



## UNIT SIX

### المكان الذي نعيش فيه *Where we live*



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## Modal and related verbs

### 1. Obligation and necessity

Modal Verb	Explanation	Example
1. must	<p>to talk about <b>what is right or necessary</b>.</p> <p><b>must</b> is used to show it <b>comes from the speaker</b>.</p>	<p>- You <b>must</b> be careful when crossing the street.</p> <p>- There is no choice: A good lifeguard <b>must</b> be an excellent swimmer.</p>
2. have to Have got to	<p>to indicate that the <b>obligation is from somebody else or from outside</b>.</p>	"You've got to / 've to be quiet in the library" (because it's a rule).
3. need	The verb <b>need</b> is used as a main verb (not an auxiliary)	He <b>needs</b> to be courageous.

**A common modifier with this form is really:**

Your friend really **must study** harder. = this is my idea – I want him to do it.

My friend **has to** study harder. = there is an external reason - perhaps a teacher has told him this

- **"Have to"** can be used in all tenses:

You **will have to** keep this a secret.

I **had to** wear braces for two years.

#### ➤ Related verbs

We use verbs like **be required to / be obliged to** in all tenses to refer to an 'outside authority' that gives orders or sets rules (similar to "have to/ have got to"):

He **was required to** get proper qualifications.

A. had to                    B. should                    C. have to

We **are obliged to** come to school on time.

A. had to                    B. should                    C. have to

### 2. Duty and advice

Modal Verb	Explanation	Example
1. should/ shouldn't	to give our <b>opinion</b> or <b>advice</b> .	Animals <b>shouldn't</b> suffer like this.
2. ought to/ oughtn't to	to give our <b>opinion</b> or <b>advice</b> .	You really <b>ought to</b> be an expert.

✚ A common modifier with this form is **really**:

You really **ought to** be an expert.

✚ Need to: **Duty**: "I need to help my team."

**Advice**: "You need to rest."

### ➤ Related verbs

We use **be supposed to** to talk about what should/ shouldn't happen according to rules or according to what is generally expected:

Animals **are not supposed to** suffer like this. **A**. must **B**. shouldn't **C**. have to

### 3. No obligation

Modal Verb	Explanation	Example
1. <u>don't have to</u>	to mean 'it isn't necessary'	He <b>doesn't have to</b> work today.
2. <u>needn't / don't need to</u>	to mean 'it isn't necessary'	Pupils <b>don't need to/needn't</b> do this.

### ➤ Related verbs

Human divers **are not required to** do the job. **A**. must **B**. shouldn't **C**. don't have to  
Actors **are not obliged to** be glamorous. **A**. must **B**. shouldn't **C**. don't need to

### 4. Ability / Lack of Ability

Modal Verb	Explanation	Example
1. <u>can/ can't</u> (present)	to describe <b>ability or lack of ability in the (present)</b>	I can play the guitar <b>now</b> .
2. <u>could/ couldn't</u> (past)	to describe <b>ability or lack of ability in the (past)</b>	He <b>could</b> play chess better than anyone I <b>knew</b> .
3. <u>be able to</u> <u>managed to</u> <u>succeeded in</u>	To describe <b>the completion of a specific action in the past</b>	She <b>was able to</b> solve the problem yesterday.

★ In **negative sentences** both **be able to** and **could** are possible:

Hamzah **wasn't able to/ couldn't** visit us last week, but he **was able to** (NOT could) phone.

★ "could" isn't used in the positive past tense, especially when talking about **specific actions** that were completed.

➤ **Related verbs**

The police managed to find the child in time. (Also for **specific actions**)

He succeeded in persuading her to help.

★ Study Watch Out! Then choose the best option to complete the sentences.

Sometimes both options are correct. SB P.5 EX:5.

**WATCH OUT!**

- For ability on a specific occasion, we use be able/managed to (NOT could), e.g. My parents were able to/managed to find a nice apartment. **NOT** My parents could find a nice apartment.

1 Alia could / was able to pass her driving test.

2 Huda could / was able to speak four languages.

3 My cousin didn't want to move to Germany at first, but his parents could / managed to persuade him.

4 How did you manage to / could you stay so slim when living at your grandma's? She's an excellent cook!

5 I somehow managed to / could make him believe me.

**Answers:**

1 was able to 2 could, was able to 3 managed to

4 did you manage to, could you 5 managed to

**5. Permission**

Modal Verb	Explanation	Example
1. <u>Can/Could</u>	to ask for and give permission	Can/Could I ask you a question?

➤ **Related verbs**

Why has pollution of the beach been allowed?

We are permitted to enter the lab.

**6. Prohibition**

Modal Verb	Explanation	Example
1. <u>mustn't, can't, couldn't</u>	to say that something is <u>not permitted</u>	People <u>can't</u> park their cars here.

➤ **Related verbs**

Students are not allowed to go there.

We were forbidden to use the Internet in the office.

## 7. Possibility

Modal Verb	Explanation	Example
1. <u>can</u>	to talk about things which are <b>generally possible</b>	It <b>can</b> rain heavily in winter.
2. <u>could/might</u>	to say that <b>a specific thing is possibly true</b>	There <b>could/might</b> be life on other planets.
3. <u>might</u>	to talk about an <b>uncertain future intention</b>	We <b>might</b> go for a meal later.

➤ **Related verbs**

This film is likely to win a number of Oscars.

It's a very difficult test. Some people are bound to (are sure to) fail this test.

Modals	Functions	Related verbs
must / have to/ <b>need to</b>	(Obligation and necessity)	be required to/ be obliged
should / shouldn't/ ought to / oughtn't to / <b>need to</b>	(Duty and advice)	be supposed to
don't have to / needn't / don't need to	(No obligation) (No necessity)	are not required to/ are not obliged to
can / can't / could / couldn't / be able to	(Ability/lack of ability)	managed to/ succeeded in
can/ could/ may	(Permission)	be allowed/ be permitted to
mustn't/ can't/ couldn't	(Prohibition)	be not allowed to/ be forbidden to
can/ could/ might	(Possibility)	be likely to/ are bound to

Allowed	مسموح	forbidden	ممنوع
Managed	أدار	obliged	ملزم / مُجبر
Permitted	مسموح	required	مطلوب / يشترط
Succeeded	نجح		

## ★ Complete these extracts with the words from the box. SB P.5 EX:4

allowed - forbidden - managed - obliged - permitted - required - succeeded

- 1 I've \_\_\_\_\_ to settle in pretty well.
- 2 I've \_\_\_\_\_ in making quite a few friends.
- 3 Even my younger brother, who's only 15, is \_\_\_\_\_ to stay out until eleven or later.
- 4 Obviously, we're \_\_\_\_\_ to have an adult with us.
- 5 It's \_\_\_\_\_ to chew gum.
- 6 At home, I'm not \_\_\_\_\_ to stay out after 10p.m.

**Answers:**

1 managed 2 succeeded 3 allowed 4 required 5 forbidden 6 permitted

## ★ Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. SB P.5 EX:6

don't have to (x2) - forbidden - obliged - shouldn't/mustn't - will have to

## Things you should know before moving to Sweden

**The environment**

Swedes are really green. Littering is 1 \_\_\_\_\_ everywhere, and if you're caught dropping even the tiniest bit, you 2 \_\_\_\_\_ pay a fine. You are also 3 \_\_\_\_\_ by law to sort out your recycling.

**Social etiquette**

Don't expect Swedes to be chatty. They don't talk to you if they 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Punctuality is important though. You 5 \_\_\_\_\_ turn up late or early. In some other ways they're quite informal: at school, you 6 \_\_\_\_\_ call your teacher Professor or Mr or Mrs as they prefer to be called by their first names.

**Answers:**

1 forbidden 2 will have to 3 obliged  
4 don't have to 5 shouldn't/mustn't 6 don't have to

## ★ Replace the underlined words with words and phrases from the box. There are several alternatives. Which sound more formal? SB P.5 EX:7

a lot - considerably - far - marginally - miles - nothing like -  
nowhere near - significantly - slightly - way

- 1 Summer in Singapore is much hotter than in England but only a bit hotter than in Egypt.
- 2 Summer in England is not nearly as hot as in Singapore.

**Answers:**

1 much: a lot, considerably, far, miles, significantly, way; كثيراً  
a bit: marginally, slightly قليلاً  
2 not nearly: nothing like, nowhere near لا شيء مثلك

## ★ Match the underlined modal verbs in sentences 1–5 with their functions a–e. W.B P.4

EX:1

1  You have to make your bed at a youth hostel.  
 2  You must not take room keys out of the hotel.  
 3  I could swim like a fish at the age of four.  
 4  If there's a fire, you must use the stairs, not the lift.  
 5  You don't have to switch on the light – it's automatic.

a necessity  
 b prohibition  
 c duty  
 d no necessity  
 e ability

1 c 2 b 3 e 4 a 5 d

## ★ Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences. W.B P.4 EX: 2

1 We only moved in a week ago and we've already managed / forbidden to get to know the neighbours.  
 2 Only local residents are required / permitted to park in the streets here.  
 3 You are allowed / supposed to sort your recycling carefully.  
 4 The city has succeeded / obliged in reducing the traffic significantly.  
 5 Glass is strictly forbidden / permitted in the swimming pool area.

**Answers** 1 managed      2 permitted      3 supposed      4 succeeded      5 forbidden

## ★ Rewrite the sentences so that they have the opposite meaning. W.B P.4 EX:3.

1 We have to arrive exactly on time.  
We don't have to arrive exactly on time.  
 2 You mustn't wear jeans in the restaurant.

3 Customers may park here.

4 I couldn't find my glasses.

**Answers**

2 You can/may/are allowed to wear jeans in the restaurant.  
 3 Customers may not/can't/mustn't/are not allowed to/are not permitted to park here.  
 4 I was able to/managed to find my glasses.

## ★ Choose the correct words a–c to complete the text. W.B P.4 EX:4.

**VISITING THAILAND**

There are some things you **1 a** ought to **b** don't have to **c** are able to know before visiting Thailand. Thai people are more laid back than the average tourist, so you **2 a** couldn't **b** mustn't **c** don't have lose your temper and you **3 a** could **b** couldn't **c** shouldn't raise your voice at anyone in public. Thai people never point the soles of their feet at anyone or anything, so you **4 a** have to **b** should **c** could never sit with your feet up on a table, for example. Finally, remember that it is **5 a** permitted **b** forbidden **c** obliged to touch any exhibit in historical museums.

1 a 2 b 3 c 4 b 5 b

## ★ Complete the sentences with the correct forms of be able to or have to. W.B P.4 EX: 5

1 Unfortunately, we weren't able to see the new flat because they'd lost the key.

2 Good news! Grandma ..... come next weekend.

3 We ..... pay for the garage; it was for free.

4 Don't worry! You ..... book the tickets. I'll take care of everything.

**Answers** 2 will be able to    3 didn't have to    4 don't/won't have to

## ★ Complete the mini-conversations with the forms in bold. W.B P.5 EX: 6.

**have to / ought to / mustn't / be able to**

Amina I 1 mustn't forget to collect that parcel from the post office today.

