



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



YEAR OF  
ZAYED

U  
I  
S  
P  
E  
A  
K  
I  
N  
G  
L  
I  
N  
G  
R  
E  
A  
D  
I  
N  
G  
W  
R  
I  
T  
I  
N  
G  
I



ACCESS BOOK

Book **8**

Volume

① 2 3

**8**

## Unit 1: All about school

### Lesson 1: Meeting and greeting

- What do you say when you see your teachers?
- What do you say when you meet your friends?

#### Activity 1 Speaking

Look at the pictures, what are the people doing?



**Key Structure**  
Greetings  
How are you?

**Vocabulary**  
excuse me, how are  
you, good  
morning/afternoon,  
please, thank you

#### Activity 2 Vocabulary

Read the words below. Match them with their meanings or uses.

- |                   |                                                      |
|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. good evening   | greeting someone in the afternoon <sup>3</sup>       |
| 2. good morning   | greeting a person at night <sup>1</sup>              |
| 3. good afternoon | you say this when you ask for something <sup>6</sup> |
| 4. hi             | greeting a friend <sup>4</sup>                       |
| 5. goodbye        | you say this when you leave <sup>5</sup>             |
| 6. please         | greeting a person in the morning <sup>2</sup>        |
| 7. thank you      | another way to say sorry <sup>8</sup>                |
| 8. excuse me      | you say this to thank someone <sup>7</sup>           |

#### VOCABULARY

greeting: something friendly and polite that you say or do when you meet someone

### Activity 3 Reading and Listening Track 1

Read and listen to two students talking. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Good morning please I'm well How are you?

#### LISTENING TIP

When you listen, you don't have to understand every word. Try to understand the main idea.

Latifa: Hello Amna

Amna: 1 Good Latifa.

Latifa: 2 How are you?

Amna: 3 I'm well thank you.  
How are you?

Latifa: I'm well, too. What class do you have?

Amna: I have English. It's my favourite class. What class do you have?

Latifa: I have maths. Can you show me the room. 4 please?

Amna: Yes! Of course.

### Activity 4 Speaking

In pairs, practise the dialogue.

### Activity 5 Writing

Imagine you meet a new student at school. Write a dialogue with your partner, then practise. Use Activity 2 and 3 to help you.

Madia: Hello Meera

Meera: Good Morning  
Maelia

Maelia: How are you?

Meera: I'm well thank  
you.  
How are you Maelia.

## Lesson 2: A week at school

- What is your first class today?
- What is your favourite class?

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the subjects to their pictures.

maths  
sciences

Arabic  
Islamic studies

P.E.  
history



1. P.E

2. Islamic studies 3. Arabic



4. Maths

5. Sciences

6. history

### Activity 2 Reading

Look at Khalid's morning timetable on the next page.  
Are sentences 1 - 6 True or False?

1. On Monday, Khalid has maths at 8:00.
2. On Wednesday, Khalid has Arabic at 10:00.
3. On Thursday, Khalid has PE at 9:00.
4. On Sunday, Khalid has English at 8:00.
5. On Tuesday, Khalid has Islamic studies at 9:00.
6. Khalid has lunch at 12:00 every day.

T/F  
T/F  
T/F  
T/F  
T/F  
T/F





**READING TIP**

When you read a timetable, look for words that you know. This helps you find the information you need.

Period	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1 8:00 – 8:45	English	maths	Islamic studies	science	Arabic
2 9:00 – 9:45	maths	English	Arabic	Islamic studies	PE
3 10:00 – 10:45	science	Arabic	science	P.E.	Islamic studies
4 11:00 – 11:45	Arabic	science	English	history	maths
5 12:00 – 12:30	lunch	lunch	lunch	lunch	lunch

**Activity 3 Writing**

Write a timetable with your perfect school week.

What subjects would you like to study all day every day?

Period	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1 8:00-8:45	English	Arabic	Science	PE	Maths
2 9:00-9:45	history	Islamic	Islamic	PE	Arabic
3 10:00-10:45	Arabic	English	Math	history	Science
4 11:00-11:45	Math	history	Arabic	Math	Islamic
5 12:00-12:30	lunch	lunch	lunch	lunch	lunch

**Activity 4 Speaking**

Describe your timetable to your partner.

I have English at 9:00 on Tuesday.

## Lesson 3: Language Focus

- What do you do every day?
- What subjects do you like?

### The Present Simple Tense

We use the present simple to talk about the things we do every day, and things that are true.

Remember! Verbs change with the subject:

I/you/we/they **play**

he/she/it **plays**

### Activity 1 Speaking

What do you do every day at school? What happens at school?  
Talk in groups and write your ideas below.

I study at school

I talk to my friends

Reading books

every day

I learn new things.

Eating breakfast

### Activity 2 Practice

Complete the sentences with the present simple verb form.

- 1 The students play games at lunch time. (play)
- 2 Fatima likes P.E. (like)
- 3 Nick has a lot of homework. (have)
- 4 Sam and Ali study in Ajman. (study)
- 5 Paul goes home by bus. (go)



### Negative Forms

How to make negative sentences:

subject + do/does + not + present verb

Ali **does not like** football.

Negatives and questions are different.  
Which verb changes with the subject?

### Key Structure

Present simple

I **study** English every day.

### Vocabulary

student, school, to eat,  
go, to play, to watch, to  
study

### Activity 3 Practice

Write the negative form of the sentences in Activity 3.

- 1 The students do not play games.
- 2 Fatima does not like P.E.
- 3 Nick doesn't have a lot of homework.
- 4 Sam and Ali do not study in Ajman.
- 5 Paul does not go home by bus.

### Activity 4 Practice Track 2

Listen to an interview with Sam, a student in London. Complete the questions with the words from the box.

study eat  
like enjoy

Do you enjoy school?

What do you study?

Where do you eat lunch?

What subjects do you like?



### Questions

How to make yes/no questions:

do/does + subject + verb + ?

Does Sam like football? Yes, he does.  
Sam likes football.

For open questions, add a wh- question word:

(wh- question) + do/does + subject + verb

What do you like?

### Activity 5 Speaking

Ask your partner questions about school. Use the questions in Activity 4 or make your own.

Now write two sentences about your partner.

What do you do at school?

I study. I talk to my friends. I play football.

What subject do you like?  
I like Science, Math, English and Arabic.

### Activity 2 Speaking

Read the comments again.  
Who do you agree with?

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We use adverbs of frequency to talk about how often we do things.

*I **always** listen to the teacher.*

*I **sometimes** play football after school.*

*I **never** forget my books.*

### Activity 3 Practice

Complete the sentences with *always*, *never* or *sometimes*.

1. I never talk in class. I always listen to the teacher.

2. My brother always does his homework after school.

3. I sometimes walk to school. Other times I go by bus.

4. I always study hard because I want to go to a good university.

5. Reem always forgets her books, but today she has them.

6. Khalid is Never late for class. He is always five minutes early.

7. Fatima and Alia always talk in class. Every day, the teacher tells them to be quiet.



### Activity 4 Speaking

Talk to a partner and say how often you do these things:

- do your homework
- forget your books
- talk in class
- eat in class





## Lesson 5: After school

- What do you do after school?
- Are you in any after-school clubs?

### Activity 1 Reading

Read the text and answer the questions.

- Who do you think wrote it? *Principal of school administration*
- Where do you see texts like this? *School bulletin board at the reception*

#### Key Structure

Making suggestions  
Why don't we... How about...

#### Vocabulary

club, painting, chess, computer, reading, golf, Chinese, cooking, film-making

### TO ALL STUDENTS:

Many of you go to clubs and play sports at school.

We want to start more after school clubs. We would like to have a club for every student because everybody likes different activities. We would also like to start clubs for students to learn more about UAE culture.

Please think of ideas and tell us your ideas this week.

Be creative!

*Football*



Painting



Chess

你女子

Chinese



Cooking



Golfing



Film-making



Reading



Computer games



Robotics

**LISTENING TIP**

When you listen to a conversation, listen for key words. This will help you find the information quicker.

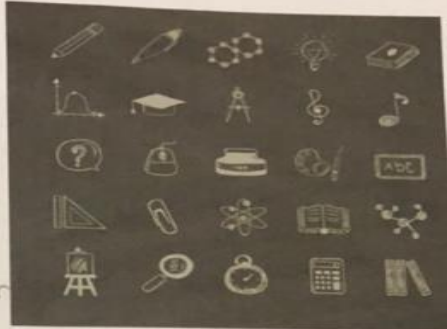
**Activity 2 Listening** Track 3

Listen to the conversation. Circle the six activities they speak about.

**Activity 3 Listening**

Listen again. Which three activities do the students want to do?

Chess / Chinese / computer  
Games

**Activity 4 Practice**

What activities do you want to do? Write them in the box below.

After school clubs

Football club

Reading

Painting

**Activity 5 Speaking**

Work in groups.  
Choose three clubs that everyone wants to start.

Start Reading  
club in the  
Library

Why don't we start a  
chess club?

**SPEAKING TIP**

We can use 'why don't we...' and 'how about...' to talk about new ideas.

Why don't we start a Chinese club?

How about a golf club?

## Lesson 6: Language Focus

- How do you study in class?
- How do you do your homework?

### Adverbs

There are different types of adverbs.  
Adverbs of manner give us extra information  
about how something happens.

*I read **quietly**.*  
*I speak English **well**.*

You can make adverbs by adding -ly to the end of  
most adjectives.

### Key Structure

Adverbs

*I read books **quickly**.*

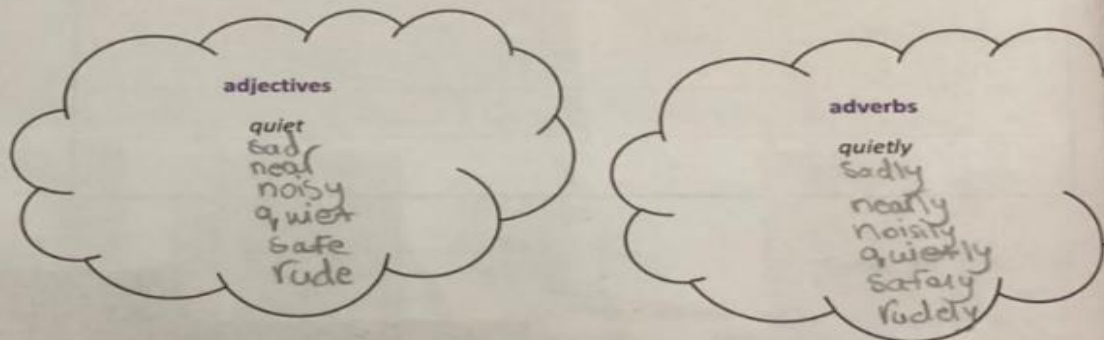
### Vocabulary

well, badly, quickly, slowly,  
quietly, loudly, carefully,  
happily



### Activity 1 Speaking

How many adjectives can you think of? What about adverbs?  
Write your answers below.



