 4. Tom | d. psychologist |
| 5. Helen | e. cardiologist |

b Read the passage and fill in the blanks with the following words.

agreement

care

register

treatment

healthy

months

studying

universities



It is very important for students _____ abroad to stay healthy. That's why all _____ have on-site medical centres and seek to keep their students as _____ as possible. In the UK, for example, the students receive general medical _____ under the National Health Service (NHS) if they _____ with a UK doctor. This includes free visits to the doctor and paying a standard charge for prescription items, dental _____, eye tests, and glasses.

If a student's course is for less than six _____, he/she has to pay for hospital treatment if his/her country does not have a reciprocal _____ with the UK.

c What is the best title for the passage?

1. Foreign Students in the UK

3. Health Care for International Students

2. Health Services in the UK

4. Education in the UK

2 Grammar

a Match the words on the left with the appropriate sentence. Write the number of the sentences next to the letters.

a. Ability

1. People with diabetes *mustn't* fast in Ramadan.

b. Permission

2. Some people *must* go on a diet to lose weight.

c. Prohibition

3. Some traditional doctors *can* cure very serious illnesses.

d. Necessity

4. You *may* not drive if you take certain medicines.

e. Obligation

5. You *have to* have a prescription if you want to get certain drugs.

a =

b =

c =

d =

e =

b Fill in the blanks with *can, can't, must, or mustn't*.

1. Peter: _____ I go to work today?

Dr Green: No you _____; you _____ stay in bed for another two days.

2. I _____ see the doctor today because I have a terrible backache.

3. Doctor: You have sore eyes, so you _____ watch TV for three days.

Patient: _____ I read newspapers?

Doctor: You _____ read, either. Your eyes are too tired.

4. Susan: _____ I go to the beach this afternoon, mum?

John: No, you _____. You _____ go to the dentist.

5. Children _____ stay up too late; it's not good for their health.



c Fill in the blanks with *mustn't* or *doesn't/don't have to*.

1. This vitamin is good for you, but you _____ take it if you don't want to.

2. She feels good now, but she _____ go to school today; May 1st is a day off.

3. You _____ leave the hospital before the doctor sees you.

4. I know you have a terrible toothache, but you _____ scream so loudly.

5. You may drink tea if you want to, but you _____ drink coffee.

d Fill in the blanks with *may, may not, has to* or *don't/doesn't have to*.

1. Jane is getting fat; she _____ stop eating candy.

2. Student: _____ I go home; I have a headache.

Teacher: Yes, you _____ leave, but you _____ do your homework for tomorrow.

3. Secretary: You _____ miss your appointment with the doctor. You _____ be here at 3:00 sharp.

4. Doctor: You _____ stay in bed; you _____ go out, but you _____ drink coffee or tea. You _____ take vitamin C.

5. Doctor: Your son has a fever; he _____ stay at home today. He _____ stay in bed, but he _____ take these pills.

e Complete the following sentences.

1. If you feel tired, _____

2. You can go home if _____

3. If you don't have an appointment, _____

4. Don't practise any sport if _____

5. You may not watch TV if _____

3 Communication

a Rewrite the following conversation using these expressions:

- Not too good.
- What's the matter?
- That's too bad.

Doctor : How do you feel Maggie?

Maggie : I feel terrible.

Doctor : What's wrong?

Maggie : I have a fever and a headache.

Doctor : I'm sorry to hear that. I'll give you a prescription.

You'll be fine.



At the doctor's

b Read the following suggestions and check the appropriate response.

1. Why don't you go home and relax?

- a. Because I don't have time.
- b. That's a good idea.
- c. I'm sorry to hear that.

2. How about taking some vitamins?

- a. That's a good suggestion.
- b. I'd like some.
- c. I don't think so.



Relaxing

3. Let's go downtown and do some shopping!

- a. I don't agree with you.
- b. I'm happy to hear that.
- c. I don't think it's a good idea.

c Write appropriate responses to the following requests for and offers to help. Refer to page 77 in *VISA to the world* for expressions to use.

1. A: I have a terrible headache. Could you telephone the doctor for me, please?

B: (accept to help) _____

2. A: Will you please do me a favour? I need someone to give me a lift.

B: (you can't because your car is at the mechanic's) _____

3. A: Would you like me to call the doctor?

B: (don't accept and give a reason) _____

4. A: Do you need me to take out the garbage?

B: (accept the offer) _____

d complete the following conversations.

Doctor: How are you feeling today?

Patient: _____

Doctor: What's the matter?

Patient: _____

Doctor: Let me see. Open your mouth. Do you have a fever?

Patient: _____

Doctor: That's right; you don't have a fever, but your throat is swollen.

Patient: _____?

Doctor: No, it's not serious. Here, take these pills, and you'll be fine very soon.

4 World Net

a Match the verbs with the appropriate words and make sentences. Follow the example:



Aerobics

brush
have
take
visit
offer
keep
go on
do
give
feel
catch
be
give up
prescribe

a diet
a prescription
aerobics
allergic
better
cold
eardrops
fit
headache
help
smoking
teeth
the doctor
vitamins



1. I usually go jogging to keep fit

8.

2.

9.

3.

10.

4.

11.

5.

12.

6.

13.

7.

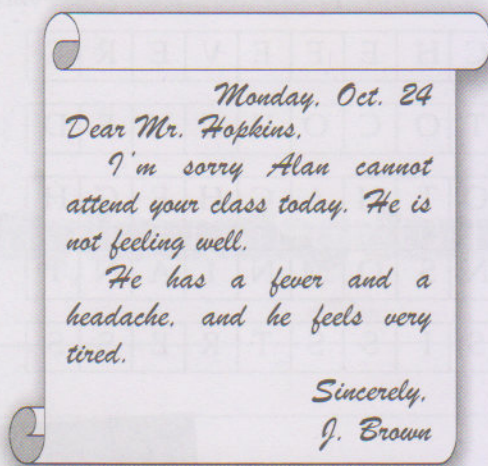
14.

b Read the following words and spot the odd one out. Then write your own series of words. Use words related to health.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. drug | medicine | vitamin | prescription | pills |
| 2. cough | toothache | check up | insomnia | fever |
| 3. doctor | surgeon | dentist | cardiologist | psychologist |
| 4. AIDS | tuberculosis | variola | fever | influenza |
| 5. terrific | great | fine | well | terrible |
| 6. sick | tired | weak | better | stressed |
| 7. _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

5 Writing

- a** Read Mrs Brown's note to her son's teacher. Then write a note to your English teacher telling him that you cannot go to school because of a health problem.



A blank scroll with horizontal lines for writing a note to the English teacher.

- b** When they have minor health problems, some people do not usually go to the doctor; they just use home remedies. Read the home remedy for burns and write home remedies for the other problems. Ask your mother or someone else if you don't know.

Burns

Turn on a tap and put the burn under cold water. Some people put toothpaste on the burn.

Insomnia

Four horizontal lines for writing a home remedy for insomnia.

Migraine

Four horizontal lines for writing a home remedy for a migraine.

Colds

Four horizontal lines for writing a home remedy for a cold.

Fever

Four horizontal lines for writing a home remedy for a fever.

Sore throat

Four horizontal lines for writing a home remedy for a sore throat.

6 Have Fun



a Each one of the 5 grids below contains two hidden health problems. Circle them.

S I G S T O M A C H A C H E F E V E R E

S O R H E A D A C H E T O C O U G H E D

C O J C O L D E R T O O T H A C H E G H

V A N C A N C E R T I N S O M N I A N T

B R T U B E R C U L O S I S S T R E S S

b Doctor patient jokes:

Patient : Doctor, I think I need glasses.

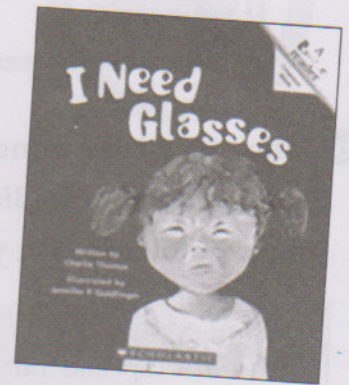
Cashier : You certainly do. This is a bank.

