

MEGA

GOAL 3

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وزارة التعليم

Ministry of Education

2023 - 1445



MegaGoal 3 Student Book

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هل تحتاجها بالفعل؟ 5 Do You Really Need It?

1 Listen and Discuss

1. Do you think you are influenced by advertisements? Explain. **هل تعتقد أنك تتأثر بالإعلانات؟ اشرح ذلك**
2. Describe an advertisement that you think is memorable or effective. **صف إعلان تعتقد أنه لا يُنسى أو فعال**

الحل في الصفحة التالية

The BMX-3000 Sports Car

Introducing the new BMX-3000. Set yourself apart from the crowd with a car as modern and sophisticated as you are. The BMX-3000 has everything you ever dreamed of — speed, beauty, power, and performance. But be prepared for the attention: Wherever you go, people will watch and admire you and your BMX-3000. Wake up and get into the car of your dreams. Drive a BMX-3000, because you only live once.



FLORAL ESSENCE SHAMPOO

Put an end to dull, lifeless hair with Floral Essence Shampoo. Floral Essence contains 28 vitamins and minerals, so your hair will shine with health. Studies show that Floral Essence's exclusive new formula makes your hair twice as strong, while protecting your hair against the harmful effects of wind and sun. Use Floral Essence Shampoo for strong and healthy hair.



DYNEX LAUNDRY DETERGENT

Trying to get rid of tough laundry stains can be frustrating. Luckily, there's Dynex Laundry Detergent. Dynex has 33 percent more cleaning power than the next leading brand. If Dynex won't work, nothing will! Yet, while Dynex is powerful enough to get out the worst stains, it is gentle enough to use with all your clothes. Give it a try and see the Dynex difference for yourself. Unless your clothes look their best, you won't feel your best.



5 Do You Really Need It?

الإستماع والمناقشة

1 Listen and Discuss



هل تعتقد أنك تتأثر بالإعلانات؟ اشرح ذلك

1. Do you think you are influenced by advertisements? Explain

صف إعلان تعتقد أنه لا يُنسى أو فعّال

2. Describe an advertisement that you think is memorable or effective.

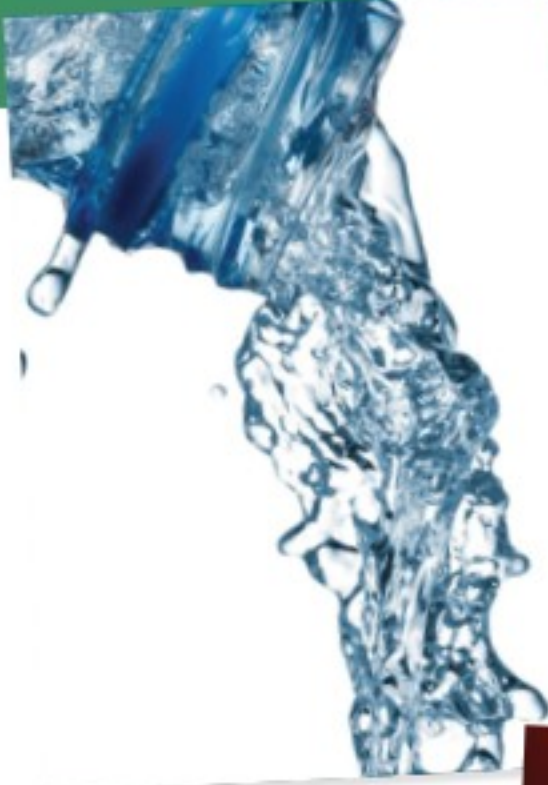
Answers:

1. Yes, advertising does have a major impact on what people purchase and what trends become popular while others fall off. The major aim of advertising is to impact on buying behavior through a variety of psychological mechanisms that capture the attention and motivation of the customer.

2. While watching television or browsing the Internet, we encounter numerous advertisements. And while some of these commercials are simply uninteresting, others are merely average, and a few are incredibly creative and interesting.

One such advertisement had a theme that really appealed to me. It talked about the unrivaled contributions mothers make to their children. This advertisement was a tribute to mothers and a reminder of a well-known fact. It explained that being a mother is the hardest job in the world. Mothers give their babies the best care they are capable of giving. They make sacrifices for their own happiness and time.

I saw this advertisement on the ABD channel. This was a clever advertisement that accomplished what it set out to do, which was to serve as a reminder of the value and affection our mothers have for us.



Crystal Spring Water

Crystal Spring: It's the clear choice.

When you drink Crystal Spring Water, you refresh your body with 100 percent all-natural spring water. Unless you like lots of artificial additives in your water, you'll love the pure, clean refreshment of Crystal Spring Water. Collected straight from a Swiss mountain spring, with nothing added and nothing changed, Crystal Spring is water the way nature intended it. And at Crystal Spring, we are committed to taking care of the environment. Our plastic bottles are 100 percent recyclable and use 50 percent less plastic. Drink Crystal Spring Water because it's good for your body and good for the environment.



PLANET MERCURY SNEAKERS

Until you put your feet in Planet Mercury sneakers, you won't know what they are capable of. With Planet Mercury's revolutionary new patented sneaker technology, you can run faster, jump higher, and perform better. Why settle for less when you can have the best? Take it from NBA star Derek Larkin, who says, "I wouldn't wear anything else on the court." Join the Planet Mercury generation. Don't let everyone else have all the fun.

تحقق سريع Quick Check ✓

صل كل كلمة بتعريفها. A. Vocabulary. Match each word with its definition. المفردات

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>d</u> admire | a. meant or planned |
| 2. <u>g</u> brand | b. causing big change |
| 3. <u>f</u> exclusive | c. combination of ingredients |
| 4. <u>c</u> formula | d. respect |
| 5. <u>a</u> intended | e. having high-class tastes |
| 6. <u>b</u> revolutionary | f. belonging only to one (company) |
| 7. <u>e</u> sophisticated | g. the name that identifies a product or manufacturer |

اجب على هذه الأسئلة حول الإعلانات. B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the advertisements. الإستيعاب

- Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to be special?
- Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to do what other people are doing?
- Which advertisements use statistics to sell their products?
- Which advertisements use famous people to sell their products?
- Which advertisements do you think are most effective? Why?

عمل ثنائي 2 Pair Work

Work with a partner to choose a product. Create an advertisement for the product and share it with the class.

الاستيعاب. أجب عن الأسئلة على الإعلانات

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions about the advertisements.

1. Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to be special?
2. Which advertisement appeals to the reader's desire to do what other people are doing?
3. Which advertisements use statistics to sell their products?
4. Which advertisements use famous people to sell their products?
5. Which advertisements do you think are most effective? Why?

1. The advertisement is BMX-3000 Sport Car.

2. The advertisement is Planet Mercury sneakers.

3. The advertisement is Crystal Spring Water and Dynex Laundry Detergent and Crystal.

4. The advertisement is Planet Mercury Sneakers.

5. I think the most effective advertisement is Crystal Spring Water. Because it attracts my attention.

2 العمل الثنائي Pair Work

Work with a partner to choose a product. Create an advertisement for the product and share it with the class.

(Noodles)

It is so long. Longer than your life. When you smell it, you feel in love. It is the happiness and the perfect joy. Don't tell anyone about it since they want to taste it. Be a lone when you eat it. Keep it hash when you eat it.





3 القواعد Grammar

الجملة الظرفية

Adverb Clauses

الجملة الظرفية هي جملة تابعة وتبدأ بظرف مرتبط دائما بجملة مستقلة

An adverb clause is a dependent clause. It begins with an adverb and is always linked to an independent clause.

Because the shoes were on sale, I bought two pairs.
(adverb clause) (independent clause)

ملحوظة: عندما تبدأ الجملة بجملة ظرفية، استخدم فاصلة لفصلها عن الجملة المستقلة وعندما تكون الجملة الظرفية في نهاية الجملة، لا تستخدم الفاصلة.

Don't buy that dress **unless you really need it.**
(independent clause) (adverb clause)

Note: When an adverb clause begins the sentence, use a comma to separate it from the independent clause. When the adverb clause is at the end, do not use a comma.

عندما تبدأ الجملة الظرفية بـ **because, because of, since, now** فإنها تعطي معلومات حول الأسباب. **Because, because of, since, and now that** begin adverb clauses that give information about **reasons**.

They closed the store early, **since there were no customers.**

Because of must be followed by a noun (or noun phrase).

They went to the mall, **because of the sale.**

(In order) to and *so (that)* begin adverb clauses that give information about **purpose**.

(In order) to must be followed with the base form of the verb.

Advertisements use many techniques **in order to convince people to buy products.**

Clauses with *so (that)* usually include a modal.

I left my wallet at home, **so that I wouldn't be tempted to buy anything.**

الجملة التي يوجد بها **so that** عادة ما تتضمن فعل ناقص

الجملة الظرفية التي تبدأ بـ **if, even if, in case, only if, unless** فإنها تعطي معلومات حول الشروط. **If, even if, in case, only if, and unless** begin adverb clauses that give information about **conditions**.

I'll write down my phone number **in case you need it.**

استخدم **if** لإظهار أن الحالة تؤثر على النتيجة واستخدم **even if** لإظهار أنه لا يحدث ذلك. استخدم زمن المضارع مع العبارة الشرطية حتى ولو كانت تشير إلى وقت مستقبلي. Use *if* to show that the condition affects the result. Use *even if* to show that it does not. Use the present tense with an *if*-clause, even if it refers to a future time.

We won't go to the picnic **if it rains.**

We're going to the picnic, **even if it rains.**

الجملة الظرفية التي تبدأ بـ **where, wherever, everywhere** تعطي معلومات عن الأماكن. **Where, wherever, and everywhere** begin adverb clauses that give information about **place**.

He buys something **wherever he goes.**

The advertisements were placed **everywhere you could imagine.**

صل الجملة الرئيسية والجملة الظرفية لتكوين جملة واستخدم علامات الترقيم الصحيحة

A. Match the main clauses and adverb clauses to form sentences. Use correct punctuation.

💡 They patented their new formula so that no one else could use it.

1. They patented their new formula c
2. She can't use that brand of make-up d
3. Even if you are in perfect health f
4. I shop e
5. I'll come to the picnic tomorrow b
6. Since I started exercising a

- a. I feel so much more energetic
- b. only if I finish my paper tonight
- c. so that no one else could use it
- d. because she's allergic to it
- e. where I can get the best prices
- f. you should have an annual checkup

أكمل كل جملة بكلمة أو عبارة من الصندوق. في بعض الحالات، يمكن أن يكون أكثر من حل

B. Complete each sentence with a word or phrase from the box. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|---------|----------|
| because of | in order to | since | unless |
| even if | now that | so that | wherever |

I'll give you a call while we're hiking unless I can't get a signal on my cell phone.

- Unless / Even if** it rains tomorrow, the parade will still happen.
- It is important to wear your seatbelt **so that** you don't get hurt in an accident.
- People vote **in order to** have an impact on their government.
- The football game had to be canceled **because of** the heat.
- Wherever** he goes, his little brother follows him.
- Since / because** he's working in a prestigious law firm, he wears sophisticated clothes.

C. Combine each pair of sentences using the appropriate word or phrase in parentheses.

I'll buy an electronic book reader. I won't buy it if it's too expensive. (because / unless)
I'll buy an electronic book reader unless it's too expensive.

- We're going to use a map. We have no idea how to get there. (since / so that)
- A new leader has been elected. Things are starting to change. (unless / now that)
- You get the flu shot. You can still get the flu. (even if / in order to)
- She takes her electronic dictionary with her. She takes it to each place she goes. (unless / wherever)
- You want to go to a top university. You must have excellent grades. (because of / if)
- I'd be happy to keep you company. You might want to be alone. (unless / if)
- The game was canceled. The rain was the reason. (only if / because of)
- Keep in touch. I want to know how you are doing. (so that / even if)

D. Complete the sentences with your own ideas.

- ...now that I have more time.
- Global warming will continue unless...
- If I found my best friend's journal,...
- ...in case you need help.
- Wherever you go these days,...
- Unless you have a passport,...

E. Look at the TV commercial for toothpaste. Imagine what the man is saying. Write a script for the commercial, using some of the words from the box.

If you want sparkling, white teeth, try Sparkle Bright toothpaste.

| | | |
|------------|-------------|----------|
| because | in case | so that |
| because of | in order to | unless |
| even if | now that | where |
| everywhere | only if | wherever |
| if | since | |



- Only if you use Sparkle Bright, you look cool.**
- Because of Sparkle Bright, your life will change.**
- Wherever you go, with Sparkle Bright you look cooler.**
- Unless you use Sparkle Bright, you won't be awesome.**

اربط أجزاء الجمل باستخدام الكلمات أو العبارات المناسبة بين القوسين

C. Combine each pair of sentences using the appropriate word or phrase in parentheses.

1. Since we have no idea how to get there, we are going to use map.
2. Now that a new leader has been elected, things are starting to changes.
3. Even if you get the flu shot, you can still get the flu.
4. She takes her electronic dictionary with her wherever she goes.
5. If you want to go to a top university, you must have excellent grades.
6. I'd be happy to keep you company unless you want to be alone.
7. The game was cancelled because of the rain.
8. Keep in touch so that I know how you are doing.

D. Complete the sentences with your own ideas. أكمل الجمل بأفكارك الخاصة

1. I will prepare the master now that I have more time.
2. Global warming will continue unless people care more about environment.
3. If I found my best friend's journal, I would give it back to him.
4. Call me in case you need help.
5. Wherever you go these days, sick people are everywhere.
6. unless you have a passport, you will not be able to travel.





4 المحادثة Conversation



Farah: Wow! Look at all those bags! I wouldn't buy any more if I were you. I think you're going to regret spending so much money today. You bought four sweaters, three dresses, and two pairs of shoes.

Amal: Actually, I bought three pairs of shoes. But don't worry. I'm not buying another thing. I don't think I could carry anything else. And anyway, after all this shopping, I'm officially **broke**.

Farah: Let's go so that you're not tempted to buy anything else. Hey, where are you going?

Amal: Look at this gorgeous sweater!

Farah: Amal! Didn't you just say you weren't going to buy another thing?

Amal: Yeah, but now I'm not so sure. I hardly have any red sweaters, and this one is adorable.

Farah: I thought you were broke. I would just walk away from it if I were you.

Amal: Well, I do have my credit card.

Farah: I don't think using your credit card is a good idea. Think carefully about it before you **blow** more money on more clothes.