### Activity 2 Listening Track 4

Listen to Omar talking about his school. Tick the adverbs you hear.

well ✓	badly	loudly	brightly
carefully ✓	slowly	quietly ✓	quickly



### Activity 3 Language

Underline the adverbs in the sentences.

1. Fatima speaks English well.
2. I write slowly and carefully in English.
3. He runs fast in P.E.
4. At break time, we eat snacks quickly.
5. They always talk loudly.

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We can use adverbs of manner after a verb or an object.

*I study carefully.*  
*I read books quickly.*

### Activity 4 Reading

Sara is a student in Canada. Read her blog and complete the sentences with the correct adverb.

well   hard   carefully   noisily   quickly

I go to school in Toronto, Canada. I like my school. My favourite subject is P.E. I don't like French because I can't speak 1 well. I have to study 2 hard. I have six classes every day. After school I go home 3 quickly. When I get home, I do my homework. I write 4 carefully because I don't want to make mistakes. Sometimes my brother plays games 5 noisily in his room so it's difficult to study.

Sara

### Activity 5 Language

Put the words in the correct order and write sentences.

1. well / speak / I / English    I speak English well.
2. quickly / go / we / class / to    We go to class quickly.
3. the answers / says / the teacher / loudly    The teacher says the answers loudly.

### Activity 6 Writing

What do you do at school? Use adverbs to say how you do different things.

At school we go to class quickly.  
I listen to the teacher carefully.  
We study carefully.  
I play with my friends quietly.



## Lesson 7: A special day

- Do you have special days at your school?
- What is your favourite holiday?

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words with the pictures.

1. announcement
2. ping pong
3. flag
4. sports
5. prize
6. race



### Activity 2 Vocabulary

Match the days to the photos.

1. Sports day
2. Flag day
3. Exam day

A



B



C



**Key Structure**  
Imperatives  
**Come** to sports day

**Vocabulary**  
ping pong, flag, sports  
prize, race, high jump

Ac  
Lis

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

### Activity 3 Listening Track 5

Listen to the announcement. Circle the correct day from Activity 2.

#### Activity 4 Listening Track 5

Listen again. Are the sentences True or False?

1. Sports Day is on Friday. ☒ T / ☐ F
2. Flag Day is on Friday. ☐ T / ☒ F
3. There is a race. ☒ T / ☐ F
4. There is a volleyball game. ☐ T / ☒ F
5. There is a ping pong game. ☒ T / ☐ F
6. There is not a high jump activity. ☐ T / ☒ F
7. Students need to talk to their teachers. ☒ T / ☐ F
8. The winning class gets a prize. ☒ T / ☐ F

#### LISTENING TIP

Read the answer options first. Then you know what to listen for.

#### Activity 5 Listening

Listen again and complete the instructions.

- 1 talk to your teacher.
- 2 write your name next to an activity.
- 3 practice the activity.
- 4 come to 'Sports Day'.
- 5 have fun!

#### LANGUAGE TIP

When we give instructions, we often use imperative verbs. The imperative form is the same as the infinitive form without to.

*Come here!*  
*Sit down.*  
*Have fun!*

#### Activity 6 Speaking

Discuss the questions with a partner.

- What special days do you have at your school?
- What do you do on these days?
- What is your favourite day at school? Why?

My favourite day is 'Flag Day'. It's interesting and fun.

What do you do on 'Flag Day'?



## Lesson 8: Studying in another country

- Where do you like to travel?
- Do you have any friends who study in different countries?

### Activity 1 Reading

Read the text. Where do people read these types of texts?

- A magazine
- B maths book
- C e-mail

**Key Structure**  
Giving reasons  
I like Wales because  
the weather is good.

**Vocabulary**  
studying, visiting  
different countries  
place

### READING TIP

Look at titles before you read a text. This tells you what it is about.

### Studying in Wales...

Many students study in a different country for a year to learn about a new place.

We talked to Ali from Dubai. He is studying in Cardiff, Wales. Ali said that he uses a lot of English. "I speak and write English very well now." He likes visiting all the different places in Wales. "Wales has 600 castles. We go to a new one every weekend!" Ali goes to class from Monday to Friday. He likes computer class. One thing Ali doesn't like is the weather. "It's very cold and it rains a lot." Ali's parents are very happy that Ali is studying in Wales. "He tells us all the interesting things he does. We can't wait to visit him."



### Activity 2 Reading

Read the article and decide if the statements are true or false.

1. Ali is from Wales.
2. He doesn't speak English in Wales.
3. Wales has 500 castles.
4. Ali doesn't like the weather.
5. Ali likes computer class.
6. Ali's parents are happy that he is studying in Wales.

T / F  
T / F  
T / F  
T / F  
T / F  
T / F



### Activity 3 Reading

Read again and find the reasons why Ali likes or doesn't like Cardiff. Use 'because' to give your reason.

1. Ali likes Wales because there are lots of castles.
2. Ali likes Cardiff because he
3. Ali likes Cardiff because
4. \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 4 Writing

Think of a place where you want to study. Write three reasons why you want to study there. Remember to use 'because' to give your reason.

I want to study in New  
York because I will learn  
better English, new things  
and their culture.

### Activity 5 Speaking

Talk to a partner. Tell them where you want to study, and why.

I want to study in Cairo because  
Egypt has great history! I want to  
see the pyramids.



#### LANGUAGE TIP

You can use *because* to give a reason for your choice.  
"I want to go to London  
*because* there are lots of  
shops."



### Activity 3 Writing

What questions would you ask a pen pal? Write three questions below.

1. How many sibling do you have?
2. what is your favourite hobby?
3. How often do you eat candies?

### Activity 4 Reading

Sultan is Matt's new pen pal from Fujairah. Matt asked Sultan some questions. Match Matt's questions to Sultan's answers.

1. What is your favourite subject?
2. What do you do at the weekend?
3. What sports do you play?
4. Do you go to any after school clubs?

My favourite sport is tennis. I like playing football, too. I play three times a week. I like playing sports in P.E.

I don't go to any after school clubs. I would like to start an after school club for football.

At the weekend, I go to the mall with my family. I like looking at electronics. I buy a new computer game every month.

My favourite subject is maths. It is hard, but interesting. I also like English. It helps me talk to new friends from other countries!

### Activity 5 Writing

Choose two questions from Activity 5 and write your answers in the boxes below.

what sports do you play?  
My favourite sport is basketball, I play two times a week.

what is your favourite subject?  
My favourite subject is Arabic, It is easy, And interesting.

## Lesson 10: Review

Vocabulary  
Unit 1 vocabulary

2/10/2018

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the correct word from the box.

study club English pen pal races learn

1. What do you learn in school? ✓
2. Our school has a chess club. ✓
3. I have English after Islamic studies. ✓
4. My sister has a pen pal in France. She writes to her every week. ✓
5. We study about numbers in maths. ✓
6. Reem runs races in PE class. ✓

### Activity 2 Language

Read Sara's blog. Circle ten present simple verbs in the blog.

#### School life

Hello, my name is Sara. I go to school in Ras Al Khaimah. I like school. My favourite subjects are maths, science and Islamic studies. Maths is my best subject.

I do lots of activities after school. I play in the school football team. I am also in the reading club.

I want to study in another country. I want to learn a new language and see a new place. I have a pen pal in Australia. She says it is a great place to live. Maybe I can study there!

### Activity 3 Reading

Read the text again. Circle the sentences as true or false.

1. Sara goes to school in Ajman.
2. Sara's favourite subjects are maths, science and Islamic students.
3. Science is her best subject.
4. Sara plays football.
5. Sara is in the chess club.
6. Sara doesn't want to study in a different country.
7. She has a friend in Australia.

T / F  
T / F  
T / F  
T / F  
T / F  
T / F  
T / F

#### Activity 4 Language

Put the words in the correct order and write sentences.

1 Reem / study / London. / wants / in / to

Reem wants to study in London.

2 study / I / English / at / school.

I study English at school.

3 us / homework. / Our teacher / gives / always

Always our teacher gives us homework.

4 is / favourite / science. / subject / My

My favourite subject is science.

Our teacher always

gives  
us  
homework

#### Activity 5 Language

Read the sentences and underline the adverbs.  
Then write the negative form of each sentence.

1. I write English carefully.

I don't write English carefully.

2. Ahmed talks quietly in class.

Ahmed doesn't talk quietly in class.

3. She answers the questions quickly.

She doesn't answer the questions quickly.

4. The students leave the classroom quietly.

The students don't leave the classroom quietly.

#### Activity 6 Writing

Write four sentences about what you do at school every day.

1. I always study Arabic at school.

2. Always our teacher gives us homework.

3. We learn new things at school.

4. I play with my friends quietly.

well tried  
2/10.



### Activity 3 Vocabulary

In pairs, match the places in the picture to the correct words.

- 8 barber shop
- 20 coffee shop
- 13 pharmacy
- 18 bakery
- 16 florist
- 19 jewellery shop
- 14 shoe shop

- 15 supermarket
- 4 newsagent
- 10 bookshop
- 7 sports shop
- 9 gym
- 3 post office
- 1 bank

- 5 garage
- 6 gift shop
- 17 salon
- 11 dry cleaner
- 12 clothes shop
- 2 butcher

### Activity 4 Listening Track 6

Listen to Omar talk about his town. Circle the places that he talks about.



barber shop



bookshop



coffee shop



bakery



florist



supermarket

### Activity 5 Listening

Listen again and fill in the gap with the correct words

- There are lots of shops in my town.
- There is a supermarket near my house.
- There is also a florist next to the coffee shop.

### Activity 6 Speaking

Talk to your partner. Say what shops are near your house or school.

There is a supermarket and a bakery near my house. What shops are there near your house?

There's a bookshop. I go there at the weekend.



### Activity 3 Reading

Read the text again. Answer these questions.

1. How many people go to shopping centres once a week?

six in ten.

2. Where can people go shopping in the UAE?

People can go to traditional souq, blue for shopping

3. What is one thing you can buy at the Gold Souq?

You can buy Gold jewellery at the Gold souq.

4. What is the most expensive spice at the Spice Souq?

Saffron is the most expensive spice at the Spice souq.

### Activity 4 Speaking

Work in groups. You are going to plan a new shopping centre or souq. Make notes to answer the questions below.

- Where is your shopping centre / souq? in Mirclif.
- What is it near? Dubai Airport.
- Is there a metro station next to it? yes.
- What shops do you want in it? bath and body, cotton, ZARA.
- What restaurants would you like to have? and sun and sport.

Chili's, Gazibo, Papparoti and Macdonaldes.

Good \* job in speaking.

② They can also go to malls like Dubai Mall, Emirates mall, city center.

### Activity 5 Speaking

Describe your shopping centre or souq to a partner.

My mall is great. It has a supermarket, a gym and an Emirati restaurant.

Wow, I like your mall. My mall has got ten different restaurants!