Dana You 2 ..... write yourself a note.

Amina Would you 3 ..... do it, Dana? You're nothing like as busy as me.

Dana Well, I suppose so, if I 4 .....

**allowed to / must / required to / may**

Kareem Am I 5 ..... pay a deposit before I move in to my room?

Manager Yes, all students 6 ..... pay two months' rent in advance.

Kareem And 7 ..... I pay that with a credit card?

Manager No, sorry. I'm only 8 ..... accept cash or a bank transfer.

**haven't been able to / supposed to / couldn't / succeeded in**

Ali You were 9 ..... video call me, Issa. What happened?

Issa I 10 ..... find your details, Ali. Didn't you see my email?

Ali I 11 ..... log on since yesterday. Something's wrong.

Issa Sometimes, I think technology has only 12 ..... making life more complicated!

**Answers**

2 ought to    3 be able to    4 have to    5 required to    6 must    7 may    8 allowed to

9 supposed to    10 couldn't    11 haven't been able to    12 succeeded in

## ★ Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use between two and five words, including the word in bold. W.B P.5 EX: 7.

1 You should recycle your rubbish. **SUPPOSED**

You are supposed to recycle your rubbish.

2 I was able to pick up the language quickly. **SUCCEEDED**

I ..... the language quickly.

3 In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card. **REQUIRED**

You ..... an ID card in the UK.

4 How many bags can I take on the aeroplane? **ALLOWED**

How many bags ..... on the aeroplane?

**Answers** 2 succeeded in picking up 3 are not required to carry 4 am I allowed to take

★ Complete the notice with one word in each gap.

W.B P.5 EX: 8

**HOSTEL RULES**

For your safety and comfort here are a few guidelines we ask you to follow.

1 Only paying guests are allowed in the hostel.

2 Use of portable audio speakers is completely \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the hostel.

3 All guests are \_\_\_\_\_ to keep noise to a minimum after 10 p.m.

4 Guests \_\_\_\_\_ leave all areas clean and tidy after use. No exceptions!

5 Animals are not \_\_\_\_\_ in the hostel.

6 Guests \_\_\_\_\_ leave food behind when they check out of the hostel.

**Answers** 2 forbidden 3 required/obliged 4 must 5 permitted/allowed 6 mustn't

**Test Yourself**

1. You ..... wear a helmet when riding a bike; it's required by law.

a) should b) must c) can d) might

2. He ..... play the piano beautifully when he was five years old.

a) must b) could c) might d) should

3. My sister ..... finish the marathon last weekend, despite the tough weather conditions.

a) could b) have to c) can d) managed to

4. They ..... be late for the meeting; it's very important.

a) mustn't b) shouldn't c) don't have to d) might

5. I'm not sure, but she ..... come to the party later.

a) must b) might c) should d) can

6. Students ..... leave their bags outside the exam room. It's against the rules.

a) must b) might c) can't d) shouldn't

7. You ..... finish this project by tomorrow; the deadline is strict.

a) can b) might c) have to d) needn't

8. When I was younger, I ..... run faster than anyone in my class.

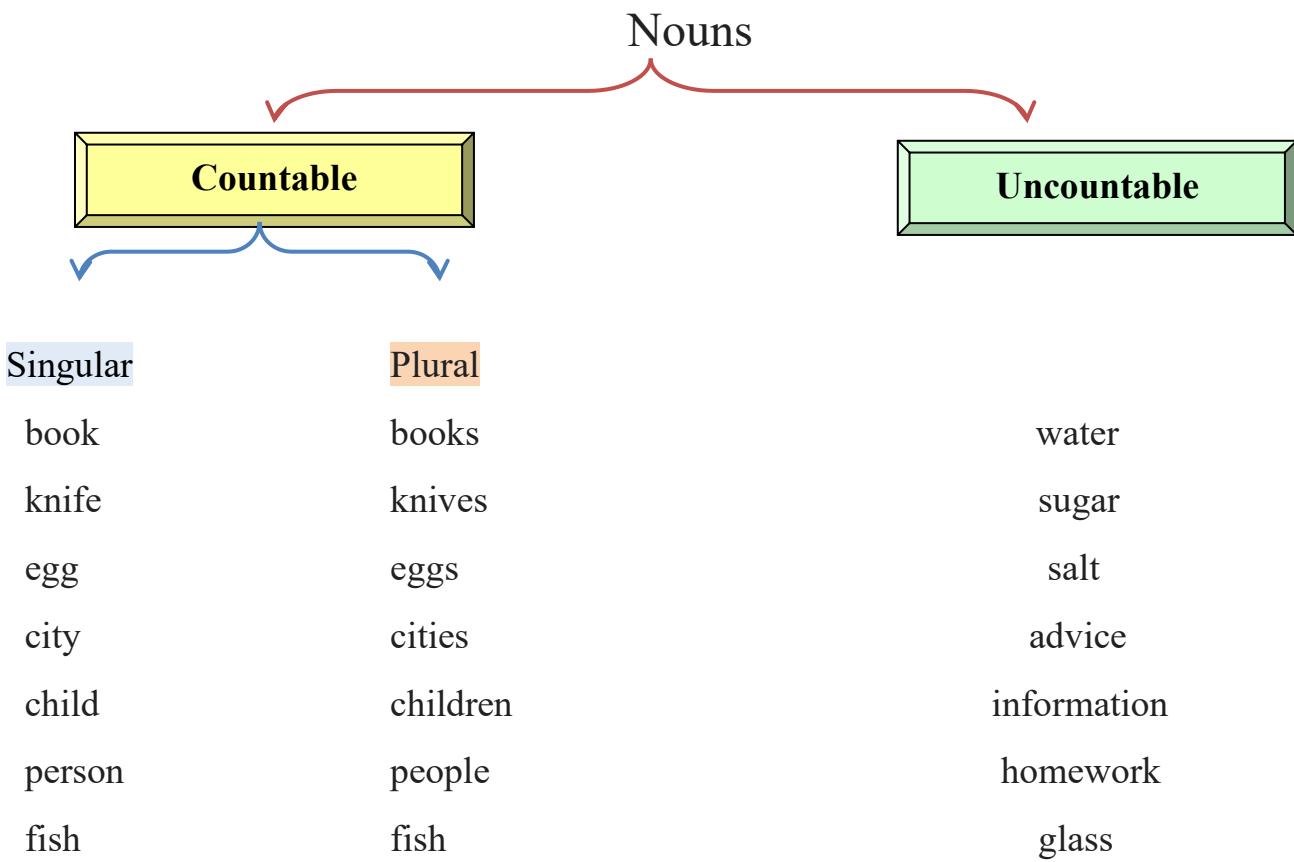
a) could b) must c) might d) should

9. Visitors ..... take photos in the museum. It's not allowed.

a) might b) shouldn't c) can't d) must

**Answers:** 1.b 2.b 3.d 4.a 5.b 6.c 7.c 8.a 9.c

## Articles



The indefinite article – a/an

We use **a / an** with a singular countable noun when the **listener** doesn't know which particular thing is **being referred to**, or it **doesn't matter which one**. This is because:

- It **is one of many of the same class**: He's looking for **a job**.
- We **mention a person or thing for the first time**: I'm reading **a** really good **article**.
- We also use **a/an** with **specific jobs**. She's **an engineer**.

• **Units of Measurement**

**Apples 2 JOD a kilo; Gasoline 1.5 JOD a liter;**  
**60 kilometers an hour; Twice a week**

The definite article – the

- We use **the (with any noun)** when it is **known** which particular item is being referred to. This is because the thing/person:
  - **was mentioned before**:

I'm reading a really good article. **The article** talks about ...

- is **unique**:

Half of **the population** live in **the capital**.

### The Eiffel Tower; the city center

تم تحديده بشكل دقيق بواسطة الكلمات  
التي تليها.  
تشير إلى دور معين (رئيس العائلة)

- is **defined specifically by the words that follow**:

My grandmother is still **the head of the family**.

- We also use the with:

- **superlatives**: the ..... est / the most ..... / the least .....

**The largest city** in Jordan is ...

- **comparatives** (when identifying one of a pair):

I have two sisters. **The older sister** lives in Egypt.

- **ordinal numbers**:

**The first time** I went there was in 2018.

- **decades, centuries**:

in **the 1950s**; in **the 18<sup>th</sup> century**.

- **seasons**:

in **the summer**; in **the spring**

- **names of mountain ranges (but not single mountains), oceans, seas and rivers**.

**The Himalayas; The Alps (but Mount Everest); The Pacific Ocean;**

**The Mediterranean Sea, The Nile; The Amazon**

- **groups of people**

**the old; the rich; the poor**

- **Part of a category of natural features** (e.g., **the desert, the mountains, the sea, the wild**).

### ⊕ Zero article Ø

- We use **no article** with **plural and uncountable nouns** when we make **general statements**:

**Life** was very hard and over one million people emigrated.

- We also use **zero article** with **the names of people, places, cities, continents and most countries**.

**Sami, Reem, Ridwan School, Mecca Mall, Africa, Asia, New York, Amman, India, Jordan.**

(\***exceptions**: the USA, the UK, the UAE, the Hague)

(Country names with words like United, Union, Kingdom...etc. are exceptions.)

\* We say **Jordan** but **The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**; **America** but **The United States of America**)

- We use **no article** with words like **prison, hospital, school, college, university**, etc. when we are talking about their **purpose** as an institution.

I go to school every day.  
He's been in hospital for two weeks now.

<b>purpose</b> as an institution	<b>no article</b>
<b>Building</b>	<b>A – An – The</b>

★ What do the underlined words refer to? Choose B for a building or I for an institution.

**WB P7 EX:2.**

- 1 Spending time in hospital is especially difficult for children. **B / I**
- 2 The hospital is an important landmark in our town. **B / I**
- 3 Fadi always loved school. **B / I**
- 4 Ali walks past the school every day. **B / I**
- 5 Turn right when you see the gates of the university and the garage is on your left. **B / I**
- 6 Ali isn't going to university now. **B / I**
- 7 I went to the college next to the hospital. **B / I**
- 8 My sister left college last year. **B / I**
- 9 Students go to college when they leave school. **B / I**
- 10 Hala's father works near the college. **B / I**

**Answers** 1 I   2 B   3 I   4 B   5 B   6 I   7 B   8 I   9 I   10 B

★ Read the article. S.B P.7 EX: 2.



**PASSIVE HOUSES**

Traditional houses need a lot of **energy** to keep warm in **the winter** and cool in the summer. Old houses are also often inefficient. For example, in the winter, a lot of the heat inside a house is lost through windows, doors and even the walls.