Amal: You're right. I'd better not **max out** my credit card. OK. I'm going to show some self-control. If I stay here another minute or two, I'll break down and buy it. So quick—let's **beat it**.

عن المحادثة About the Conversation

1. Where are Farah and Amal? How do you know?
2. What is Farah trying to convince Amal not to do? Why?
3. What does Amal change her mind about in the conversation?

الاجابة في الصفحة التالية

Real Talk

broke = out of money
blow = waste money
max out = spend up to the limit
beat it = leave quickly

دورك Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Imagine that you are about to do something that is enjoyable, but probably isn't a good idea, such as spending a lot of money on clothes, taking a nap when you should be studying, or eating a second helping of dessert. Your partner will try to convince you not to do it, using the phrases for advising against something.



Advising Against Something

Are you sure you want to do that?
I don't think that's a good idea.
I wouldn't do that if I were you.
I'm afraid you're going to regret it if you...
You should think carefully before you...



عن المحادثة

About the Conversation

1. Where are Farah and Amal? How do you know? أين هما فرح و أمل؟ كيف عرفت ذلك؟
2. What is Farah trying to convince Amal not to do? Why? ما الذي تحاول فرح إقناع أمل بعدم فعله؟ لماذا؟
3. What does Amal change her mind about in the conversation? ما الذي غيرت أمل رأيها فيه خلال المحادثة؟

1.

Farah and Amal are at the mall or in a department store.
Amal has bought a lot of different things.

2.

Farah tells Amal not to buy anything else since she has
bought a lot of clothes.

3.

Amal decides not to purchase the red sweater because
she doesn't want to max out her credit card.



5 استمع للمحاضرة
حول تقنيات
الإعلان ثم حدد
نوع التقنية
المستخدمة لكل
منتج

الاستماع Listening

Listen to the lecture about advertising techniques. Then identify the kind of technique each product uses.



| | | Advertising Technique |
|----|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Sparkle Bright toothpaste | Endorsement |
| 2. | Dew Top cola | Bandwagon Technique |
| 3. | Indigo jeans | Anti-Bandwagon Technique |
| 4. | Caremark cards | Emotional Appeal |
| 5. | Safe Home alarm systems | Emotional Appeal |

6 النطق Pronunciation

The word **to** has different pronunciations. Before consonants, **to** is generally pronounced /tu/, like the first sound in the word **tug**. Before vowels, **to** is generally pronounced /tu:/ like the word **two**. Listen and practice.

1. Good morning and welcome **to** Advertising 101.
2. You are here today because you want **to** learn the secrets behind how advertisers sell **to** consumers.
3. Because viewers admire and want **to** be like the person, they may want **to** use the product.
4. The advertiser tries **to** get the viewer **to** respond **to** the commercial with some kind of strong emotion.
5. The advertiser wants the consumer **to** associate the product with the emotion.

7 بناء الكلمات Vocabulary Building

سترى هذه الكلمات في فقرة القراءة صفحتي
74 و 75. وصل الكلمات بمعانيها

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 74 and 75. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. e consumer | a. shockingly strange or unexpected |
| 2. f exposed | b. design symbol of a business or product |
| 3. b logo | c. without planning |
| 4. a outlandish | d. different from what is typically expected |
| 5. c spontaneously | e. a person who buys things or services |
| 6. d unconventional | f. left unprotected |

B. Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

وزارة التعليم

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تأكد من إجابتك مع زميلك. إذا لم تستوعب معاني الكلمات، ابحث عنها في القاموس



8 Reading Streets and big buildings. I think more than fifty ads daily.

القراءة
قبل القراءة
Before Reading

Make a list of all the places you see ads in your everyday life. How many ads do you think you are exposed to in an average day?

ADS EVERYWHERE: *Do You "Buy" It?*

For most people, it is virtually impossible to go through the day without seeing advertisements. From the time we wake up and flip on the TV or check our email, we are surrounded by advertisements. They are in magazines, on buses, on billboards, online, and on buildings, to name just a few of the places we see them throughout the day. According to a recent study, the average person is exposed to between 400 and 600 advertisements each day. This means that by the time we are 60, we will have been exposed to 9 to 13 million advertisements!

In the past, advertisements were usually designed to reach people in their homes through traditional approaches, like TV commercials and newspaper and magazine ads. However, people's viewing habits have changed dramatically in the last couple of decades. These days, people are less likely to give one form of media their full attention. For example, even if someone is watching TV, they are also often using the Internet at the same time. Advertisers need the consumer's attention in order to promote their products. But because getting this attention is harder than it used to be, advertisers have been forced to find new ways of reaching the consumer.

One unconventional place advertisements are popping up is in doctors' offices. In some doctors' offices, pharmaceutical companies advertise products on everything from boxes of tissues to the paper covering the exam table. Doctors get free products, and the advertisers get the consumers' attention. Similarly, advertisements are becoming more common in schools. "Free" products such as book covers and educational posters are offered by companies so that the company can advertise on these materials. In the U.S., a company called Channel One broadcasts a ten-minute news program followed by two minutes of commercials each day in 350,000 schools. Because the schools show these news programs, the companies give them thousands of dollars worth of much needed audiovisual equipment.

Advertisers have found that one of the best ways to get consumer attention is to place ads in unusual places. So, ads are popping up in all kinds of unexpected places like pizza boxes, grocery carts, air sickness bags on airplanes, and even on pieces of food like bananas and apples. A television network recently imprinted its logo on 35 million eggs. They called the approach "egg-vertisements."

One of the strangest developments in advertising has been people selling advertising space on themselves! This mini-trend began in 2005 when a man offered his face for advertising to the highest bidder on eBay. A pharmaceutical company won the spot, paying the man \$37,375 to place a temporary sticker on his forehead to advertise one of their products. He may have been the first to offer such an unusual exchange, but he was not the last.





Perhaps the sneakiest form of advertising is called *buzz marketing*. This involves a company hiring people to create excitement about a product. In exchange for free products or money, these people pretend to talk about the product spontaneously in everyday settings to people they meet in their daily lives. Sometimes professional actors are even hired

to pose as users of the product. If the technique is done correctly, the consumers do not even know that they were the target of buzz marketing. Lately, buzz marketing has been spreading to chat rooms, Internet forums, and blogs.

Wherever we go, advertisements seem to follow. Unless you're reading this article on a desert island, there's probably an advertisement close by. And there seems to be no limit to the lengths advertisers will go to in order to catch our attention. In the years ahead, we can expect advertisers to come up with even more creative, surprising, and outlandish forms of advertising in their ongoing efforts to grab our attention—and our wallets!

بعد القراءة

After Reading

1. How many advertisements is the average person exposed to each day?
2. What are traditional advertising approaches?
3. What does the author of the article consider to be one of the strangest developments in advertising?
4. What does the author consider to be the sneakiest form of advertising?



9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Think about advertising that is used to address adults, teenagers, and young children in your country. Decide on 2-3 products and/or services for each age group. Which advertisements are more memorable, in your view?
2. Talk about the slogans, images, and methods/techniques used in these advertisements and make notes in the chart. Then use your notes to discuss your ideas in class.

| Target group | Product/service 1 | Product/service 2 | Method/technique |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Adults | Vella | Boat | Social media |
| Teenagers | Mobile | Video gamer | Social media |
| Young children | Ball | Bike | TV |



بعد القراءة After Reading

1. How many advertisements is the average person exposed to each day?
2. What are traditional advertising approaches?
3. What does the author of the article consider to be one of the strangest developments in advertising?
4. What does the author consider to be the sneakiest form of advertising?

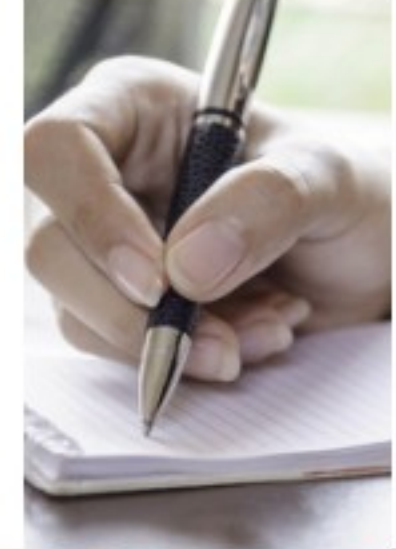
1. The average person exposed to between 400 to 600 advertisements each day.

2. The traditional advertising approaches newspaper ads, magazine ads and TV commercials.

3. The strange development in advertising is selling advertising space on one's body.

4. The sneakiest form of advertising is Buzz marketing.





10 الكتابة Writing

- A. 1. Do you enjoy writing by hand? Why? Why not?
2. Do you think handwriting is a useful skill? Why? Why not?
3. Read the text and find out.
- What does handwriting involve?
 - Why are some people not keen on writing by hand?
 - What can specialists find out about someone through his or her handwriting?
 - Why is word-processing popular?
 - Which types of tests are mentioned? What is the difference between them?
 - What is the writer's viewpoint on the issue? Do you agree or disagree? Why?

Is handwriting obsolete?

Handwriting involves forming letters with a writing implement. Proper handwriting, i.e. cursive writing, normally requires formal training that is still in place in some schools. Naturally, at initial literacy levels young learners are trained to manipulate a writing implement and develop their eye-hand coordination so they can form letters.

As learners get older, however, they are more reluctant to write. One of the reasons mentioned is the fact that most people word-process, making handwriting unnecessary. Even older adults that used to have a distinct handwriting style often claim to have lost the ability to write smoothly and evenly. So is handwriting obsolete? Should we forget about it?

Handwriting has been a very distinct identifying feature. It represents the writer in more ways than one. Graphologists analyze handwriting to determine character traits, gender, personality, and emotional state or to authenticate documents. Allowing it to truly become obsolete would remove an identity marker that has been regarded quite highly in historical and personal terms. Handwritten notes of prominent authors are coveted by collectors, who will often pay exorbitant amounts to possess them.

On the other hand, most of us will invariably use a computer when we write. It is fast and efficient, and it makes editing so much easier. You can delete, copy, paste, and store versions of your work throughout stages of editing for later reference; you can

spell-check and search for words or alternative expressions. Compared to all these advantages, handwriting seems so restricting and restricted that most computer literate people limit it to scribbling notes for someone or filling in forms that are not available in electronic form.

Tests, you might argue, require handwriting. Some do and some are computer-based; it is true, however, that a substantial number of pen and paper tests require writing by hand within a set time limit. "Rusty" handwriting is likely to affect the final score.

Overall, there seems to be some resistance to the total and unbroken hegemony of the computer, indicating that people do not want to become totally reliant on it. They are keen to hang on to some of the more tangible aspects of literate life that can be manipulated and accessed without the help of a device, such as reading books or writing by hand.

In view of the above, we would have to consider a more inclusive standpoint that allows us to exploit technological advances, while maintaining the ability to write with a simple implement on a surface for someone to read. Being able to record ideas, information, and messages in a self-sufficient and independent manner allows us to control the action itself and continue being masters of our expression.



4. Read the text again and identify:
- thesis statements
 - supporting statements
5. What are some of the differences between this text and an expository essay?

5 Do You Really Need It?

رابطہ الدرس الرقمي



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A.

1.

Yes, I do.

Because I feel it easier using a computer to write in.

2.

Yes, I do think so.

Because the people need from time to time to write on hand.

3.

- It involves forming letters with a writing implement.

- Because they prefer word -processing.

- Specialists can analyze the character of the person by his handwriting.

- Because it is faster and efficient. You could add or correct part of the text without having to write the whole passage. Also, you could avoid the spelling mistakes.

. There are the computer and the paper tests.

. The computer tests don't require to write by hand. On the other hand, the paper tests require to write by hand.

. The writer admire technology.

. I totally agree on the writer opinion.

. Because the technology makes life easier.

4.

Thesis statements:

Part 1: Handwriting involves.....implement.

Part 2: As learners get older,.....to write.

Part 3: Handwriting has.....We write.

Part 4: On the other hand,.....We write.

Part 5: Some.....Computer-based.

Part 6: Overall, there.....reliant on it.

Part 7: In view of.....standpoint.....

Supporting statements:

We could consider the first have of each para as supporting statements.



5.

Expository essay:

The thesis, and supporting statements has been evidenced. The examples made by quotes.

This essay:

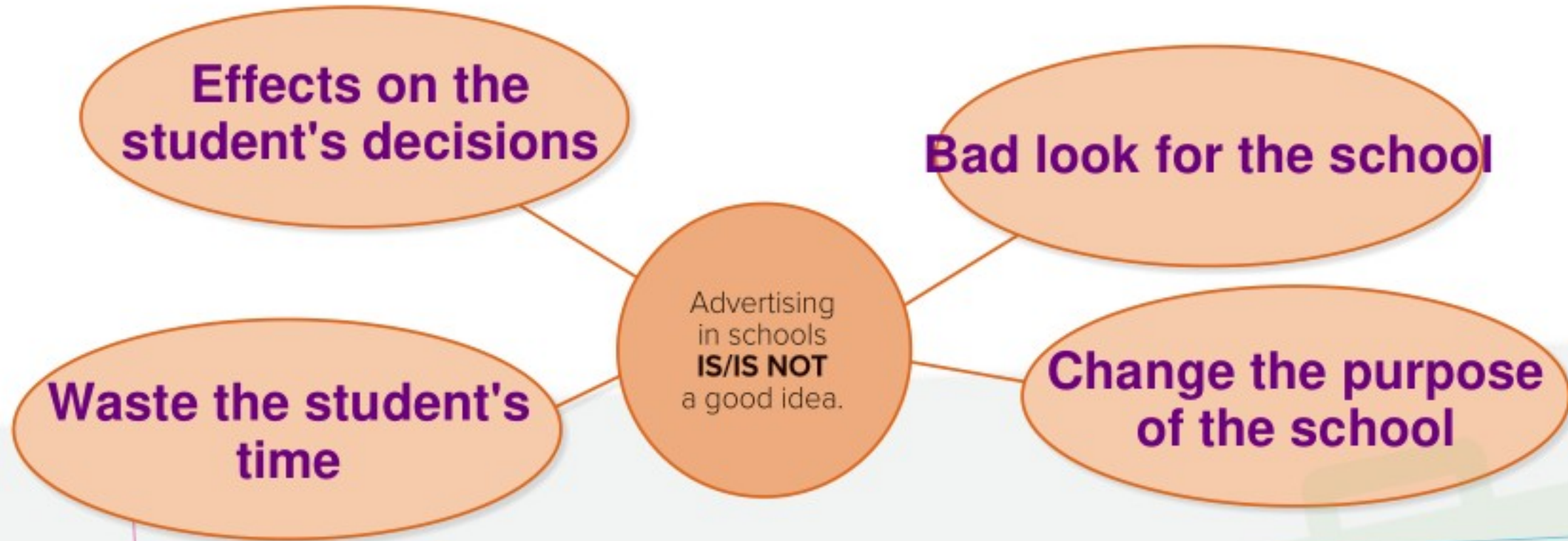
The thesis statements and the supporting statements attract the reader. The way of writing makes the reader agree on the points of the writer's view.