### READING TIP

Key words in the questions help you know what information to look for. For example, 'How many...' means you need to look for a number.

Why?

## Lesson 3: Language Focus

- What are you doing?
- What are your friends and family doing?

### The Present Continuous

We use the present continuous to say what is happening now or at the time of speaking.

*They are shopping.*

### Key Structure

Present continuous  
*We are shopping.*

### Vocabulary

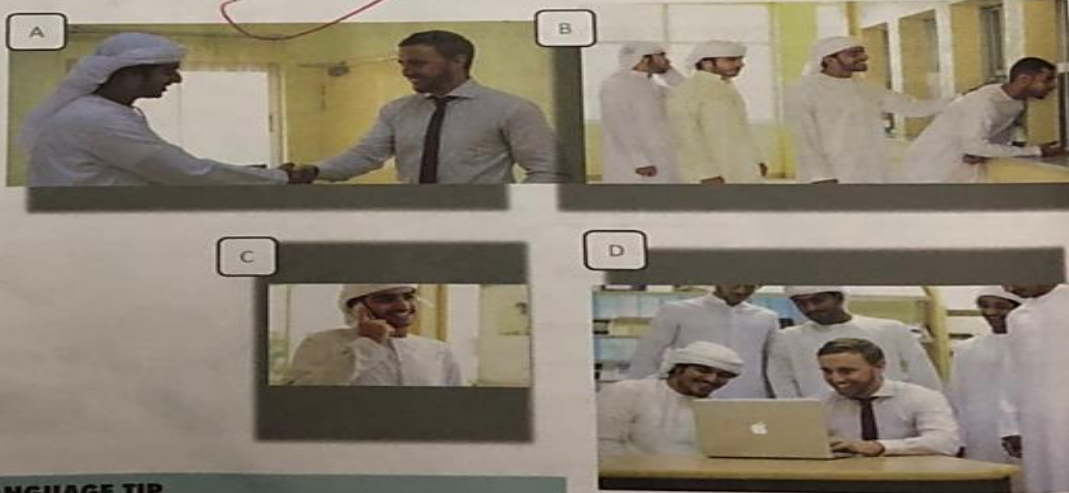
snack, to call, to  
buy, line, to help

I	am
he / she / it	is
you / we / they	are

### Activity 1 Practice

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb *to be*.  
Then, match the sentences to the correct pictures.

- 1 They are shaking hands.
- 2 A teacher is helping his students. They like studying.
- 3 A boy is talking on his phone. He calls his cousin every day.
- 4 The students are waiting in a line. One boy is buying a snack.



### LANGUAGE TIP

We don't use thinking and feeling verbs in the present continuous form (like, want, taste, etc.)

### Activity 2 Practice

Look at the pictures again and decide if the sentences are True or False.

- 1 Picture A: They are smiling.
- 2 Picture B: The boys are not waiting in a line.
- 2 Picture C: Amir is not talking to someone.
- 3 Picture D: The students are eating lunch.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> T	<input type="radio"/> F
<input type="radio"/> T	<input checked="" type="radio"/> F
<input type="radio"/> T	<input checked="" type="radio"/> F
<input type="radio"/> T	<input checked="" type="radio"/> F

### Activity 3 Practice

Complete the sentences with the correct present continuous verb form.

- 1 My mother is shopping at the supermarket. (shop)
- 2 The teacher is helping his students. (help)
- 3 The boys is drinking tea in the mall. (drink)
- 4 We are walking to the restaurant. (walk)
- 5 I am not doing my homework today. (do)
- 6 We are not going to the shopping centre. (go)

To make negatives we add  
*not* after the verb to be:

*He is not studying.*  
*We are not studying.*

When speaking or writing to  
friends, we use contractions:

*He isn't studying.*  
*We aren't studying.*

### Activity 4 Writing

Think of a friend or family member and answer the questions about him/her.  
Should you use the present simple or present continuous in your answers?

1 What is he/she doing now?

She is shopping at Dubai Mall now.

2 What does he/she usually do at home or at school?

She ~~is~~ usually plays basket ball at home.

### Activity 5 Speaking

Talk about your friends or family with a partner.

What are they doing? Why? Where are they now?

My friends are in science  
class. They're doing a test.

My cousin is playing  
football. He loves sports.

Good job #  
M  
9/10



## Lesson 4: Helping people

- What do you do to help other people?
- Do you know any charities?

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words to their meanings

- |              |                                                |
|--------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. to help   | a. to give something to a charity              |
| 2. disaster  | b. something really bad that happens           |
| 3. charity   | c. someone who helps people in their free time |
| 4. volunteer | d. to do something for someone                 |
| 5. to donate | e. an organisation that helps people           |

### Activity 2 Speaking

What can we do to help others? What charities do you know?

### Activity 3 Speaking

In pairs, answer the questions about the pictures.

- What do you see in each picture?
- Who needs help in each picture?
- What do you think charities can do to help these people?



#### Key Structure

Can  
You **can** help in  
different ways.

#### Vocabulary

to help, disaster,  
charity, volunteer,  
donate, to relax



#### Activity 4 Writing

Use these words to write three sentences about the place where you live.

clean dirty quiet noisy boring fun nice

1. My town is clean and quiet.
2. My town is noisy. **My town isn't noisy and dirty.**
3. My town is nice and fun. **My town is fun and never boring.**
4. It's fun in my town. **My town is a very nice place to live.**

**WRITING TIP** A paragraph is many sentences about one idea.

An **introduction sentence** tells us what the paragraph is about.

*I live in a big city.*

**Body sentences** give us more information.

*It is fun. There are many things to do. I like going to the mall. Sometimes...*

A **summary sentence** connects the information from the body sentences.

*These are the reasons why I like my city.*

#### Activity 5 Writing

Complete the information below with Zayed's comment. Use the Writing Tip to help you.

**Zayed:** I live in the country and I love it. Every day I can walk outside in the fresh air. There are trees and animals. You can go for walks outside. I don't want to leave because it's so nice!

Introduction sentence:

**I live in the country and I love it.**

Body sentences:

**Every day I can walk outside in the fresh air.  
There are trees and animals. You can go for  
walks outside.**

Summary sentence:

**I don't want to leave because it's so nice!**

#### Activity 6 Writing

Now write your own paragraph about the place where you live. Use your sentences from Activity 3.

**I live in Sharjah and feel like it's the best place to live. There are so many places you can visit. It has beautiful beaches and big parks. You can visit museums or shopping malls. There is no other place I would want to live.**

## Lesson 6: Language Focus

- Can you describe your favourite city with three words?
- How would you describe your country?

### Comparatives and Superlatives

Use comparatives with *than* to compare things.  
 Short adjectives: + er nice → nicer  
 Long adjectives: more interesting → more interesting

Use superlatives to say something is the best.  
 Short adjectives: + est nice → the nicest  
 Long adjectives: most interesting → the most interesting

### Vocabulary

capital city, street, university, delicious, beautiful

Remember that some words are different:

good → better → the best  
 bad → worse → the worst

### Activity 1 Reading

Read the email. Where did Mike go?  
 Find examples of comparatives and superlatives in the text.

Hi Ali,

I'm sitting in my room and looking at photos of my holiday in Morocco. We visited three different cities – Marrakesh, Fez and Rabat. Rabat is the capital city. It's old and the streets are small. Fez is older and I think it's nicer. It has the oldest university in the world. The food in Fez was the best. We had a delicious tagine.

Did you have a nice holiday?

Your friend,  
 Mike



### Activity 2 Reading

Read the sentences about the email. Are they True or False?

1 Fez is smaller than Rabat.

T ☒ F

2 Mike thinks Fez is nicer than Rabat.

☒ T F

3 The oldest university in the world is in Fez.

☒ T F

4 Marrakesh has the most delicious food.

T ☒ F

### Activity 3 Language

Write the comparative and superlative form of each adjective.

nice **nicer** **nicest**

small **smaller** **smallest**

large **larger** **largest**

old **older** **oldest**

new **newer** **newest**

interesting **more interesting**

beautiful **more beautiful**

exciting **more exciting**

good **better**

**most interesting**

**most beautiful**

**most exciting**

**best**

### Activity 4 Practice

Complete the sentences with the correct comparative or superlative.

1 Dubai is **smaller** than Abu Dhabi. (small)

2 Abu Dhabi is the **largest** emirate in the UAE. (large)

3 She thinks Paris is **nicer** than New York. (nice)

4 Our mall has the **newest** shops. (new)

5 Ali's bakery has the **best** bread in the town. (good)

### Activity 5 Speaking

Talk to a partner about your school, town or country. Use comparatives and superlatives.

The library is bigger than our classroom.

Ajman City Centre is the newest mall.

### Activity 6 Writing

Write comparative and superlative sentences about your school, town or country.

**UAE is one of the best countries in the world.**  
**It is smaller than some countries, but it isn't the smallest.**  
**It is more exciting than many other countries I have visited.**  
**In my opinion, it is the most beautiful country in the world.**

### WRITING TIP

Be careful when spelling adjectives ending in y:  
y + ier / iest  
easy → easier / easiest



## Lesson 7: Visiting a city

- Do you like to travel?
- What do you like about other cities?

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words to their meanings.

- |                 |                                         |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. tourists     | a. to put something over something else |
| 2. a tip        | b. how much money something costs       |
| 3. to stay cool | c. advice                               |
| 4. to cover     | d. people who visit other countries     |
| 5. the price    | e. to not get too hot                   |

### Activity 2 Reading

Look at the text. Where would you see it?

- a. school textbook      b. online blog      c. newspaper

#### Key Structure

Should

You **should** wear a hat to protect the sun.

#### Vocabulary

tourists, tip, stay cool, cover, price, transport, rude, shopkeeper

### Tips for travellers – Marrakech

Welcome to our travel blog about Marrakech. These are our travelling tips!

#### 1. Weather

The city is hotter in the summer than in the winter. Tourists should try to stay cool. Drink lots of water and wear light clothing. Cover your skin from the sun. Do not go out in the middle of the day.

#### 2. Markets

There are a lot of things to see and buy at the markets. Sometimes there are a lot of people. The shopkeepers try to stop you as you walk. You can ask shopkeepers for the best price. Don't worry – this is not rude and can be fun!

#### 3. Taxis

Most tourists get around the city by taxi. Talk about the price with the driver BEFORE you get in the car. Taxis outside hotels are always more expensive.

Activity 2  
Look at the text. Where would you use it?

a. school textbook

b. online blog

c. newspaper

## Tips for travellers – Marrakech

Welcome to our travel blog about Marrakech. These are our tips.

### 1. Weather.

The city is hotter in the summer than in the winter. Tourists should try to stay cool. Drink lots of water and wear light clothing. Cover your skin from the sun. Do not go out in the middle of the day.

### 2. Shopping.

There are a lot of things to see and buy at the market. Sometimes there are a lot of people. The shopkeepers stop you as you walk. You can ask shopkeepers for a better price. Don't worry – this is not rude and can be fun!