For that reason, people often want to live in a passive house. **A designer** first invented passive houses in **Germany** and they are popular in **Europe**. They use solar energy from the sun for hot water, and even

**المنازل الموفقة للطاقة**

تحتاج المنازل التقليدية إلى الكثير من الطاقة لتبقي دافئة في الشتاء وباردة في الصيف. كما أن المنازل القديمة غالباً ما تكون غير فعالة. فعلى سبيل المثال، في فصل الشتاء، يُفقد جزء كبير من الحرارة داخل المنزل عبر النوافذ والأبواب وحتى الجدران.

لهذا السبب، يرغب الناس غالباً في العيش في موفر للطاقة. قام مصمم باختراع المنازل الموفقة للطاقة لأول مرة في ألمانيا، وهي شائعة في أوروبا. فهي تستخدم الطاقة

treat waste water so that it can be used again.

A passive house also has very good windows and wall insulation, which means that heat does not leave the house: materials keep the house warm, just as a jumper can keep you warm in the winter. A special device also takes old, wet air from the house and replaces it with fresh air.

For this reason, passive houses are the best way to save on energy bills and to live a comfortably warm house all year. However, because passive house technology is quite new, they are expensive and are usually bought only by the rich.

الشمسية من الشمس لتسخين المياه، بل وتعالج مياه الصرف ليتم إعادة استخدامها.

المنزل الموفّر للطاقة يحتوي أيضًا على نوافذ وعزل للجدران جيدين جدًا ، مما يعني أن الحرارة لا تخرج من المنزل؛ حيث تحافظ المواد المستخدمة على دفء المنزل تماماً كما يحافظ الستّر الشتوي على دفءك في فصل الشتاء. كما يوجد جهاز خاص يزيل الهواء القديم والرطب من المنزل ويستبدل بهواء نقى.

لهذا السبب، تُعتبر المنازل الموفّرة للطاقة أفضل طريقة لتوفير فوائير الطاقة والعيش في منزل دافئ ومربي طوال العام. ومع ذلك، وبسبب أن تقنية المنازل الموفّرة للطاقة لا تزال حديثة نسبياً، فهي باهظة الثمن وعادةً ما يشتريها الأثرياء فقط.

★ Complete the rules 1–10 with a/an, the or no article (Ø). Use the underlined examples in the article to help. There is one extra sentence. S.B P.7 EX: 3.

- 1 We use \_\_\_\_\_ with the names of people, places and most countries.
- 2 We use \_\_\_\_\_ with singular countable nouns.
- 3 We use \_\_\_\_\_ with uncountable nouns.
- 4 We usually \_\_\_\_\_ use with seasons.
- 5 We use \_\_\_\_\_ with names of mountain ranges, oceans and rivers.
- 6 We use \_\_\_\_\_ before superlative adjectives
- 7 We use \_\_\_\_\_ with regions in the world.
- 8 We use \_\_\_\_\_ for something we have mentioned before.
- 9 We use \_\_\_\_\_ with groups of people.
- 10 We use \_\_\_\_\_ with specific jobs.

**Answers:** 1 Ø 2 a/an 3 Ø 4 the 5 the 6 the 7 Ø 8 the 9 the 10 a/an

★ Complete the article with a, the or no article (Ø). In pairs, explain your choices. SB P.7 EX:4.

### Leaving home comforts to enjoy nature

At the age of 16, Zaid Alkhayyat decided to give up his home comforts and live alone in 1 \_\_\_\_\_ tent. At the time, he was 2 \_\_\_\_\_ youngest student doing a two-year course at the School of Adventure Studies on the Isle of Skye in 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Scotland. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ tent was in a remote part of 5 \_\_\_\_\_ island and almost impossible to find without 6 \_\_\_\_\_ detailed directions. Every morning, he would get up at 6 a.m., wash in 7 \_\_\_\_\_ river, light 8 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ fire and drink 9 \_\_\_\_\_ cup of tea before going to 10 \_\_\_\_\_ college. While studying at the Adventure School, he also gave 11 \_\_\_\_\_ lessons to 12 \_\_\_\_\_ conservation experts about how to survive in 13 \_\_\_\_\_ wild.

### Answers

1 a 2 the 3 Ø 4 The 5 the 6 Ø 7 the 8 a 9 a 10 Ø 11 Ø 12 Ø 13 the

★ Write sentences, adding a / an or the where necessary. S.B P.7 EX: 5.

1 I / live / in / flat / near / city centre / in /Amman

2 I / have / dream / of climbing /Jabal Umm ad Dami

3 I / prefer / mountains / to / sea

4 I / once / went / to / hospital / for /operation

5 I live near / River Thames /which flows through / London

### Answers

1 I live in a flat near the city centre in Amman.

2 I have a dream of climbing Jabal Umm ad Dami.

3 I prefer (the) mountains to the sea.

4 I once went to hospital for an operation.

5 I live near the River Thames which flows through London

★ Cross out THE where it is NOT correct. W.B P.7 EX: 1.

1 Have you ever been to the United Arab Emirates or ~~the~~ Egypt?

2 You should spend less on the clothes and more on the healthy food.

3 I love the hot drinks like the tea or the coffee.

4 If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose the Amman.

5 The moon shone down on the Wadi Rum that night.

6 The Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.

7 The sea in the Caribbean is the bluest sea I've seen since I was in the Thailand.

8 The fastest way to get to Amman is to fly directly into the Queen Alia International Airport.

### Answers

2 You should spend less on ~~the~~ clothes and more on ~~the~~ healthy food.

3 I love ~~the~~ hot drinks like ~~the~~ tea or ~~the~~ coffee.

4 If I could live anywhere, I would definitely choose ~~the~~ Amman.

5 The moon shone down on ~~the~~ Wadi Rum that night.

6 The Egyptian pyramids are a very popular tourist attraction.

7 The sea in the Caribbean is the bluest sea I've seen since I was in ~~the~~ Thailand.

8 The fastest way to get to Amman is to fly directly into ~~the~~ Queen Alia International Airport.

## ★ Complete the signs and notices with a, an, the or Ø (no article). W.B P.7 EX: 3.

WELCOME TO 1Ø BELGIUM.

2. STATUE OF LIBERTY IS  
CLOSED FOR MAINTENANCE TODAY.

Save 3 Pacific Ocean!

Raspberries 3 JOD<sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_ kilo.

BELIEVE IN 5 \_\_\_\_ YOURSELF

2 The 3 the 4 a 5 Ø

## ★ Complete the telephone conversation with a, an, the or Ø (no article). W.B P.7 EX: 4.

Lama Hi, Nour! I hear you've moved into 1 a new flat. How is it?

Nour Lama! It's nice to hear from you. 2 \_\_\_\_ flat is great. My room is a bit small, but it's only 400 JOD 3 \_\_\_\_ month, so I can't complain, and I've got 4 \_\_\_\_ really nice flatmates too. There's Dana from 5 \_\_\_\_ USA and Muna from 6 \_\_\_\_ Dubai.

Lama It sounds like a real international community you've got in your flat. Where exactly is it?

Nour It's on 7 \_\_\_\_ road, near 8 \_\_\_\_ university. Would you like to come round for 9 \_\_\_\_ cup of tea?

Lama I'd love to. What number is it

Answers 2 The 3 a 4 Ø 5 the 6 Ø 7 the 8 the 9 a

## Test Yourself

- I saw \_\_\_\_ interesting movie last night.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- He's been in \_\_\_\_ hospital for two weeks now.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- Sri Lanka is in \_\_\_\_ Indian Ocean.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- She read \_\_\_\_ article about climate change yesterday.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- They moved to \_\_\_\_ USA last year.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- I have \_\_\_\_ apple and some grapes in my bag.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- The largest city in Jordan is \_\_\_\_ capital, Amman.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- \_\_\_\_ Chocolate tastes good.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- \_\_\_\_ life in the 18th century was very different from today.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø
- My grandmother is still \_\_\_\_ head of the family.  
a) a      b) an      c) the      d) Ø

Answers: 1.b 2.d 3.c 4.b 5.c 6.b 7.c 8.d 9.d 10.c

**Complete the sentences with a, an, the or Ø.**

1. \_\_\_ Amman is \_\_\_ capital of \_\_\_ Jordan.
2. It's one of \_\_\_ oldest cities in \_\_\_ world.
3. \_\_\_ Petra is in \_\_\_ south of Jordan. It's \_\_\_ important archaeological site.
4. It was \_\_\_ important city until \_\_\_ huge earthquake destroyed it in about 663 CE.
5. \_\_\_ Aqaba is next to \_\_\_ Red Sea; \_\_\_ people often go there for their holidays.
6. I'm very interested in \_\_\_ history, in particular \_\_\_ history of \_\_\_ Jordan.

**Answers:**

**1 Ø / the / Ø    2 the / the    3 Ø / the / an    4 an / a    5 Ø / the / Ø    6 Ø / the / Ø**

## Important Words and Phrases

★ Make sure that you are familiar with these words.

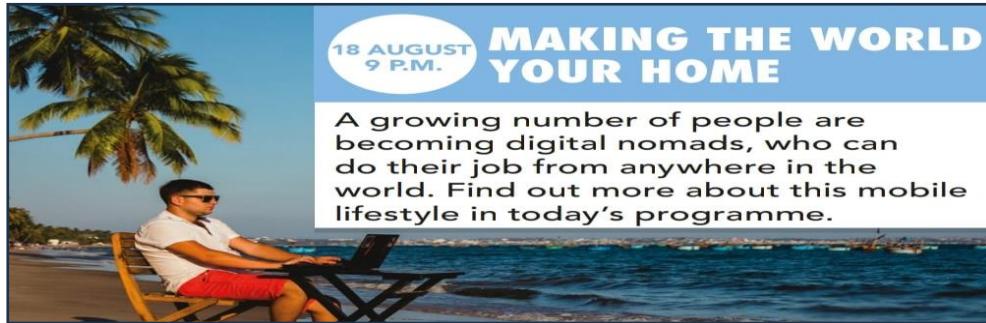
حفظ

1. be supposed to do something	يُفترض أن يفعل شيئاً	26. dishcloth	منشفة الصحون
2. considerably	بشكل كبير	27. do up	يزين
3. marginally	بشكل هامشي	28. dustpan	منفحة الغبار
4. nowhere near	بعيد تماماً عن	29. fix	يصلاح
5. permit	يسمح	30. flat tyre	إطار مثقوب (منفس)
6. significantly	بشكل كبير	31. label	يضع علامة / يصنف
7. slightly	بشكل طفيف	32. get rid of	يتخلص من
8. succeed	ينجح	33. leaking pipe	تسويب من أنبوب
9. digital nomad	رحلة رقمي	34. masking tape	شريط لاصق
10. home comforts	وسائل الراحة المنزلية	35. mend	يصلاح
11. on the move	في حالة تنقل	36. mop up	ينظف السوائل
12. put down roots	يسقى في مكان	37. pick up	يلتقط
13. settle down	يسقى	38. puddle	بركة ماء
14. tied down to one place	مرتبط بمكان واحد	39. remove	يزيل
15. work remotely	يُعمل عن بعد	40. replace	يستبدل
16. compact	متراص	41. run out of	ينفذ
17. cramped	ضيق / مكتظ	42. scratched screen	شاشة مخدوشة
18. densely populated	كثيف السكان	43. shattered glass	زجاج محطم
19. medium-sized	متوسط الحجم	44. shrink	يتقلص
20. break down	يتعطل	45. soak	ينقع
21. brush	فرشاة	46. sweep up	يكنس
22. carpet stain	بقعة على السجادة	47. tangled leads	خيوط متشابكة
23. change a bulb	يغيّر مصباحاً	48. wipe down	يمسح
24. clear up	ينظف / يرتب		
25. decorate a room	يزين غرفة / يجدد ديكور غرفة		

الرّحال الرقمي: شخص يُعمل عن بعد ويعيش أو يسافر من مكان آخر بينما يواصل عمله، دون الالتزام بموقع ثابت.