موقع واجباتك



الاجابة في الصفحة التالية

- B. 1.** Decide whether or not you support advertising in schools.
2. Think about reasons why advertising in schools is a good or bad idea. Use an organizer to write down your ideas.
3. Write a letter to your local newspaper about this topic, trying to convince the reader that your view is correct.



Dear Editor,

In response to last week's article about the rights and wrongs of advertising in schools, I am writing to give you my opinion on why I think it is a positive thing.

First of all, having adverts in and around the school gives teachers the opportunity to teach students about the field of marketing and advertising

Moreover, ...

To sum up, ...

Writing Corner

When you write a letter to communicate your opinion and feelings on a controversial topic:

- start with an appropriate greeting: *Dear Editor, Dear Sir or Madam, Dear Mr. Jones.*
- state clearly the reason why you are writing and give your general opinion on the topic.
- state your reasons for your opinion by giving reasons and/or examples.
- organize your reasons into clear paragraphs. Each paragraph should start with a sentence which gives the main reason (topic sentence). The paragraph should then be developed in such a way that you support the topic sentence with more details and examples.
- use connectors to list your main reasons: *Moreover, ...; In addition, ...; Additionally, ...; What's more, ...; Last but not least, ...* and so on.
- to express your opinion, use phrases such as: *In my opinion, ...; From my point of view, ...; As far as I'm concerned, ...; I strongly believe that, ...*
- ask yourself what objections your readers might have to your ideas and use phrases to express a general opinion such as: *Most people think that ...; Everyone knows that ...; Most people support/oppose the idea...*
- select features and benefits that you can present to overcome these objections.
- do not forget to write a conclusion carefully, going back to your initial thesis statement and summarizing your facts/arguments. Use phrases such as: *To sum up, ...; In conclusion, ...; To conclude, ...* and so on.

B.**Dear Editor,**

In response to last week's article about the rights and wrongs of advertising in schools. I do believe that advertising in schools are totally bad idea for many reasons.

First reason is that advertisements change the students mind on things they had different idea about. As a result of advertisements students might buy things that they don't need which make them as victims.

Second reason is that students spend long time reading the advertisements which is a waste of time. They could spend that time on something else.

Third reason is that bad look of advertisements which make the look of school is bad. Different colors on the wall could make it ugly.

Fourth reason is the financial purpose of the school instead of the teaching purpose that most of the school should care about.

In the end, all of the four reasons that I mentioned above will make my point of view clear. I hope to do what you see is the right.





11 Form, Meaning and Function



الشكل و المعنى و الوظيفة

الجمل الشرطية مع صيغة المضارع و المستقبل

Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

يمكن استخدام الجمل الشرطية مع... للتحديث عن الاسباب و النتائج

الحقائق المضارعة

Present Facts

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في الجزئين

Use the simple present tense in both clauses.

Our bottles are recyclable. **If** you **drink** Crystal Spring water, not only do you **feel** more energetic but you **help** the environment.

الحقائق المستقبلية

Future Facts

نستخدم المضارع البسيط في... و المستقبل مع... أو... في عبارة النتيجة

Use the simple present in the if-clause and the future with be going to or will in the result clause.

If you **drive** the BMX-3000, people **will notice** and **admire** you.

If you **have** dull and lifeless hair, Floral Essence shampoo **will make** it healthy and shiny.

You **won't feel** your best, if your clothes **don't look** their best.

May/Might

نستخدم... في عبارة النتيجة لاقتراح شيء ممكن ولكن ليس أكيد

Use may/might in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

If you haven't yet worn Planet Mercury sneakers, you **may not be** performing to your best ability. Put your feet in them today to see what you can do!

I'd Rather/I'd Prefer

نستخدم... للتحديث عن الاولويات

Use I'd rather (= I would rather) to talk about preferences.

A: Would you prefer to go shopping or stay home?

B: I'd rather go shopping.

A: I'd prefer to stay home. I don't want to spend all my money.

أكمل الجمل عن الحقائق. استخدم زمن المضارع البسيط أو... في الجزء الثاني من الجملة

A. Complete the sentences about facts. Use the simple present or will in the second clause.

- If you heat (heat) water to 100°C, it boils (boil).
- If they climb (climb) up to 4,000 meters, they need (need) oxygen.
- Unless you stop (stop) spending, you will be (be) completely broke before the end of the month.

اعمل مع زميلك. قل ماذا حدث، سوف يحدث، أو قد يحدث في المواقف التالية

B. Work with a partner. Say what happens, will happen, or might happen in the following situations.

- If children see a lot of toy commercials on TV, they might ask their mom for a toy.
- If there is a sale at my favorite store, I will go to buy.
- If I leave my wallet or cell phone at home, I will go back to my home.
- If you get top marks at school, your father will be proud.
- If I see an advertisement on TV, I might change the channel.
- Your idea: If you study hard, you will pass the quiz.

اعمل مع زميلك. اسأل و أجب. هل تفضل شراء الملابس عن طريق النت أو مراكز التسوق؟ ولماذا؟

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer. Would you rather buy clothes online or at the mall? Why?

I would buy clothes from a mall. Because I could turn it back.

كلمات مرتبطة بعادات التسوق

Words Connected with Shopping Habits

بعض الكلمات المرتبطة بطرق التسوق المختلفة

Some words connected with different ways of shopping are:

| Shopping Mall | المحلات الصغيرة Small Stores | التسوق الإلكتروني Online Shopping |
|------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| wide range of products | friendly service | convenient |
| discounts | neighborhood | door-to-door delivery |
| food courts | helpful staff | fast |
| entertainment | appealing atmosphere | wide range of products |
| luxury | convenient location | pay by card |

Small, **neighborhood** stores offer a **friendly**, personal **service**.

Luxurious shopping malls provide **entertainment**, **food** and good **discounts** on products.

Online shopping is becoming more and more popular as it's **convenient**, **fast** and you can **pay by credit card**.

الجملة الشرطية مع

Conditional Sentences with *When* and *Unless*

استخدم... محل... للتحدث عن الحقائق العامة. استخدم زمن المضارع في الجزئين

Use **when** in place of **if** to talk about general truths. Use the present tense in both clauses.

When you **press** the button, the washing machine **turns** off.

When water reaches 100 °C, it **boils**.

يمكنك استخدام... محل... في الجملة المنفية

You can use the word **unless** in place of **if** in negative sentences.

Unless I study hard, I **won't get** top marks.

Unless you exercise, you probably **won't lose** weight.

Unless you study harder, you **will fail** the test.

D. Read the advertisements. Work with a partner and persuade him or her to buy the product. Use sentences with **when**, **if** and **unless**

When you brush your teeth with *Sparkle* toothpaste, your teeth will be cleaner and brighter. **If** you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look great. **If** you don't buy this toothpaste, you might need to visit the dentist. **Unless** you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look terrible.

E. Work with a partner. Think about your preferences and give some reasons. Use conditional sentences in the present or future.

I'd prefer to go to the mall. If we go to the mall, we can also have lunch in the restaurant.

1. local store/the mall
2. e-learning/classroom
3. get a job/go to college
4. buy a motorbike/buy a car
5. visit Dubai/Muscat



D. Read the advertisements. Work with a partner and persuade him or her to buy the product. Use **when**, **if** and **unless**

! **When** you brush your teeth with *Sparkle* toothpaste, your teeth will be cleaner and brighter. **If** you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look great. **If** you don't buy this toothpaste, you might need to visit the dentist. **Unless** you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look terrible.



Answer:

Sparkle Toothpaste Makes Your Teeth Cleaner and Brighter Than Ever

Fatima: What kind of toothpaste did you use?

Asma: I use White toothpaste.

Fatima: Have you ever been used Sparkle Toothpaste?

Asma: No, I haven't.

Fatima: If you use Sparkle toothpaste twice daily, you can actually repair sensitive teeth for lasting sensitivity protection.

Asma: I think they have the same effect because they are both toothpastes.

Fatima: No, just because they are both toothpaste doesn't mean they have the same effects. If you don't buy this toothpaste, you might need to visit the dentist.

Asma: It doesn't make sense. Most toothpaste don't fight plaque after you brush. What makes Sparkle toothpaste different from other toothpastes?

Fatima: Sparkle toothpaste attaches an antibacterial ingredient to your teeth giving you 12 hour protection even after you eat or drink. Unless you buy this toothpaste, your teeth will look terrible.

Asma: Any other advantages?

Fatima: Sparkle toothpaste provides 12 hours of protection against cavities, gum problems, and plaque. Everything you need for whiter teeth and a healthy smile.

اقرأ الإعلانات. اعمل مع زميلك و أقنعه لشراء المنتج. استخدم الجمل مع

D. Read the advertisements. Work with a partner and persuade him or her to buy the product. Use sentences with when, if and unless

If you use Sparkle Bright, you look cool. When you use Sparkle Bright, your life will change. Wherever you go, with Sparkle Bright you look cooler. Unless you use Sparkle Bright, you won't be awesome.

اعمل مع زميلك. تحدث عن الأولويات و اذكر بعض الأسباب. استخدم الجمل الشرطية في المضارع أو

E. Work with a partner. Talk about your preferences and give some reasons. Use conditional sentences in the present or future.

1. Unless the local store is closed, I will buy from the mall
2. If the e-learning is everywhere, there will not be need for classroom.
3. If you want to get a good job, you have to go to college.
4. Unless you don't want to buy a motorbike, you could buy a car.
5. If you want to visit Dubai, the weather looks like Muscat.



5 Do You Really Need It?



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12 Project

1. Work in pairs/groups. Think about the advertisements that you see, watch, or hear every day. They can be billboards, advertisements in magazines or newspapers, TV commercials, radio advertisements, leaflets, stickers, etc.
2. Choose one that you think is beneficial and helpful to people.
3. Discuss and identify the product or service that is being advertised, the target group, the text/script or slogan that is being used, the image, and the message that the advertisement is trying to get across. Make notes in the chart.
4. Create a new advertisement for the product. Use a different medium. If for example, you have chosen a magazine advertisement, you might want to develop a TV advertisement for the same product or service. Use your notes to help you.
5. If you decide to create a TV advertisement, remember to make a storyboard. If, on the other hand, you have decided to create a radio advertisement with people talking to each other, remember to write a script. Finally, if you decide to design a magazine or billboard advertisement, make sure you prepare a sample with photos, colors, special fonts, etc.
6. Role-play. Take on the roles of advertising teams and clients (company executives of the product or service). Each advertising team has to present their new advertisement to the clients in a convincing manner so they can persuade them to agree to it.

| Product/service: Masks | Existing advertisement | | New advertisement | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| The medium | Billboard Magazine Newspaper | Radio TV Other: _____ | Billboard Magazine Newspaper | Radio TV Other: Tik Tok |
| The target group | All people | | All people | |
| The text/script or slogan | Please, don't die | | Stay a live | |
| The image/design | White mask | | White mask | |
| The message | If you wear it, you might not die. | | Protect yourself and your family | |
| Special features/details | No details | | Children wear masks | |

13 Self Reflection

| | |
|---|--|
| أكتب ما هي الأشياء التي أعجبتك في الوحدة الخامسة Things that I liked about Unit 5: | أكتب ما هي الأشياء التي لم تعجبك في الوحدة الخامسة Things that I didn't like very much: |
| _____ _____ | _____ _____ |

| | |
|--|---|
| أكتب ما هي الأشياء التي وجدتها سهلة في الوحدة الخامسة Things that I found easy in Unit 5: | أكتب ما هي الأشياء التي وجدتها صعبة في الوحدة الخامسة Things that I found difficult in Unit 5: |
| _____ _____ | _____ _____ |

| Unit 5 Checklist | I can do this very well. | I can do this quite well. | I need to study/ practice more. |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| evaluate and discuss the influence of advertising | | | |
| create an advertisement for a product | | | |
| advise someone against something | | | |
| use adverb clauses | | | |
| use conditional sentences with present and future forms | | | |
| use <i>may</i> and <i>might</i> to speculate about the the future | | | |
| talk about preferences using: <i>I'd rather</i> and <i>I'd prefer</i> | | | |
| talk about shopping habits | | | |
| use conditional sentences with <i>when</i> and <i>unless</i> | | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| يكتب الطالب أفضل خمس كلمات تعلمها من الوحدة الخامسة My five favorite new words from Unit 5: | If you're still not sure about something from Unit 5: |
| _____ _____ _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> read through the unit again listen to the audio material study the grammar and functions from the unit again ask your teacher for help |



6 The Gender Divide

1 الاستماع و المناقشة Listen and Discuss

1. In what ways do you think men and women behave differently? **In thinking about things.**
2. In what ways do you think their behavior is similar? **About children**
3. Do you think there are more similarities or differences? **No, I don't think so.**

Do you think you know a lot about men and women?

Answer *True* or *False* for these statements.

Then check your answers with the results of gender studies.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Women talk more than men. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Women tend to worry more than men. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |
| 3. Men are more truthful than women. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. Men are more easily bored than women. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. Women have a greater tolerance for pain. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 6. Women live longer than men. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

Sandy: I think women talk much more than men.

Amal: That's just a stereotype. Though I do think women talk more than men about certain things.

Sandy: Like what?

Amal: Women like to talk about their feelings, but men usually don't.

Sandy: Men'd rather talk about sports. Or cars.

Amal: Typical!

1. The common stereotype that women talk more than men is wrong. In fact, recent research shows that there is very little gender difference in how much people speak. Some research suggests that men tend to speak more than women in formal settings, and that women speak more in informal situations. One study revealed that women speak an average of about 16,000 words a day, and men do too.
2. Studies show that women worry more frequently than men. This may be due to the fact that women's brains produce less of a brain chemical called COMT, which controls anxiety. Having less of this chemical can make it harder for a person to stop worrying.
3. Women lie frequently, and men do too. However, research shows that women and men tend to lie about different things. Women are more likely to lie in order to try to not hurt a person's feelings. They are also more likely to lie to try to avoid a conflict. However, you are more likely to be told a lie by a man for a different reason. Men more often lie in order to make themselves seem more impressive.
4. Studies show that men have more restless temperaments than women. For example, women seem to have a capacity to adjust to repetitive tasks, but men don't. They dislike being asked to do such tasks and are less likely to successfully complete them. It is speculated that women do better in these situations because they have a greater ability to keep their thoughts and imagination active, even during tedious activities.