### 3. Transport.

Most tourists get around the city by taxi. Talk about the price with the driver BEFORE you get in the car. Taxis outside hotels are always more expensive.



### Activity 3 Reading

Match the headings with the correct paragraph.

Transport

Weather

Shopping

#### READING TIP

Read the whole text once to get the general idea. Then read again to find details. This will help you to give each paragraph a heading.

### Activity 4 Reading

Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Marrakech is hotter in the winter than in the summer.
2. People should drink water to stay cool.
3. People can ask shop owners for the best price.
4. Most tourists travel around the city by bus.
5. Taxis at hotels are cheaper than taxis in the streets.

T  
F  
T  
F  
F

### Activity 5 Speaking

In pairs, think about tips for your city.

#### SPEAKING TIP

Remember, we can use *should* to give advice.

You *should* visit the Louvre Museum in Abu Dhabi.

Tourists should take the metro in Dubai. It is cheaper than a taxi.

Yes, they should.

They should also try Emirati food. It is an important part of the culture.





## Lesson 8: What is it famous for?

- What is famous in your city?
- How many cities can you name?

### Activity 1 Reading

Look at the text about Istanbul. What kind of text is it?

Newspaper

Textbook

Travel blog

### Activity 2 Reading

Read about Istanbul. What two places and two foods do they talk about.

Place:

Topkapi

Food:

donar Kebab

Hagia Sophia

Turkish delights

### READING TIP

Scanning is when you read a text quickly to find information. Read a question first, then you know what to look for. Do not read every word.

Home

My travels

#### Istanbul, where East meets West by Hamad Al Kaabi

I am back from Istanbul. It is a beautiful city. Istanbul is in Europe and Asia. It is famous for its sights, sounds, smells and flavours.

There are many old buildings in Istanbul. Two of the most famous are the Hagia Sophia and the Topkapi Palace. The Hagia Sophia was a mosque. Now it is a museum. The Topkapi Palace is where leaders lived in the past.

Istanbul is also famous for its food. The donar kebab is the most popular food. It is meat in a thin bread with vegetables. It is delicious! There are also sweets called Turkish delights. They are made with different nuts, like pistachios and almonds.

Istanbul is an amazing city with delicious food and interesting places to see. I would like to go back!



### Activity 3 Reading

Find nouns from the text that match each word.

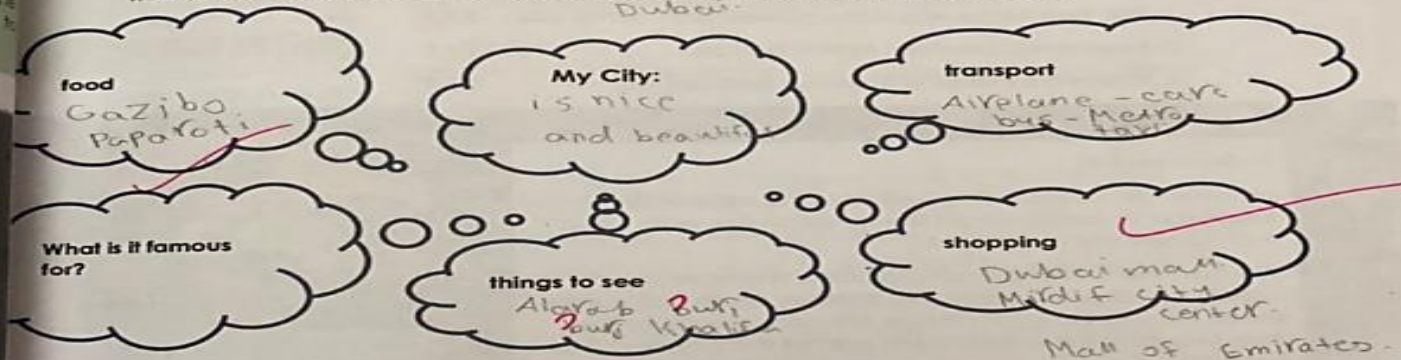
1. beautiful
2. old
3. popular
4. thin
5. famous

city ✓  
building ✓  
Food ✓  
bread ✓  
places ✓



### Activity 4 Practice

Think about your favourite city. Complete the mind map with your ideas.



### Activity 5 Writing

Use your mind map to write a short blog about your favourite city.  
Write five sentences.

Dubai / United Arab Emirates.

My favourite city is Dubai.

There ~~is~~ <sup>are</sup> many malls and many things

such as Restaurant, Malls and amazing  
places for tourist also.  
tourists

#### WRITING TIP

Blogs are articles people write online and they can be about any topic. Blogs are usually informal. Remember to start your blog with a title.

## Lesson 9: An invitation

- Where do you go with your family?
- What do you do when you go on holiday?

### Activity 1 Reading

Read the email from Mohamed to his cousin Hamdan.

Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Hamdan lives in Istanbul.
2. Mohamed lives in Istanbul.
3. Omar sells tasty sweets.
4. The Blue Mosque is in the newest part of the city.
5. Mohamed's mother makes baklava.
6. Baklava is made with honey and apples.

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

T / F

### Key Structure

Writing an invitation  
Would you like to...

### Vocabulary

invitation, lamp,  
punctuation, can't wait

### VOCABULARY

invitation: when you  
someone to go  
with you  
lamp: a small light  
can't wait: to be

Hello hamdan,

How are you. I am doing well. My parents want to know if your family would like to visit us this year. I can't wait to see you in Istanbul.

We can visit lots of amazing places. We have a market called the Grand Bazaar. My brother, Omar, has a shop there. He sells beautiful lamps. We can also go to the Blue Mosque. It is in the oldest part of the city and it is beautiful.

Do you like Turkish sweets. My mother makes the best baklava. It is a sweet made with honey and nuts. It is so tasty! You should try it.

See you soon!

Mohamed

### READING TIP

Informal emails have three parts.

Greeting: Dear; Hello; Hi

Main body: This has the important information.

Ending: Best wishes; See you soon; talk to you soon!





Always start a sentence with a capital letter. Also use capital letters for names and days of the week.  
~~my favorite food is mandi.~~ My favorite food is mandi.  
 Always end a sentence with a full stop (.).  
~~I study English and Maths at school.~~ I study English and Maths at school.  
 Always end a question in a question mark (?).  
~~What is your name.~~ What is your name?

## Activity 2 Reading

Read the email again. Use the writing tip to find the following mistakes:

-2 capitalization mistakes -2 full stop mistakes -2 question mistakes

## Activity 3 Writing

Complete an email to your cousin inviting him/her to visit you. Say what he/she can do in your city.

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

How are you? My parents want to invite you and your family to our city next year. Would you like to like to come to Sharjah?

We can go to the aquarium and see all the sealife there. We can also go on the Eye of the Emirates wheel. You can see all of Sharjah when you ride it. I think you would also enjoy the Sharjah Heritage Museum. It is very interesting.

Do you like seafood We can eat at the Sealand Restaurant, where they have delicious seafood.

Tell me what else you want to do and see.

See you soon!

\_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

city 1 volunteer 7 charity 2 invitation 3 florist 5 delicious 4 souq 6 cool 8

1. I would like to live in a big \_\_\_\_\_.
2. My family always gives money to \_\_\_\_\_. They help people.
3. Reem's cousin sent her an \_\_\_\_\_ to visit her city.
4. This cake is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I buy flowers for Mother's Day at the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Dubai has a famous old \_\_\_\_\_. Tourists like to go there.
7. Khalid is a \_\_\_\_\_. He gives his time to help other people.
8. Try to stay \_\_\_\_\_ in the summer. It is too hot!

### Activity 2 Reading

Read the email. Where is Ali?

### Yas Island

Hello Mubarak,

How are you? I am visiting Abu Dhabi. There are people here from many different countries. We are staying on Yas Island. There is a water park and there is a big shopping centre, too. Tomorrow, I want to go to Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque. It is a beautiful building. I can't wait to see it! There are so many restaurants in Abu Dhabi. We want to try Emirati Food. My friend Saeed says I should try mandi. It is an Emirati food made with rice and chicken, meat or fish. He says it is tasty!

See you soon!

Ali

Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1. There are not many people in Abu Dhabi.
2. Mubarak is staying on Yas island.
3. There is a water parks on Yas Island.
4. Ali wants to try Emirati food.

T / F  
T / F  
T / F  
T / F



### Activity 3 Language

Circle the correct words and write the -ing form of each verb.

1. Huda **is** / **are** \_\_\_\_\_ English in class. (study)
2. I **am** / **is** \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus. (wait)
3. Bader's brother **is** / **are** \_\_\_\_\_ football. (play)
4. We **am** / **are** \_\_\_\_\_. (shop)
5. My sister **is** / **are** \_\_\_\_\_ in Dubai. (stay)
6. They **is** / **are** \_\_\_\_\_ around the city. (walk)

H-w  
**is studying**  
**am waiting**  
**is playing**  
**are shopping**  
**is staying**  
**are walking**

### Activity 4 Language

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1 Ajman / than / bigger / Dubai / is  
**Dubai is bigger than Ajman.**
- 2 Abu Dhabi / largest / the / is / emirate.  
**Abu Dhabi is the largest emirate.**
- 3 is / summer / winter / cooler / than  
**Winter is cooler than summer.**

### Activity 5 Writing

Write five sentences in a paragraph about your favourite city.

- Why do you like it?
- What can you do there?
- What food should people eat? What restaurants do you like?

**Sharjah is my favourite city. It is very beautiful and there are many things to do there. You can visit the Sharjah aquarium or one of the many museums. You can also ride on the Eye of the Emirate, where you can see all over Sharjah. If you are hungry you can enjoy Arabic, Indian and even Chinese food. If I were to choose, I would go to Sealand restaurant because I like fish.**



### Unit 3: Culture and traditions of the UAE

## Lesson 1: Visiting a museum

- Do you like museums?
- What museums are there in your emirate?

#### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words with their meanings.

- |              |                                                          |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. museum    | a. the activity of catching fish                         |
| 2. fishing   | b. a place with little rain and usually a lot of sand    |
| 3. desert    | c. a place with historical objects and pictures          |
| 4. jewellery | d. the ideas and ways of doing things in a country       |
| 5. culture   | e. beautiful things people wear, like rings or bracelets |

#### Activity 2 Listening Track B

Listen to Omar talking about a museum in the UAE. Where is the museum?

a. Dubai

b. Abu Dhabi

c. Sharjah

#### Activity 3 Listening

Listen again. Circle the things you can see at the museum.

paintings

a beautiful building

boats

old cars

pearls

fish

**\*\*I can't do  
this  
because it  
requires  
listening to  
audio in**



Superlatives  
This is **the** most  
museum in the

**Vocabulary**  
museum, fishing  
jewellery, culture

#### Activity 4 Sp

Read the info  
Where are the  
Which muse

I want to visit  
think it is the m

#### Pearl Museum

ere: Sharjah

at can you s

story of pear

earls from the

ctures of pe

jewellery ma

#### Acti

Ask  
mu

Where

## **\*\*This is all speaking no writing.\*\***

### **Activity 4 Speaking**

Read the information about different museums.  
Where are they?  
Which museum do you want to visit? Why?