Nurse : Doctor, there is an invisible man in your waiting room.

Doctor : Tell him I can't see him now. Next.

Patient : Doctor, I have yellow teeth, what do I do?

Dentist : Wear a brown tie...



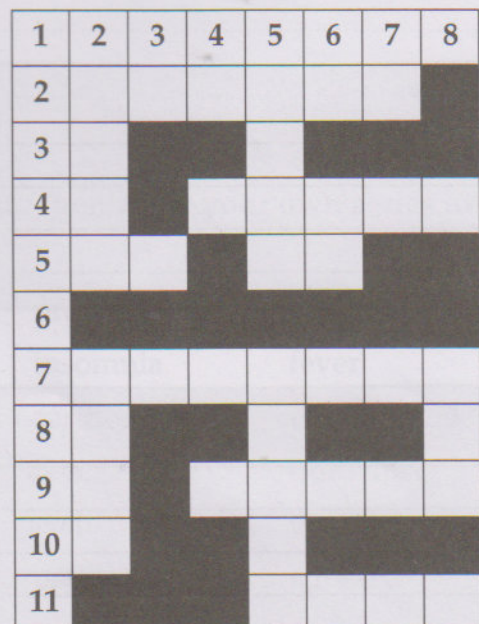
c Read the definitions below and fill in the cross word puzzle with health related words.

ACROSS:

- 2. Very serious illness
- 4. Red, in the body
- 5. Precedes the name of a doctor
- 7. You see him/her for toothaches
- 9. High temperature
- 11. ache (verb)

DOWN:

- 2. You must stay in bed when you have a bad one – Medicine
- 5. The opposite of hot – You brush them three times a day
- 8. Medical practitioner



d Riddles

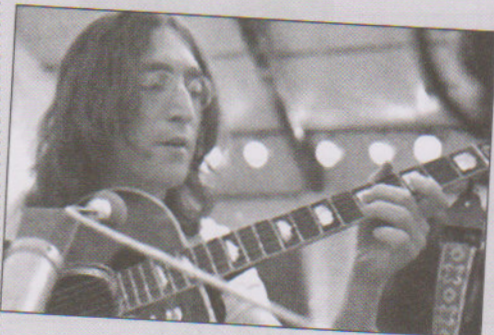
1. What has four fingers and one thumb, but is not alive?
2. What has four legs, but can not walk?
3. What can you sit on, sleep on, and brush your teeth with?



7 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

1 Reading



John Lennon was one of the most famous singers and songwriters of his time. He was born in Liverpool, England, in 1940, but his childhood was not very happy. His mother died when he was in high school and life was difficult for him. When He was in high school, he met Paul McCartney who introduced him to George Harrison, and they began to play in a band together. After high school, John went to art school where he formed the famous pop group, 'The Beatles'. A few years later, he married his first wife, Cynthia, and they had a son, Julian. He began to perform in clubs in his hometown; then he signed his first contract. After that, John and the Beatles moved to London and became very famous throughout the world. In London he met Yoko Ono and fell in love with her. A couple of years later, the Beatles broke up. John and Yoko got married and moved to the United States where their son Sean was born. John died on December 8th, 1980. One of his fans shot him while he was leaving his apartment.

a These words are underlined in the text. What do they refer to?

1. him :
2. they :
3. hometown :
4. their :



The Beatles

b Read the biography and sequence the events (1-17) in the order they are mentioned in the text.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| — a. He formed the Beatles. | — j. He died in the USA. |
| — b. He went to high school. | — k. He went to art school. |
| — c. He signed his first contract. | — l. He and Yoko moved to the US. |
| — d. His son Sean was born. | — m. He got married to Cynthia. |
| — e. His mother died. | — n. The Beatles moved to London. |
| — f. John Lennon was born in Liverpool. | — o. Julian was born. |
| — g. He met Paul McCartney. | — p. He and Yoko got married. |
| — h. He met Yoko Ono. | — q. The Beatles broke up. |
| — i. He and his friends began to play in a band. | |

2 Grammar

a Complete the conversation with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

Maria : Where _____ (you / be) yesterday afternoon? I _____ (call), but nobody _____ (answer) the phone.

Betty : I _____ (not be) home. I _____ (be) at the cinema.

Maria : Who _____ (you / be) with? _____ (you / be) alone?

Betty : No. I _____ (be) with Alan.

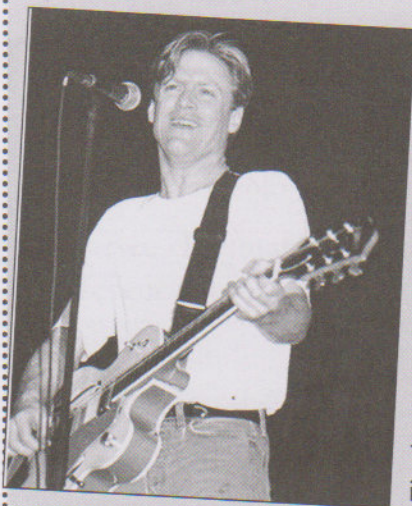
Maria : What _____ (be) the movie Like?

Betty : The story _____ (be) exciting, the music _____ (be) excellent, and the actors _____ (be) great. It _____ (be) terrific!

Maria : Who _____ (be) the actors?

Betty : Tom Cruise, Jodie Foster, Brad Pitt, and Penelope Cruise.

b Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.



Bryan Adams is from Canada. He _____ (leave) school when he _____ (be) sixteen years old and _____ (work) as a gardener. He _____ (start) his career as a singer when he _____ (be) eighteen and he _____ (become) famous in 1987 when he _____ (make) his first album, "Reckless". After "Reckless", he _____ (disappear) for a while and no one _____ (hear) about him, until 1991 when he _____ (sing) "Everything I Do, I Do It for You". The song _____ (be) a great success. After that he _____ (go) on a world tour and _____ (give) performances in many countries around the world. Today Bryan Adams is back in Canada

enjoying his success.

c Fill in the blanks on the following page with the correct form of the verbs from the list.

be

get

join

move

introduce

become

begin

start

notice

earn

One of the station's managers, Halim Elrumi, _____ the potential of her voice. So he _____ her to Rahbani brothers who started composing songs for her. They soon _____ famous around the world.

a Put the following verbs in the correct column; then read them out.

act	cook	live	present	study
brush	cry	marry	produce	surf
carry	dance	move	realize	talk
clap	experiment	need	relax	visit
clean	fix	paint	revise	wait
close	help	plant	rush.	walk
commit	laugh	play	stay	watch
compose	listen	prepare	stop	work

[illegible]

Example: *Yesterday, I played the piano, I worked on my computer, and I planted flowers.*

4 Communication

a Complete this questionnaire.

1. Which actor or actress do you like best?
2. Who is your favourite singer?
3. What kind of music do you like best?
4. What movie made you feel sad?
5. What movie made you cry?
6. What movie made you laugh a lot?
7. What movie scared you?
8. What painting do you like best?
9. Who is your favourite painter?
10. What kind of art form do you like best?

b In pairs, compare your questionnaires and ask and answer questions.

Example:

A: Which actor or actress do you like best?

B: Charlie Chaplin.

A: Really? Why?

B: He's very funny and he makes me laugh.



c work in pairs. Use the verbs in the box and ask each other about what you did yesterday.

go	buy	clean	cook	have	wash	play
listen to	do	meet	read	work	watch	visit

Example: A: What did you do yesterday evening?

B: I listened to music. What about you? Did you read a book?

A: No I didn't. I did my homework.