5. Many people assume that since women have babies, and men don't, women probably have a greater ability to deal with pain. However, the research seems to indicate that, due to their body chemistry, women actually have lower tolerance for pain. During recovery after surgery, women tend to experience pain with greater frequency and intensity than men do.
6. Women outlive men all around the world, sometimes by an average of as much as 10 years. For example, in the U.S., the average life expectancy is about 79 for women, but only 72 for men. The gap is largest among people who live to be 100 or older. Worldwide among people 100 or older, women outnumber men 9 to 1.

Answers:

1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. False; 5. True; 6. False

التحقق السريع Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| anxiety | gender | repetitive | stereotype | temperament |
| capacity | intensity | restless | tedious | |

1. The _____ that blond-haired people are not smart is ridiculous.
2. We were bored and _____, so we decided to find something to do.
3. That film is very _____. It shows the same place over and over.
4. I always feel overwhelming _____ the night before a test.
5. The _____ of the thunderstorm made the animals nervous.
6. Some people believe that animals have the _____ to feel the same emotions that humans do.
7. Luisa has a lovely _____. She's always happy and smiling.
8. Finding sources for an essay can be a time-consuming and _____ task.
9. The _____ of an animal often has a specific name; for example, a male horse is a stallion and a female horse is a mare.

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

1. In what types of settings do women tend to speak more?
2. What causes women to worry more than men?
3. What things do women tend to lie about? What things do men tend to lie about?
4. What might explain women's ability to deal with repetitive tasks better than men?
5. Which gender has the longer life expectancy? Give an example.

العمل الثنائي 2 Pair Work

Work with a partner to think of another common stereotype about people. Decide whether you think the stereotype is true or false. After class, do research to confirm whether your decision was correct.

وزارة التعليم

Ministry of Education

2023 - 1445

الكلمات. أكمل كل جملة بكلمة من الصندوق
A. **Vocabulary.** Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

1. stereotype
2. restless
3. repetitive
4. anxiety
5. intensity
6. capacity
7. temperament
8. tedious
9. gender

الاستيعاب. أجب على الأسئلة
B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions.

1. **Women tend to speak more in informal settings.**
2. **The reason that women can't control anxiety like men is the less of chemical that controls the anxiety which women's brain produce.**
3. **Women tend to lie to avoid hurting another's feelings. Men tend to lie to make themselves look more impressive.**
4. **It is possible that women are better at keeping their thoughts and imaginations active.**
5. **Women have a longer life expectancy than men. In the U.S, the life expectancy for women is 79, but for men it is 72.**

2 **Pair Work**

People think that men's body is stronger than women's body.
The fact is that men live less than women and women's body is healthier than men's body.

People think that men are more patient than women.
The fact is that women are more patient than men because they could handle the pain more than men.





3 القواعد Grammar

Verbs + Infinitives or Gerunds with Different Meanings

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, but the verb + gerund and the verb + infinitive have different meanings. These verbs are *remember*, *forget*, *regret*, *stop*, and *try*.

He always **remembers to send** his grandparents a gift on special holidays. (**remember** + *infinitive* = remember to do a task)

He **remembers sending** gifts last year. (**remember** + *gerund* = remember having done something in the past)

She sometimes **forgets to call**. (**forget** + *infinitive* = not remember to do a task)

She sometimes **forgets calling**. (**forget** + *gerund* = not remember having done something in the past)

I **regret to tell** you that I have a secret. (**regret** + *infinitive* = wish it were not necessary to do something)

I **regret telling** you my secret. (**regret** + *gerund* = wish it were possible to undo something done in the past)

We **stopped to watch** the sunset. (**stop** + *infinitive* = stop doing something in order to do something else)

We **stopped watching** the sunset. (**stop** + *gerund* = stop doing something)

I **tried to reach** them, but they didn't answer the phone. (**try** + *infinitive* = make an attempt to do something)

I **tried reaching** them by email. (**try** + *gerund* = try a specific method to reach a goal)

Passive Forms of Infinitives and Gerunds

The passive form of an infinitive is: *to + be* + past participle.

Everybody wants **to be respected** by somebody.

The passive form of a gerund is *being* + past participle.

Being asked to settle an argument can be awkward.

Auxiliary Verbs after *But* and *And*

When an addition is made to a statement with *but* or *and*, often the main verb is not repeated. Instead, it is replaced with an auxiliary verb.

but + subject + auxiliary

My sister isn't good at remembering special occasions, **but my mother is**.

John doesn't get frustrated easily, **but Sam does**.

and + subject + auxiliary + *too* (for positive sentences) or *either* (for negative sentences)

He enjoys outdoor activities, **and his son does too**.

We don't like going for walks in this heat, **and he doesn't either**.

ضع دائرة حول الصيغة الصحيحة في كل جملة

A. Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1. Did you remember (to shut / shutting) the window before it started raining?
2. He stopped (to play / playing) football after he hurt his knee.
3. If you haven't been able to get an answer from the boss on the phone, maybe you should try (to send / sending) him an email.
4. He'll never forget (to score / scoring) that goal in the last minutes of the game.
5. Don't forget (to email / emailing) me the photos.
6. We regret (to inform / informing) you that your application has been declined.



B. Answer the questions about yourself.

What is something you once did that you have stopped doing?

I have stopped biting my nails when I'm nervous.

1. What is something you remember doing often when you were a child?
2. What is something you forgot to do recently?
3. What is something you tried to do, but were not able to do?
4. What is something you will never forget doing?
5. What is something you try to remember to do each day?
6. What is something you regret doing?

C. Rewrite each sentence as a passive sentence.

The job candidate didn't expect the human resource manager to criticize him so harshly.

The job candidate didn't expect to be criticized so harshly.

1. You need to take out the trash.
2. He expects the manager to promote him soon.
3. I remember my father reading to me when I was a child.
4. He waited for his boss to invite him to sit down.
5. The mechanic needs to repair the car.
6. Many celebrities enjoy having photographers take their picture.

أكمل كل جملة باسم صديقك و الفعل المساعد المناسب
D. Complete each sentence with names of classmates and the appropriate auxiliary verb. When appropriate, use **too** or **either** after the auxiliary verb.

Don _____ often volunteers in class, and *Alex does too.*

1. **Ali** _____ lives close to school, but **Omar doesn't.**
2. **Ahmed** was in school yesterday, and **Ali wasn't.**
3. **Amr** is wearing blue today, but **Ahmed isn't.**
4. **Emad** never comes to class late, and **Amr doesn't either.**

E. Read about Abdullah and Faris. Then describe the similarities and differences between Abdullah and Faris, using auxiliary verbs after **but** or **and**.

Faris plays football, and Abdullah does too.

FARIS

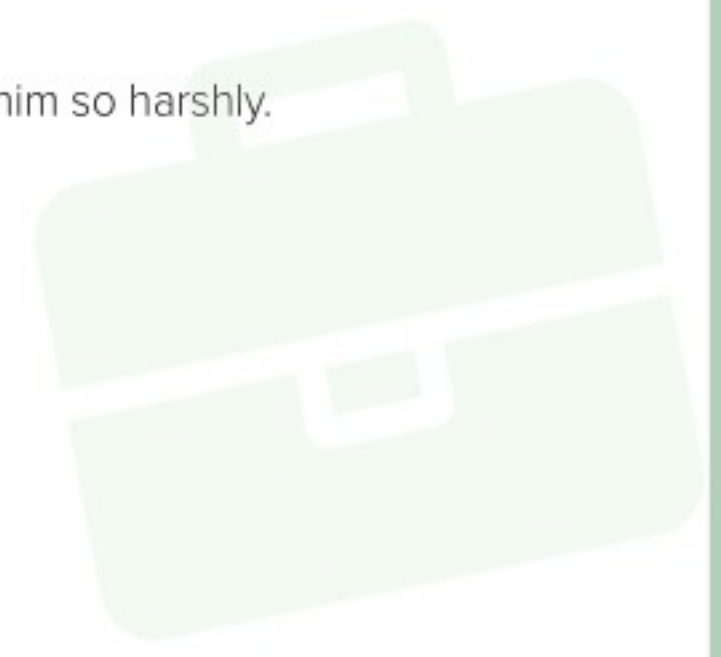
Likes: comedy shows, Indian food, football, relaxing on the beach

Dislikes: coffee, video games, waking up early, hiking

ABDULLAH

Likes: game shows, Indian food, football, waking up early, hiking, video games

Dislikes: coffee, the beach, comedy shows



أجب على الأسئلة عن نفسك

B. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. I remember playing soccer with friends.
2. I forget to study for the exam .
3. I tried to work out, but I did find free time.
4. I will never forget talking to my friend.
5. I try to remember to eat vegetables every day.
6. I regret wasting my time with bad friends.

أعد كتابة كل جملة مبنية للمجهول

C. Rewrite each sentence as a passive sentence.

1. The trash needs to be taken out.
2. He expects to be promoted soon.
3. I remember being read to as a child.
4. He waited to be invited to sit down.
5. The car needs to be repaired.
6. Many celebrities enjoy having their picture taken.

اقرأ عن عبدالله و فارس. ثم اشرح التشابه و الاختلاف بينهما. استخدم الأفعال المساعدة

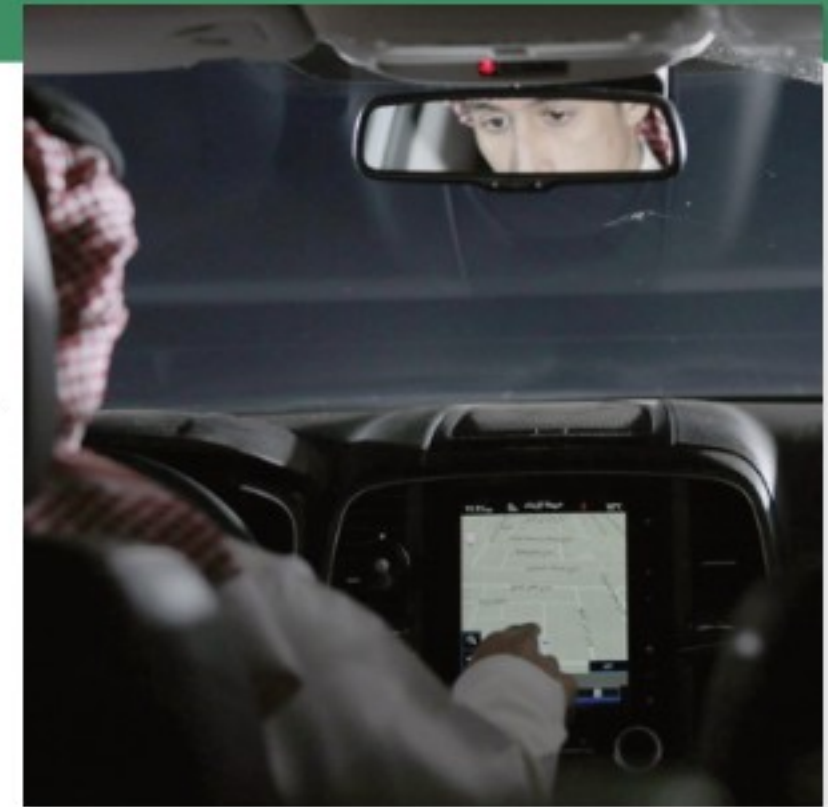
E. Read about Abdullah and Faris. Then describe the similarities and differences between Abdullah and Faris, using auxiliary verbs after *but* or *and*.

1. Faris likes comedy shows, but Abdullah doesn't.
2. Abdullah likes Indian food and Faris does too.
3. Faris doesn't like video games, but Abdullah does.
4. Abdullah doesn't like coffee, and Faris doesn't either.
5. Abdullah doesn't like comedy shows, but Faris like them.





4 المحادثة Conversation



- Fahd:** I don't know why Google Maps can't find Lakeside Drive. I think we'd better stop and ask directions.
- Faisal:** Don't worry. I'm sure I can find it. Let's try going this way.
- Fahd:** I think we're lost. Look. There's a gas station. Let's pull over and ask someone.
- Faisal:** Oh, all right.
- Attendant:** You look lost.
- Fahd:** You can say that again. We're looking for Lakeside Drive.
- Attendant:** I know this town like the back of my hand, and I can tell you that there's no street by that name. Do you mean Riverside Drive?
- Faisal:** Oh, yeah! That must be it. I just got the street name wrong.
- Fahd:** Can you tell us how to get there?
- Attendant:** It's not far. It's just over on the other side of town. You need to turn left out of here. Then go straight for a couple of miles. Keep going until you see an ice-cream shop. If you pass Town Hall, you've gone too far. Take the first left after the ice-cream shop and you'll be on Riverside Drive.
- Faisal & Fahd:** Thanks!
- Fahd:** I guess it's a good thing I suggested we stop for directions. We would have been driving in circles for ages.
- Faisal:** Don't make a big deal about it. I'm sure I would have figured it out eventually.

Real Talk

You can say that again. = I agree with you completely.
 know (something) like the back of my hand = know something very well
 over = used to emphasize location
 for ages = for a very long time
 make a big deal about = make something small seem very important

دورك Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Ask your partner how to get to his or her home (or some other destination) from school. Your partner will give you directions. Use phrases from the box.

Asking for Directions

Am I headed in the right direction?
 Can you tell me how to get to...?
 I'm looking for...

Giving Directions

Go straight on...until you get to a...
 If you see a...you've gone too far.
 Keep going until you come to a (crosswalk/set of traffic lights).
 Take a left/right after the (first, second, etc.) set of traffic lights.
 When you get to...you'll see a...

عن المحادثة About the Conversation

1. How do Faisal and Fahd react differently to being lost?
2. Why couldn't they find the street they were looking for?
3. How does each of them feel about having stopped to get directions?