#### **SPEAKING TIP**

When we agree with someone  
we can say, *I think so, too.*

A: *The Louvre is amazing.*  
B: *I think so, too.*

*I want to visit the Pearl Museum.*

*I think it is the most interesting museum.*

*I think so,  
too.*

#### **The Pearl Museum**

Where: Sharjah

What can you see?

- History of pearls
- Pearls from the Arabian Gulf
- Pictures of pearl divers
- Jewellery made with pearls



#### **Dubai Museum**

Where: Dubai

What can you see?

- Al Fahidi Fort, the oldest building in Dubai
- The history of fishing in Dubai
- Models of desert animals
- Old shops from the 1950's



#### **Al Ahmadiya School**

Where: Dubai

What can you see?

- A Dubai school from 1912
- Models of students and teachers
- traditional school textbooks
- Biographies of the leaders of Dubai.



### **Activity 5 Speaking**

Ask three questions about the museums to quiz your partner.

*Where can you see pearls?*

*The pearl museum?*

#### **VOCABULARY**

tradition: important things people do for a long time

biography: a true story about a person

pearl divers: people who swim in the ocean to find pearls

c  
b  
a  
e  
d

## Lesson 2: Life in the UAE

- What jobs do people have in the UAE?
- What jobs do you think are interesting?

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words to their meanings.

- |            |                                          |
|------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. pearl   | a. when the sun comes up in the morning  |
| 2. sunset  | b. when the sun goes down in the evening |
| 3. sunrise | c. a small, white expensive ball         |
| 4. to dive | d. people who swim underwater            |
| 5. divers  | e. swimming underwater                   |

### Activity 2 Reading

Read the text. When is pearl-diving season?

## pearl-diving starts in June

### Pearl Diving in the UAE

Pearl diving is a traditional job in the Arabian Gulf. Pearl-diving season starts in June. Many divers go together in boats to find pearls. There are around 20 people in a boat. They find pearls in animals called oysters.

In the past, pearl diving was different. It was a long day. Pearl divers worked from sunrise to sunset. Divers went into the water with a rope on their feet. They were underwater for three or four minutes looking for oysters. Then they pulled the rope and went back to the boat. After a short rest, they went back into the water and collected more oysters.



Structure  
Talking about  
Pearl divers work  
sunrise to sunset

Vocabulary  
pearl, to dive, at  
sunrise, sunset, a  
tradition

### Activity 3 Vocabulary

Complete the

1. Pearl \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pearl divers \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pearls are \_\_\_\_\_
4. Pearl \_\_\_\_\_
5. Divers work \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 4

Answer the

What do  
Would you

### LANGUAGE

We use  
end of  
In 2008

### Activity

Circle

1. Pearl \_\_\_\_\_
2. Pearl \_\_\_\_\_
3. Pearl \_\_\_\_\_
4. Pearl \_\_\_\_\_

### Activity

Answer

-What  
the  
-Do  
-What  
like



### Activity 3 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with highlighted words in the text.

1. Pearl **divers** collected oysters underwater.
2. Pearl divers put **rope** around their feet.
3. Pearls are inside animals called **oysters**.
4. Pearl **-diving** is a traditional job in the Arabian Gulf.
5. Divers worked from **sunrise** to **sunset**.

### Activity 4 Speaking

Answer the questions with a partner.

What do you think pearl divers do when it is not pearl-diving season?  
Would you like to be a pearl diver?

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We use the *past simple* to talk about the past. We added *ed* to the end of a verb to make the regular past simple tense.

*In 2008, my father worked in Fujairah. Now he works in Ajman.*

### Activity 5 Practice

Circle the past simple verb to complete the sentences.

1. Pearl divers **worked** / **work** all day.
2. Pearl divers **stay** / **stayed** underwater for three or four minutes.
3. Pearl divers **pull** / **pulled** the rope to come back to the boat.
4. Pearl divers **collected** / **collect** oysters.

### Activity 6 Speaking

Answer the questions with a partner.

- What are other traditional jobs in the UAE?
- Do people do these jobs now?
- What traditional job do you would you like to do?

Being a camel farmer is a traditional job.

#### SPEAKING TIP

Remember, we can use *would like* to talk about things we want to do.

I like animals. I would like to be a camel farmer.

## Lesson 3: Language Focus

- What did you do last weekend?
- Where did you go last summer?

### The Past Simple

We use the past simple to talk about the past.

Regular verbs end with ed;  
Irregular verbs change:

visit → visited  
go → went

The verb **to be** changes with the subject.  
Past simple verbs don't change with the subject.

am/is → was      are → were

Past simple  
We went to the Louvre museum.  
Vocabulary  
work of art, painting, famous, ancient, weekend/week

### Activity 1 Reading

Read a student blog about the Louvre museum. Circle the past simple verbs.

#### The Louvre Museum

Last weekend I went to the Louvre museum. It was amazing! I saw famous paintings and other works of art. There were lots of interesting objects from the past, too. I liked looking at the ancient jewellery. It took four hours to see everything. The Louvre is big! It has a nice café and we had lunch there in the afternoon.

-Fatima

### Activity 2 Language

Look at the blog again. Find the past verb forms and write them in the table.

Present	Past
go	went
is	
see	<b>was</b>
are	<b>saw</b>
like	<b>were</b>
take	<b>liked</b>
have	<b>took</b>
	<b>had</b>



### Activity 3 Practice

Complete the sentences with past simple form of each verb.

- 1 We went to Oman last year. (go)
- 2 Omar was sleepy in class yesterday. (is)
- 3 They saw famous works of art at the museum. (see)
- 4 Yesterday the students had a history test. (have)
- 5 The students were happy when they visited Abu Dhabi. (are)

### Activity 4 Speaking

Talk to your partner. Say where you went last summer.  
Talk about what you did.

Last summer I went to Abu Dhabi. I visited my cousin and we went to the cinema.



### Activity 5 Writing

Write three sentences about what your partner did last summer.

Noor went to Oman. She was in Muscat. She took lots of photos.

- \* Khawla travel to London, she was in Hamleys, she enjoyed there with here family.
- \* Maryam traveled to Kuwait last year to see her cousin Salma.
- \* Aisha went to camp with her friends last summer, She did a lot of activities and she got a certificate of appreciation.



## Lesson 4: Life in the Past

- What jobs did people do in the past?
- Where did your grandparents live?

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words to their meanings.

- c  
d  
b  
a
- 1) fisherman
  - 2) campfire
  - 3) poetry
  - 4) tradition

- a) something people do for many years
- b) a type of writing that is like a song
- c) someone who catches fish
- d) a fire people make in the evening

Vocabulary  
poetry, campfire,  
fisherman, to read  
to read poetry

### Activity 2 Reading and Listening Track 9

Read and listen to Khalid talk to Grandfather Hamdan. Put the questions in the correct place.

- 2  
3  
1
- a) Where did you live?
  - b) What did you do for fun?
  - c) What did you eat?

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We make past simple questions with a question word and *did*. The main verb doesn't change.

*Where did you live?*

### An Interview with my Grandfather

1. \_\_\_\_\_

**Grandfather Hamdan:** We ate a lot of fish. My favourite food was fish and rice mandi. My grandmother made it. It was very tasty.

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Grandfather Hamdan:** We lived in a house in Umm Al Quwain. We lived near the Arabian Gulf. My grandfather was a pearl diver. My father was a fisherman. Sometimes I helped him fish.

3. \_\_\_\_\_

**Grandfather Hamdan:** We made campfires in the evening. My family sat together. We told stories, read traditional poetry and drank coffee. I really liked to write poetry and read it to my family.



### Activity 3 Listening

Listen again and answer the questions below.

- b** 1. Grandfather Hamdan ate a lot of...
- a. pizza
  - b. fish
  - c. meat
- a** 2. Grandfather Hamdan's favorite food was...
- a. rice and fish mandi
  - b. pizza
  - c. dates
- c** 3. Grandfather Hamdan lived in...
- a. Ajman
  - b. Dubai
  - c. Umm Al Quwain
- a** 4. Grandfather Hamdan's father was a...
- a. pearl diver
  - b. teacher
  - c. fisherman
- a** 5. Grandfather Hamdan's family \_\_\_\_\_ in the evening
- a. made a campfire
  - b. went pearl-diving
  - c. cooked mandi
- a** 6. Grandfather Hamdan liked...
- a. to write poetry
  - b. to make coffee
  - c. to tell stories

### Activity 4 Speaking

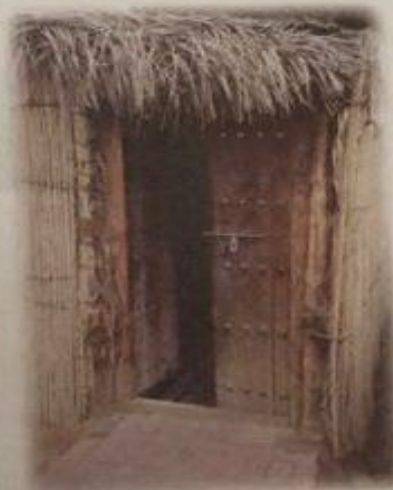
In pairs, ask and answer the questions about the past.

- Where did your grandparents live?
- What did your grandparents eat?
- What did your grandparents do for fun?
- What does your family do for fun now?

*My grandparents lived in Khorfakkan.*

#### SPEAKING TIP

We pronounce the *-ed* ending of past simple verbs



## Lesson 5: Life in the desert

- What people live in the desert?
- What animals live in the desert?

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words in the box to the correct pictures.

5	4	2	1	3	6
Bedouin	desert	camel	date	oasis	tent

1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



### Activity 2 Reading

Read the article. In the past, what did people need to live in the desert?

- a. Shops and restaurants  
b. Cars and tents.  
c. Oases, tents and camels.

### VOCABULARY

Tribes: groups of people who live together.

### LANGUAGE TIP

We can make past simple questions with

wh

question + did + subject + present simple  
word



### Living in the Desert

Bedouins were some of the first people to live in the desert. A number of things helped them to live in the hot, dry desert.



They found places with water and date palms. These are called 'oases'. Oases were very important for people living in the desert. People ate the dates and drank the water.

The desert is hot and sunny so Bedouins lived in tents. These are small houses made from cloth. It hid the Bedouins from the hot sun.

Camels were very important to Bedouins. Bedouin tribes ate camel meat and drank camel milk. They used camel hair to make clothes. The camels were also important for travelling. Camels can carry heavy things like tents and food and they don't need a lot of water. Camels are still very important in the UAE today.

### Activity 3 Reading

Read the text again. Match the questions in the box with the answers below.

- a) How did Bedouins hide from the hot sun?
- b) Did Bedouins use camels?
- c) Where did Bedouins find water?