★ In pairs, read the advert for a radio programme and discuss the questions. S.B P.6 EX: 1.



- 1 What do you understand by the phrase 'digital nomad'?
- 2 What do you imagine are the advantages and disadvantages of this lifestyle?

Suggested answers

1 **A digital nomad** is a person who uses telecommunications technologies to earn a living and, more generally, conducts their life in a nomadic manner. They often work remotely from foreign countries, coffee shops, public libraries, co-working spaces, etc.

2 **Advantages:** Can move and live anywhere in the world; do not have to travel to work each day.  
**Disadvantages:** It might be hard to get away from work. Loneliness.

Word	Meaning in Arabic	Word	Meaning in Arabic
on the move	أثناء التنقل	co-working space	مساحة عمل مشتركة
home comforts	وسائل الراحة المنزلية	settle down	الاستقرار
work remotely	العمل عن بعد	tied down to one place	الارتباط بمكان واحد
put down roots	ترسيخ الجذور		

★ Complete the phrases which you heard with the words from the box. S.B P.6 EX: 4.

**comforts - down - move - remotely - roots - space - to one place**

- 1 on the \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 work \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 co-working \_\_\_\_\_
- 7 tied down \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 home \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 put down \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 settle \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers** 1 move 2 comforts 3 remotely 4 roots 5 space 6 down 7 to one place

## ★ Complete the sentences with the phrases from Exercise 4. S.B P.6 EX:5.

- 1 Does the idea of a life \_\_\_\_\_ appeal to you?
- 2 Would you prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ or in a company office?
- 3 Would you prefer to work from home or in a \_\_\_\_\_?
- 4 If you became a digital nomad, which of your \_\_\_\_\_ would you miss the most?
- 5 What do you think is a suitable age to \_\_\_\_\_ and get a job?
- 6 If you had to move to another country, what would help you to \_\_\_\_\_ in the new place?
- 7 Why do you think some people hate being \_\_\_\_\_? Why do they prefer a nomadic lifestyle?

### Answers

1 on the move	2 work remotely	3 co-working space	4 home comforts
5 settle down	6 put down roots	7 tied down to one place	

## ★ VOCABULARY |Household problems and solutions

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
change	replace	يغير
remove	get rid of	يزيل
fix/repair	mend	يصلاح
decorate	do up	يزيّن

## ★ THINK BACK In pairs, discuss the questions. S.B P.10 EX:1.

- 1 Are you a practical person? Do you know how to:

- change a bulb? تغيير لمبة؟ • remove a carpet stain? إزالة بقعة سجاده؟
- fix a leaking pipe? إصلاح تسريب في أنبوب؟ • repair a flat tyre? تصليح إطار مثقوب؟

- 2 Have you ever helped to decorate a house?

- 2 Replace the underlined verbs in Exercise 1 with the verbs from the box. Use one of the verbs twice.

do up - get rid of - mend - replace

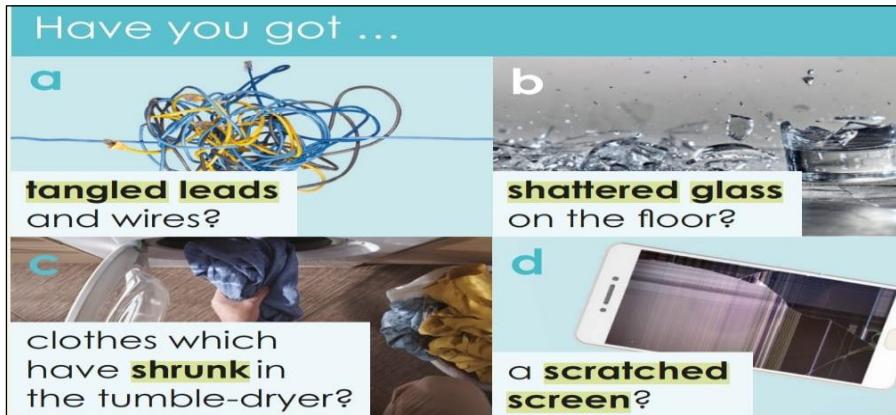
**Answers:** change: replace remove: get rid of fix/repair: mend decorate: do up

★ Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. In one sentence both answers are possible. W.B P.8 EX:2

- 1 Remember to switch off the electricity before you **replace / fix** a light bulb.
- 2 Please don't spill blackcurrant juice on anything as it's impossible to **mend / get rid of** the stains.
- 3 You should **repair / replace** your dishcloth every week as it gets full of bacteria.
- 4 Why **get rid of / do up** a perfectly good lamp when you could easily mend it?
- 5 I managed to **fix / repair** the kettle, so we didn't need to buy a new one.
- 6 Osama knows how to **mend / replace** simple electric appliances like toasters and kettles.
- 7 We've decided to **do up / soak** my little sister's bedroom as a surprise.

**Answers** 1 replace    2 get rid of    3 replace    4 get rid of    5 fix/repair    6 mend    7 do up

★ Look at the photos on the right. Have you ever had any of these problems? How could you deal with them? S.B P.10 EX:3.



Word	Meaning in Arabic	Word	Meaning in Arabic
<b>tangled leads</b>	خيوط متشابكة	<b>sweep up</b>	يكنس
<b>shattered glass</b>	زجاج محطم	<b>dustpan and brush.</b>	مجرود و فرشاة
<b>shrunk clothes</b>	ملابس متقلصة	<b>pick up</b>	يلتقط
<b>scratched screen</b>	شاشة مخدوشة	<b>wipe down</b>	يسحق
<b>deal with</b>	يتعامل مع	<b>dishcloth</b>	قماش لمسح الأطباق
<b>label</b>	يصنف / يضع علامات	<b>masking tape.</b>	شريط لاصق
<b>soak</b>	ينقع	<b>break down</b>	يتعطل

★ Check you understand the highlighted words. Read the online article. Match 1–4 below with problems a–d in Exercise3. S.B P.10 EX.4

Deal with **common household problems!**

- 1  First sweep it up with a dustpan and brush. Then press a piece of cloth onto the floor to pick up the remaining tiny pieces.
- 2  Rub toothpaste on it and then wipe down with a damp dishcloth.
- 3  Arrange the cables and label them with folded masking tape.
- 4  Soak it in warm soapy water. Then gently pull it until it regains its original size and shape.

Answers 1 b 2 d 3 a 4 c

### Vocabulary Practice

1. compared	with, to
2. expensive	in, by
3. in, by	comparison with

- Whereas / في حين أن: بينما
- Wherever: أينما
- But: لكن / لكنّ

★ Choose the correct words to complete the sentences. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. SB P.5 EX:8.

- 1 Singapore is very safe compared with / to / from other countries.
- 2 Dubai is expensive in / by / on comparison with many countries.
- 3 In Saudi Arabia, the temperatures are high during the day whereas/ wherever / but during the night they are very low.

Answers: 1 with, to      2 in, by      3 whereas, but

★ Complete the sentences with one word in each gap. W.B P.8 EX:4

- 1 We're doing up my bedroom and we need some **m**..... tape so we can paint straight lines.
- 2 When you've finished making your lunch, take the **d**..... and wipe **d**..... the kitchen surfaces.
- 3 The best way to **d**..... with stains and tough patches of dirt is to **s**..... the item of clothing in lots of warm water and soap.
- 4 I came **a**..... this jar in the bottom of the freezer, but I'm not sure what's in it because I forgot to **l**..... it.

Answers 1 masking      2 dishcloth, down      3 deal, soak      4 across, label

★ Complete the note with one word in each gap. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. W.B P.8 EX:5

### Jobs to do

- We need to get **1** rid of all the old bits of wood in the back yard.
- The lock on the downstairs bathroom door is broken. **2** Replace / Fix / Mend the broken lock.
- The old BBQ in the back garden is really dirty and needs to be wiped **3** down / up / to. Plus, one of its legs is broken and needs to be **4** fixed/ mended/ repaired if possible.
- The lawn mower **5** switched / wiped / broke down last week – try to **6** fix/mend/repair it.

### Answers

2 Replace/ Fix/ Mend      3 down      4 fixed/mended/repaired  
 5 broke      6 fix/mend/repair

## Phrasal Verbs

### ACTIVE VOCABULARY (Phrasal verbs)

A **phrasal verb** is made up of a **verb** and a particle (adverb or preposition).

\* Some phrasal verbs have **no object**, can stand alone.  
 e.g. *The freezer broke down.*

- When a phrasal verb has an **object**, sometimes **the verb and particle can be separated, (separable)** e.g. *Switch the light on.* / *Switch on the light.*
- If the **object** is a **pronoun**, it must **go between the verb and particle**, e.g. *Switch it off.* (NOT *Switch off it.*)
- With some phrasal verbs, the verb and particle **cannot be separated, (inseparable)**  
 e.g. *We've run out of toothpaste.* (NOT *We've run toothpaste out of.*)

### Phrasal verbs

separable	Meaning in Arabic	inseparable	Meaning in Arabic
wipe <u>down</u>	يمسح / ينظف	run <u>out</u>	ينفذ – ينتهي
wipe <u>off</u>	يزيل الأوساخ أو البقع	deal <u>with</u>	يتعامل مع
mop <u>up</u>	ينظف السوائل	go <u>with</u>	يتناصب - يتافق مع
do <u>up</u>	يزين	keep <u>up with</u>	يواكب التقدم / الأخبار
sweep <u>up</u>	يكنس	come <u>across</u> .	يصادف
clear <u>up</u>	ينظف / يرتب		
carry <u>out</u>	ينفذ		
switch <u>on</u>	يشغل		
switch <u>off</u>	يوقف التشغيل		

 **break down** يتعطل

\* The car broke down on the highway. \* I broke it down.

