1

MODULE 1: World issues

The law

Key words

break into, fake, invisible, techno-criminal, worthless

Reading

1 Read ***New crimes*** and answer these questions.

a What examples of old and new crimes does the writer give?

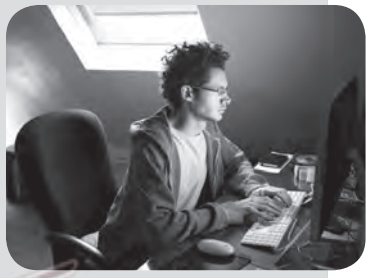
old crimes: theft / fraud new crimes: identity theft

b Why do criminals use the Internet to communicate with each other?

to pass on confidential information and plan crimes

New crimes

An area of the law which is changing very quickly in the modern world is the law related to computer crime. Increasingly, criminals are using computers to help them commit new crimes, like identity theft, and to make it easier to commit old crimes, like theft or fraud. Technological criminals may get into computer systems to find out confidential information and use this to make money. Unfortunately, computer crimes are often more difficult to solve than traditional crimes because the criminals are invisible and their actions may be impossible to prove. It can also be difficult to prosecute a computer criminal successfully because usually nothing is actually physically stolen or damaged.



A particular factor in the growth of computer crime has been the increase in the number of ordinary people who use Internet websites to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts in order to transfer money or pay bills. This new type of business has attracted techno-criminals who may order goods and services without paying, or break into the computer systems of businesses or financial organisations and either move money to their own account or send viruses which can seriously damage computers and the information they contain. These viruses can affect millions of people worldwide.

Computers with Internet connections can also be used more safely by criminals than face-to-face meetings or telephone conversations to pass on confidential information or to plan crimes. In addition to **this**, computers allow criminals access to millions of people worldwide who they may persuade to pay for something worthless or to support a fake charity organisation.

2 Read the article again and match each beginning a–d with one of the endings 1–5. You do not need to use one of the endings.

a Criminals may make money ---1---
b The fact that actual things are not stolen by computer criminals ---3---
c Many people all over the world can be affected ---2---
d For criminals who want to plan a crime, using the Internet is ---5---

1 ... by using confidential information they have found on a computer.
2 ... if viruses are left on computers.
3 ... makes it more difficult for police to prosecute them successfully.
4 ... not as secure as communicating on the Internet.
5 ... safer than telephone conversations.

3 Match these words a-f from the article with the meanings 1-6.

a confidential ---4---
b fake ---6---
c identity theft ---2---
d prosecute ---1---
e solve a crime ---3---
f transfer ---5---

1 to accuse someone of a crime and try to prove it in a law court
2 crime of stealing someone's personal details
3 to discover who commits a crime
4 secret / private
5 to move from one place to another
6 not real

4 Complete these sentences with words or phrases from the article on page 4.

a Identity theft is a computer crime which uses a person's information, usually for financial gain.
b It is difficult to indict computer criminals because usually nothing is actually stolen or physically damaged
c The increasing use of Internet websites is one of the factors which are causing the growth of computer crime
d Techno-criminals are able to fabricate a fake charity organisation or even get people to pay for something worthless

5 Answer the following questions.

a Why is computer crime on the increase?
Computer crime is on the increase because the number of people who use Internet websites, to buy things, to book holidays or to access their bank accounts, is growing.
b What makes computer crime more difficult to solve than traditional crime?
Computer crime is more difficult to solve than traditional crime because criminals are often invisi ble and their actions may be impossible to prove
c Is there any law in Kuwait that protects Internet users from computer crimes?
Students' own answers

6 Complete each of the sentence beginnings with their correct ending.

1 Computer criminals access confidential information to
a know more about the people involved.
b modify it to their own advantage.
c make money.

2 The pronoun *this* in line 24 refers to
a computers with Internet connections being used by criminals.
b passing on confidential information or planning crimes.
c computers allowing criminals access to millions of people worldwide.

3 Computer crimes are very difficult to solve because
a they are usually committed in a very professional way.
b criminals are invisible.
c computers are stolen or physically damaged.