عن المحادثة

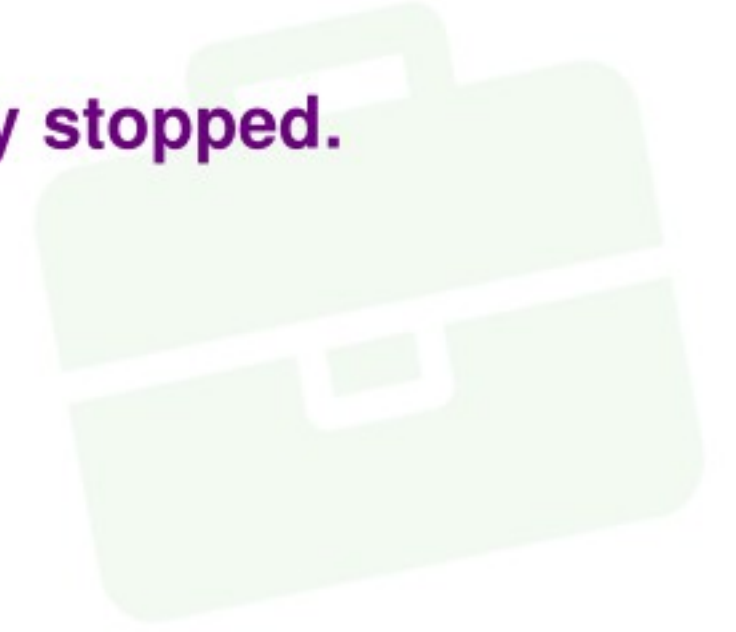
About the Conversation

1. How do Faisal and Fahd react differently to being lost? كيف تعامل فيصل و فهد بطريقة مختلفة عندما تاهوا؟
2. Why couldn't they find the street they were looking for? لماذا لم يجدوا الشارع الذي كانوا يبحثون عنه؟
3. How does each of them feel about having stopped to get directions? كيف شعر كلاهما عندما توقفوا للسؤال عن العنوان؟

1. Faisal want to continue driving, but Fahd wants to stop and ask for the directions.

2. Because they were looking for the wrong street name.

3. Faisal is not glad, but Fahd is happy that they stopped.



5 الاستماع Listening

Listen to the morning news show discussion about the different strategies used by new and experienced drivers. Then answer **true** or **false**. If the sentence is false, rewrite it with the correct information.

- false** Kevin Shields is the host of the show.
- false** The book they are discussing was written a long time ago.
- true** New and experienced drivers use different driving strategies.
- true** Experienced drivers seem to be better able to deal with difficult situations.
- false** Older drivers' reflexes are as fast as younger drivers' reflexes.
- true** New drivers tend to get more stressed and frightened when dealing with a dangerous situation.
- true** Experienced drivers normally have lower insurance premiums than new drivers.



6 النطق Pronunciation 1. Ken Larder is the host of the show. 2. The book is new. 5. Younger drivers normally have faster reflexes.

Tag questions are short questions added to the ends of sentences. If the tag question uses rising intonation, the speaker isn't sure of the statement and is looking for information. If the tag question uses falling intonation, the speaker is sure of the statement and is expecting confirmation.

Listen and repeat. Then check whether the sentence has rising or falling intonation.

| | Rising Intonation | Falling Intonation |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. So this means that experienced drivers have better reflexes, doesn't it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. So then it seems neither group has a total advantage in such cases, do they? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. That's true, isn't it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. That's a bit unfair for new drivers, isn't it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. So each group is the better driver in their own way, aren't they? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7 بناء الكلمات Vocabulary Building

سترى هذه الكلمات في فقرة القراءة صفحتي 88 و 89. وصل الكلمات بمعانيها

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 88 and 89. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <u>d</u> content | a. of or relating to women or girls |
| 2. <u>e</u> convey | b. observe an incident |
| 3. <u>a</u> feminine | c. emotionally close |
| 4. <u>c</u> intimate | d. subject matter |
| 5. <u>g</u> literal | e. communicate by statement or suggestion |
| 6. <u>h</u> masculine | f. category or type of living thing |
| 7. <u>f</u> species | g. concerned with facts only |
| 8. <u>b</u> witness | h. of or relating to men or boys |

B. تأكد من إجابتك مع زميلك. إذا لم تستوعب معاني الكلمات ابحث عنها في القاموس
Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.





8 Reading

القراءة

قبل القراءة

Before Reading

In what ways do you think men and women communicate differently?

Women communicate with emotions, but men communicate with thinking

Do Men and Women Speak the Same Language?

The difference in the ways that men and women communicate has been the subject of countless books, magazine articles, talk show discussions, and jokes. These differences can sometimes make men and women seem mysterious to each other, and can occasionally make communication difficult and confusing. People often jokingly say that men and women are from different planets or that they are different species. But just what *are* these communication differences and what is their cause?

One basic reason men and women have such different ways of communicating is that they see the purpose of communication differently. Research shows that women use communication as a way of growing closer to people and establishing intimate relationships. Women tend to use language to share thoughts and feelings, and to be supportive. Meanwhile, men tend to see the goal of communication as accomplishing a task. Men most often use language to persuade, argue, convey facts, and demonstrate knowledge.



Although men do not tend to use communication to achieve closeness, they have their own way of bonding. In one study, 75 percent of the men surveyed said that their most meaningful experiences with friends came not through talking, but through shared activities. In a related study, researchers found that fathers tend to show affection to sons by helping them with tasks and challenges. Javier Morales's experiences certainly support this idea. Says Morales, "My dad and I are really close, but I wouldn't say we talk very much. We spend a lot of time together doing things. We spent all of last Saturday repairing my car, and this week we're going hiking together. My dad and I have a deep bond. Just because we're not talking doesn't mean we're not sharing important time together."

The content of what males and females talk about tends to be different as well. Researcher Deborah Tannen has found that while feminine talk tends to focus on feelings, relationships, and people, masculine talk tends to focus on sports, the economy, and facts.

Women talk to explore problems, but men do not. Instead, men talk to fix problems. This can sometimes cause problems in communication. Janet West, a freshman in college, remembers encountering this issue recently. "I told my brother Derek about a problem I was having with my studies. He immediately came up with possible solutions to the problem. Being told how to fix the problem was kind of frustrating because it wasn't what I was looking for. I asked him to stop trying to fix the problem and try talking with me about it instead. He seemed completely confused and said, 'Why bother talking about a problem unless you're trying to find a solution to it?'"

Another way in which men and women differ is in the way they listen. Research has shown that men tend to place all of their attention on one thing at a time, but women do not. Instead, women commonly divide their attention between a number of things at once and make connections between these different things. Since this comes so easily to women, they are sometimes frustrated when men struggle to do this. For example, a common complaint among women is that when a man is watching television, he often doesn't hear a question asked by the person sitting right beside him. Sakura Kumi has witnessed this many times in her house. Sakura says, "My mother used to get so frustrated trying to get my father's attention while he was watching TV, and I did too. So she got into the habit of standing in front of the TV and saying, 'Hiroshi, I'm about to ask you a question.' It's become sort of a family joke."

Research has shown that these communication differences can be partially explained by the different ways in which the male and female brains are structured and wired. For example, the left side of the brain, where logic and literal thinking are processed, tends to be stronger in men. Meanwhile, women tend to think with the right side, which is where comprehension is processed. The female brain also has more connections between the right and left sides, so their thought process is likely to be more complex.





Research has also shown that the different ways that boys and girls are raised has a significant impact on how they communicate. Girls are raised to recognize and be sensitive to the feelings of others. On the other hand, boys are taught to be more direct and goal-oriented. Being raised in such different ways is bound to create two different styles of communication.

While the differences in the way men and women communicate can sometimes cause confusion, these differences are also what help maintain a balance in communication. It ensures that a variety of topics and viewpoints are explored, feelings are expressed, and problems are discussed and solved. This balance is what makes communication so rich and interesting.

بعد القراءة

After Reading

Answer the questions.

1. What do women see as the purpose of communication? What about men?
2. How are men most likely to bond with others?
3. How does the content of men and women's talk tend to differ?
4. How do men and women approach problems differently?
5. What causes men and women to communicate differently?

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Use the questionnaire to ask each other about the way you communicate with people. If you like, add your own questions.
2. Compare answers with your classmates. Discuss individual preferences and your reasons.
3. Find people in class that communicate in a way that is similar to the way you communicate.

Do you talk about your problems?

No, I don't talk about problems at all to anyone.

Do you share your feelings with others?

No, I don't share my feelings with others at all.

Do you spend time with family/friends without talking?

Yes, I sometimes spend time with family without talking

Do you talk while you are doing something, e.g. fixing something, playing a game, etc.?

Yes, I do talk when I do something.

Which of these topics do you enjoy talking about? (circle)

people you know people you don't know sports TV video games books
 clothes and accessories travel holidays food art cars buildings news
 assignments activities shopping gadgets computers other: _____



**بعد القراءة****After Reading****أجب على الأسئلة**

Answer the questions.

1. What do women see as the purpose of communication? What about men?
2. How are men most likely to bond with others?
3. How does the content of men and women's talk tend to differ?
4. How do men and women approach problems differently?
5. What causes men and women to communicate differently?

1. The purpose of communication on women's point of view is as a way of establishing intimacy. Men's point of view is to accomplish a task.

2. Men likely bond with others through sharing activities.

3. Men often talk about facts, economy, and sports. On the other hand, women often talk about people, feelings, and relationships.

4. Men talk to solve problems, but women talk to explore problems.

5. The brains of men and women work differently and they raised to behave differently.





10 الكتابة Writing

- A. 1.** How do we communicate? Do we mostly communicate through verbal or non-verbal language?
- 2.** Try communicating these to your partner without speaking.
- Can I have your pen, please?
 - Are you going to call me after school?
 - I went shopping yesterday.
- 3.** Now write two of your own messages on a piece of paper, fold it, and set it aside or give it to your teacher. Use non-verbal language to communicate your message. Check. How successful were you?
- 4.** "A picture is worth a thousand words." Explain.
- 5.** Read the text and find:
- the main thesis statement
 - the supporting paragraphs
 - the arguments used



Verbal and non-verbal communication

When people talk about communication, the first thing that comes to mind is words or language. Language is our primary means of communication as human beings, which sets us apart from other species. However, as studies have shown, it is not the only means of communication.

Think about a photograph taken in the center of a town. It provides information about the buildings, stores and services, people and cars, plants, and all kinds of details if you choose to take the time to look at it more carefully. Now try describing the picture and everything you have identified in it to your friend or write about it. How long do you think it's going to take you? Certainly a lot longer than it takes a photo to convey the same amount of information.

Suppose that you have just acquired the latest electronic gadget. Would you choose to tell your friend about it or show it to him or her? Usually,

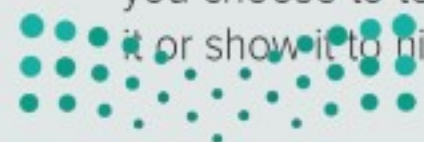
we choose to do the latter, i.e. show it to somebody and point out all the new, amazing features. In other words, pictures and objects can "speak for themselves" more efficiently and effectively than we can through verbal language.

However, there are situations where a different type of interaction is required, when, for example, you run into somebody you have not seen for some time. You probably want to talk about everything that has happened, ask him/her questions, and talk about people you know, and so on. This is definitely a case that requires verbal language.

On a partly different note, you see a friend you have not seen for some time at a distance, e.g. different escalators at the airport leading to different lounges. You have both checked through security and cannot go back; and you certainly don't want to start shouting across the airport building. You want to get his/her cell phone number.

You probably resort to gesturing by holding your hand next to your ear and pretending to talk; you point to the "phone," point to your friend and use a hand gesture to signal "What?" pointing back to the imaginary phone. Your friend signals each number by holding up the appropriate number of fingers.

In other words, although language is important and allows us to communicate facts, feelings, thoughts, experiences, and practically everything and anything that we are interested in, it is not the only way we communicate with each other. As studies have shown, about 60 percent of human communication is carried out through non-verbal means, e.g. facial expression, gestures, or illustration. Maybe we should keep this in mind when we are "at a loss for words": our eyes and overall expression can convey what we cannot express through words.





A.

1.

We could communicate with others by many ways. Like talking, gesturing, looking or any other ways. Actually we communicate through them both.

4.

" A picture is worth a thousand words"

It means that looking to one picture would give the person many information about that picture even if it is one picture. Also, many messages a person could get from one picture.

5.

The main thesis statement:

The second half of the first para. Language is out.....mean of communication.

The supporting paragraphs:

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 6

The arguments used:

Para 2: Describing as opposed to looking at a phonograph of the center of town.

Para 3: Telling a friend about a new gadget.

Para 4: Situation where verbal language is required. For instance, when running into someone you haven't seen for a long time.

Para 5: Having to communicate with someone at a distance to get his phone number.

Para 6: According to studies 60% of communication is carried out through non-verbal means.



- B. 1. Think of an Arab man or woman and a non-Arab man or woman you know personally or from TV.
 2. Think about the way these people communicate. Research and collect information about culture-specific features of communication. Do you think they communicate in a way that is typical of their culture? Write your ideas in a chart.
 3. Write an essay about the communication approaches used by each person. Give examples to support your ideas.

| | Arab person's name: Mohammed | Non-Arab person's name: George |
|--|--|--|
| Culture-specific communication features | He communicates face-to-face with others. | He communicates with others using social media. |
| Communication features that are not culture-specific | He communicates with others using social media. | He communicates face-to-face with others. |

A Friend from Sweden and a Friend from Poland

My two friends are also colleagues. We work together as researchers on an educational project that encourages schools to communicate online with schools in other countries. Although they come from different cultures, both of them are not really what you might consider typical according to national stereotypes.

Erik, my Swedish friend, is a very friendly, outgoing person in a quiet manner. Janek, my Polish colleague, on the other hand, does not look very friendly at first but ...

Writing Corner

When you write a comparative/contrastive essay:

- consider the different sides of the issue.
- develop a list of similarities and differences.
- establish your basis for comparison.
- create a thesis for their relative importance, e.g. similarities outweigh differences.
- structure your essay using an alternating or a block structure:
 - a. an alternating structure involves a point by point discussion and can be quite systematic and analytical.
 - b. a block method allows you to discuss each aspect or topic in distinct blocks and then conclude.



B. A friend from Yemen and a friend from Belgium

Having friends from many countries is something makes the person knowing many things. The culture of those friends would sometimes shock. However, I have a Yemeni and a Belgians friends. They have different ways of communication.