★ Study Active Vocabulary and complete the text with the correct phrasal verbs. S.B P.10.EX.5

**had broken down - came across - done up - mopped up - swept up - wiped down**

The other day I went into the kitchen and 1..... a puddle of water on the kitchen floor. It turned out that the freezer 2..... and was leaking. So I 3..... the water. Shortly afterwards, my brother went into the kitchen and slipped on the wet floor. Unfortunately, he was carrying a cup of coffee, which he dropped! The cup smashed into pieces, and the coffee splashed all over the wall! The kitchen had only recently been 4..... and the walls were freshly painted. So I 5..... the wall with a damp cloth while my brother 6..... the bits of broken coffee cup.

**Answers:** 1 came across 2 had broken down 3 mopped up 4 done up 5 wiped down 6 swept up

★ Replace the underlined parts in Exercise 5 with pronouns. Change the word order where necessary. S.B P10 EX:6

**Answer**

The other day I went into the kitchen and came across a puddle of water on the kitchen floor. It turned out that the freezer had broken down and was leaking. So I mopped it up. Shortly afterwards, my brother went into the kitchen and slipped on the wet floor. Unfortunately, he was carrying a cup of coffee, which he dropped! It smashed into pieces, and the coffee splashed all over the wall! The kitchen had only recently been done up and the walls were freshly painted. So I wiped it down with a damp cloth while my brother swept up the bits of broken coffee cup.

★ Match the two parts of the sentences. W.B P.8 EX:1

1 <input type="checkbox"/> The fisherman spent the morning trying to undo the tangled.	a if you wash it at 90 degrees!
2 <input type="checkbox"/> During the storm, our windows shattered	b and left glass on the floor.
3 <input type="checkbox"/> Well, of course it will shrink	c scratched as this, it's very difficult to make out any messages or pictures.
4 <input type="checkbox"/> Once the screen on your phone becomes as	d ropes of their nets.

1 d 2 b 3 a 4 c

★ Replace the underlined parts with pronouns. Make any other necessary changes.

**W.B P.8 EX:3**

1 I'll wipe down the table.

I'll wipe it down.

2 We're doing up the kitchen.

3 The cushions don't go with the sofa.

4 It's hard to keep up with the cleaning.

**Answers**

2 We're doing it up. 3 The cushions don't go with it. 4 It's hard to keep up with it.

**READING AND VOCABULARY**

Word	Meaning in English	Meaning in Arabic
excess	<u>Additional and not needed</u> because there is already enough of something.	فائض
confined	Very <u>small</u> and restricted, <u>surrounded by walls</u> .	محصورة
compact	<u>Small, but arranged</u> so that everything fits neatly into the space available.	متراصة
densely populated	(In a city) having <u>a lot of people living close</u> together.	مكتظة بالسكان
cramped	<u>Not having enough space</u> .	ضيق / مكتظ
medium-sized	<u>Neither small, nor large</u> .	متوسط الحجم

★ Complete the questions with words the table. **S.B P.8 EX:5**

1 What are some of the largest and most \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world?

2 How do you feel about being in a \_\_\_\_\_ space like a lift?

3 Would you describe your room as small, large or \_\_\_\_\_?

4 If you lived in a location where space was non-existent, which of your \_\_\_\_\_ items would you throw away? Say why.

5 Is your room \_\_\_\_\_ enough to fit in a desk, bed and closet?

6 Have you ever travelled in uncomfortable \_\_\_\_\_ conditions, with a lot of people on a bus or train?

**Answers** 1 densely populated 2 confined 3 medium-sized 4 excess 5 compact 6 cramped

★ SPEAKING In pairs, look at the photos. How would you feel about living in a house or flat as small as those shown in the photos?

**Suggested Answer**

I might feel a bit uncomfortable at first, but I would appreciate the lower cost and environmental benefits. It would help me live more simply and reduce unnecessary possessions.

# LIVING small

## العيش في مساحة صغيرة

How much **living space** do we really need?

**A** Could you live in a home that is only 37 square metres in size? (1) That is the size of a so-called ‘tiny home’, (2) which has become a big **craze** in some parts of the world, **giving rise** to a new social trend: the ‘tiny house movement’. These **compact** properties have become more popular as people **recognise** the **benefits** of ‘living small’. For some, it’s the only way to **afford** a home, but for others it’s a **lifestyle** choice, offering a way of living more **ecologically** and less **wastefully**. Living in a small space means that you have to get rid of your **excess** possessions. (3) It also **forces** you to go out and **engage** with the rest of the world.

**B** Living small **requires** careful planning and (4) **who** better to turn to for **inspiration** than the Japanese, the **masters** in the art of **saving space**. In **densely populated** cities like Tokyo, many people live in **apartments** smaller than ten square metres. (5) They have managed to **come up** with **ingenious space-saving** solutions to make the apartments feel less **cramped**, such as the use of deep **wardrobes** and cupboards for **storage**. In this way, **bedding** can be **folded** and put away every day, allowing the room to be used for **purposes** other than sleeping. Another method is the use of **sliding doors** (6) which can divide the room into different living areas when required.

**C** Living in a **compact** home might work for one, or even two people, but what about when you are **obliged** to **compete** for space with several others? This is a question being **investigated** by a NASA-funded Mars **simulation** experiment. A ‘habitat’ has been located on the **slopes of a volcano** in the Pacific Ocean, and (7) **its** goal is to understand

how people can successfully live and work together on trips into space. Six **crew members** share a space which is 11 metres in **diameter**, i.e. the size of a **medium-sized**, one-bedroom apartment. (8) They

كم المساحة السكنية التي نحتاجها حقاً؟

**أ** هل يمكنك العيش في منزل لا تتجاوز مساحته 37 متراً مربعاً فقط؟ هذا هو حجم ما يسمى بـ “المنزل الصغير” الذي أصبح هوساً كبيراً في بعض أنحاء العالم، مما أدى إلى ظهور اتجاه اجتماعي جديد: “حركة المنازل الصغيرة”. وقد أصبحت هذه العقارات المترامية أكثر شعبية مع إدراك الناس لفوائد “العيش في مساحة صغيرة”. وبالنسبة للبعض، إنها الطريقة الوحيدة لشراء منزل، ولكن بالنسبة للبعض الآخر هو خيار أسلوب حياة يوفر طريقة للعيش بطريقة أكثر مراعاة للبيئة وأقل تبذيراً. العيش في مساحة صغيرة يعني أن عليك التخلص من ممتلكاتك الزائدة. (3) كما أنه يجبك على الخروج والانخراط مع بقية العالم.

**ب** يتطلب العيش في مساحة صغيرة تخطيطاً دقيقاً و من أفضل من يمكن اللجوء إليه للحصول على الإلهام من اليابانيين، وهم أساتذة فن توفير المساحة. في المدن المكتظة بالسكان مثل طوكيو، يعيش الكثير من الناس في شقق أصغر من عشرة أمتار مربعة. لقد تمكنا من التوصل إلى حلول بارعة لتوفير المساحة لجعل الشقق تبدو أقل اكتظاظاً، مثل استخدام الخزائن العميقية وخزائن عميقية للتخزين. وبهذه الطريقة، الفراش يمكن طيه ووضعه كل يوم، مما يتيح استخدام الغرفة لأغراض أخرى غير النوم. طريقة أخرى هي استخدام الأبواب المنزلقة الأبواب التي يمكن أن تقسم الغرفة إلى مناطق معيشة مختلفة عند الحاجة.

**ج** قد يصلح العيش في منزل صغير **الحجم** لشخص واحد أو حتى لشخصين، ولكن ماذا عن عندما تكون مضطراً للتنافس على المساحة مع عدة أشخاص آخرين؟ هذا سؤال يجري **التحقيق** فيه من قبل تجربة محاكاة لرحلة إلى المريخ ممولة من وكالة ناسا. تم تحديد **الموطن** على منحدرات بركان في المحيط الهادئ، و الهدف منه هو فهم كيف يمكن للناس أن يعيشوا ويعملوا بنجاح معاً في رحلات إلى الفضاء. 11 متر، أي بحجم شقة من غرفة نوم واحدة متوسطة **الحجم**.

each have (9) their own personal space, big enough for a **tiny bed** and chair. (10) They are not permitted to leave the **capsule** unless (11) they are wearing a **spacesuit**. There have been five 'missions' so far, **lasting** between six and 12 months. The **experiment** shows that although some **privacy** is **essential**, people in **confined** spaces get on better when (12) they spend more time together rather than **retreating** to (13) their own private or personal space.

**D** Professor Ellen Pader from the University of Massachusetts, (14) who has published research on the **impact** of space on **relationships**, believes a **major** benefit of **sharing space** with others is that you learn **respect** for other people, and you also learn to **negotiate** with people, instead of just **withdrawing** when things get difficult. In many **western countries**, there is an **assumption** that (15) we all need **privacy**, but this is not a **universally shared belief**. In Mexico, for example, according to Pader's research, people often prefer to share bedrooms and bathrooms because being alone feels like a **punishment**.

**E** So why is **living space** important? (16) We need to get the right **balance** between having enough of (17) it to allow some **privacy**, but not so much that we no longer **interact** with others.

كل واحد منهم مساحة **شخصية خاصة** به تكفي **سرير صغير** وكرسي لا يسمح لهم بمعادرة **الكبسولة** إلا إذا كانوا يرتدون بدلة فضاء. هناك كانت هناك خمس "مهام" حتى الآن، استمرت ما بين ستة أشهر و12 شهراً. ثُمَّ تُظهر التجربة أنه على الرغم من أن بعض **الخصوصية ضرورية**، إلا أن الأشخاص في في الأماكن الضيقة يتعاملون بشكل أفضل عندما يقضون المزيد من الوقت معاً بدلاً من **الانعزال** في مساحتهم الخاصة أو الشخصية.

البروفيسورة إلين بادر من جامعة ماساتشوستس، التي نشرت بحثاً عن **تأثير المساحة على العلاقات**، تعتقد أن إحدى الفائدة **الرئيسية** من **مشاركة المساحة** مع الآخرين هي أنك تتعلم **احترام الآخرين**، وتتعلم أيضاً **كيفية التفاوض** مع الناس، بدلاً من مجرد **الانسحاب** عندما تصبح الأمور صعبة. في العديد من **الدول الغربية**، هناك **افتراض** بأننا جميعاً بحاجة إلى **الخصوصية**، ولكن هذا ليس **اعتقاداً مشتركة** عالمياً. في المكسيك، على سبيل المثال، وفقاً لبحث بادر، فإن الناس غالباً ما يفضلون مشاركة غرف النوم والحمامات لأن الوحدة تبدو وكأنها **عقاب**.