Over to you

What laws need to be enforced to prevent computer crimes? Students' own ideas

Language practice

1 Match each of the words a–d with TWO of the meanings 1–8.

a property 3 and 6
b court 5 and 7
c fine 1 and 8
d row 2 and 4

1 noun – money paid as a punishment
2 noun – line of seats, e.g. in a cinema or classroom
3 noun – possessions of someone
4 noun – an argument
5 noun – place where people play tennis or squash
6 noun – a building, a piece of land or both together
7 noun – where a judge listens to evidence about crimes
8 adjective – how to describe the weather when it is sunny with clear skies, cool and dry

2 Use one of the words in 1a–d twice in each of these sentences.

a Not only did he lose the property that was his home but he couldn't recover his stolen property either.
b The court heard that the crime had taken place on a tennis court.
c Four people in the third row of the cinema were having a terrible row – they couldn't agree where to sit.
d The fine weather made me feel happy, but my mood changed when the police officer gave me a fine for driving too fast.

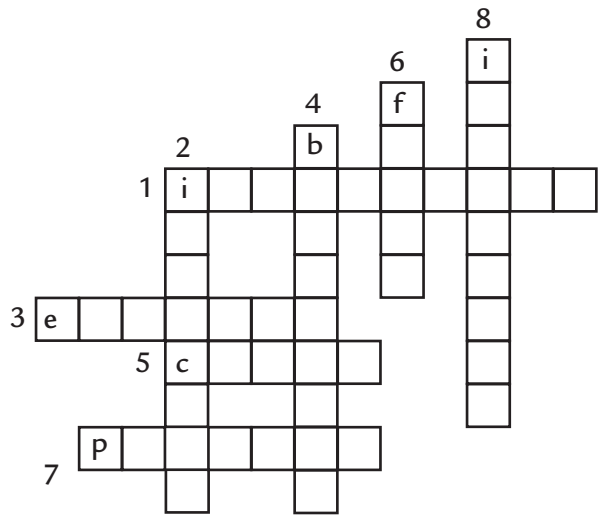
3 Complete the sentences with the appropriate word or words, then write the word in the following crossword puzzle.

Across

1 The strictness of this city's law keeps increasing every year.
3 The police enforce laws in a country.
5 The country's civil law is derived from European systems.
7 The charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment.

Down

2 Although innocent, he has been sentenced to two years in prison.
4 The man who broke into our house has been prosecuted. *(2 words)*
6 The accountant of my dad's company turned out to be a complete fraud.
8 Techno-criminals are hard to track down because they are invisible.



4 What would you say in the following situations?

a A policeman asked you to pull over because you have exceeded the maximum speed limit.
Sorry, I wasn't paying attention to the speed limit.

b Your brother has accessed some confidential information on the Internet.
You aren't supposed to do that! Identity theft is a crime.

c Your sister wants to take her dog into the museum, although there is a sign prohibiting it.
Dogs aren't allowed into the museum. Didn't you read the sign?

Grammar assistant

Present perfect (simple and continuous)

- Use the present perfect simple and present perfect continuous to link actions in the past with the present.
- *He **has spilt** the milk – he should clean it up.* (He spilt the milk in the past – it should be cleaned up now.)
- *She's **been crying** for three hours now.* (She started crying three hours ago and is still crying now.)

5 Look at these illustrations a–c. What has just happened? What have these people been doing? Write two sentences for each illustration, using the present perfect tense of the verbs below.



a go / buy
She's just been shopping. She's been buying food for her family.

b leave / research
She's just left the library. She's been doing research for a sc hool project.

c eat / celebrate
They've just eaten a family meal.
They've been celebrating Jameela's graduation.

6 Rewrite these sentences, correcting the verb tenses where necessary.

a I didn't see my grandparents for a long time. The last time they have visited us was three weeks ago.
I haven 't seen my grandparents for a long time. The last time they visited us was three weeks ago.

b My headmaster is promising Fatima a scholarship last week.
My headmaster promised Fatima a scholarship last week

c Do you know that the law prohibited people from driving without a driving licence?
Do you know that the law prohibits people from driving without a driving licence?

d This organisation is planning for this huge project for months.
This organisation has been planning for this huge project for months.

7 Do as shown between brackets.

a Our school has spent a great amount of money on the renovation of our library. (Make passive)
A great amount of money has been spent by our school on the renovation of our library.

b Our city might build a big house for the homeless; the number of homeless people will decrease dramatically. (Join with *if*)
If our city builds a big house for the homeless, their numbers will decrease dramatically.

c The old system was complicated; the new system is very simple. (Join with *whereas*)
The old system was complicated , whereas the new system is very simple.

d The police have worked hard on this case. (Add a tag question)
The police have worked hard on this case, haven't they?

e Computer-based communication is extremely fast. Telephone or postal services are slow. (Join with *in comparison with*)
Computer-based communication is extremely fast in comparison with telephone or postal services, which are slow.