To start with, the Yemeni friend has his traditional way of communicating with others. He does not use technology most of the time. He prefers to communicate with his friends and family members by talking to them face-to-face rather than using the social media. For example, in some occasions, he prefers to visit his family rather than using the cell phone or the social media which he thinks that they are not from his culture. On the other hand, the other friend who is from Belgium thinks that using the social media to communicate with others is totally much better than talking to them face-to-face. He thinks using social media is easier and it is the same when they meet the same person. Also, he thinks meeting people and talking to them face-to-face is old culture.

To sum up, my two friends have different opinions about the right way to communicate with others. That is what they told me. What do you think?





11 Form, Meaning and Function



المضارع التام المستمر مقابل المضارع التام البسيط
Present Perfect Progressive versus Present Perfect Simple

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر لقول كم مدة حدوث الفعل

Use the present perfect progressive to say how long something has been happening.

يستخدم المضارع التام البسيط لقول كم عدد الأشياء التي حدثت أو كم عدد المرات التي حدثت فيها الأشياء

Use the present perfect simple to say how many things have been done or how many times something has been done.

المضارع التام المستمر
Present Perfect Progressive

Sandy and Amal **have been discussing** the differences in behavior between men and women for 2 hours.

How long **have you been discussing** stereotypes?

Saeed **has been driving** since early this morning.

How long **have you been driving**?

استخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر للتحدث عن حدث أو موقف مزعج

Use the present perfect progressive to talk about an annoying action or situation.

I haven't slept at all. My phone **has been ringing** all night.

Who's **been eating** the cakes? There is only one left!

المضارع التام البسيط
Present Perfect Simple

They **have decided** that women talk about feelings more than men.

How many times **have you discussed** this issue?

He **has driven** 400 miles.

How many different models of car **have you driven**?



تعبيرات الوقت لزمن المضارع التام المستمر

Time Expressions with the Present Perfect Progressive:

How long, for, since, all day/all week/all month/all year

They've been talking for over an hour. The children are getting bored.

A. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time? Use the present perfect progressive and the present perfect simple.

A: What has the man at the magazine stand been doing during the rain?

B: He's been reading.

A: How many magazines has he read?

B: He's read several magazines.



6 The Gender Divide



اسأل و أجب عن الصور. كانت تمطر لعشر دقائق. ماذا كان يفعل الناس في هذا الوقت؟
استخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر و المضارع التام البسيط

- A. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time? Use the present perfect progressive and the present perfect simple.

A: What have the two friends been doing?

B: The two friends have been drinking a cup of coffee.

A: How many cups have they drunk?

B: They have drunk four cups of coffee.

A: What has the man with the bag been doing?

B: He has been waiting for a taxi.

A: What has the traffic man been doing?

B: He has been organizing the traffic jam.

A: Why has the man with the blue suit been standing?

B: Because it has been raining for long time.

A: Why has the man with the bag been wet?

B: Because he has been waiting for a long time under the rain.



كلمات مرتبطة بالعادات و الهوايات

Words Connected with Hobbies and Interests

هنا بعض الكلمات المرتبطة بالأنشطة العامة في أوقات الفراغ. اكتب بعض الكلمات المرتبطة بالعادات و الهوايات من عندك
Here are some words connected with popular free time activities. Write some words connected with a hobby or interest of your own.

Playing Sport

play a team sport
water sport
join a club
training
outdoors
keep fit
athletic track
rewarding
competition
awards

Reading Books

science fiction
detective stories
adventure stories
best seller
poetry
book worm
entertaining
bookmark
novel
writer

Collecting Items

stamps
stuffed toys
comic books
stickers
bookmarks
enjoyment
happiness
fascination
satisfaction
collection

Surfing the Internet

computer, laptop
educational
play games
Internet cafe
enjoyment
knowledge
new information



Your Hobby

playing tennis
playing soccer
playing video games
watching movies
working out
reading stories

Ahmed is a footballer. He has **played** every week since he was ten years old. He **plays** in his local **team** and they have won many **competitions** and **awards**.

Sally is a **bookworm**. She loves reading **novels** and **poetry**. One day she hopes to be a **writer**.

Ali has always been **fascinated** with superheroes and **comic books**. They bring him much **enjoyment** and **happiness** and he now has a **collection** of more than one thousand.

الصفة + حرف الجر + المصدر

Adjective + Preposition + Gerund

I'm not very **good at playing** sport.
I'm **fascinated by** traditional stories and books.
I'm **interested in reading** all sorts of stories.



اعمل ضمن مجموعة. ابحث عن هوايات زملائك. اسأل كم مضى من الوقت و هم يمارسونها. أكمل الجدول

B. Work in groups. Find out about your classmates' hobbies and interests. Ask how long they've been doing them. Complete the chart.

A: Can you play a sport?

B: Yes, I can. I play tennis on the weekends.

A: How long have you been playing tennis?

B: I've been playing tennis since I was ten.

A: Have you taken part in any tournaments?

B: Yes, I have.

| Hobby/Interest | Name Ahmed | Length of Time |
|----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sport | playing tennis | four years ago |
| Books | reading stories | ten years ago |
| Collecting something | collecting stamps | five years ago |
| Your idea | travelling | one year ago |
| Your idea | write poems | five years ago |
| Your idea | climbing mountains | two years ago |

أخبر زملائك عن هواياتك

C. Tell the class about your group's hobbies and interests.

My hobbies are playing soccer, reading stories, and travelling.



12 **المشروع** **Project**

1. Think about and research methods that people have used to communicate with others throughout history. For example, Native Americans used to communicate through smoke signals. They used a blanket to cover and uncover the fire in order to make a specific number of smoke puffs rise. Someone at a distance could watch and interpret the smoke signals and understand the message that was being sent.
2. Work in pairs/groups. Find out about different methods of communication that have been used through time and make notes in the chart.
3. Use your notes and the information that you have collected to prepare a PowerPoint presentation for your class.



| Communication Method | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Description | Camels | Doves | Horses | Mobiles |
| Time period | 500 years ago | 700 years ago | 3000 years ago | 19th century |
| Place | Egypt | Europe | Belad Alsham | All the world |
| Person/group involved | Egyptians | Spanish | Arabs | All People |
| Advantages | Safe | Fast | Safe&Fast | Fast |
| Disadvantages | Needs time | Not safe | Needs time | |



13 Self Reflection

| Things that I liked about Unit 6: | Things that I didn't like very much: |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

| Things that I found easy in Unit 6: | Things that I found difficult in Unit 6: |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

| Unit 6 Checklist | I can do this very well. | I can do this quite well. | I need to study/ practice more. |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| talk about gender differences and similarities | | | |
| discuss stereotypes | | | |
| ask for and give directions | | | |
| use verbs + infinitives or gerunds with different meanings | | | |
| use passive forms of infinitives and gerunds | | | |
| use auxiliary verbs after <i>but</i> and <i>and</i> | | | |
| use the present perfect simple and the present progressive tense | | | |
| use time expressions: <i>How long ...?; for; since; all day, week, month, year</i> | | | |
| talk about hobbies and interests | | | |
| use adjectives + prepositions + gerunds | | | |

| My five favorite new words from Unit 6: | If you're still not sure about something from Unit 6: |
|---|---|
| _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |





6 The Gender Divide

1 الاستماع و المناقشة Listen and Discuss

1. In what ways do you think men and women behave differently? **In thinking about things.**
2. In what ways do you think their behavior is similar? **About children**
3. Do you think there are more similarities or differences? **No, I don't think so.**

Do you think you know a lot about men and women?

Answer *True* or *False* for these statements.

Then check your answers with the results of gender studies.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Women talk more than men. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 2. Women tend to worry more than men. | <input type="radio"/> True | <input checked="" type="radio"/> False |
| 3. Men are more truthful than women. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 4. Men are more easily bored than women. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 5. Women have a greater tolerance for pain. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |
| 6. Women live longer than men. | <input checked="" type="radio"/> True | <input type="radio"/> False |

Sandy: I think women talk much more than men.

Amal: That's just a stereotype. Though I do think women talk more than men about certain things.

Sandy: Like what?

Amal: Women like to talk about their feelings, but men usually don't.

Sandy: Men'd rather talk about sports. Or cars.

Amal: Typical!

1. The common stereotype that women talk more than men is wrong. In fact, recent research shows that there is very little gender difference in how much people speak. Some research suggests that men tend to speak more than women in formal settings, and that women speak more in informal situations. One study revealed that women speak an average of about 16,000 words a day, and men do too.
2. Studies show that women worry more frequently than men. This may be due to the fact that women's brains produce less of a brain chemical called COMT, which controls anxiety. Having less of this chemical can make it harder for a person to stop worrying.
3. Women lie frequently, and men do too. However, research shows that women and men tend to lie about different things. Women are more likely to lie in order to try to not hurt a person's feelings. They are also more likely to lie to try to avoid a conflict. However, you are more likely to be told a lie by a man for a different reason. Men more often lie in order to make themselves seem more impressive.
4. Studies show that men have more restless temperaments than women. For example, women seem to have a capacity to adjust to repetitive tasks, but men don't. They dislike being asked to do such tasks and are less likely to successfully complete them. It is speculated that women do better in these situations because they have a greater ability to keep their thoughts and imagination active, even during tedious activities.

5. Many people assume that since women have babies, and men don't, women probably have a greater ability to deal with pain. However, the research seems to indicate that, due to their body chemistry, women actually have lower tolerance for pain. During recovery after surgery, women tend to experience pain with greater frequency and intensity than men do.
6. Women outlive men all around the world, sometimes by an average of as much as 10 years. For example, in the U.S., the average life expectancy is about 79 for women, but only 72 for men. The gap is largest among people who live to be 100 or older. Worldwide among people 100 or older, women outnumber men 9 to 1.

Answers:

1. False; 2. True; 3. True; 4. False; 5. True; 6. False

التحقق السريع Quick Check ✓

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| anxiety | gender | repetitive | stereotype | temperament |
| capacity | intensity | restless | tedious | |

1. The _____ that blond-haired people are not smart is ridiculous.
2. We were bored and _____, so we decided to find something to do.
3. That film is very _____. It shows the same place over and over.
4. I always feel overwhelming _____ the night before a test.
5. The _____ of the thunderstorm made the animals nervous.
6. Some people believe that animals have the _____ to feel the same emotions that humans do.
7. Luisa has a lovely _____. She's always happy and smiling.
8. Finding sources for an essay can be a time-consuming and _____ task.
9. The _____ of an animal often has a specific name; for example, a male horse is a stallion and a female horse is a mare.

B. Comprehension. Answer the questions.

1. In what types of settings do women tend to speak more?
2. What causes women to worry more than men?
3. What things do women tend to lie about? What things do men tend to lie about?
4. What might explain women's ability to deal with repetitive tasks better than men?
5. Which gender has the longer life expectancy? Give an example.

العمل الثنائي 2 Pair Work

Work with a partner to think of another common stereotype about people. Decide whether you think the stereotype is true or false. After class, do research to confirm whether your decision was correct.

الكلمات. أكمل كل جملة بكلمة من الصندوق
A. **Vocabulary.** Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

1. stereotype
2. restless
3. repetitive
4. anxiety
5. intensity
6. capacity
7. temperament
8. tedious
9. gender

الاستيعاب. أجب على الأسئلة
B. **Comprehension.** Answer the questions.

1. **Women tend to speak more in informal settings.**
2. **The reason that women can't control anxiety like men is the less of chemical that controls the anxiety which women's brain produce.**
3. **Women tend to lie to avoid hurting another's feelings. Men tend to lie to make themselves look more impressive.**
4. **It is possible that women are better at keeping their thoughts and imaginations active.**
5. **Women have a longer life expectancy than men. In the U.S, the life expectancy for women is 79, but for men it is 72.**

2 **Pair Work**

People think that men's body is stronger than women's body.
The fact is that men live less than women and women's body is healthier than men's body.

People think that men are more patient than women.
The fact is that women are more patient than men because they could handle the pain more than men.





3 القواعد Grammar

Verbs + Infinitives or Gerunds with Different Meanings

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, but the verb + gerund and the verb + infinitive have different meanings. These verbs are *remember*, *forget*, *regret*, *stop*, and *try*.

He always **remembers to send** his grandparents a gift on special holidays. (**remember** + *infinitive* = remember to do a task)

He **remembers sending** gifts last year. (**remember** + *gerund* = remember having done something in the past)

She sometimes **forgets to call**. (**forget** + *infinitive* = not remember to do a task)

She sometimes **forgets calling**. (**forget** + *gerund* = not remember having done something in the past)

I **regret to tell** you that I have a secret. (**regret** + *infinitive* = wish it were not necessary to do something)

I **regret telling** you my secret. (**regret** + *gerund* = wish it were possible to undo something done in the past)

We **stopped to watch** the sunset. (**stop** + *infinitive* = stop doing something in order to do something else)

We **stopped watching** the sunset. (**stop** + *gerund* = stop doing something)

I **tried to reach** them, but they didn't answer the phone. (**try** + *infinitive* = make an attempt to do something)

I **tried reaching** them by email. (**try** + *gerund* = try a specific method to reach a goal)

Passive Forms of Infinitives and Gerunds

The passive form of an infinitive is: *to + be* + past participle.

Everybody wants **to be respected** by somebody.

The passive form of a gerund is *being* + past participle.

Being asked to settle an argument can be awkward.

Auxiliary Verbs after *But* and *And*

When an addition is made to a statement with *but* or *and*, often the main verb is not repeated. Instead, it is replaced with an auxiliary verb.

but + subject + auxiliary

My sister isn't good at remembering special occasions, **but my mother is**.

John doesn't get frustrated easily, **but Sam does**.

and + subject + auxiliary + *too* (for positive sentences) or *either* (for negative sentences)

He enjoys outdoor activities, **and his son does too**.

We don't like going for walks in this heat, **and he doesn't either**.

ضع دائرة حول الصيغة الصحيحة في كل جملة

A. Circle the correct form in each sentence.

1. Did you remember (to shut / shutting) the window before it started raining?
2. He stopped (to play / playing) football after he hurt his knee.
3. If you haven't been able to get an answer from the boss on the phone, maybe you should try (to send / sending) him an email.
4. He'll never forget (to score / scoring) that goal in the last minutes of the game.
5. Don't forget (to email / emailing) me the photos.
6. We regret (to inform / informing) you that your application has been declined.



B. Answer the questions about yourself.

💡 What is something you once did that you have stopped doing?

I have stopped biting my nails when I'm nervous.

1. What is something you remember doing often when you were a child?
2. What is something you forgot to do recently?
3. What is something you tried to do, but were not able to do?
4. What is something you will never forget doing?
5. What is something you try to remember to do each day?
6. What is something you regret doing?