هـ إذن لماذا تعتبر **المساحة السكنية** مهمة؟ نحن بحاجة إلى للحصول على **التوازن** الصحيح بين وجود ما يكفي منها للسماح ببعض **الخصوصية**، ولكن ليس لدرجة أننا لم نعد نتفاعل مع الآخرين.

Pronoun	Words	Pronoun	Words
1 That	A home of 37 square meters in size	8,9,10,11 they, their	Crew members of the Mars experiment
2 which	A home of 37 square meters in size	12 they, 13 their	people in confined spaces
3 It	Living in a small space	14 who	Professor Ellen Pader
4 Who , 5 They	The Japanese	15 we	People in western countries
6 which	Sliding doors	16 we	People in general
7 its	The habitat (Mars simulation experiment)	17 it	Living space

★ **Read the article and match questions 1–5 with paragraphs A–E. S.B P.8 EX:2.**

In which paragraph does the author ...

- 1  give examples of ways to design a home to make the most of space?
- 2  discuss the factors leading to a move towards smaller properties in some countries?
- 3  summarise the answer to the question asked in the title?
- 4  explain that in some cultures too much privacy is seen as a negative concept?
- 5  outline the findings of an investigation into the implications of living with others in an enclosed space?

1 B 2 A 3 E 4 D 5 C

**In pairs, read the article again and answer the questions. S.B P.8 EX:3.**

- 1 What advantages of living in a tiny home are mentioned?
- 2 What suggestions for maximising space in a small home are mentioned?
- 3 What were the findings of the NASA funded experiment?
- 4 According to Ellen Pader, what are the advantages of sharing a space with others?

**Suggested answers**

- 1 more affordable, more ecological, less wasteful, encourages you to engage with the rest of the world.
- 2 folding bedding into deep wardrobes so rooms can be used for different purposes, using sliding doors.
- 3 People need some personal space, but they get on better when they spend some time together instead of spending all their time in their private spaces.
- 4 It encourages you to respect others and to learn to negotiate.

★ **SPEAKING** In pairs or small groups, discuss the questions. Give reasons and examples.

- 1 In what way is 'living small' a more environmentally friendly way of living?
- 2 Do you agree that living in a very large home might have disadvantages? Say why.
- 3 Has reading this article changed your views about how much space people need?

**Suggested Answers**

1. It reduces the need for energy to heat or cool large spaces.
2. Large homes often require more electricity and water to run.
3. **Yes, reading this article has changed my view.** It made me think that we can live comfortably in smaller spaces without needing so much room.

**Extra Questions**

1. What is the approximate size of a 'tiny home'?  
a) 50 square metres b) 37 square metres c) 20 square metres d) 10 square metres
  
2. What is one reason some people choose to live in tiny homes?  
a) To live closer to their families b) To afford luxury furniture  
c) To reduce waste and live ecologically d) To increase their income
  
3. How do tiny homes encourage people to engage with the world?  
a) By offering larger kitchens b) By forcing them to go out and engage with people  
c) By limiting internet access d) By reducing space for social gatherings
  
4. Who are known for their space-saving solutions?  
a) Americans b) Australians c) Japanese d) Europeans
  
5. What is one space-saving solution used in Japan?  
a) Round furniture b) Folding bedding stored in deep wardrobes  
c) Large balconies for storage d) Digital storage devices
  
6. What is the diameter of the Mars simulation habitat?  
a) 15 metres b) 10 metres c) 11 metres d) 20 metres
  
7. How long have some Mars simulation missions lasted?  
a) Between 1 and 3 months b) Between 4 and 6 months  
c) Between 6 and 12 months d) Over a year
  
8. What does Professor Ellen Pader believe is a benefit of sharing space?  
a) Increased focus on work b) Learning respect and negotiation skills  
c) Reduced privacy issues d) Improved sleep quality
  
9. What assumption exists in many Western countries about privacy?  
a) Privacy is less important than social interaction b) Privacy is necessary for everyone  
c) Privacy is a punishment d) Privacy is universally preferred
  
10. What is one purpose of sliding doors in Japanese apartments?  
a) To make the room appear larger b) To divide the room into living areas when needed  
c) To enhance the aesthetic of the space d) To block sunlight

**Answer Key**

1.b	2.c	3.b	4.c	5.b
6.c	7.c	8.b	9.b	10.b

## ★ Speaking

## Giving Instructions

## 1 SPEAKING In pairs, discuss the questions.

1 How do you personalise your room to make it your own space?

2 Have you ever assembled flat-pack furniture? Did you enjoy it? Say why.

## Suggested Answer

- 1 I personalise my room with photos, artwork, and furniture that reflect my style.
- 2 Yes, I've assembled flat-pack furniture. I enjoyed it because it's satisfying to see the final result.

## Giving Instructions

## اعطاء التعليمات

Explaining what to do

يُنصح ب... It's advisable to

أول شيء تفعله هو... The first thing you do is

عندما/بمجرد أن تفعل ذلك، ... When/Once you've done that, ...

ما عليك فعله هو... What you do is

كل ما عليك فعله هو... All you have to do is

الشيء الرئيسي/الأساسي الذي يجب أن تذكره هو... The key/main thing to remember is

من الضروري/الأساسي أن... It's vital/essential that you

Explaining what not to do

تأكد من أنك لا ... Make sure you don't

حاول أن تتجنب ... Try to avoid (+ -ing)

أنصحك بعدم... I'd advise you not to

ليس هناك حاجة إلى... There's no need to

مهما فعلت، لا ... Whatever you do, don't

Finishing the instructions

وهذا كل شيء And that's it.

1. Which phrase is used to explain what to do?

a) Make sure you don't ...      b) Try to avoid ...  
 c) The first thing you do is ...      d) There's no need to ...

2. Which of the following phrases is used to explain what **not** to do?

a) I'd advise you not to ...      b) It's advisable to ...  
 c) And that's it.      d) It's vital/essential that you ...

3. The expression "And that's it" is used to:

a) explain what to do      b) explain what not to do  
 c) finish the instruction      c) express happiness

4. \_\_\_\_\_ you've done that, you will feel much better.

a) Once      b) When  
 c) All      d) a+b

1. c 2. a 3. c 4. d



### **WATCH OUT!**



- We can make a sentence more emphatic by beginning with ..., e.g.

Slide the door to the right. What you do is slide the door to the right.

I covered it with tape. What I did was cover it with tape.

- We can use All (that) ... in the same way,

e.g. Press the button. All you do is press the button.

He touched it and it broke. All he did was touch it and it broke.

- We can use ... the way (that) ... to emphasise how something is done, e.g.

- The way that you do it is to ... / by + -ing ...
- The way it works is ...

**★ Study Watch Out! Then rewrite the sentences starting with the words given.**

1 You just need some scissors and masking tape.

All \_\_\_\_\_

2 You turn on the oven by pressing this switch.

The way \_\_\_\_\_

3 I used a damp dishcloth to remove the stain.

What \_\_\_\_\_

4 Next you soak it in water.

What \_\_\_\_\_

5 He's really good at DIY.

What \_\_\_\_\_

**Answers**

- 1 you need are some scissors and masking tape
- 2 you turn on the oven is by pressing this switch
- 3 I did was use a damp dishcloth to remove the stain / What I used to remove the stain was a damp dishcloth.
- 4 you do next is soak it in water
- 5 he is really good at is DIY

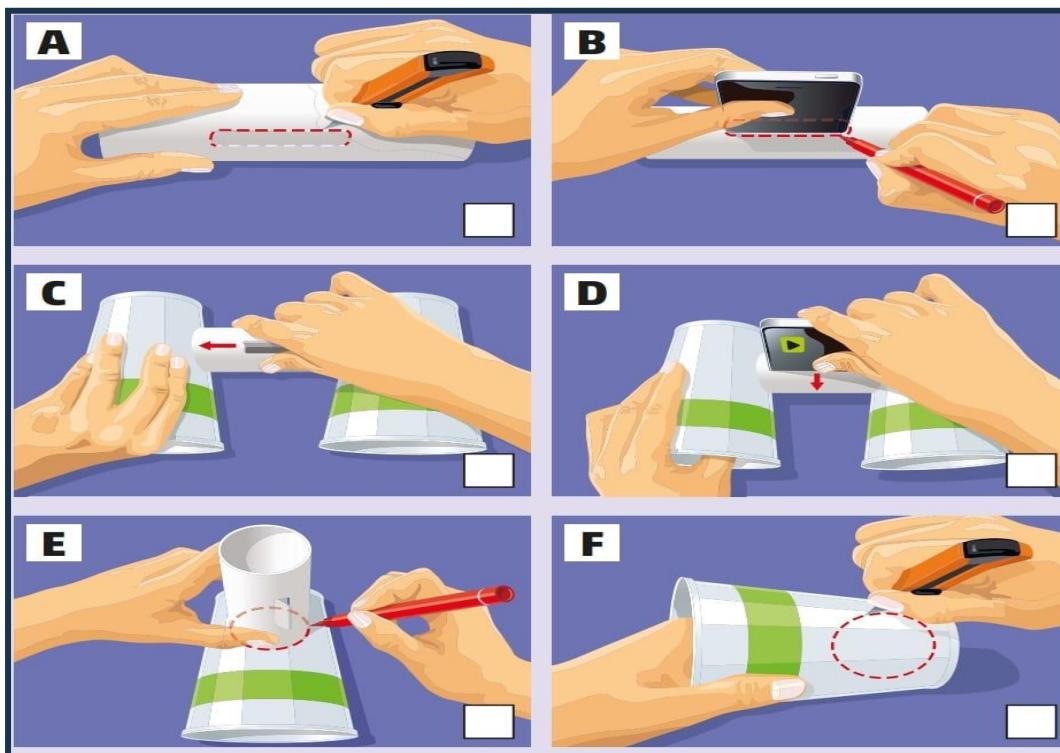
**Work out the order of the instructions 1–6. Then match the instructions with pictures A–F. In pairs, explain how to make the speaker. Use phrases from lesson 6A.**

**Student A:** All you need is two paper cups and a toilet roll.

**Student B:** What you do first is ...

**How to make a speaker from paper cups and a toilet roll**

- 1 Cut out circles.
- 2 Cut out front and sides of rectangle. NOT back edge!
- 3 Place phone on roll (phone MUST face you). Draw rectangle round base of phone.
- 4 Press play and insert phone in rectangular hole. Enjoy the sound!
- 5 Use toilet roll to draw circle on cups. NOT too high up (sound won't amplify)



**ACTIVE PRONUNCIATION**

Assimilation of /t/ + /j/ and /d/ + /j/ sounds

When English speakers talk quickly, they do not always pause in between each word; they link different sounds and words together into connected speech. Sometimes two sounds blend together to form a completely new sound.

This often happens with /t/ and /j/, which come together to become /tʃ/ (as in choose), and with /d/ and /j/ which become /dʒ/ (as in jeans).