8 Correct the verb form to complete these conversations.

a A What have you been doing (you do) since I last saw you?
B I 've passed (pass) my driving test and I have been having (have) interviews for a university place.

b A Have you ever done (you ever do) a scientific experiment?
B Of course. In fact, my classmates and I have just carried out (just carry out) an experiment with the help of our chemistry teacher. It was (be) very helpful for understanding the lesson.

c A Have you ever broken (you ever break) the law in any way?
B Well, to be honest, yes. Once I threw (throw) litter where I wasn't supposed to and it happened (happen) to be right in front of the eyes of a policeman! I have never been (never be) so ashamed in my life!

Self-assessment

Writing Expressing opinions in an essay

1 Read this student's essay and put the four paragraphs in the correct order.

a ---3---

Another result of people spending too much time at their computers is that their health suffers. Sitting for long periods of time can hurt their eyes, cause headaches or damage their hands and arms. In some cases this means that people cannot do their jobs properly.

b ---2---

In my opinion, the main disadvantage is that people may spend so much time on their computers that they see less of their friends and family. Children who spend too long playing computer games may become unsociable and forget how to communicate normally with other people.



c ---4---

There is no doubt that computers are here to stay. Some jobs and many leisure activities would be impossible without them, but we should be aware of the possible dangers of spending too much time at our computers.

d ---1---

Today, more and more people in Kuwait are using computers for activities at home, at school or at work. Such is the demand that the government has launched a 'digital awareness programme' to train hundreds of thousands of employees in IT skills. Many people use computers at home too, writing letters, searching the Internet or just playing games. It is a great thing that Kuwait has embraced modern technology so successfully, but in this essay I am going to consider two disadvantages of computers.

2 What question was the essay writer answering? Choose **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

A In what situations do you think computers are most useful?

B What has been the impact of computers in Kuwait?

C What problems or dangers are associated with using computers?

D From your point of view, what are the advantages of computers?

3 Write an essay in answer to this question:

Do you think companies should allow their employees to use work computers for their own purposes?

Your reply should be 200–220 words long. Use some of the underlined phrases from the sample essay on the previous page. Students' own ideas

صفوة معلمي الكويت

MODULE 1: World issues

2 Migration

Key words
instead, periodic, plenty of, swallow

Reading

1 You are going to read an article about why animals migrate at certain times of the year. Which is the best definition of the verb ***migrate***?

- ***move somewhere to find work***
- ***sleep during the winter***
- ***travel to live in a warmer place***

The correct definition is travel to live in a warmer place (move somewhere to find work refers to people who migrate from one country to another; sleep during the winter is a definition of the verb hibernate)

2 Read the article and answer these questions.

a Why do some animals migrate northwards in summer and southwards in winter?
The days are longer in the north in the summer - so food is more readily available .In the south it is warmer in the winter. There is also more food .

b How do animals know where to go when they migrate?
Two theories : animals have a compass in their head / they use the sun and stars

Animal Migration



Migration has captured the interest of humans for centuries. Ancient civilisations had many myths to explain the periodic appearance and disappearance of great numbers of animals. For instance, ***they*** believed that tiny birds, called swallows, buried themselves in the mud at the bottom of lakes to get through the winter. Instead, scientists found out that swallows fly all the way from Europe to Africa and back in one year. Perhaps the truth was harder to believe than the myth.

When we talk about animal migration we mean the movement of an animal from the place where it has been living to a different place and the return journey to that animal's original home. Most animal migrations are regular events ***which*** happen at certain times of the year. Animals usually migrate to find food or to raise their young.

Incredibly, most migrating animals follow the same route every year and from generation to generation. Land animals may cross mountains or rivers, while birds and insects travel very long distances, sometimes across continents and oceans. Fish and other sea creatures may migrate halfway round the world. For example, the grey whale can travel as much as 20,000 kilometres.

Many animals migrate to northern regions during the summer, because the long summer days mean that there is always plenty of food. In the autumn, when the weather gets colder, many animals migrate south to find food and warmer weather. Some animals migrate every year, doing the two journeys in one year, but others migrate only if they need to, for food or warm weather.

Many scientists think that animal migration is part of the process of adaptation. Those animals which have learned to move to find better environments are ***those*** which have survived by adapting to their situation. Nobody is quite sure, however, how animals know where to go when they migrate. There are two theories: firstly, some experts believe that animals have a kind of 'compass' inside their head. ***Others*** have suggested that they may use the sun and stars to help ***them*** find their way.