C. Rewrite each sentence as a passive sentence.

💡 The job candidate didn't expect the human resource manager to criticize him so harshly.

The job candidate didn't expect to be criticized so harshly.

1. You need to take out the trash.
2. He expects the manager to promote him soon.
3. I remember my father reading to me when I was a child.
4. He waited for his boss to invite him to sit down.
5. The mechanic needs to repair the car.
6. Many celebrities enjoy having photographers take their picture.

أكمل كل جملة باسم صديقك و الفعل المساعد المناسب
D. Complete each sentence with names of classmates and the appropriate auxiliary verb. When appropriate, use **too** or **either** after the auxiliary verb.

💡 *Don* _____ often volunteers in class, and *Alex does too.*

1. **Ali** _____ lives close to school, but **Omar doesn't.**
2. **Ahmed** was in school yesterday, and **Ali wasn't.**
3. **Amr** is wearing blue today, but **Ahmed isn't.**
4. **Emad** never comes to class late, and **Amr doesn't either.**

E. Read about Abdullah and Faris. Then describe the similarities and differences between Abdullah and Faris, using auxiliary verbs after **but** or **and**.

💡 *Faris plays football, and Abdullah does too.*

FARIS

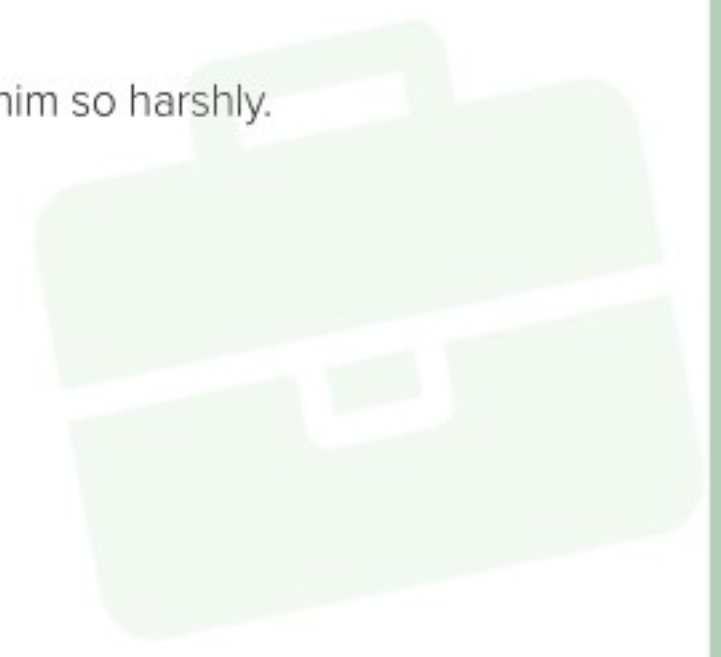
Likes: comedy shows, Indian food, football, relaxing on the beach

Dislikes: coffee, video games, waking up early, hiking

ABDULLAH

Likes: game shows, Indian food, football, waking up early, hiking, video games

Dislikes: coffee, the beach, comedy shows



أجب على الأسئلة عن نفسك

B. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. I remember playing soccer with friends.
2. I forget to study for the exam .
3. I tried to work out, but I did find free time.
4. I will never forget talking to my friend.
5. I try to remember to eat vegetables every day.
6. I regret wasting my time with bad friends.

أعد كتابة كل جملة مبنية للمجهول

C. Rewrite each sentence as a passive sentence.

1. The trash needs to be taken out.
2. He expects to be promoted soon.
3. I remember being read to as a child.
4. He waited to be invited to sit down.
5. The car needs to be repaired.
6. Many celebrities enjoy having their picture taken.

اقرأ عن عبدالله و فارس. ثم اشرح التشابه و الاختلاف بينهما. استخدم الأفعال المساعدة

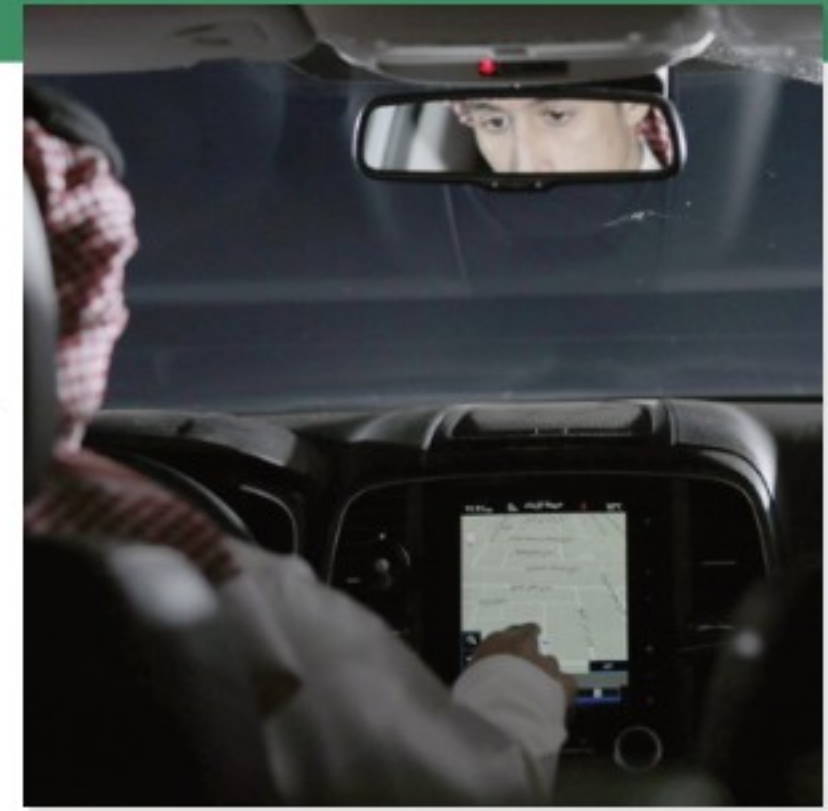
E. Read about Abdullah and Faris. Then describe the similarities and differences between Abdullah and Faris, using auxiliary verbs after *but* or *and*.

1. Faris likes comedy shows, but Abdullah doesn't.
2. Abdullah likes Indian food and Faris does too.
3. Faris doesn't like video games, but Abdullah does.
4. Abdullah doesn't like coffee, and Faris doesn't either.
5. Abdullah doesn't like comedy shows, but Faris like them.





4 المحادثة Conversation



- Fahd:** I don't know why Google Maps can't find Lakeside Drive. I think we'd better stop and ask directions.
- Faisal:** Don't worry. I'm sure I can find it. Let's try going this way.
- Fahd:** I think we're lost. Look. There's a gas station. Let's pull over and ask someone.
- Faisal:** Oh, all right.
- Attendant:** You look lost.
- Fahd:** You can say that again. We're looking for Lakeside Drive.
- Attendant:** I know this town like the back of my hand, and I can tell you that there's no street by that name. Do you mean Riverside Drive?
- Faisal:** Oh, yeah! That must be it. I just got the street name wrong.
- Fahd:** Can you tell us how to get there?
- Attendant:** It's not far. It's just over on the other side of town. You need to turn left out of here. Then go straight for a couple of miles. Keep going until you see an ice-cream shop. If you pass Town Hall, you've gone too far. Take the first left after the ice-cream shop and you'll be on Riverside Drive.
- Faisal & Fahd:** Thanks!
- Fahd:** I guess it's a good thing I suggested we stop for directions. We would have been driving in circles for ages.
- Faisal:** Don't make a big deal about it. I'm sure I would have figured it out eventually.

Real Talk

You can say that again. = I agree with you completely.
 know (something) like the back of my hand = know something very well
 over = used to emphasize location
 for ages = for a very long time
 make a big deal about = make something small seem very important

دورك Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Ask your partner how to get to his or her home (or some other destination) from school. Your partner will give you directions. Use phrases from the box.

Asking for Directions

Am I headed in the right direction?
 Can you tell me how to get to...?
 I'm looking for...

Giving Directions

Go straight on...until you get to a...
 If you see a...you've gone too far.
 Keep going until you come to a (crosswalk/set of traffic lights).
 Take a left/right after the (first, second, etc.) set of traffic lights.
 When you get to...you'll see a...

عن المحادثة About the Conversation

1. How do Faisal and Fahd react differently to being lost?
2. Why couldn't they find the street they were looking for?
3. How does each of them feel about having stopped to get directions?





عن المحادثة

About the Conversation

1. How do Faisal and Fahd react differently to being lost? كيف تعامل فيصل و فهد بطريقة مختلفة عندما تاهوا؟
2. Why couldn't they find the street they were looking for? لماذا لم يجدوا الشارع الذي كانوا يبحثون عنه؟
3. How does each of them feel about having stopped to get directions? كيف شعر كلاهما عندما توقفوا للسؤال عن العنوان؟

1. Faisal want to continue driving, but Fahd wants to stop and ask for the directions.

2. Because they were looking for the wrong street name.

3. Faisal is not glad, but Fahd is happy that they stopped.



5 الاستماع Listening

Listen to the morning news show discussion about the different strategies used by new and experienced drivers. Then answer **true** or **false**. If the sentence is false, rewrite it with the correct information.

- false** Kevin Shields is the host of the show.
- false** The book they are discussing was written a long time ago.
- true** New and experienced drivers use different driving strategies.
- true** Experienced drivers seem to be better able to deal with difficult situations.
- false** Older drivers' reflexes are as fast as younger drivers' reflexes.
- true** New drivers tend to get more stressed and frightened when dealing with a dangerous situation.
- true** Experienced drivers normally have lower insurance premiums than new drivers.



6 النطق Pronunciation 1. Ken Larder is the host of the show. 2. The book is new. 5. Younger drivers normally have faster reflexes.

Tag questions are short questions added to the ends of sentences. If the tag question uses rising intonation, the speaker isn't sure of the statement and is looking for information. If the tag question uses falling intonation, the speaker is sure of the statement and is expecting confirmation.

Listen and repeat. Then check whether the sentence has rising or falling intonation.

| | Rising Intonation | Falling Intonation |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. So this means that experienced drivers have better reflexes, doesn't it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. So then it seems neither group has a total advantage in such cases, do they? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. That's true, isn't it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. That's a bit unfair for new drivers, isn't it? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. So each group is the better driver in their own way, aren't they? | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

7 بناء الكلمات Vocabulary Building

سترى هذه الكلمات في فقرة القراءة صفحتي 88 و 89. وصل الكلمات بمعانيها

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 88 and 89. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <u>d</u> content | a. of or relating to women or girls |
| 2. <u>e</u> convey | b. observe an incident |
| 3. <u>a</u> feminine | c. emotionally close |
| 4. <u>c</u> intimate | d. subject matter |
| 5. <u>g</u> literal | e. communicate by statement or suggestion |
| 6. <u>h</u> masculine | f. category or type of living thing |
| 7. <u>f</u> species | g. concerned with facts only |
| 8. <u>b</u> witness | h. of or relating to men or boys |

B. تأكد من إجابتك مع زميلك. إذا لم تستوعب معاني الكلمات ابحث عنها في القاموس
Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.





8 Reading

القراءة
قبل القراءة
Before Reading

In what ways do you think men and women communicate differently?

Women communicate with emotions, but men communicate with thinking

Do Men and Women Speak the Same Language?

The difference in the ways that men and women communicate has been the subject of countless books, magazine articles, talk show discussions, and jokes. These differences can sometimes make men and women seem mysterious to each other, and can occasionally make communication difficult and confusing. People often jokingly say that men and women are from different planets or that they are different species. But just what *are* these communication differences and what is their cause?

One basic reason men and women have such different ways of communicating is that they see the purpose of communication differently. Research shows that women use communication as a way of growing closer to people and establishing intimate relationships. Women tend to use language to share thoughts and feelings, and to be supportive. Meanwhile, men tend to see the goal of communication as accomplishing a task. Men most often use language to persuade, argue, convey facts, and demonstrate knowledge.



Although men do not tend to use communication to achieve closeness, they have their own way of bonding. In one study, 75 percent of the men surveyed said that their most meaningful experiences with friends came not through talking, but through shared activities. In a related study, researchers found that fathers tend to show affection to sons by helping them with tasks and challenges. Javier Morales's experiences certainly support this idea. Says Morales, "My dad and I are really close, but I wouldn't say we talk very much. We spend a lot of time together doing things. We spent all of last Saturday repairing my car, and this week we're going hiking together. My dad and I have a deep bond. Just because we're not talking doesn't mean we're not sharing important time together."

The content of what males and females talk about tends to be different as well. Researcher Deborah Tannen has found that while feminine talk tends to focus on feelings, relationships, and people, masculine talk tends to focus on sports, the economy, and facts.

Women talk to explore problems, but men do not. Instead, men talk to fix problems. This can sometimes cause problems in communication. Janet West, a freshman in college, remembers encountering this issue recently. "I told my brother Derek about a problem I was having with my studies. He immediately came up with possible solutions to the problem. Being told how to fix the problem was kind of frustrating because it wasn't what I was looking for. I asked him to stop trying to fix the problem and try talking with me about it instead. He seemed completely confused and said, 'Why bother talking about a problem unless you're trying to find a solution to it?'"

Another way in which men and women differ is in the way they listen. Research has shown that men tend to place all of their attention on one thing at a time, but women do not. Instead, women commonly divide their attention between a number of things at once and make connections between these different things. Since this comes so easily to women, they are sometimes frustrated when men struggle to do this. For example, a common complaint among women is that when a man is watching television, he often doesn't hear a question asked by the person sitting right beside him. Sakura Kumi has witnessed this many times in her house. Sakura says, "My mother used to get so frustrated trying to get my father's attention while he was watching TV, and I did too. So she got into the habit of standing in front of the TV and saying, 'Hiroshi, I'm about to ask you a question.' It's become sort of a family joke."

Research has shown that these communication differences can be partially explained by the different ways in which the male and female brains are structured and wired. For example, the left side of the brain, where logic and literal thinking are processed, tends to be stronger in men. Meanwhile, women tend to think with the right side, which is where comprehension is processed. The female brain also has more connections between the right and left sides, so their thought process is likely to be more complex.





Research has also shown that the different ways that boys and girls are raised has a significant impact on how they communicate. Girls are raised to recognize and be sensitive to the feelings of others. On the other hand, boys are taught to be more direct and goal-oriented. Being raised in such different ways is bound to create two different styles of communication.