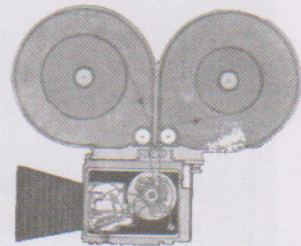
d Ask two classmates the following questions and take notes. Report the similarities and differences to the class.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. What kind of music do you like? | 7. What's the last movie you saw? |
| 2. Is there any kind of music that you don't like? | 8. When did you see it? |
| 3. What types of music do people listen to in Morocco? | 9. What was it about? |
| 4. Is there a type of music that you can hear only in Morocco? | 10. Did you like it? |
| 5. How many types of movies can you name? | 11. How often do you visit museums? |
| 6. Which one is your favorite? | 12. When was the last time you went to a museum? |
| | 13. When was the last time you went to a play? |

5 World Net

Match the movies with their descriptions.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. western | a. You are scared when you watch it. |
| 2. horror movie | b. It's about love stories. |
| 3. romance | c. It deals with puzzling crimes. |
| 4. musical | d. It has cowboys in it. |
| 5. nature movie | e. It tells about animals and plants. |
| 6. action movie | f. It's funny and makes you laugh. |
| 7. comedy | g. It has songs in it. |
| 8. mystery | h. It tells about a serious story. |
| 9. science fiction | i. It tells about creatures of other planets. |
| 10. drama | j. It has lots of excitement in it. |



Action!

6 Writing

a Find the errors in these sentences and correct them.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Picasso were born in malaga, spain. | 5. Where Charlie chaplin grow up? |
| 2. my parents was good artist when they was in high school. | 6. How old Van Gogh was when he die? |
| 3. I didn't went to the movies last week. I stay in home | 7. What you did last weekend? |
| 4. We have a nice day yesterday. We go to a concert. | 8. Who you went with to the museum last week |
| | 9. What job was father um kalthum |
| | 10. What kind movie you see last night? |

b Write a paragraph about a film you have seen and liked very much. Use the answers to these questions to help you write your paragraph.

Which film did you see?
When did you see it?
Where did you see it?
Who did you see it with?
How long was it?
Who acted in it?
What was the story about?
What did you like about it?

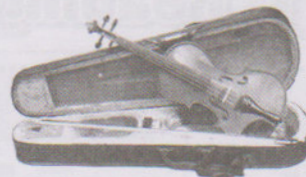
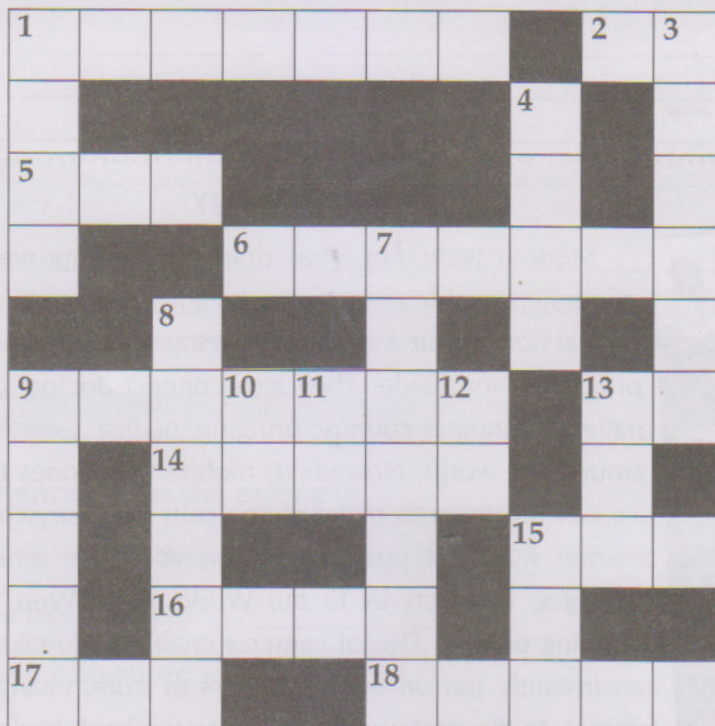
7 Have Fun



Ava Gardner



Mr. Mouse



Violin



Ringo Star

ACROSS

1. Movie with horses and cows
2. Television
5. Unfinished love
6. Movie with music and songs
9. Scrambled fiction
13. Article
14. Name of one of The Beatles
15. Automated teller machine
16. Do again from right to left
17. British title
18. They are in Hollywood and in the sky

DOWN

1. First name of the father of Mickey Mouse
3. Musical instrument
4. Last name of the German composer Johann Sebastian
7. They sing
8. Movie that scares
9. Movies
10. The beginning of cinema
11. Not out
12. I rarely go — the theatre
13. Painting is one form of _____
15. First name of Gardner, a famous American actress

8 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

1 Reading

Modern technology



Modern technology has dramatically improved our lives. Personal computers enable us to create documents, store information, and analyze data at home or at work. Satellites transmit telephone calls and television programs worldwide. They also connect doctors in one country with a patient in another country, bringing medical technology to remote places around the world. Nowadays, mobile telephones fit in our pockets, and we can use them to make phone calls from anywhere to anywhere. The Internet makes it possible for everybody to send and receive e-mail messages, connects us to the World Wide Web, and allows us to go shopping online. Digital cameras enable us to take photographs that we can instantly put on our computers to store, change, and send over the Internet. In the past, we had to go to the bank to deposit or draw money. Now we can use ATMs (automated teller machines) that we can find everywhere. And many people now do their bank transactions at home online over the Internet. Robots can do the work of a housewife at home.

They turn lights on and off, do the cooking and vacuuming, and even ring the alarm in case of emergency. Miniature cameras that patients can swallow allow doctors to diagnose medical conditions without surgery operations.

a Find in the text words meaning the same as:

1. to save for future use: _____
2. all over the world: _____
3. very far away: _____
4. very small copy or model: _____
5. In a very short time: _____
6. place money in a bank: _____
7. make something pass through the mouth and throat into the stomach: _____

b Put the following inventions in the order they are mentioned in the passage; then write down one positive effect of each invention.

robots – mobile telephones – satellites – miniature cameras – ATMs – the internet – personal computers – digital cameras.

Inventions	Positive effects
1. _____	_____
2. _____	_____
3. _____	_____
4. _____	_____
5. _____	_____
6. _____	_____
7. _____	_____
8. _____	_____

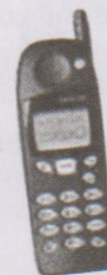
2 Grammar

a Complete the sentences as in the example.

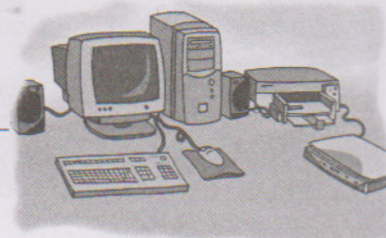
2. You are studying for the test, aren't you ?
3. Your father teaches science, _____
4. You don't have a computer, _____
5. Science is easier than mathematics, _____
6. Jane bought a new cell phone last week, _____
7. You can't use a computer, _____
8. Your brother will study chemistry at the university, _____
9. Marie Curie was a great scientist, _____
10. Your CD player is new, _____
11. Chemistry isn't as difficult as physics, _____
12. You didn't use this fax machine, _____
13. Your sister will not buy a new digital camera, _____
14. Alice has to fax these documents, _____
15. John didn't send us an e-mail, _____
16. Satellites are used to transmit telephone calls, _____
17. It's easy to use a fax machine, _____
18. Many inventions were accidental, _____
19. Your brother doesn't like video games, _____
20. Video games aren't a new invention, _____
21. You can store an encyclopedia in a CD-ROM, _____



Camera



Cell phone



Computer



Laptop

b Circle the correct verbs in brackets.