3 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a Migrating animals do not return to their original homes. ☐

False. They do return .

b Most animals migrate to escape from their enemies. ☐

False. Most animals migrate to find food and raise their young.

c Many animals migrate at the same time every year. ☐

True. Animal migration is a regular event.

d Animals make the same journeys as their parents did. ☐

True. Animal migration happens in the same way from one generation to another

e Many animals migrate to the south in the summer. ☐

False. They migrate to the north in the summer.

f Some scientists believe that migration has helped certain animals to survive. ☐

True. Animals which have moved to better environments have been most successful

4 Find words in the text which mean almost the same as ...

a something that people wrongly believe to be true myth (paragraph 1)

b to manage to deal with a difficult situation to get through (paragraph 1)

c first original (paragraph 2)

d a living thing / animal creature (paragraph 3)

e to remain alive survive (paragraph 5)

f to change in order to suit a different situation adapt (paragraph 5)

g an idea or belief about something theory (paragraph 5)

h a device for finding your way compass (paragraph 5)

5 What do these words from the text refer to?

a *they* (line 4)
ancient civilisations

b *which* (line 11)
animal migrations

c *those* (line 23)
the animals

d *Others* (line 26)
experts

e *them* (line 27)
the animals

6 Tick the statement that can be inferred from the text.

a Animal migration is a problematic issue that scientists need to find solutions for. ☐

b Animal migration is a natural process that has to happen so that animals keep surviving. ☐

c Some animals don't migrate because they can adapt to any environment. ☐

d There are lots of different types of migration. ☐

7 Make a summary of paragraphs 2-4 of the text on page 10, expressing coherently what migration is, why animals migrate, as well as how, when and where.

Students' own answers

Over to you

8 Do animals and people migrate for the same reasons? Students' own ideas

Language practice

2 Complete this paragraph about migration with the words from the box. There are two extra words.

foreign	minor	reside	migration
famine	major	migrated	seek
migrants	obliterated		

The word **(1)** migration has acquired negative connotations. It is used to describe people escaping wars, **(2)** famine, poverty and natural disasters. Some people believe that **(3)** migrants enjoy welfare benefits, while making only **(4)** minor contributions in return. However, many people leave secure homes and jobs for an uncertain life in **(5)** foreign lands, where they **(6)** seek a better understanding of people of different races and different faiths. That's certainly how Islam sees migration. And migration is of **(7)** major importance since the Islamic calendar, the Hijra, begins with the migration of the Prophet Mohammed, peace and blessings be upon Him, from Makkah to Madinah. From Islam's earliest days, Muslims have **(8)** migrated to distant lands, bringing with them learning, scholarship, culture and cuisine.

2 Choose the correct words to complete these sentences.

a Some human activities are ***destroying*** / ***destruction*** the natural world.

b Unemployment is falling as more people find ***permanent*** / ***permanently*** work.

c Average ***earn*** / ***earnings*** are expected to double in the next ten years.

d It has been a ***disaster*** / ***disastrous*** year for the tea industry.

e Storms caused ***damaged*** / ***damage*** to most of the crop.

f The ***civil*** / ***civilian*** war killed many ordinary people in Spain in the 1930s.

3 Complete the following sentences with words from the box, adding to them the correct prefix. There is one extra word and one extra prefix.

view	national	satisfied	read	
stored	pronounce			

dis-	pre-	mis-	re-	multi-

a Aisha knows a lot of French words, but she tends to mispronounce them.

b Fahad was dissatisfied with the service at the hotel. He should have complained to the manager.

c It's a multinational organisation. Are you sure you've never heard of it?

d Did you review your work before submitting it to the teacher?

e Peace and order were finally restored after the massive earthquake.

4 Complete the missing parts of this dialogue with one of the following expressions.

I remember feeling	that was thirty years ago
What about your house	I'll never forget that day
two days later	the first thing I did

Sami: Grandpa, have you lived in this city all your life?

Grandpa: No, we haven't. We moved into this area in 1979. So **(1)** that was thirty years ago

Sami: And you still remember the date?

Grandpa: Of course. In fact, **(2)** I' ll never forget that day A huge earthquake hit our city and everyone had to run away, leaving all their belongings. Your dad was at university by that time, and **(3)** the first thing I did was to go and pick him up. **(4)** I remember feeling extremely worried that I might find the whole university destroyed. Fortunately, the earthquake didn't reach that area.