While the differences in the way men and women communicate can sometimes cause confusion, these differences are also what help maintain a balance in communication. It ensures that a variety of topics and viewpoints are explored, feelings are expressed, and problems are discussed and solved. This balance is what makes communication so rich and interesting.

بعد القراءة

After Reading

Answer the questions.

1. What do women see as the purpose of communication? What about men?
2. How are men most likely to bond with others?
3. How does the content of men and women's talk tend to differ?
4. How do men and women approach problems differently?
5. What causes men and women to communicate differently?

9 Speaking

1. Work in pairs/groups. Use the questionnaire to ask each other about the way you communicate with people. If you like, add your own questions.
2. Compare answers with your classmates. Discuss individual preferences and your reasons.
3. Find people in class that communicate in a way that is similar to the way you communicate.

Do you talk about your problems?

No, I don't talk about problems at all to anyone.

Do you share your feelings with others?

No, I don't share my feelings with others at all.

Do you spend time with family/friends without talking?

Yes, I sometimes spend time with family without talking

Do you talk while you are doing something, e.g. fixing something, playing a game, etc.?

Yes, I do talk when I do something.

Which of these topics do you enjoy talking about? (circle)

people you know people you don't know sports TV video games books
 clothes and accessories travel holidays food art cars buildings news
 assignments activities shopping gadgets computers other: _____



**بعد القراءة****After Reading****أجب على الأسئلة**

Answer the questions.

1. What do women see as the purpose of communication? What about men?
2. How are men most likely to bond with others?
3. How does the content of men and women's talk tend to differ?
4. How do men and women approach problems differently?
5. What causes men and women to communicate differently?

1. The purpose of communication on women's point of view is as a way of establishing intimacy. Men's point of view is to accomplish a task.

2. Men likely bond with others through sharing activities.

3. Men often talk about facts, economy, and sports. On the other hand, women often talk about people, feelings, and relationships.

4. Men talk to solve problems, but women talk to explore problems.

5. The brains of men and women work differently and they raised to behave differently.





10 الكتابة Writing

- A. 1.** How do we communicate? Do we mostly communicate through verbal or non-verbal language?
- 2.** Try communicating these to your partner without speaking.
- Can I have your pen, please?
 - Are you going to call me after school?
 - I went shopping yesterday.
- 3.** Now write two of your own messages on a piece of paper, fold it, and set it aside or give it to your teacher. Use non-verbal language to communicate your message. Check. How successful were you?
- 4.** "A picture is worth a thousand words." Explain.
- 5.** Read the text and find:
- the main thesis statement
 - the supporting paragraphs
 - the arguments used



Verbal and non-verbal communication

When people talk about communication, the first thing that comes to mind is words or language. Language is our primary means of communication as human beings, which sets us apart from other species. However, as studies have shown, it is not the only means of communication.

Think about a photograph taken in the center of a town. It provides information about the buildings, stores and services, people and cars, plants, and all kinds of details if you choose to take the time to look at it more carefully. Now try describing the picture and everything you have identified in it to your friend or write about it. How long do you think it's going to take you? Certainly a lot longer than it takes a photo to convey the same amount of information.

Suppose that you have just acquired the latest electronic gadget. Would you choose to tell your friend about it or show it to him or her? Usually,

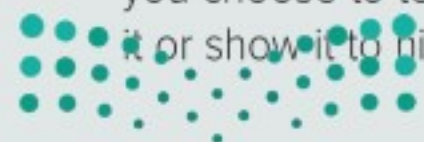
we choose to do the latter, i.e. show it to somebody and point out all the new, amazing features. In other words, pictures and objects can "speak for themselves" more efficiently and effectively than we can through verbal language.

However, there are situations where a different type of interaction is required, when, for example, you run into somebody you have not seen for some time. You probably want to talk about everything that has happened, ask him/her questions, and talk about people you know, and so on. This is definitely a case that requires verbal language.

On a partly different note, you see a friend you have not seen for some time at a distance, e.g. different escalators at the airport leading to different lounges. You have both checked through security and cannot go back; and you certainly don't want to start shouting across the airport building. You want to get his/her cell phone number.

You probably resort to gesturing by holding your hand next to your ear and pretending to talk; you point to the "phone," point to your friend and use a hand gesture to signal "What?" pointing back to the imaginary phone. Your friend signals each number by holding up the appropriate number of fingers.

In other words, although language is important and allows us to communicate facts, feelings, thoughts, experiences, and practically everything and anything that we are interested in, it is not the only way we communicate with each other. As studies have shown, about 60 percent of human communication is carried out through non-verbal means, e.g. facial expression, gestures, or illustration. Maybe we should keep this in mind when we are "at a loss for words": our eyes and overall expression can convey what we cannot express through words.





A.

1.

We could communicate with others by many ways. Like talking, gesturing, looking or any other ways. Actually we communicate through them both.

4.

" A picture is worth a thousand words"

It means that looking to one picture would give the person many information about that picture even if it is one picture. Also, many messages a person could get from one picture.

5.

The main thesis statement:

The second half of the first para. Language is out.....mean of communication.

The supporting paragraphs:

Paragraph 1

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

Paragraph 4

Paragraph 5

Paragraph 6

The arguments used:

Para 2: Describing as opposed to looking at a photograph of the center of town.

Para 3: Telling a friend about a new gadget.

Para 4: Situation where verbal language is required. For instance, when running into someone you haven't seen for a long time.

Para 5: Having to communicate with someone at a distance to get his phone number.

Para 6: According to studies 60% of communication is carried out through non-verbal means.



- B. 1. Think of an Arab man or woman and a non-Arab man or woman you know personally or from TV.
 2. Think about the way these people communicate. Research and collect information about culture-specific features of communication. Do you think they communicate in a way that is typical of their culture? Write your ideas in a chart.
 3. Write an essay about the communication approaches used by each person. Give examples to support your ideas.

| | Arab person's name: Mohammed | Non-Arab person's name: George |
|--|--|--|
| Culture-specific communication features | He communicates face-to-face with others. | He communicates with others using social media. |
| Communication features that are not culture-specific | He communicates with others using social media. | He communicates face-to-face with others. |

A Friend from Sweden and a Friend from Poland

My two friends are also colleagues. We work together as researchers on an educational project that encourages schools to communicate online with schools in other countries. Although they come from different cultures, both of them are not really what you might consider typical according to national stereotypes.

Erik, my Swedish friend, is a very friendly, outgoing person in a quiet manner. Janek, my Polish colleague, on the other hand, does not look very friendly at first but ...

Writing Corner

When you write a comparative/contrastive essay:

- consider the different sides of the issue.
- develop a list of similarities and differences.
- establish your basis for comparison.
- create a thesis for their relative importance, e.g. similarities outweigh differences.
- structure your essay using an alternating or a block structure:
 - a. an alternating structure involves a point by point discussion and can be quite systematic and analytical.
 - b. a block method allows you to discuss each aspect or topic in distinct blocks and then conclude.



B. A friend from Yemen and a friend from Belgium

Having friends from many countries is something makes the person knowing many things. The culture of those friends would sometimes shock. However, I have a Yemeni and a Belgians friends. They have different ways of communication.

To start with, the Yemeni friend has his traditional way of communicating with others. He does not use technology most of the time. He prefers to communicate with his friends and family members by talking to them face-to-face rather than using the social media. For example, in some occasions, he prefers to visit his family rather than using the cell phone or the social media which he thinks that they are not from his culture. On the other hand, the other friend who is from Belgium thinks that using the social media to communicate with others is totally much better than talking to them face-to-face. He thinks using social media is easier and it is the same when they meet the same person. Also, he thinks meeting people and talking to them face-to-face is old culture.

To sum up, my two friends have different opinions about the right way to communicate with others. That is what they told me. What do you think?





الشكل و المعنى و الوظيفة

11 Form, Meaning and Function



المضارع التام المستمر مقابل المضارع التام البسيط
Present Perfect Progressive versus Present Perfect Simple

يستخدم المضارع التام المستمر لقول كم مدة حدوث الفعل

Use the present perfect progressive to say how long something has been happening.

يستخدم المضارع التام البسيط لقول كم عدد الأشياء التي حدثت أو كم عدد المرات التي حدثت فيها الأشياء

Use the present perfect simple to say how many things have been done or how many times something has been done.

المضارع التام المستمر
Present Perfect Progressive

Sandy and Amal **have been discussing** the differences in behavior between men and women for 2 hours.

How long **have you been discussing** stereotypes?

Saeed **has been driving** since early this morning.

How long **have you been driving**?

استخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر للتحدث عن حدث أو موقف مزعج

Use the present perfect progressive to talk about an annoying action or situation.

I haven't slept at all. My phone **has been ringing** all night.

Who's **been eating** the cakes? There is only one left!

المضارع التام البسيط
Present Perfect Simple

They **have decided** that women talk about feelings more than men.

How many times **have you discussed** this issue?

He **has driven** 400 miles.

How many different models of car **have you driven**?



تعبيرات الوقت لزمن المضارع التام المستمر

Time Expressions with the Present Perfect Progressive:

How long, for, since, all day/all week/all month/all year

They've been talking for over an hour. The children are getting bored.

A. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time? Use the present perfect progressive and the present perfect simple.

A: What has the man at the magazine stand been doing during the rain?

B: He's been reading.

A: How many magazines has he read?

B: He's read several magazines.



6 The Gender Divide



اسأل و أجب عن الصور. كانت تمطر لعشر دقائق. ماذا كان يفعل الناس في هذا الوقت؟
استخدم زمن المضارع التام المستمر و المضارع التام البسيط

- A. Ask and answer questions about the picture. It's been raining for ten minutes. What have the people been doing during this time? Use the present perfect progressive and the present perfect simple.

A: What have the two friends been doing?

B: The two friends have been drinking a cup of coffee.

A: How many cups have they drunk?

B: They have drunk four cups of coffee.

A: What has the man with the bag been doing?

B: He has been waiting for a taxi.

A: What has the traffic man been doing?

B: He has been organizing the traffic jam.

A: Why has the man with the blue suit been standing?

B: Because it has been raining for long time.

A: Why has the man with the bag been wet?

B: Because he has been waiting for a long time under the rain.



كلمات مرتبطة بالعادات و الهوايات

Words Connected with Hobbies and Interests

هنا بعض الكلمات المرتبطة بالأنشطة العامة في أوقات الفراغ. اكتب بعض الكلمات المرتبطة بالعادات و الهوايات من عندك
Here are some words connected with popular free time activities. Write some words connected with a hobby or interest of your own.

Playing Sport

play a team sport
water sport
join a club
training
outdoors
keep fit
athletic track
rewarding
competition
awards

Reading Books

science fiction
detective stories
adventure stories
best seller
poetry
book worm
entertaining
bookmark
novel
writer

Collecting Items

stamps
stuffed toys
comic books
stickers
bookmarks
enjoyment
happiness
fascination
satisfaction
collection

Surfing the Internet

computer, laptop
educational
play games
Internet cafe
enjoyment
knowledge
new information



Your Hobby

playing tennis
playing soccer
playing video games
watching movies
working out
reading stories

Ahmed is a footballer. He has **played** every week since he was ten years old. He **plays** in his local **team** and they have won many **competitions** and **awards**.

Sally is a **bookworm**. She loves reading **novels** and **poetry**. One day she hopes to be a **writer**.

Ali has always been **fascinated** with superheroes and **comic books**. They bring him much **enjoyment** and **happiness** and he now has a **collection** of more than one thousand.

الصفة + حرف الجر + المصدر

Adjective + Preposition + Gerund

I'm not very **good at playing** sport.

I'm **fascinated by** traditional stories and books.

I'm **interested in reading** all sorts of stories.



اعمل ضمن مجموعة. ابحث عن هوايات زملائك. اسأل كم مضى من الوقت و هم يمارسونها. أكمل الجدول

B. Work in groups. Find out about your classmates' hobbies and interests. Ask how long they've been doing them. Complete the chart.

A: Can you play a sport?

B: Yes, I can. I play tennis on the weekends.

A: How long have you been playing tennis?

B: I've been playing tennis since I was ten.

A: Have you taken part in any tournaments?

B: Yes, I have.

| Hobby/Interest | Name Ahmed | Length of Time |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Sport | playing tennis | four years ago |
| Books | reading stories | ten years ago |
| Collecting something | collecting stamps | five years ago |
| Your idea | travelling | one year ago |
| Your idea | write poems | five years ago |
| Your idea | climbing mountains | two years ago |

أخبر زملائك عن هواياتك

C. Tell the class about your group's hobbies and interests.

My hobbies are playing soccer, reading stories, and travelling.



12 **المشروع** **Project**

1. Think about and research methods that people have used to communicate with others throughout history. For example, Native Americans used to communicate through smoke signals. They used a blanket to cover and uncover the fire in order to make a specific number of smoke puffs rise. Someone at a distance could watch and interpret the smoke signals and understand the message that was being sent.
2. Work in pairs/groups. Find out about different methods of communication that have been used through time and make notes in the chart.
3. Use your notes and the information that you have collected to prepare a PowerPoint presentation for your class.



| Communication Method | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Description | Camels | Doves | Horses | Mobiles |
| Time period | 500 years ago | 700 years ago | 3000 years ago | 19th century |
| Place | Egypt | Europe | Belad Alsham | All the world |
| Person/group involved | Egyptians | Spanish | Arabs | All People |
| Advantages | Safe | Fast | Safe&Fast | Fast |
| Disadvantages | Needs time | Not safe | Needs time | |



13 Self Reflection

| Things that I liked about Unit 6: | Things that I didn't like very much: |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

| Things that I found easy in Unit 6: | Things that I found difficult in Unit 6: |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

| Unit 6 Checklist | I can do this very well. | I can do this quite well. | I need to study/ practice more. |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| talk about gender differences and similarities | | | |
| discuss stereotypes | | | |
| ask for and give directions | | | |
| use verbs + infinitives or gerunds with different meanings | | | |
| use passive forms of infinitives and gerunds | | | |
| use auxiliary verbs after <i>but</i> and <i>and</i> | | | |
| use the present perfect simple and the present progressive tense | | | |
| use time expressions: <i>How long ...?; for; since; all day, week, month, year</i> | | | |
| talk about hobbies and interests | | | |
| use adjectives + prepositions + gerunds | | | |

| My five favorite new words from Unit 6: | If you're still not sure about something from Unit 6: |
|---|---|
| _____ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • read through the unit again • listen to the audio material • study the grammar and functions from the unit again • ask your teacher for help |
| _____ | |
| _____ | |