1. While I (worked / was working) on my computer last night, it (stopped / was stopping).
2. My sister (did / was doing) her homework when the electricity (went / was going) out.
3. Somebody (was stealing / stole) my bicycle when I (shopped / was shopping).
4. My brother (dropped / was dropping) his new camera while he (took / was taking) photos.
5. When I (was driving / drove) to Fes, I (was having / had) a flat tire.
6. My son (broke / was breaking) his leg while he (played / was playing) football.
7. When my father (worked / was working), he (was receiving / received) an urgent message.
8. My neighbours (ate / were eating) dinner when someone (broke / was breaking) into their house and (was stealing / stole) all their jewels.
9. I (walked / was walking) out of the school when I (met / was meeting) my ex-teacher.
10. While I (jog / was jogging) in the park, I (found / was finding) 200 dirhams.

c Choose the correct word in brackets and circle it.

1. I cut (himself / myself) when I was fixing the computer.
2. My wife burned (himself / herself) while she was cooking last night.
3. While my children were playing football this morning, they fell and hurt (themselves / ourselves)
4. My neighbour has a serious heart disease because he didn't take care of (himself / yourself) when he was younger.
5. Please, do (myself / yourself) a favour! Stop smoking.
6. You don't need to help us. We can fix our computer (myself / ourselves).

d Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense.

Yesterday, while I (sit) _____ in a cafe at the corner of Sebou Street and Maamora Street, I (see) _____ an accident. A young woman in a Mercedes (drive) _____ down Sebou Street very fast. While she (drive) _____, her cell phone (ring) _____. She (try) _____ to reach for the phone when it (fall) _____ and (roll) _____ under the brake pedal. At the same time, a woman in a new Toyota (come) _____

_____ along Maamora Street. She (not stop) _____ at the red light because she (talk) _____ on her cell phone. The young woman in the Mercedes (can/not) _____ stop the car and (crash) _____ into the Toyota. The two women (get) _____ off the cars and (begin) _____ arguing. While they (shout) _____ at each other, the police (come) _____. Both cars (be) _____ badly damaged, but luckily, nobody (be) _____ hurt.

3 Communication

Ask and answer questions about the following statements. Refer to Unit 8 in *VISA to the world* for confirmation.

1. A: Marie Curie was from France, *wasn't she*?

B: *No, she wasn't. She was from Poland.*

2. A: She won the Nobel Prize in physics only, _____

B: _____

3. A: Albert Einstein was born on April 15, 1869, _____

B: _____

4. A: Einstein didn't have any children with his first wife, _____

B: _____

5. A: All Louis Pasteur's children died of typhoid fever, _____

B: _____

6. A: The vaccine against rabies wasn't efficient, _____

B: _____

7. A: A doctor was examining a patient when he discovered Coca Cola, _____

B: _____

8. A: Edison was seriously sick when he died, _____

B: _____

9. A: Microsoft started Windows in 1980, _____

B: _____

10. A: PC is the acronym for people's computers, _____

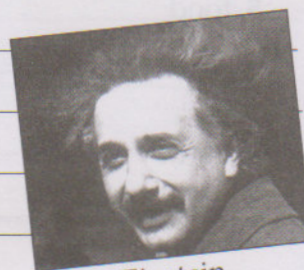
B: _____



Marie Curie



Pasteur

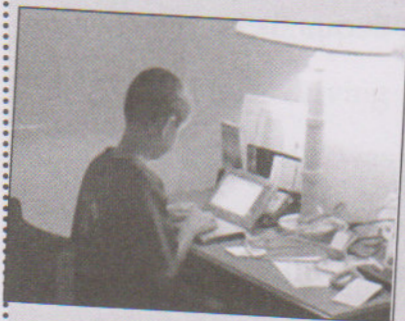


Einstein

4 World Net

a Complete the paragraph with words from the list. Use each word only once.

faxes – chat group – battery – laptop – on-line – screen – World Wide Web – Internet – modem



I just bought a _____ computer. It's a small computer; so I can take it everywhere with me. It has a _____; so I can use it without electricity for a whole day. It has a colour _____ and it's not harmful for the eyes. It also has a _____ inside. If I want to send _____, I can send them electronically, and I can connect to the _____. It's really great. I can go _____ anytime and anywhere and I can use the _____ to find information about any subject area. I just joined a _____ on water sports and the information we exchange is really interesting.

b Find the relation between two words from each list; then write a sentence. The first one is an example.

1. photocopies e-mail Xerox machines television

People use Xerox machines to make photocopies.

2. products satellites TV programs budget

3. robots criminals tasks letters

4. weather encyclopedia CD-ROM CD player

5. food job microwave oven screen

6. money ATM report telephone

7. phone line camera cards photos

8. modem

phone line

tape recorder

cell phone

9. The Internet

robots

information

dishwasher

10. fun

fax machine

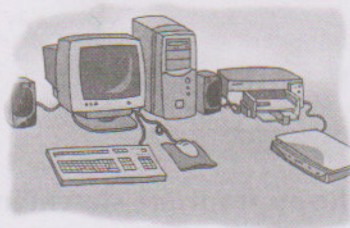
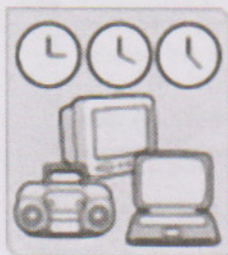
schedule

video games

6 Have Fun



Guess which of these inventions and discoveries were made in the first half (1) of the 20th century, and which were made in the second half (2); then search the Internet or any other sources for the dates.



Inventions and discoveries	1	2	Date
1. The first gas-powered cars			
2. The world's first computer			
3. The microwave oven			
4. The radio			
5. Video games			
6. Television			
7. penicillin			
8. The first cell phones			
9. The electric refrigerator			
10. The industrial robot			
11. The tape recorder			
12. The artificial satellite			
13. The compact disc			
14. The World Wide Web			
15. The microchip			

7 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

1 Reading

14 Mohammed V Avenue
Zenitra 14000
Morocco
June 15, 2005

Dear Bob,

My trip to the USA will begin in two weeks, and I'm looking forward to meeting you in Chicago.

I have collected all the papers to apply for the visa, and tomorrow, I'm going to the American Embassy in Casablanca for this reason.

The international conference on climate change that I'm attending in Chicago will last only five days. I am going to represent our local association "Green Morocco", and I'm going to give a presentation on the problem of desertification in the south. I'm a bit worried because I have never given a presentation in English.

I'll stay in Chicago for ten days, so I will have time to visit you and see Nancy and the children. Then I'll go to Santa Fee, New Mexico for a week. There are some Moroccan friends that I want to visit there. I haven't seen them for a long time.

It's the first time I'm travelling to the USA, and I have never taken the plane, so I'm very excited.

Tell me what the weather will be like in July. What clothes will I need in Chicago and Santa Fee?

I haven't bought the plane ticket yet, but when I do, I will call you up to tell you the day and time of my arrival at Chicago airport.

See you there.

Take care.
Youssef

a Are the statements below true or false? Write T or F in next to the appropriate statements. Use the lines to justify your answer.

☐ 1. Youssef will stay in the USA for two weeks.

☐ 2. He has already applied for the visa.

☐ 3. The main reason he is going to the USA is to visit Bob.

☐ 4. Youssef is probably an environmentalist.

☐ 5. He will talk about deforestation in Morocco.

b What do the underlined words in the letter refer to?

1. this reason : _____
2. the children : _____
3. there : _____
4. when I do : _____

2 Grammar

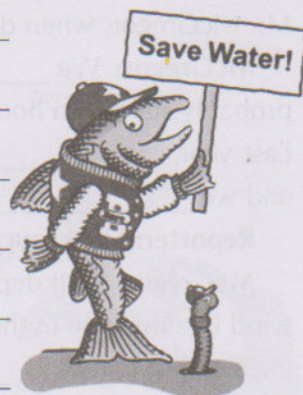
a Read the passage below to answer this question:

What does Mrs. Smith do to save electricity and water?