- I met you. (/t/ becomes /tʃ/)
- He told you. (/d/ becomes /dʒ/)

★ Listen to some sentences about education. What happens to the sounds /t/ and /d/ in the underlined phrases?

- 1 You know education is very important, don't you?
- 2 How much of your time, would you say, is spent on academic study?
- 3 I held your hand on your first day at school.
- 4 Can't you understand this homework?



Suggested answer

When followed by /j/, the sounds /t/ and /d/ alter to /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ respectively. This happens because the tongue moves closer to the palate in order to be closer to the position it takes in the /j/ sound.

★ Listen and notice how the sounds /t/ and /d/ change. Practise saying the words in isolation and in phrases.

1 hold	hold <u>you</u>
2 did	did <u>you</u>
3 would	would <u>you</u>
4 meet	meet <u>you</u>
5 hit	hit <u>you</u>
6 get	get <u>you</u>



Answers

1 /d/, /dʒ/	2 /d/, /dʒ/	3 /d/, /dʒ/
4 /t/, /tʃ/	5 /t/, /tʃ/	6 /t/, /tʃ/

## Writing – A Report

**SPEAKING** In pairs, look at the photos and discuss the questions.

1 Does your school have a common room where students can study?

2 What would your ideal common room be like?

### Suggested Answers:

1 Yes, my school has a common room where students can study and relax.

2 My ideal common room would be quiet, with comfortable seating, plenty of natural light, and a few computers for research.



### REPORT: Student Common Room Renovation تجديد الغرفة المشتركة للطلاب

#### Aims

The aim of this report is to **identify** areas for **improvement** in the student common room and make **suggestions** for how to achieve **this**. The report is based on a **survey** of 50 students.

#### A. Seating

**Nearly** all students felt that the chairs and **sofas** were in bad condition. Several **cushions** are **stained** and many chairs legs are badly **scratched**. Many students also **complained** that the chairs were **heavy** and should be **replaced**.

#### B. Entertainment

All of the students were of the opinion that there should be some form of **entertainment**. Several suggested a table tennis table. **Opinions** were **divided** about whether there should be a **smart TV**. **Approximately** half felt **this** would be **beneficial**, whereas the other half **expressed concern** that **this** might **distract** from study and **conversation**.

#### الأهداف

الهدف من هذا التقرير هو **تحديد** مجالات **التحسين** في غرفة الطلاب المشتركة وتقديم اقتراحات حول كيفية تحقيق ذلك. ويستند التقرير إلى **استبيان** شمل 50 طالباً.

#### أ. المقاعد

شعر جميع الطلاب **تقريباً** أن الكراسي **والأرائك** في حالة سيئة. فالعديد من **الوسائل ملطة** والعديد من أرجل الكراسي **مخدوشة** بشدة. كما **اشتكى** العديد من الطلاب من أن الكراسي **ثقيلة** ويجب **استبدالها**.

#### ب. الترفيه

رأى جميع الطلاب أنه يجب أن يكون هناك شكل من **أشكال الترفيه**. واقتراح العديد منهم طاولة تنس الطاولة. **وانقسمت الآراء** حول ما إذا كان ينبغي أن يكون هناك **تلفزيون** ذكي. رأى نصفهم **تقريباً** أن ذلك سيكون **مفيداً**، في حين **أعرب** النصف الآخر عن **قلق** من أن **هذا قد يصرف الانتباه** عن الدراسة **والمحادثة**.

## C. Look

Regarding wall colour, whilst a few expressed a preference for bright colours, around three quarters of students had no strong feelings on the matter.

## D. Space

A few students expressed a wish for the common room to contain storage lockers where they could keep their bags. The vast majority of students, however, were concerned this would make the room feel cramped.

## Conclusion and recommendations

In conclusion, it seems that the priority is to replace the seating, provide a table tennis table and repaint the walls. Regarding the unresolved question of installing a smart TV, I would recommend asking all students to vote on this.

## ج. المظهر

فيما يتعلق باللون الجدران، في حين أعرب عدد قليل منهم عن تفضيلهم للألوان الزاهية، فإن حوالي ثلاثة أرباع من الطلاب لم يكن لديهم مشاعر قوية بشأن هذه المسألة.

## د. المساحة

أعرب عدد قليل من الطلاب عن رغبتهما في أن تحتوي الغرفة المشتركة على خزائن تخزين حيث يمكنهم الاحتفاظ بحقائبهم. إلا أن الغالبية العظمى من الطلاب أعربوا عن قلقهم من أن ذلك سيجعل الغرفة تبدو ضيقة.

## الخلاصة والتوصيات

في الختام، يبدو أن الأولوية هي استبدال المقاعد و توفير طاولة تنس الطاولة وإعادة طلاء الجدران. وفيما يتعلق بمسألة تركيب تلفاز ذكي التي لم يتم حلها، أوصي بطلب التصويت على ذلك من جميع الطلاب.

★ **Read the Writing task below and the report. What kinds of problems are described? What are the solutions?**

The director of a school wants to renovate and update the school common room to make it a better place to study, socialise and relax. You have been asked to conduct a student survey and write a report about what needs to be improved and make suggestions.

يرغب مدير إحدى المدارس في تجديد وتحديث الغرفة المشتركة بالمدرسة لجعلها مكاناً أفضل للدراسة والتواصل الاجتماعي والاسترخاء. لقد طلب منك إجراء استطلاع رأي الطلاب وكتابة تقرير حول ما يجب تحسينه وتقديم اقتراحات.

**Answers**

Problems: seating, entertainment, décor, space Suggested solutions: replace the seating, provide a table tennis table/smart TV, repaint the walls , provide storage lockers

## WRITING | A report

### Organisation

- Begin with an introduction and how you obtained the information, e.g.

The (aim / purpose) of this report is to ...

The report is intended to ...

The report is based on a survey of ...

- Use linkers like **regarding** or **with regard to** to announce a change of topic.

### Body

#### • Report the opinions

Some ... expressed a wish for/preference for/

concern that ...

Many ... were of the opinion/view that ...

... had no strong feelings on the matter

Opinions were divided about ...

Some people commented that ...

#### • Use quantifiers to express people's opinions

Just over half ... Approximately half ...

The majority of ...

Some/Several/Many/All/None/Hardly

anybody ...

A few/A large/A significant number of ...

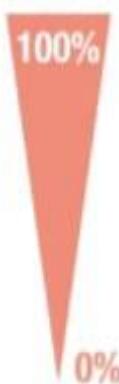
#### • Conclusion and recommendations

In conclusion, it seems /appears that ...

I would strongly recommend ...

The best solution would seem to be ...

Complete the diagram with quantifiers from the report.



**All**  
 Nearly all /Almost all  
**Most/ The (vast) majority of**  
 Many/ A significant number/Several (of)/  
**Much**  
 Some/Just over half/ Approximately half/Around half  
**A handful of/ A few /A small number of**  
 Very few /Hardly any/Very little  
**None**

Countable nouns:	Uncountable nouns:	Countable and uncountable nouns:
many, several, a significant number of, a handful of, a small number of, a few, very few	much, very little	all, nearly all, almost all, most, some, the vast majority, just over half, around half, hardly any, none

### WATCH OUT!

- We use **of** after **(a) few, (a) little, much, many, some, several, most** when they are **followed** by a **pronoun** (it, them) or **another determiner** (a, the, this, my),  
e.g. Some of the students ... (NOT Some the students ...).
- When they are **followed** by a **noun**, we do not use **of**,  
e.g. Some students (NOT Some of students).
- We always use **of** after long quantifying phrases,  
e.g. a number of... the majority of...

★ **Study Watch Out! Then read the sentences and correct the mistakes if there are any.**

- 1 A few of the floorboards are loose.
- 2 Nearly all the stains have been removed.
- 3 Most the chairs need repairing.
- 4 The majority us like the common room.

### Answers

- 1 correct
- 2 correct
- 3 Most of the chairs need repairing.
- 4 The majority of us like the common room.

## ★ Extra Questions

1. Which phrase is **correctly** used with a countable noun?
  - a) Much cars
  - b) A significant number of books
  - c) Very little chairs
  - d) A little buildings
2. Which phrase is **correctly** used with an uncountable noun?
  - a) Several breads
  - b) Very little information
  - c) A handful of furniture
  - d) Many advices
3. Which phrase can be used with **both** countable and uncountable nouns?
  - a) Much
  - b) Many
  - c) Most
  - d) A few

1.b   2.b   3.c

## WRITING TASK

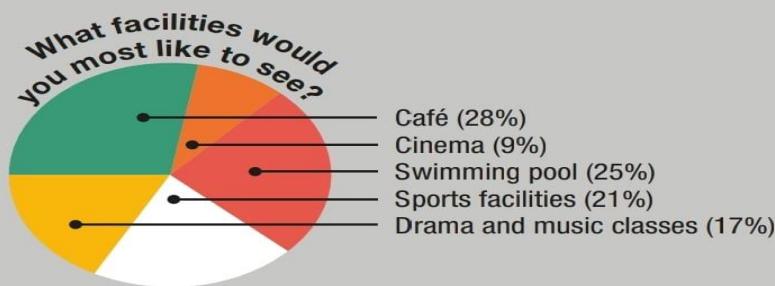
★ Read the Writing task, study the survey results and write a report. Use the Writing box to help you.

Your local council wants to introduce more **recreational facilities** where people can meet. You have been asked to **write a report** and **make recommendations**. You have **done the survey** and the **results are below**.

يرغب مجلسك المحلي في تقديم المزيد من **المرافق الترفيهية** التي يمكن أن يلتقى فيها **الناس**. طلب منك كتابة تقرير وتقديم توصيات. لقد قمت **بإجراء الاستطلاع والنتائج أدناه**.

### SURVEY

After a survey based on interviews with 40 people, 90% said facilities were not adequate. We asked:



Introduce your report and say how you obtained the information.

Introduction

Report the opinions. Use quantifiers to express these.

Opinion 1

Opinion 2

Opinion 3

End with your conclusions and suggestions.

Conclusion and recommendations

The (aim / purpose) of this report is to \_\_\_\_\_

Opinions were divided about this topic. Some people commented that \_\_\_\_\_

In conclusion, it appears that \_\_\_\_\_

**LIFE SKILLS** How to make the most of volunteering

**In pairs, discuss the questions.**

- 1 How would volunteering at these places benefit to other people or the local community?
- 2 Which opportunity appeals to you the most/the least? Say why.

### Clean-up Day

Last year the annual Giant Beach **Clean-up Day** saw **volunteers** collect nearly 65 tonnes of plastic and other litter from beaches around Jordan! Join us for a day of fresh air, fun with others and a real sense of **achievement** in making the beach a cleaner and safer place for local **wildlife**, as well as nicer for us.