- c** 1 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Bedouins found water in oases in the desert.
- a** 2 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Bedouins lived in tents and hid from the hot sun.
- b** 3 Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Answer: Yes, Bedouins used camels for many different things.

### Activity 4 Practice

Write two questions about the information in the text. Then, quiz your partner.

Question 1:

Answer:

Question 2:

Answer:

**What do you find at an oases?  
You find water and date palms.**

**What did the Bedouins use camel hair for?  
They used camel hair to make clothes.**

### Activity 5 Speaking

Answer the questions with a partner.

- What did you learn about life in the desert? What did you know before?
- Would you like to live in the desert?

## Lesson 6: Language Focus

- Which animals are important in your culture?
- Do you know any interesting facts about animals?

### Activity 1 Reading

Read about Simon's trip to the desert.  
What animals didn't he see?

**falcons**

### Animals of the UAE

I had an amazing trip to the desert yesterday. I went on a tour because I wanted to see all of the important animals of the UAE. Sadly, I didn't see all of the animals on my list. Falcons are the top animals on earth and they are a symbol of the UAE. I'm sad that I didn't see one.

We saw oryx and camels in the desert. There are many oryx living in the desert. We saw them eating plants and it was really interesting. We also saw lots of camels, too. The guide said that camels are strong animals. If a camel is hungry for a long time, it gets energy from its hump.

It was a great trip but I'm sad because I didn't take my camera. Our guide took photos, but he didn't send them to me. Maybe I should go back again!

-Simon

### Activity 2 Speaking

Answer the questions about the text.

- 1 When did Simon go to the desert? **yesterday**
- 2 What did he see? **He saw oryx and camels.**
- 3 Why does he want to go back?

**He wants to go back because he didn't get any photos.**

### Past simple: negatives

To form past simple negatives, we don't change the main verb. We use did not (didn't).

Yesterday we **didn't** study history.

### Past simple: questions

With questions we use a wh- question word and did.

**Did you go** to the desert?

Where **did** you go?  
We **didn't** go to the desert.

### Vocabulary

plants, hump, tour, guide, energy





### Activity 3 Practice

Complete the sentences with *did not* and the correct verb form.

- 1 Simon \_\_\_\_\_ **did not see** any camels in the desert. (see)
- 2 Simon \_\_\_\_\_ **did not take** his camera on the trip. (take)
- 3 The guide \_\_\_\_\_ **did not send** him the photos from the trip. (send)

### Activity 4 Practice

Put the words in the correct order and write questions.

- 1 did / Where / go / yesterday? / you
- 2 have / did / a good time? / you
- 3 you / do? / did / What

**Where did you go yesterday?**

**Did you have a good time?**

**What did you do?**

**\*\*I don't have the partner's answers so I can't write anything\*\***

### Activity 5 Practice

Now ask your partner the questions in Activity 4.  
Write sentences about your partner's answers.

Fatima went to her cousin's house.

---

---

---

---



## Lesson 7: Traditional dress

- Are clothes important?
- Why are traditions important?

### Activity 1 Speaking

Read the topics below.  
Which are most important to you? Why?

- education
- clothing
- family
- happiness

Education is  
important to me  
because I need it  
for my future.

important, because  
**Vocabulary**  
education, traditional,  
happiness, respect, elderly, comfortable



**\*\*I can't listen to the audio, so I can't answer.\*\***

### Activity 2 Listening Track 10

Listen to Mohamed talk about what is important to him. Choose the correct ending for each sentence.

1. I wear the kandura because...
  - a. it's comfortable.
  - b. it connects me to my family and my history.
2. I study Arabic because...
  - a. I like it.
  - b. it's my culture.

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We use *because* to give reasons.

*I like pizza because it is tasty.*

#### VOCABULARY

modern: something that is new.  
elderly: older people

### Activity 3 Listening

Listen again. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Emiratis never wear jeans and t-shirts.
2. The kandura is traditional Emirati dress.
3. Modern life doesn't give us anything.
4. Mohamed studies English because it connects him to the past.

T /  
T /  
T /  
T

## Lesson 8: Poetry

- What is your favourite book?
- Do you read poetry?

### Activity 1 Reading

Read the article and choose the correct title.

- Short Stories about the UAE
- Traditional Bedouin Poetry
- A Famous Emirati Poet

I read a poem at my brother's wedding.

### Vocabulary

poem, poet, leader, chant, wedding, festival

1

b

Al-Taghrooda is a type of traditional Bedouin **poetry**. Two groups of Bedouins **chanted** the poem. One group **chanted** the first verse of the poem. The other group **chanted** the second verse. Each verse had seven lines. Bedouins told traditional stories and history with Al-Taghrooda poetry.

2

Bedouins told Al-Taghrooda poems for many reasons. They told Al-Taghrooda **poems** for **entertainment at campfires**. Sometimes women **chanted** poems when they worked. Bedouins also used poems to **send messages to their leaders**.

2

Today, Al-Taghrooda is an important part of UAE culture. People **chant** the poems at weddings and national festivals.

3

# Poetry is a type of literature, or artistic writing, that attempts to stir a reader's imagination or emotions.

# A chant is a word or group of words that is repeated over and over

# A poem is a piece of writing in which the words are chosen for their beauty and sound and are carefully arranged, often in short lines which rhyme.

# Leaders are the people who lead or command a group, organization, or country.

# A wedding is a ceremony in which two people get married.

### Activity 2 Reading

Read the questions and underline the answers in the text. Use the topic sentences to help you find information.

1. What is Al-Taghrooda?
2. Why did Bedouins tell Al-Taghrooda poetry?
3. Why is Al-Taghrooda important today?

### Activity 3 Vocabulary

Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the **bold** words in the text.

### VOCABULARY

verse: a part of a poem

entertainment: something people do for fun

### READING TIP

Topic sentences are the first sentence in a paragraph. They tell the reader what the paragraph is about.

# Festivals are a day or period of celebration

#### Activity 4 Reading

Read the email from Amal's pen pal in Japan.  
Why does Noriko want to know about the UAE?

**She is going to visit there.**

To: Amal@email  
Subject: Visiting the UAE

Hello Amal,

How are you? I'm going to Dubai next week. It's my first time visiting the UAE. Can you tell me about the UAE? I'm interested in your culture and traditions.

Your friend,

Noriko

#### Activity 5 Writing

Complete the reply and tell Noriko about the culture and traditions of the UAE.

To: Noriko@email  
Subject: Re: Visiting the UAE

**Hello** Noriko,

Are you excited about your trip to Dubai? The UAE is an interesting country.

In the past, **many people worked as fishermen and pearl divers.**

We also had Bedouin tribes.

**They lived in tents in the desert. They had camels, which they used for food, clothing, and travelling.**

You can learn about the UAE at **the Dubai Museum.**

If you have any more questions, just ask!

See you soon,

**Amal**



## Lesson 9: Writing a poem

- How often do you read poetry?
- What types of poetry do you know?

### Activity 1 Speaking

Look at the pictures. In groups, write five words about each picture.



a.

fast fly catch  
hunt bird falcon



cold, wet,  
fluffy, white,  
soft



hot, sandy,  
quiet, lovely,  
empty



red, juicy, fresh,  
delicious, fruit



cold, sweet,  
creamy,  
refreshing,  
dessert

### Activity 2 Listening Track 11

**\*\*I can't do this because you have to listen to audio\*\***

Poem 1:   a    
Poem 2:         
Poem 3:       

Poem 4:         
Poem 5:       

### READING TIP

Cinquain poems have five lines.  
Cinquain comes from the French word 'cinquante' meaning fifty.

### Activity 3 Reading

Read the poem. What is it about?

Dubai  
Comfortable, safe  
Living, sleeping, studying  
My family are there  
Home

**Dubai**

### Activity 4 Reading

Read the poem again.

- Underline the nouns **Dubai, family, home**
- Circle the adjectives **comfortable, safe, my**
- Tick the -ing verbs.

**living, sleeping, studying**

### Activity 5 Writing

Use a topic from the box or choose your own and write a cinquain poem.

sea desert falcons dates family

One word, your subject

**falcons**

Two adjectives about your subjects

**strong**

**majestic**

Three -ing verbs about your subject

**flying**

**soaring**

**hunting**

A short sentence about your subject

**Loved by the UAE.**

One or two words, renaming your subject

**Always**

### WRITING TIP

Cinquain poems have five lines.

Line 1: One word to name the topic

*Dubai*

Line 2: Two adjectives about your topic

*Comfortable, safe*

Line 3: Three -ing verbs about your topic

*Living, sleeping, studying*

Line 4: A four word sentence about your

Line 5: Rename the topic

*Home*

## Lesson 10: Review

Vocabulary  
Unit 3 vocabulary

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

culture traditional desert sunset museums divers paintings

museums  
desert  
traditional  
paintings  
Divers  
culture  
sunset

1. I like visiting \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Rub' al Khali is a large \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The kandura is \_\_\_\_\_ Emirati clothing.
4. The Louvre Museum in Abu Dhabi has many famous \_\_\_\_\_.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ collected oysters and pearls.
6. Pearl diving was an important part of Emirati \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Pearl divers worked from sunrise to \_\_\_\_\_.

### Activity 2 Reading

Read the text. What is it about? **the majlis**

#### The Majlis – An Emirati Tradition

The majlis is an important part of Emirati houses. It means 'sitting room.' Majlis are places where people greet guests. They often have beautiful rugs and comfortable chairs. People talk about news and tell stories. They also drink coffee and eat dates.

The majlis is an Emirati tradition. In the past, leaders met important people in the majlis. They wanted to make people comfortable. This tradition is still very important in Emirati culture.

Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- |          |                                                           |              |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>F</b> | 1. Majlis means 'standing room.'                          | <b>T / F</b> |
| <b>F</b> | 2. Majlis's don't have chairs.                            | <b>T / F</b> |
| <b>F</b> | 3. People watch movies in the majlis.                     | <b>T / F</b> |
| <b>T</b> | 4. Leaders wanted to make people feel comfortable.        | <b>T / F</b> |
| <b>T</b> | 5. The majlis is very important in Emirati culture today. | <b>T / F</b> |



### Activity 3 Language

Circle the correct past simple verb in each sentence.

1. I **go** / **went** to a museum yesterday.
2. My family **visit** / **visited** the Louvre.
3. Simon didn't **saw** / **see** a falcon in the desert yesterday.
4. The children didn't **play** / **played** games.
5. Huda **was** / **is** at a wedding yesterday.
6. The trip to the desert **took** / **take** three hours.

### Activity 4 Practice

Complete the questions about life in the past with your own ideas

- 1 In the past, what did people...? **eat**
- 2 Where did your grandparents...? **live**
- 3 Why did Bedouins....? **have camels**
- 4 Where did Bedouins...? **find water**

Now answer the questions with your partner.

### Activity 5 Speaking

Think about the topics from this unit and complete the mind map.



### Activity 6 Writing

Write four sentences about UAE culture and traditions.