It is 7:00 p.m. and Mrs. Smith is in the kitchen. She is peeling potatoes to make French fries. On the kitchen counter, there is some meat that she wants to fry when her husband comes from work. Her husband usually gets home at 7:15, so he will soon be here. There is a small TV set in the kitchen, but it is not on. Mrs. Smith usually turns it off after she watches the daily soap opera at 5:30 with her friends. In the sink, there are some dirty cups and a coffee pot. Mrs. Smith usually drinks coffee with her friends as they watch TV, but she never cleans the dishes before dinner. She thinks this is a good way not to waste water. The dog is sleeping on the floor. Mrs. Smith usually feeds him at 4:30 in the afternoon, but it is Mr. Smith who walks him after dinner. He also takes out the garbage before he goes to bed. Mr. Smith will certainly watch TV this evening because his favourite documentary "Save the planet" is at 7:15. So he will watch it as he has dinner with his wife.

b Reread the text, and then write what has "already" happened and what hasn't happened "yet".

1. Mrs. Smith hasn't had dinner yet.
2. She has already watched her favourite serial.
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



c Write full sentences to answer the following questions. Give real answers using "already", "yet" or "never".

1. Have you ever planted a tree?

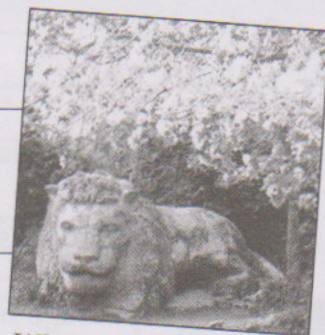
2. Have you ever saved an animal?

3. Have you ever participated in an environment campaign?

4. Have you ever seen a forest fire?

5. Have you ever watched a documentary on deforestation?

6. Have you ever thought of recycling garbage?



Where is the real one?

d Read the radio report below and put the verbs in the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

Reporter: Good afternoon listeners. The fire in Oak forest is still spreading; I _____ (never/see) a fire like that in my life. It _____ (start) six hours ago, and the firefighters _____ (put out/it) yet. They _____ (use) all their equipment, but the wind is making things very difficult. With me is Mr. John McGregor, one of the firefighters. I'm going to ask him a few questions. Mr. McGregor, when do you think the fire _____ (start)?

McGregor: We _____ (get) the first emergency call at 4:00 a.m. The fire probably started an hour earlier. This is the second time this forest catches fire. Last year, we _____ (have) a similar problem in this area, and we _____ (not/find out) the cause of the disaster yet.

Reporter: How much time will it take before you put it out?

McGregor: It all depends on the wind. Actually, we _____ (never/have) a strong wind like this one in the region. Last year, it _____ (take) only four hours to extinguish the fire, but the wind _____ (not be) so strong.

Reporter: Thank you Mr. McGregor. Now, listeners, as you have heard, this seems to be the worst disaster this region _____ (ever/know). Many people in the village nearby _____ (already/leave) their homes, hoping that they will be able to come back soon.



e Put the verbs in the *past simple* or the *present perfect*.

A: _____ you _____ (finish) your evening chores yet?

B: I _____ (already/take out) the garbage and I _____
(also/ water) the garden, but _____ (not walk) the dog yet.

A: When _____ (you/ take out) the garbage?

B: I _____ (take it out) an hour ago; at 6:00, and I _____
(water) the garden at 6:30.

A: I _____ (walk) my dog yet, either; so we can go together.

3 Communication

Read each of the four statements below, and check the appropriate response (a or b).

1. "We can convince people to be more careful about the environment."

a. Yes, we have the right to do this.

b. Yes, it is possible to do this.

2. "Long term planning may save the Argan tree."

a. Yes, only planning will make this possible.

b. Yes, we have the permission to do this.



3. "It's not too late; many endangered species could be saved."

a. You're right; many endangered species were saved in the past.

b. Yes, it is still possible to save many endangered species.

4. "Wind could be used to produce a cleaner energy, so why don't we use it?"

a. I agree with you; this was a possible solution in the past.

b. I agree; this is a possible solution to the problem of pollution.

4 World Net

Match the words in the list below with their definitions on the next page.

a. Amazon

b. banana

c. carbon dioxide

d. chocolate

e. deforestation

f. equator

g. extinct

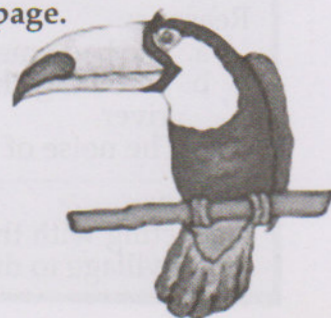
h. forest

i. oxygen

j. rain

k. rain forest

l. rubber



1. An area covered with trees and bushes.
2. This imaginary line crosses our planet in the middle. Above it is the North Hemisphere. Below it is the South Hemisphere.
3. Trees absorb this gas in the air and produce oxygen. This gas is harmful to our health.
4. A tropical fruit that grows in rainforests. This fruit is green when it is not ripe. It turns yellow when it is ripe and ready to eat.
5. Rainforests are humid all year. They have, on average, about 10 cm of this per month.
6. This is made from a rainforest plant called the cacao tree.
7. This is the world's largest rainforest. The river of the same name flows through this rainforest of South America.
8. We extract latex, a white and sticky liquid, from a rainforest tree to produce this material.
9. We must breathe this gas in the air to survive.
10. This ecosystem is hot and humid all year round. Chameleons, chimpanzees and other animals live here.
11. This word describes species of animals or plants that no longer exist on earth. Reasons for their disappearance include pollution, over-hunting, or climate changes.
12. We use this term to describe the disappearance of forests due to land development, cultivation, or logging.

5 Writing

- a** You are the president of your village council; write a letter to Mr. Fred Gibson, the manager of the Australian paper factory, to complain about the damage the factory causes to the environment. Use the information below.

Masmoda Village Council
Box 1253
Masmoda

International Paper Corporation
Tangier Road
Masmoda

Reason for writing: to complain

Reasons:

- a. The bad smell in the village
- b. Throwing chemical waste in the river
- c. The noise of the machines

Action:

A meeting with the representatives of the village to discuss solutions

Your letter must have 5 short paragraphs:

Paragraph 1: state the reason for writing.

Paragraph 2: reason "a"

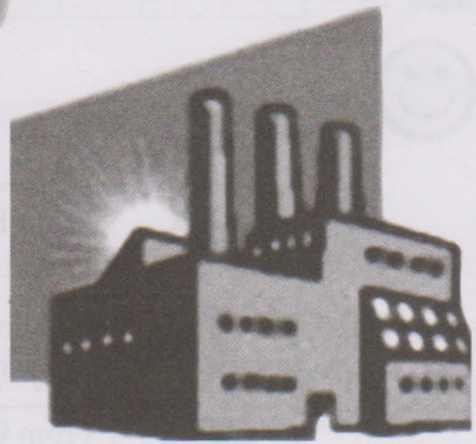
Paragraph 3: reason "b"

Paragraph 4: reason "c"

Paragraph 5: action

Do not forget to include:

- a. the two addresses,
- b. the date,
- c. the salutation,
- d. the closing, and
- e. the signature.



b What must/mustn't we do to ...

1. keep the air clean?

2. save water?

3. keep the school clean?

4. keep the street clean?

5. keep rivers and seas clean?

6. keep the beach clean?

7. save electricity?

8. save endangered animals?

9. avoid desertification?

10. prevent traffic jams?

6 Have Fun



Environment Proverbs:

	From Kenya: <i>Earth is not a gift from our parents; it is a loan from our children.</i>
	Unknown source: <i>The frog does not drink up the pond in which it lives ...</i>
	From China: <i>If your vision is for a year, plant wheat. If your vision is for ten years, plant trees. If your vision is for a lifetime, plant people.</i>

- a** Do you know a Moroccan proverb about environment? Write it below and translate it into English.

Arabic/Amazigh	
English	

- b** There are 10 words across that relate to environment. Read the definitions and complete the grid on the next page.