Sami: **(5)** What about your house

Grandpa: Our house was badly damaged. **(6)** two days later , we moved into this house.

Grammar assistant

Past perfect

- Use the past perfect to explain which of two past actions happened first.
  *John took a taxi because the bus **had gone**.*
  (The bus left so John was forced to take a taxi.)
- Use the past perfect to talk about a state, situation, feeling or action in the past.
  John ***had suffered*** from headaches throughout his childhood. (John experienced headaches during the time when he was a child.)

5 Using the past simple or the past perfect form of the verbs in brackets, complete this story of a family who left England to live in Kuwait.

In 1975 my family **(1)** (*emigrate*) emigrated from England by air. Eight hours later we **(2)** (*arrive*) arrived in Kuwait. My mother **(3)** (*be*) had been worried about the plane journey as she is scared of flying. But there **(4)** (*be*) was no turbulence and she **(5)** (*sleep*) slept during the trip. In Kuwait my family **(6)** (*reside*) resided in a lovely apartment, which was **(7)** (*provide*) provided by my father's new job. My father **(8)** (*run*) ran an engineering firm that **(9)** (*build*) built skyscrapers. We **(10)** (*go*) went to an international school and **(11)** (*attend*) attended school with children from all over the world. At first, it **(12)** (*be*) was difficult getting used to being away from home, but we **(13)** (*all work*) all worked hard to fit in and the locals **(14)** (*be*) were very friendly. In 1986, my family and I **(15)** (*return*) returned to England, but I **(16)** (*love*) had loved my time in Kuwait. I **(17)** (*learn*) had learnt so much about an interesting culture and **(18)** (*make*) made so many good friends.

6 Match a sentence from List A with another from List B, then complete the sentences with two verbs – one in the past simple and the other in the past perfect.

List A

a I ***went*** (*go*) to the doctor's this morning. 5

b I had dreamt (*dream*) of visiting China for many years. 6

c My sister and her husband moved (*move*) into a new flat at the weekend. 1

d My father retired (*retire*) last year. 3

e I wasn't surprised that he fell (*fall*) asleep at the wheel of his car. 2

f He looked for (*look for*) work for only two weeks. 4

List B

1 Before that they had lived (*live*) with her husband's parents. ☐

2 He had driven (*drive*) nearly 1000 kilometres without a break. ☐

3 He had worked (*work*) for the same company all his life. ☐

4 Then yesterday he was offered (*be offered*) two jobs. ☐

5 I had felt (*feel*) ill during the night. ☐

6 Last year I spent (*spend*) two months there. ☐

7 Rewrite the sentences following the instructions in brackets.

a You've never lived outside Kuwait. (Add a question tag.)
You've never lived outside Kuwait, have you?

b Ahmed packed his bags as soon as he heard the news. (Make it passive.)
Ahmed 's bags were packed as soon as the news was heard

c Mohammed should have waited for his aunt to pick him up. (Make it negative.)
Mohammed shouldn't have waited for his aunt to pick him up.

d Fadia had worked on the project all by herself. (Make it a question.)
Had Fadia worked on the project all by herself?

e Deforestation causes the migration of lots of animals. (Make it passive.)
The migration of lots of animals is caused by deforestation.

Writing — Describing a sequence of events in the past

1 Read this student's story and put the sentences in the correct order from 1 to 11.

A night to remember

A Ten minutes later my bedroom window shattered with a terrible crash. ---2---

B Immediately, I leapt out of bed and rushed to my brothers' bedroom to check that Khalid and Khalifa were all right. ---3---

C I had gone to bed just after midnight and I was only half asleep when the wind started blowing. ---1---

D Luckily, he had not been woken up by the noise of the wind and rain. ---6---

E Next, Khalid and I went to check that our parents were okay. We knocked on their bedroom door. ---7---

F No one was in the bedroom! That's when we heard Dad shouting outside: 'Can you help me with this?' ---9---

G Our younger brother, Khalifa, was still sleeping peacefully. ---5---

H We hurried outside and saw Dad removing a huge tree branch from his car with the help of our neighbour. Mum was collecting the laundry from the line. ---10---

I When I went into their bedroom, I found Khalid staring out of the window, watching the storm. ---4---

J There was no reply, so we opened the door and went in. ---8---

K Khalid and I helped both of them. Eventually, the storm died down and we all went back to sleep, after cleaning up the broken glass. ---11---



2 Look at your complete version of the story and write the words or phrases which helped you to work out the correct order. These may be:

- time or sequence words and phrases: ***ten minutes later***
- pronouns: ***he***

C just after midnight

A ten minutes later

B Immediately

I When I went into their bedroom

G Our (younger brother)

D he (had not been woken)

E Next

J so we

F That's when ...