---

---

---

---

## Unit 4: The Arabian Gulf

### Lesson 1: Geography

- Where is the UAE?
- What oceans are near the UAE?

#### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words in the box to the pictures.

country    continent    equator    ocean

3                      4                      2                      1



#### Activity 2 Speaking

Answer the questions and complete the table with a partner.

**\*\*This is done with a partner in class\*\***

- How many countries can you name?
- How many continents can you name?
- How many oceans can you name?

Countries	Continents	Oceans

#### Vocabulary

country, continent, equator, ocean, the Arabian Gulf

#### VOCABULARY

North  
South  
East  
West

### Activity 3 Speaking

Complete the quiz with a partner.

#### Do you know your GEOGRAPHY?

1. Circle the continents.

- a. Europe
- b. Canada
- c. South America
- d. China
- e. Indian

**a, c**

2. Circle the oceans.

- a. Germany
- b. Atlantic
- c. Australia
- d. Oman
- e. Pacific

**b, e**

3. What is the equator?

**a**

- a. A line that divides the world into North and South.
- b. A line that divides the world into East and West.

4. What is the biggest continent?

**b**

- |           |                  |
|-----------|------------------|
| a. Europe | e. North America |
| b. Asia   | f. South America |
| c. Africa | a. Antarctica    |



### Activity 4 Listening Track 12

Listen and check your answers.

### Activity 5 Speaking

Answer the questions with a partner.

- Where is the UAE?
- What countries are next to the UAE?
- What countries do you want to visit?

#### SPEAKING TIP

When we say facts, or statements that are true, our voice goes down at the end of a sentence.

*Egypt is in Africa.*

What country do you want to visit?

I want to visit Ireland.



## Lesson 2: The Arabian Gulf

- What do you know about the Arabian Gulf?
- What countries are around the Arabian Gulf?

### Activity 1 Reading

Read the text about the Arabian Peninsula. Why is it important?

**It is between Africa and Asia and is close to Europe.**

#### The Arabian Peninsula

The Arabian Peninsula is between Africa and Asia. It has water on three sides. To the west is the Red Sea. To the south is the Arabian Sea. To the east is the Arabian Gulf. To the north is Iraq and Jordan.

The Arabian Peninsula is a desert. People grow fruits and vegetables along the coast next to the sea. The Arabian Peninsula has an important location because it is between Africa and Asia and is close to Europe.

The Sinai Peninsula in Egypt joins the Arabian Peninsula to Africa. People built the Suez Canal to join the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.

### Activity 2 Reading

Use the text to label the seas on the map in the circles.

- Arabian Gulf
- Mediterranean Sea
- Red Sea
- Arabian Sea



India is to the south of China.

#### Vocabulary

the Arabian Gulf, the Mediterranean Sea, peninsula, canal

#### VOCABULARY

peninsula – land that has water on three sides  
coast – land that is next to the ocean or sea  
location – place  
canal – a river people build to connect oceans or seas

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We use different phrases to say where something is.

Europe is to the north of the Mediterranean Sea.

India is to the south of China.

### Activity 3 Writing

Label the maps with these places.

- The UAE
- Africa
- Asia



### Activity 4 Practice

Complete the sentences with **between**, **along**, or **next to**.

- The road goes **along** the coast.
- My school is **next to** my house.
- He is sitting **next to** the door.
- Khalid's house is **between** the mosque and the shopping centre.
- Sharjah is **between** Umm Al Quwain and Dubai.

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We use prepositions of place to talk about where things are.

**between**: in the middle of two things

The Red Sea is **between** Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

**along**: next to something or traveling in a line

We are driving **along** the Emirates Road.

**next to**: close to something

Kuwait is **next to** Saudi Arabia.

### Activity 5 Speaking

Imagine you are travelling from the Arabian Sea to the Mediterranean Sea. Answer the questions with a partner.

- How can you travel?
- What countries will you go through?
- What continents will you pass?

*I think we can go by boat and...*

*I think we will pass Oman...*

#### Notes

Travel:

Countries:

Continents:

### Lesson 3: Coffee 1

- What do you like to drink?
- What food and drinks are popular UAE?

#### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Match the words to their meanings.

**f**  
**d**  
**a**  
**b**  
**e**  
**c**

1. bean
2. to roast
3. to boil
4. kettle
5. to pour
6. to mix

- a. when you make water bubbling hot
- b. what people make coffee in
- c. to put two things together
- d. to cook something over fire
- e. to put water or liquid into something
- f. small, hard seeds that make coffee

#### Activity 2 Speaking

In pairs, look at the pictures, what do you see?



**\*\*I can't answer because I can't listen to the audio\*\***

#### Activity 3 Listening Track 13

Listen to Khalid, a café owner. What drink is he describing?

- a. tea
- b. milk
- c. juice
- d. coffee



#### Activity 4 Listening

Listen again and put the sentences in order.

- 4 \_\_\_ Finally, you pour coffee into the cup.
- 1 \_\_\_ First, you take the coffee beans from the plant.
- 2 \_\_\_ Second, you roast the beans over a fire.
- 3 \_\_\_ Then, you boil the beans in water.

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We use sequencing words to talk about how we do things.

first, second, then, finally

First, you boil the coffee.  
Finally, you drink the coffee.

#### Activity 5 Speaking

Look at the pictures. With a partner, use the words in the box to say how make a cup of tea.

boil put tea bag cup kettle mix add milk sugar pour

First, **put water into a kettle and boil.**



Third, **pour the tea into a cup.**



Second **add a tea bag.**



Finally, **add milk and sugar and mix.**



First, you put water in the kettle and...

## Lesson 4: Language Focus

- What were you doing last night?
- What were you doing yesterday afternoon?

Past continuous  
Yesterday she **was** travelling.

### Vocabulary

tour, hiking, to drive, all morning/ afternoon/ evening, all day

### Activity 1 Speaking

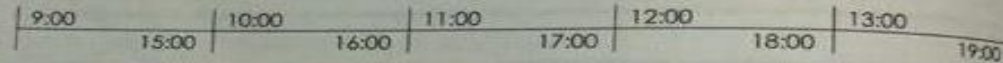
Amir went on a tour of the UAE. Match the activities in the box to the pictures on the timeline.

hiking    have lunch    go shopping  
drive in the desert

**hiking**



**have lunch**



**drive in the desert**



**go shopping**

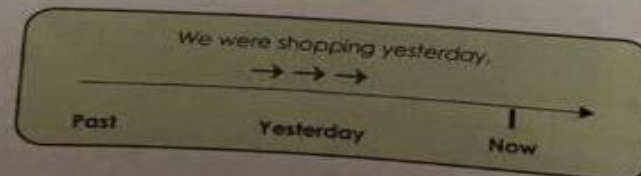
### Activity 2 Reading

Read the sentences and decide if they are true or false.

- 1 Amir was hiking at 9:30.
- 2 At 11:00 Amir was having lunch in the park.
- 3 Amir was driving in the desert at 15:30.
- 4 At 18:30 Amir was shopping in Dubai mall.

T    F  
T    F  
T    F  
T    F

T  
F  
T  
T



### The Past Continuous

The past continuous describes actions that go on for some time in the past. We use the past tense of be and an -ing verb.

We **were shopping** yesterday.

#### Activity 3

Look at the timeline again.  
What do you think Amir was doing at 11:00 and 17:00?

Amir was driving at  
11:00.

I think he was taking photos.

#### Activity 4 Practice

Complete the sentences with be and the past continuous verb forms.

- 1 Last night I **was shopping**. (shop)
- 2 Last weekend I **was visiting** Abu Dhabi. (visit)
- 3 I **was studying** in the library all morning. (study)
- 4 I **was talking** to my family on the phone for an hour. (talk)

#### LANGUAGE TIP

When often use the past continuous with time expressions like  
*all morning/afternoon/day or for hours.*

#### Activity 5 Writing

Think about your day yesterday. What were you doing in the morning,  
afternoon and evening? Write three sentences.

**I was eating breakfast yesterday morning.**

**Yesterday afternoon I was playing football.**

**Last night I was studying for an exam.**



## Lesson 5: Coffee 2

- Have you tried coffee?
- What do you drink for breakfast?

### Activity 1 Speaking

Answer the questions with your partner.

- What do you know about coffee?
- How do you think people discovered it?

### Activity 2 Reading

Read the text and choose the best title.

- a. Why goats eat berries
- b. How to make coffee
- c. The first Arabic coffee

**c**

#### Vocabulary

goat, to become, to be surprised, energy, berries, to roast



#### VOCABULARY

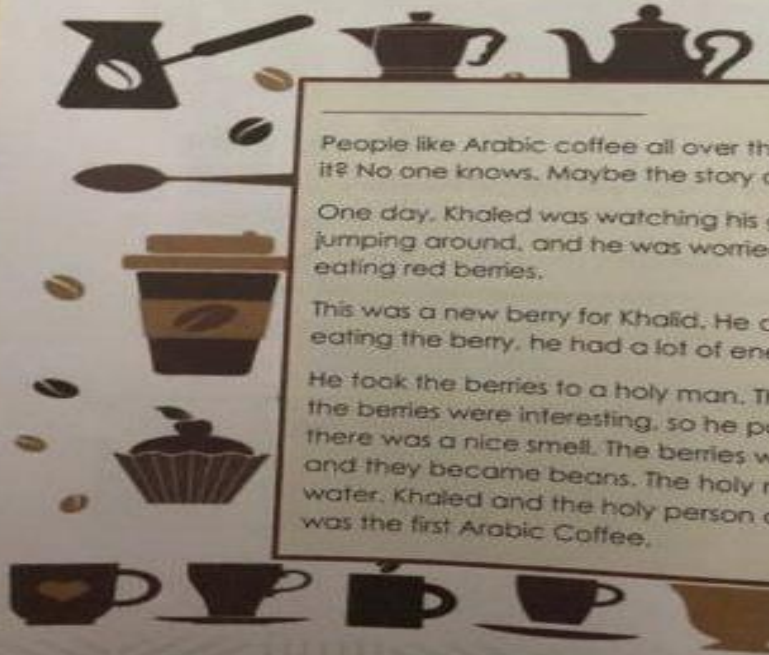
goat – an animal  
to discover – to find something  
berry – a small, round fruit that people eat  
holy – someone who is kind and intelligent

People like Arabic coffee all over the world. Who discovered it? No one knows. Maybe the story of Khaled is the answer.

One day, Khaled was watching his goats. His goats were jumping around, and he was worried. Then, he saw his goats eating red berries.

This was a new berry for Khaled. He decided to eat it too. After eating the berry, he had a lot of energy. He was surprised.

He took the berries to a holy man. The holy man didn't think the berries were interesting, so he put them in the fire. Then, there was a nice smell. The berries were roasting in the fire and they became beans. The holy man boiled the beans in water. Khaled and the holy person drank the hot drink. That was the first Arabic Coffee.