1. The science of the relationships between organisms and their environments
2. We cannot live without it
3. opposite of dead
4. Maamora in Morocco, for example
5. The air in big cities is usually _____
6. When there isn't any, there is drought
7. Source of pollution from factories
8. Living organisms
9. Not artificial
10. Trees, for example



					1→	E										
2→						N										
			3→			V										
						I										
			4→			R										
				5→		O										
		6→				N										
		7→				M										
8→						E										
					9→	N										
					10	T										

7 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

1 Reading

I feel that I didn't learn the value of money as a child because it was not part of my education at home. If you don't teach your children about money at an early age, you are making a mistake you will regret all your life. There are many ways you can teach children the value of money. These may include:



1. When children start counting, teach them about money. Talk with them about saving, investing and spending.
2. Help them to distinguish between wants and needs.
3. Teach them how to set goals. The benefits of saving encourage the child to set goals.
4. Teach children to save instead of spend. Explain to them that they can earn interest on their savings, and pay them interest on money they have saved at home.
5. Teach children the disadvantages of borrowing. Charge interest on small loans you make to them so they will learn how expensive it is to use someone else's money.
6. Take children with you to a bank and open a savings account. Many banks have programs that encourage children to save.
7. Help children learn to keep good records of money they save, invest or spend.
8. Establish a regular schedule for family discussions about finances. This can be the time when the children count their savings and receive interest.
9. Teach children how to evaluate ads on TV, radio and in print. Will the product really perform and do what the commercials say? Is it really a sale price? Are there better products for a lower price? Just because something looks expensive doesn't mean it is the best value.

a Read the statements below and check the correct answer:

1. This article is probably from a magazine about ...

- ☐ education
- ☐ business
- ☐ banking

2. This article is addressed to ...

- ☐ children
- ☐ parents
- ☐ teachers



3. The best title for this article is:

- ☐ How to Help Children Learn the Value of Money
- ☐ How to Help Parents Learn the Value of Money
- ☐ How to Help Children and Parents Learn the Value of Money

b Read the text and write T (true) or F (false). Justify your answer.

☐ 1. When the writer was a child, his parents talked with him about the importance of money.

☐ 2. There are only 9 ways to teach children how to value money.

☐ 3. It is more important to spend money than to save it.

☐ 4. Banks are not places for children.

☐ 5. It is good for parents to teach children the benefits of borrowing money.

☐ 6. Expensive products are always of good quality.

c Answer these questions:

1. What is the difference between "wants" and "needs"?

2. Why is it important for children to set goals?

3. Why is it important for children to know how to evaluate ads on television?

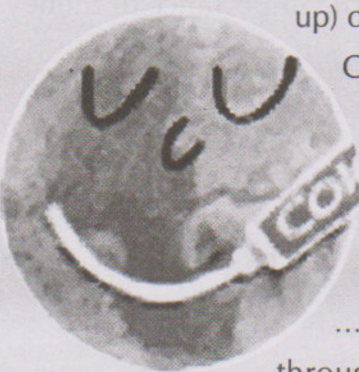


"I'm broke!"

2 Grammar

a Write the verbs in brackets in the *Simple Present*, the *simple past* or the *Present Perfect*.

William Colgate (found) the Colgate Company in 1806. For the first hundred years, the company (do) all its business in the United States; then it (begin) its expansion to Europe, Latin America and the Far east. Recently it (set up) operations in Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Eastern Europe and China. Colgate Palmolive (become) a global company selling in more than 160 countries.



As a result of the company's heavy investment in research and technology, it (develop) many successful toothpastes, rinses and toothbrushes. For many years, the company (have) strong dental education programmes in schools throughout the world. For the last three years, the company (be) a major sponsor of the International Dental Congress.

The company (always pay) close attention to the environment. It (make) great progress in recyclable bottles and packaging materials. It (be) now one of the most responsible companies in the United States.

b Write the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. Recently, the Moroccan government _____ (base) its economic policy on tourism.
2. Morocco _____ (expect) to receive 10.000 000 tourists in 2010.
3. The government _____ (try) to build the appropriate infrastructure to receive them.
4. Right now, they _____ (build) new highways.
5. In a few years, Tangier _____ (have) the biggest harbour in Africa.
6. Work on the harbour _____ (already/start).
7. In a few years, the harbour _____ (provide) many job opportunities.
8. Every summer millions of people _____ (cross) the straight of Gibraltar.
9. Building a tunnel or a bridge between Spain and Morocco _____ (have) positive effects on the Moroccan economy.
10. This is a project that the two countries _____ (start) working on many years ago.

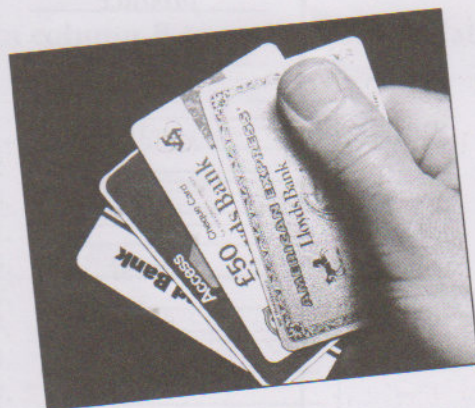
c Put the adjectives in brackets in the correct form.

1. The (close) _____ European country to Morocco is Spain.
2. Algeria is (large) _____ Morocco, but The Sudan is (large) _____ country in Africa.
3. Casablanca is (big) _____ city in Morocco. It has (high) _____ number of people in the country.
4. It has the second (large) _____ mosque in the world.
5. It is also (polluted) _____ city in the country because its streets are (busy) _____.
6. In a few years, Agadir will have (attractive) _____ tourist resorts in the region.
7. It is not as (hot) _____ Marrakech, and the streets are (clean) _____.
8. Nightlife in Agadir is as (exciting) _____ nightlife in Marrakech.

3 Communication

How much money does your family spend every year? Ask your parents to help you fill in the expenses, and be ready to report to the class the result of the questionnaire.

ITEMS		COST
Bills	electricity water telephone internet rent	
Food	bread vegetables and fruit other groceries	
Transportation	gas for the car bus/train/taxi	
Medical care	doctor visits dentist medicine	
Children's schooling	books school fees	
Leisure activities	cinema café/restaurant sport travel other	
TOTAL		



4 World Net

a Match the words with their corresponding definitions. Use your dictionary.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. allowance | a. money exchanged for goods or services. |
| 2. barter | b. amount of money you borrow from the bank. |
| 3. deposit | c. to buy. |
| 4. interest | d. money earned in a savings account. |
| 5. bank notes | e. business of buying and selling. |
| 6. payment | f. money in a bank account at a particular time. |
| 7. purchase | g. money parents give their children. |
| 8. trade | h. trading goods without the exchange of money. |
| 9. loan | i. paper money, not coins. |

b Complete the table with the appropriate word form *when possible*.

Verb	Noun	Adjective
<u>produce</u>	_____	_____
<u>negotiate</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	<u>beneficial</u>
_____	_____	<u>profitable</u>
_____	<u>co-operation</u>	_____
<u>invest</u>	_____	_____
<u>save</u>	_____	_____
_____	<u>supplier</u>	_____

c Spot the odd one out and underline it; then make your own series.

Example:

Agriculture	tourism	economy	industry	<u>geography</u>
1. coins	money	credit card	receipt	check
2. gold	buy	sell	barter	trade
3. earn	waste	save	invest	profit
4. hotels	resorts	travel	cereals	airports
5. bill	receipt	service	check	credit card



5 Writing

Use the information in the communication activity to write a paragraph about your family finances.

Every year, we spend about 3000.00 dirhams on electricity. That's an average of 250.00 dirhams a month. We pay about 1700.00 dirhams for water and the telephone takes about 3500.00 dirhams of our budget.

6 Have Fun



Match the letters in column A with the letters in column B to make words related to economy.