**Contact** your local Giant Beach Clean-up **organiser** and **turn up** on the day with your own bin bags and gloves.



### يوم التنظيف

في العام الماضي شهد **يوم تنظيف الشاطئ السنوي**

شهد يوم تنظيف الشاطئ العملاق السنوي جمع **المتطوعين** ما يقرب من 65 طناً من البلاستيك والقمامة الأخرى من الشواطئ في جميع أنحاء الأردن! انضم إلينا لقضاء يوم من الهواء النقي والمرح مع الآخرين والشعور الحقيقي **بالإنجاز** في جعل الشاطئ مكاناً أكثر نظافة وأماناً **للحياة البرية** المحلية، فضلاً عن جعل الشاطئ مكاناً أجمل لنا.

اتصل **منظم** تنظيف الشاطئ العملاق المحلي الخاص بك **واحضر** في اليوم المحدد مع أكياس القمامه والقفازات الخاصة بك.

### BOOK IN A BOOK!

Every week, many children have to spend time in hospital. This time can be **difficult** for them, and also **boring**. We are looking for **volunteers** to join our team of hospital visitors. Our volunteers spend time reading stories to the children to keep them **entertained**. It can be great fun for both the children and the volunteers!

We are **seeking** people with good **communication skills** and **understanding**. You would need to be **available** for at least one evening a week.

### كتاب في كتاب

كل أسبوع، يضطر العديد من الأطفال لقضاء وقتاً في المستشفى. قد يكون هذا الوقت صعب بالنسبة لهم، **ومملاً** أيضاً. نحن نبحث عن عن **متطوعين** للانضمام إلى فريقنا من الزوار للمستشفى. يقضي المتطوعون لدينا الوقت في قراءة القصص للأطفال **للترفيه** عنهم. قد يكون الأمر ممتعاً للغاية لكل من الأطفال والمتطوعين. نحن **نبحث** عن أشخاص لديهم مهارات **تواصل جيدة وفهم**. يجب أن يكون **متاحاً** على الأقل أمسية واحدة في الأسبوع.





### Become a **befriender**

As a befriending **volunteer** you will be visiting an older person in their own home, spending time with them and doing the things they want to do. You will be helping to **reduce** their **social isolation** by giving them some **contact** with the world outside their home.

It's a direct way to make a **difference** to

someone's life, and you might make a **new friend**. You will be **expected** to call or visit them for between 30 and 60 minutes once a week.

كن صديقاً حمياً

بصفتك **متطوعاً** في مجال الصداقة ستزور شخصاً مسنّاً في منزله وتقضي معه بعض الوقت وتقوم بالأشياء التي يرغب في القيام بها. ستساعدهم في **تقليل عزلتهم الاجتماعية** من خلال منحهم بعض **التواصل** مع العالم خارج منازلهم. إنها طريقة مباشرة لإحداث **فرق** في حياة شخص ما، وقد تكتسب **صديقًا جديداً**. من **المتوقع** أن تتصل بهم أو تزورهم لمدة تتراوح بين 30 و60 دقيقة مرة واحدة في الأسبوع.

## 2 Read notices A–C on a volunteering website. Match them with questions 1–4.

Which volunteering opportunity ...

- 1  can be fun?
- 2  asks you to bring your own equipment?
- 3  does not involve working in a team?
- 4  asks for about an hour's commitment a week?

### Answers:

- 1 B (It can be great fun for both the children and the volunteers!)
- 2 A (bring your own bin bag and gloves)
- 3 C (working one to one with an elderly person)
- 4 C (asks for 30 to 60 minutes a week)

## LIFE SKILLS | Make the most of volunteering حق أقصى استفادة من العمل التطوعي

When applying to be a volunteer, make responsible decisions about the project you want to be involved in. Ask yourself these questions:

### 1 What can I offer?

- What causes are important to me?
- What skills do I have that I could offer?
- What experience do I have that will help?

### 2 What can I realistically commit to?

- How much time can I afford to give?
- Am I better at working alone or in a team?

### 3 What can I learn?

- What skills would I like to learn?
- What experience can I get?
- What else could I learn from volunteering?

## Editing

1. Spelling mistakes	أخطاء إملائية
2. Grammar mistakes	أخطاء قواعد
3. Punctuation	علامات ترقيم
4. Re-order the words	أعد ترتيب الكلمات لتكوين جملة

1. Would you prefer to work \_\_\_\_\_ or in a company office?  
a. remotely      b. remotaly      c. remotity      d. ramotely
2. The region is densely \_\_\_\_\_, with high-rise buildings lining every street.  
a. populated      b. pobulated      c. pobuleted      d. populated
3. The company is a \_\_\_\_\_ firm with offices in several countries.  
a. meduim-sized      b. medeum-sized      c. medium-sized      d. medium-saized
4. \_\_\_\_\_ students passed the difficult exam on their first attempt.  
a. Little      b. Much      c. Very few      d. Very little
5. Choose the correct order for the following sentence:  
a. The first thing you do is, clean up the mess. b. Clean up the mess, first thing you do is.  
c. The first thing you do is clean up the mess. d. Clean up the mess is, first thing you do.
6. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?  
a. I'd advise you not to, try to avoid confusion. b. There's no need to bring anything extra.  
c. Make sure you don't, leave the door open. d. Try to avoid, making a mess.
7. Arrange the following words into the correct sentence:  
Words: wipe, is, down, you, the, screen, clean, to  
a. To wipe the screen down is you clean.      b. The screen down is you clean, to wipe.  
c. You wipe down the screen to clean.      d. To clean, wipe down the screen you.
8. Which sentence has an incorrect spelling?  
a. The screen is scractched and needs to be fixed.  
b. I will deal with the tangled leads later.  
c. It's essential that you soak the clothes before washing.  
d. Try to avoid the cramped spaces in the room.

**Answers:** 1.a 2.d 3.c 4.c 5.c 6.b 7.c 8.a

## Revision

VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR**1 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.**

1 Comfortable, medium-sized / confined room for rent in shared house with storage.

2 Can you change / repair this light bulb, please? This one's stopped working.

3 You need a dustpan and brush / dishcloth to sweep up that shattered glass.

4 Oh no! There's a stain / soak on the new carpet. I hope I can remove it.

5 All the leads behind the TV are blocked / tangled.

**2 Replace the object with a pronoun. Change the word order where necessary.**

1 I'll wipe down the table. I'll wipe it down.

2 We're doing up the kitchen \_\_\_\_\_

3 I came across this ring when I was vacuuming \_\_\_\_\_

4 Get rid of these empty bottles, please \_\_\_\_\_

5 Can you pick up the fork, please? \_\_\_\_\_

6 They can't deal with stress \_\_\_\_\_

7 You need to mop up that water \_\_\_\_\_

**3 Choose two correct options to complete the sentences.**

1 We *have to* / *mustn't* / *ought to* call the plumber. I can't fix this leaking pipe myself.

2 Luckily, I *could* / *was able to* / *managed to* make new friends quickly at university.

3 You *needn't* / *don't have to* / *can't* repair the flat tyre today. We can do it tomorrow.

4 The shop *isn't obliged to* / *mustn't* / *doesn't have to* remove the scratches from your smartphone screen free of charge, but you can ask.

6 You are *not allowed to* / *not permitted to* / *not obliged* to work unless you have a visa.

6 People driving a car *are required to* / *are able to* / *should* carry a driving licence.

## Answers

EX.1. 1 medium-sized 2 change 3 dustpan and brush 4 stain 5 tangled

EX.2 2 We're doing it up.

3 I came across this/it when I was vacuuming.

4 Get rid of them/these, please.

5 Can you pick it up, please?

6 They can't deal with it.

7 You need to mop that/it up.

EX.3 2 was able to/managed to 3 needn't/don't have to 4 isn't obliged to / doesn't have to 5 not allowed to/not permitted to 6 are required to/should

**4 Complete the text with ø (no article), a/an or the.**

## Snapshots of My Life

BY FARID

Although some people in 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Jordan live in flats, 2 \_\_\_\_\_ lot of people prefer houses. They tend to be more spacious and often have 3 \_\_\_\_\_ garden. My uncle and aunt live in 4 \_\_\_\_\_ small house in 5 \_\_\_\_\_ country. The view from 6 \_\_\_\_\_ top of 7 \_\_\_\_\_ nearby cliffs over 8 \_\_\_\_\_ sea is 9 \_\_\_\_\_ most amazing one I have ever seen! I've been to visit them four or five times 10 \_\_\_\_\_ year ever since I can remember and we often drive to 11 \_\_\_\_\_ mountains and go hiking. Now that I'm at 12 \_\_\_\_\_ college, I can't visit so often. Next year, I'm going to study in 13 \_\_\_\_\_ USA at 14 \_\_\_\_\_ Washington University, and after that I want to travel round 15 \_\_\_\_\_ South America. But I know I'll always come and visit my aunt and uncle in their beautiful home near the sea.

## Answers / EX.4

1 Ø    2 a    3 a    4 a    5 the    6 the    7 the    8 the  
 9 the    10 a    11 the    12 Ø    13 the    14 Ø    15 Ø

**USE OF ENGLISH****5 Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than five words, including the word in bold.**

## STRATEGY | Transformations

Do not change the key word. Remember that there is a word limit so always check the number of words.

1 It's a lot colder in England in winter than in Jordan. **SIGNIFICANTLY**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ in winter than it is in Jordan.

2 I managed to find somewhere to study German as soon as I arrived. **ABLE**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ somewhere to study German as soon as I arrived.

3 You're allowed to ride a bike on local roads. **PERMITTED**  
 Bike riders \_\_\_\_\_ on local roads.

4 In Spain, you should eat an orange with a knife and fork. **SUPPOSED**  
 In Spain, \_\_\_\_\_ an orange with a knife and fork.

5 I think Maths is slightly more difficult than Physics. **MARGINALLY**  
 I think Physics \_\_\_\_\_.

6 How many bags can I take on the plane? **ALLOWED**  
 How many bags \_\_\_\_\_ on the plane?

7 I was able to pick up the language quickly. **SUCCEEDED**  
 \_\_\_\_\_ the language quickly.

8 In the UK, it isn't necessary to carry an ID card. **REQUIRED**  
 You \_\_\_\_\_ an ID card in the UK.

## Answers / EX.5

1 It's significantly colder in England  
 3 are permitted to ride  
 5 is marginally easier than Maths  
 7 I succeeded in picking up

2 I was able to find  
 4 you're supposed to eat  
 6 am I allowed to take  
 8 are not required to carry

**WRITING**

**8 Your municipality wants to improve the town centre and make it better for people. Your college principal has asked students to write a report on the situation. In your report, you should:**

- describe some of the problems in the town centre,
- suggest what improvements should be made to solve these problems.

The (aim / purpose) of this report is to \_\_\_\_\_

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Opinions were divided about this topic. Some people commented that \_\_\_\_\_

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In conclusion, it appears that \_\_\_\_\_

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**THE END OF UNIT SIX**