### Activity 3 Reading

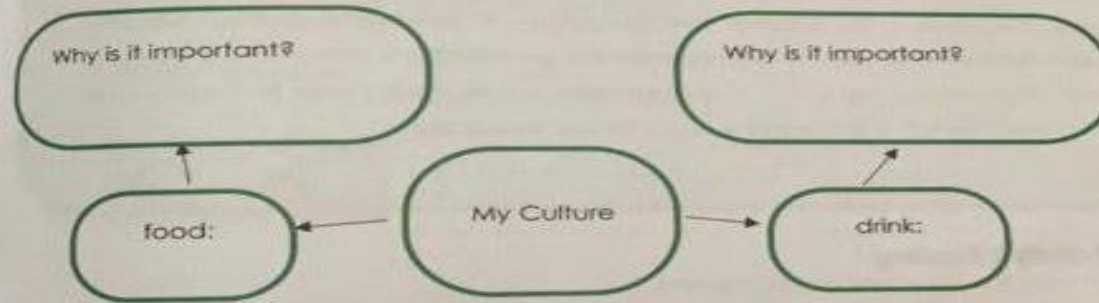
Read the summary of the story. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Khalid's goats were tired.
- 2 Khalid's goats were eating berries.
- 3 Khalid ate a red berry, too.
- 4 Khalid took the berries to a holy person.
- 5 The holy person thought they were interesting.
- 6 The holy person ate the berries.
- 7 They boiled the beans in water.

F  
T  
T  
T  
F  
F  
T

### Activity 4 Writing

Think about an important food and drink in your culture. Complete the mind map with your ideas.



### Activity 5 Writing

Write a short paragraph to answer the question:

What food or drink is important to your culture? Why?

#### WRITING TIP

Remember, a paragraph has:

- an introductory sentence to tell us what the paragraph is about.
- body sentences to give your ideas.
- a conclusion to end the paragraph.

- What were you doing in class?
- What were you doing yesterday evening?

### Activity 1 Reading

Read Ali's blog post about a school trip.  
What does he say about his grandfather?

### Vocabulary

look out of the window, give  
to take time, to remember

### School trip to a museum

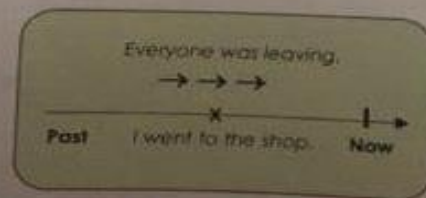
Today we went on a school trip to a museum. We went by bus and it took 45 minutes to get there. On the bus, I was looking out of the window when I saw a dhow in the water. It was amazing. In the past my grandfather made these boats. They are really important in UAE culture and history. At the museum we learned about the history of the Arabian Gulf. Our guide told us interesting stories. When I was listening to the guide, I remembered my grandfather's stories about life in the past. He loved making boats. While everyone was leaving, I went to the museum shop and I bought a picture of a dhow for my grandfather.

-Ali

### Activity 2 Reading

Answer the questions about the text.

- 1 What was Ali doing when he saw a dhow?  
**He was looking out the bus window.**
- 2 What was Ali doing when he remembered his grandfather's stories?  
**He was listening to the guide.**
- 3 What did Ali do while everyone was leaving?  
**He bought a picture of a dhow for his grandfather.**



### The Past

We often use the **past continuous** and the **past simple** together.

We use the past continuous for longer background actions. We use the past simple for an action that happened at one time in the past.

While everyone **was leaving**, I **went** to the shop.

Can you find examples in the text?



### Activity 3 Practice

Complete the sentences with the past continuous or past simple verb forms.

- 1 We were looking out of the window when we saw (see) a falcon in the sky.
- 2 Omar was looking (look) at his phone when he walked into the classroom.
- 3 She was watching (watch) a film when her brother tuned off the TV.
- 4 I read (read) about history while I was eating my lunch.

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We use *when* with the past simple.  
We use *while* with the past continuous.

### Activity 4 Practice

Complete or write sentences about each picture.



1 It started to rain while...

we were driving home.



2 She tripped

...while she was running in the park.



3 He looked out the window  
while he was talking on the  
phone.

## Lesson 7: The Clever Merchant

- Do you know any stories?
- What is a traditional Arabic story?

### Activity 1 Speaking

Look at the picture and the title.  
What do you think the story is about?

#### VOCABULARY

merchant – someone who buys and sells things



### The Clever Merchant

There was a rich merchant and he had a son named Zahir. Zahir was a kind boy. The merchant loved Zahir. He gave his son everything.

Zahir had a friend named Ziad. Zahir didn't know Ziad well. His father told him to be careful because he didn't know if Ziad was a good friend.

One day, the merchant went on a long trip. He asked Zahir to go with him.

The merchant was worried about leaving his money at home. Before he left, he put his money in a box. He told Zahir, "I want Ziad to look after the box."

#### Key Structure

-ed and -ing adjectives  
I am **tired**.  
Running is **tiring**.

#### Vocabulary

beginning, ending  
merchant, to look after  
to know someone well

### Activity 2 Reading

Read the beginning of the story. Answer the questions in full sentences.

1. What did the merchant give his son?

**He gave his son everything.**

2. Did Zahir know Ziad well?

**No, he didn't know him well.**

3. Where did the merchant put his money?

**He put his money in a box.**

4. Who went on the trip with the merchant?

**Zahir went on the trip with him.**

### Activity 3 Speaking

What do you think happens at the end of the story?

### Activity 4 Reading

Read the ending of the story. What does the story teach us?

- a a. You should know your friends well.  
b. You should take your money with you.  
c. You should travel.

Zahir and his father were travelling for a long time. When they returned home, Zahir went to see Ziad to get the box. Ziad told him that inside the box there were only rocks and sand. Zahir came home. He was angry with his father. He said, "You put rocks and sand in the box. You didn't think Ziad was a good friend!" Then Zahir's father said, "A good friend doesn't open the box and look inside." Zahir understood his father. Ziad wasn't a good friend because he opened the box. He didn't know his friend well.



### READING TIP

Folktales often teach us a lesson. Many lessons tell us how to be good people. Some lessons teach us about life. For example:

Always be a good friend.  
Listen to your parents.

### Activity 5 Practice

Circle the correct -ed or -ing word in each sentence.

1. The story is interested / interesting.
2. The merchant was worried / worrying.
3. They were tired / tiring after travelling.
4. The ending of the story is surprised / surprising.

### LANGUAGE TIP

We use -ed and -ing endings for some adjectives.

We use -ed adjectives to say how people feel.  
I am bored.

We use -ing adjectives to describe things.  
The book is boring.

**\*\*This is done in a group in class\*\***

### Activity 6 Writing

In groups think of a folktale or story that you know. What is it about? What does it teach people? Write your answers below.

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

What does it teach us? \_\_\_\_\_

What is it about? \_\_\_\_\_



## Lesson 8: What is a folktale?

- Do you know any traditional stories?
- Do you like reading stories?

### Activity 1 Speaking

Discuss the questions in groups.

- The *Clever Merchant* is a folktale. What other folktales do you know?
- Choose one folktale you like. How is it like The *Clever Merchant*? How is it different?

### Activity 2 Reading

Read the questions about folktales and choose the correct answers.

1. Folktales are...

- a** a. in the past.
- b. in the present.
- c. in the future.

2. Folktales have...

- a. one character.
- b** b. a few characters (2 - 5).
- c. there are a lot of characters.

3. Folktales have...

- a. a lot of adventures.
- b. a lot of problems readers need to understand.
- c** c. a simple, clever story.

4. Folktales ...

- a. make you scared.
- b. are fun and teach you something.
- c** c. make you cry.

It is a **really** interesting story.

#### Vocabulary

folktale, character, reader, writer, clever

#### VOCABULARY

folktale – a traditional story



### Activity 3 Practice

Put the words in the right order and write sentences.

1. The / difficult. / so / book / is

**The book is so difficult.**

2. a / book. / This / very / interesting / is

**This is a very interesting book.**

3. funny / story. / Mohamed / told / really / a

**Mohamed told a really funny story.**

4. essays. / good / very / Mona / writes

**Mona writes very good essays.**

#### LANGUAGE TIP

We use intensifiers like **so**, **very** and **really** and to make adjectives and adverbs stronger.

We use **really** and **very** before an adjective, or an adjective and a noun.

It is **really** hot.

It is a **really** hot day.

We use **so** before adjectives.

It is **so** hot.

### Activity 4 Speaking

Work in pairs. Choose a folktale you like and answer the questions about it.

- What happens in the beginning?
- What happens in the middle?
- What happens at the end?
- How does it make you feel?
- What does it teach you?

### Activity 5 Speaking

Describe your folktale to another pair.

## Lesson 10: Review

Key Structure  
Unit 4 structures

Vocabulary  
Unit 4 vocabulary

### Activity 1 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

5 folktales 2 equator 3 boil 1 Middle East 6 pour 4 oceans 7 ending

1. The UAE, Saudi Arabia and Oman are all countries in the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I want to go to countries south of the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. You have to \_\_\_\_\_ water to make coffee.
4. The Atlantic and Pacific are \_\_\_\_\_.
5. My grandfather tells interesting \_\_\_\_\_.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ milk in my tea and sometimes I add sugar.
7. I like a story with a good \_\_\_\_\_.

### Activity 2 Reading

Read the article and choose the best title.

- a) Bedouin life      b) World coffee      c) Coffee: culture and tradition

Coffee has an important place in Emirati and Arabic culture. <sup>1</sup> The word coffee comes from the Arabic word Qahwa. Coffee is a popular drink all over the Arabian Gulf. In the past, Bedouins sat <sup>2</sup> around campfires and told poetry or folktales while drinking coffee. Today, the majlis is also an important place where people can drink coffee while talking and sharing stories. The majlis <sup>3</sup> brings people together. Welcoming a visitor to the majlis with coffee is Emirati hospitality and it is an important tradition. <sup>4</sup>

Read the questions and underline the answers in the article.

- 1 Where is coffee popular?
- 2 What did Bedouins do while drinking coffee?
- 3 Why is the majlis important?
- 4 What is an important tradition in the UAE?



### Activity 3 Language

Put the words in the correct order and write sentences.

1. was / I / doing my homework / last night

**I was doing my homework last night.**

2. reading a book / Khalid / all morning / was

**Khalid was reading a book all morning.**

3. goats / Khalid / watching / was / his

**Khalid was watching his goats.**

4. took a photo / the camels / I / were racing / while

**I took a photo while the camels were racing.**

### Activity 4 Language

Complete each sentence with the past simple or past continuous verb form.

1. Ali **went** (go) to the classroom while everyone was playing outside.
2. We weren't listening when the teacher **told** (tell) everyone the answers.
3. I was looking out of the window when I **saw** (see) a falcon.
4. Amir **was writing** (write) a story when the bell rang.

### Activity 5 Speaking

Think about a story or a folktale that you know.  
Ask and answer the questions with a partner.