A
allo
bor
exc
tour
petr
ban
mo
bar
pro
com
lo
int
acc
econ

B
king
oleum
hange
erest
pany
wance
duct
omics
ter
an
ney
ists
row
ount

1. allowance
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____

7 My Learning Journal

Date: _____

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten, bit
bleed	bled	bled
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt, burned	burnt, burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt, dreamed	dreamt, dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got; gotten (US)
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt, learned	learnt, learned
leave	left	left

Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
melt	melted	melted
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown, showed
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	waken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

KEY TO EXERCISES

Unit 1 : Personal Relations

GRAMMAR:

a 1 = c ; 2 = i ; 3 = b ; 4 = h ; 5 = f ; 6 = l ; 7 = d ; 8 = g ; 9 = k ; 10 = j ; 11 = a ; 12 = e

b M y - her - His - Their - Our - Its - your - your.

COMMUNICATION:

a What's your name, please?

How do you spell your first name, Mr. Brooks?

What nationality are you??

Where are you from in Australia?

What's your occupation/job?

How old are you?

Are you married?

What's your address?

And what's your telephone number?

b 1 = j ; 2 = l ; 3 = d ; 4 = b ; 5 = e ; 6 = I ; 7 = a ; 8 = f ; 9 = g ; 10 = k ; 11 = m ; 12 = h ;

13 = o ; 14 = n ; 15 = c

World Net:

a parents - sister - husband - children - brother - uncle - grandfather - grandmother - niece - nephew.

b Old and young

Fat and thin

Stupid and intelligent

Funny and serious

Handsome and ugly

Hardworking and lazy

Responsible and irresponsible

Pretty and ugly

Short and tall

WRITING:

- c** 1. I am a student.
2. I am from Morocco.
3. My cousin is a doctor in Casablanca.
4. My favourite singer is Nancy Ajram. She is very pretty.
5. Liz and Maria are friends.
6. Our teacher of English is handsome.
7. The capital of Spain is Madrid.
8. The students are in the classroom. Their books are on the tables.

HAVE FUN:

- a** 2. Your niece; 3. Your grandmother; 4. Your aunt; 5. Your nephew; 6. Your uncle;
7. Your cousin; 8. Your cousin; 9. Your mother/step mother; 10. Your grandfather.

- b** her – son's – his – her – Ahmed's – His – brother's – his – his – their – cousins.

Decode it: Hello! my name is Karima. I am Moroccan. I am fifteen. I want to be your pen pal.

Unit 2 : Education

GRAMMAR:

- d** at – in – before – from – to – at – after – until – In – from – to – at – at – before – on

World Net:

- a** 1. active (P); 2. sensitive (P/N); 3. careless (N) ; 4. organized (P); 5. talkative (N);
6. attentive (P); 7. sociable (P); 8. helpful (P); 9. impolite (N); 10. lazy (N).

WRITING:

- a** 1. (In the evening,) John usually watches TV in the evening.
2. John never goes to the library in the week end.
3. Lola sometimes listens to the radio in the morning. (*sometimes may occur elsewhere in the sentence*)
4. On Sunday, Alejandra and Alberto often work on the computer (on Sunday).
5. Nancy often goes jogging in the park in the morning
6. Lola and Silvio always call their parents in Italy.
7. The students are never late for school.
8. Pierre rarely studies in the library.
9. Keita always watches the news after dinner.
10. Keita and Maria usually have lunch in the Institute cafeteria.

Spelling and Pronunciation Practice:

/s/	/z/	/iz/
<i>works, gets, makes, meets, sits, sleeps, smokes, speaks, stops, takes, talks, visits, works, writes.</i>	<i>plays, calls, comes, does, drives, goes, knows, listens, spells, stays, tries.</i>	<i>watches, dances, kisses, mixes, relaxes, studies, teaches, washes.</i>

Unit 3 : Food

GRAMMAR:

- b** 1. much – a lot of ; 2. a lot of – much; 3. a little; 4. many / a lot of – a little – much – a few;
5. many – many; 6. much – much – a little.

COMMUNICATION:

- a** 1. Hi! How are you doing today?
2. Certainly, here you are.
3. Roast beef and potatoes.
4. Would you like something to drink?

5. Here you are. Enjoy your meal.
6. Would you like anything else?
7. That'll be \$6.75.
8. Thank you. Have a good day.

b

Conversation 1:

Please have some more chicken.
It's delicious but I don't think I should.
Please do, just a small piece.
No, thanks, really. I'm on a diet.

Conversation 3:

May I take your order, sir?
Yes, I'll just take a small salad.
What would you like to drink?
A coke, please.
Do you want any sweet?
Ice-cream, please.

Conversation 2:

Would you care for a cup of coffee?
Yes, I'd love one.
Do you take sugar?
Two lumps, please.
Would you like some cake?
Yes, I'll try a piece of cheese cake

Word Net:

- b** 1 = g 2 = c 3 = e 4 = d 5 = h 6 = f 7 = b 8 = a

Writing:

- a** Friday is a special day in Morocco. Most people go to the mosque to do the Friday prayer. When they come back from the mosque, they have couscous, the Moroccan national dish. They usually eat it with "lben" – a drink like butter-milk.
- b**
1. How many glasses of mint tea do you drink every week?
 2. We need too many ingredients to cook couscous.
 3. Morocco exports a lot of tomatoes to Europe.
 4. Children like to eat sweets and chocolate.
 5. In Morocco, some people eat couscous with their fingers.
 6. Bread is the staple food in Morocco.
 7. It is not difficult to make scrambled eggs.
 8. We do not need too much meat to make "Harira".
 9. Moroccan people give their guests mint tea with cakes.
 10. "Shorba", the Moroccan vegetable soup, is very nutritious.
The Moroccan vegetable soup, "shorba", is very nutritious.

Have Fun:

b Food puzzle

1. fish
2. tomatoes
3. pears
4. apple
5. water
6. bread
7. coffee
8. rice
9. carrots
10. garlic
11. peas
12. soda
13. STRAWBERRIES.

Unit 4 : Shopping

GRAMMAR:

- a** that – that – those – these – this.
- b** are you doing – I'm practicing – always go – is waiting – I'm not coming

COMMUNICATION:

- a** 1 = e ; 2 = b ; 3 = a ; 4 = c ; 5 = d ; 6 = g ; 7 = f
- c** 3 – 5 – 2 – 6 – 1 – 4
- d** Answers will vary.

WORD NET:

- a** 1 = b ; 2 = c ; 3 = d ; 4 = a
- c**
1. sale
 2. exchange
 3. refund
 4. try ... on
 5. size
 7. tag
 8. shop assistant
 9. cashier
 10. credit card
 11. cash
 12. receipt.

Writing:

b A: Can I help you?

B: Yes, I'm looking for a jacket.

A: What size are you?

B: I'm an extra large.

A: How about this one?

B: Yes, that's nice. Can I try it on?

A: Certainly, the changing rooms are over there.

A few minutes later

A: How does it fit?

B: It's fine, I'll take it. Do you take credit cards?

A: Yes, we do. Visa, and Master Card.

B: OK, here's my Visa.

A: Thank you. Have a nice day!

Have Fun:

b

1. sweater

5. boots

9. T-shirt

13. socks

2. jeans

6. suit

10. jacket

14. skirt

3. shirt

7. coat

11. gloves

15. shorts

4. pants

8. trainers

12. tie

Unit 5 : Recreation

Grammar:

a lazier – the laziest; fast – faster; small – the smallest; more interesting – the most interesting; pretty – prettier; younger – the youngest; friendly – the friendliest; exciting – more exciting; funnier – the funniest; hot – the hottest; bigger – the biggest; beautiful – the most beautiful; comfortable – the most comfortable.

b as young as; the oldest; younger than; the youngest; as tall as; shorter than; the tallest; heavier than; the heaviest; better than; the best; the best.

c the most popular; the best; the cheapest; the most convenient; the cleanest; the most beautiful; the biggest; the largest.

d 1. the largest; larger than. 2. the longest; longer than. 3. larger than; the largest. 4. bigger than; the biggest. 5. the highest.

e are you doing; I'm going / to go; I'm visiting / going to visit; are you doing / going to do; will probably stay; I will have; are you doing / going to do; are going to see; I'm not doing / going to do; I'm inviting / going to invite.

COMMUNICATION:

- a answers will vary.
- b 1. refuse 2. accept 3. accept 4. refuse 5. accept 6. refuse 7. refuse 8. accept
- c Answers will vary.

WORD NET:

1 = b; 2 = g; 3 = f; 4 = l; 5 = b; 6 = h; 7 = a; 8 = c; 9 = e; 10 = j.

WRITING:

- a k g a e i j c h m d l f b.
- b Answers will vary.

HAVE FUN:

- 1. fishing 2. jogging 3. hiking 4. reading 5. shopping
- 6. swimming 7. picnicking 8. sightseeing 9. bicycling 10. walking.

Unit 6: Health and Welfare

Reading:

- a 1 = e 2 = a 3 = b 4 = c 5 = d
- b studying; universities; healthy; treatment; register; care; months; agreement.

GRAMMAR:

- a a = 3 b = 4 c = 1 d = 5 e = 2
- b 1. can; can't; must 2. must 3. mustn't; can; mustn't 4. can; can't; must 5. mustn't.
- c 1. don't have to 2. doesn't have to 3. mustn't 4. don't have to 5. mustn't.
- d 1. has to 2. may; may; have to 3. may not; have to 4. may not; may; may not; have to.
5. has to; doesn't have to; has to.
- e Answers will vary.

COMMUNICATION:

- b 1 = b 2 = a 3 = c
- c Answers will vary.
- d Answers will vary.

WORD NET:

- b Accept any answer that students can justify.

HAVE FUN:

a stomachache - fever; headache - cough; cold - toothache; cancer - insomnia; tuberculosis - stress.

c Across: 2. cancer 4. blood 5. Dr 7. dentist 9. fever 11. hurt

Down: 2. cold - drug 5. cold - teeth 8. doctor.

d 1. A glove ; 2. A table ; 3. A chair, a bed, and a tooth brush.

Unit 7 : The Arts

READING:

a 1. John Lennon 2. John Lennon, Paul McCartney, and George Harrison

3. Liverpool 4. John and Yoko.

b 1 = f; 2 = b; 3 = e; 4 = g; 5 = i; 6 = k; 7 = a; 8 = m; 9 = o; 10 = c; 11 = n; 12 = h

13 = q; 14 = p; 15 = l; 16 = d; 17 = j

GRAMMAR:

c 1. moved; 2. got; 3. were; 4. started (began); 5. joined; 6. began (started);

7. earned; 8. noticed; 9. introduced; 10. became.

PRONUNCIATION:

a

/d/	/t/	/id/
<i>cleaned</i>	<i>walked</i>	<i>waited</i>
<i>closed</i>	<i>brushed</i>	<i>acted</i>
<i>composed</i>	<i>clapped</i>	<i>carried</i>
<i>cried</i>	<i>cooked</i>	<i>committed</i>
<i>listened</i>	<i>brushed</i>	<i>experimented</i>
<i>lived</i>	<i>danced</i>	<i>married</i>
<i>moved</i>	<i>fixed</i>	<i>needed</i>
<i>played</i>	<i>helped</i>	<i>painted</i>
<i>prepared</i>	<i>produced</i>	<i>planted</i>
<i>realized</i>	<i>relaxed</i>	<i>presented</i>
<i>revised</i>	<i>rushed</i>	<i>studied</i>
<i>stayed</i>	<i>stopped</i>	<i>visited</i>
	<i>talked</i>	<i>waited</i>
	<i>walked</i>	
	<i>watched</i>	
	<i>worked</i>	
	<i>laughed</i>	
	<i>surf</i>	

Word Net:

1 = d ; 2 = a ; 3 = b ; 4 = g ; 5 = e ; 6 = j ; 7 = f ; 8 = c ; 9 = i ; 10 = h

Have Fun:

Across :

1. western ; 2. TV ; 5. love ; 6. musical ; 9. scrambled fiction;
13. an; 14. Ringo; 15. ATM; 16. redo; 17. sir; 18. stars.

Down:

1. Walt; 3. violin; 4. Bach; 7. singers; 8. horror; 9. films; 10. ci; 11. in; 12. to; 13. art; 15. Ava

Unit 8: Science and Technology

Reading:

a 1. store; 2.worldwide; 3.remote; 4. miniature; 5. instantly; 6. deposit; 7. swallow.

b 1. personal computers 2. satellites 3. mobile telephones 4. the internet
5. digital cameras 6. ATMs 7. robots 8. miniature cameras.

Word Net:

a 1. laptop; 2. battery; 3. screen; 4. modem; 5. faxes; 6. Internet;
7. on-line; 8. World Wide Web; 9. chat group.

b Answers will vary.

Have Fun:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. The first gas powered car: 1908 | 9. The electric refrigerator: 1913 |
| 2. The world's first computer: 1946 | 10. The industrial robot: 1962 |
| 3. The microwave oven: 1965 | 11. The tape recorder: 1947 |
| 4. The radio: 1910 | 12. The artificial satellite: 1957 |
| 5. Video games: 1972 | 13. The compact discs: 1982 |
| 6. Television: 1926 | 14. The World Wide Web: 1989 |
| 7. penicillin: 1926 | 15. The microchip: 1971 |
| 8. The first cell phones: 1977 | |

Unit 9 : ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

Reading:

- a** 1 = F 2 = F 3 = F 4 = T 5 = F
- b** 1: to apply for the visa; 2: Bob and Nancy's children;
3: Santa fee, New Mexico; 4: buy the tickets.

GRAMMAR:

- a** She turns off the TV after she watches her serial, and she doesn't clean the dishes before dinner.
- b** Answers will vary. Accept all answers that make sense in the context.
- c** Answers will vary.
- d** Have never seen / started / haven't put it out / have used / started / got / had / haven't found / have never had / took / was not / has ever known / have already left.
- e** have you finished / have already taken out / have also watered / haven't walked / did you take out / took it out / watered / haven't walked.

COMMUNICATION:

1 = b ; 2 = a ; 3 = b ; 4 = b

Word NET:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| a. Amazon (7) | e. deforestation (12) | i. oxygen (9) |
| b. Banana (4). | f. equator (2) | j. rain (5) |
| c. carbon dioxide (3) | g. extinct (11) | k. rain forest (10) |
| d. chocolate (6) | h. forest (1) | l. rubber (8) |

HAVE FUN:

1. ecology; 2. oxygen; 3. living; 4. forest; 5. polluted; 6. rain;
7. chemicals; 8. species; 9. natural; 10 plants.

Unit 10 : Economy

Reading:

a 1 = education 2 = parents 3 = How to Help Children Learn the Value of Money

b 1 = F 2 = F 3 = F 4 = F 5 = F 6 = F

c Answers will vary.

GRAMMAR:

a founded – did – began – has set – has become – has developed – has had – has been – always pays/has always paid – has made – is.

b 1. has based; 2. is expecting/ expects; 3. is trying; 4. are building; 5. will have; 6. has already started; 7. will provide/is going to provide; 8. cross; 9. will have/is going to have; 10. started

c 1. closest; 2. larger – the largest; 3. the biggest – the highest; 4. largest; 5. the most polluted – the busiest; 6. the most attractive; 7. hot as – cleaner; 8. exciting as.

Word NET:

a 1 = g 2 = h 3 = f 4 = d 5 = i 6 = a 7 = c 8 = e 9 = b

b

Verb	Noun	Adjective
produce	product/production/produce/producer	productive
negotiate	negotiation/negotiator	(negotiated)
benefit	benefit	beneficial
profit	profit	profitable
co-operate	co-operation	co-operative
invest	investment	(invested)
save	safe	safe
supply	supplier/supply	

HAVE FUN:

1. allowance; 2. borrow; 3. exchange; 4. tourists; 5. petroleum;
6. banking; 7. money; 8. barter; 9. product; 10. company;
11. loan; 12. interest; 13. account; 14. economics.

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