H outside

K Eventually

3 Write your own description of a sequence of events that happened in the past and in which you felt very scared / anxious / sad / excited. Write 200-220 words. Students' own ideas
Fill in the graphic organiser below before writing your description.

Setting	Who: ..... When: ..... Where: .....
Order of events	First, ... Next, ... After that, ... Then, ...
End	End: .....

صفوة معلمي الكويت

3 Human values

Key words
aftermath, deploy, ethnicity, hardship, voluntary, vulnerable

Reading

1 Read the article about the Red Crescent Society and answer these questions.

a Why is the society's name important?
Students' own answers

b What are the aims of the Red Crescent Society?
to protect and assist people in hardship and to provide their basic human needs

c Why do you think these actions are carried out by an NGO, rather than the government?
Students' own answers

THE KUWAIT RED CRESCENT SOCIETY



The Kuwait Red Crescent Society is a voluntary humanitarian society that provides assistance to vulnerable people, without discrimination based on nationality, ethnicity, gender, race, colour or beliefs. The society is an independent organisation that often works in conjunction with the government. As a recognised charity it works both within and outside Kuwait.

The aims of the KRCS are to protect and assist people in hardship, and in doing so, to ensure the provision and protection of basic human needs such as health care, water supplies and sustenance. The society is a manifestation of the great compassion and empathy that people are capable of.

The first meeting of the Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society was held in December 1965. In this meeting the basic organisational structure of the foundation was agreed upon. The Kuwaiti government approved the foundation of the KRCS, officially declaring the organisation a legal non-governmental organisation (NGO) on January 10th, 1966. This approval also allowed the KRCS to become part of the international network of Red Crescent societies, thereby enabling them to work more effectively in conjunction with their sister bodies.

The KRCS depends on youth groups and volunteers to carry out many of its activities and programmes, particularly those related to fundraising. The volunteers support all the other committees by providing manpower and funds, without which the KRCS would be unable to operate. These volunteers are motivated by compassion and the desire to assist others in need. They work without the expectation of reward or praise and gain satisfaction from the knowledge that they have helped their fellow human beings.

After brief training periods, during which volunteers receive first aid training from the Ministry of Health, the volunteers are deployed wherever they are needed. Within Kuwait, their work includes distributing food and aid to needy families and participating in awareness-raising activities in schools and universities. Outside Kuwait they provide basic health care assistance, and some even participate in rescue operations with specialist teams in the aftermath of natural disasters.

2 Read the article again and choose the correct word for these definitions. There are more words than you need.

a unjust or prejudicial treatment, for example based on skin colour 4
b seeking to promote human welfare 9
c to generate financial support 10
d to move something to where it is needed 6
e to give someone a reason for doing something 7
f the people available for work 1
g a global system, often of businesses or organisations 8

1 manpower
2 volunteer
3 foundation
4 discrimination
5 committee
6 deploy
7 motivate
8 international network
9 humanitarian
10 fundraise

3 Make up sentences of your own using each of the words from Exercise 2 above.

Students' own answers

4 Make a list of all the adverbs in the reading passage on page 16. Then use each one in a sentence of your own.

officially; thereby; effectively; particularly
Sentences: Students' own ideas

5 Write a paragraph that describes the ideal Red Crescent volunteer.

Students' own answers

6 Are the following statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a The KRCS was the first organisation of its kind. ☐
False. The KRCS joined a pre-existing international group of societies.

b The KRCS has a mutually beneficial relationship with the government of Kuwait. ☐
True . The KRCS performs work that would drain governmental resources. In return, the government gives the volunteers training.

c The volunteers for KRCS are extremely kind-hearted individuals. ☐
True. Their motivation is compassion and the desire to assist those in need .

d The only human needs are health care, water supplies and sustenance. ☐
False. These are the only human needs mentioned in the article. Others might include shelter, companionship or freedom.

e The KRCS is run entirely by volunteers. ☐
False. The KRCS is supported by volunteers who raise funds and provide manpower.

Over to you

7 Would you want to volunteer for the KRCS or a similar organisation? Why or why not?

Students' own ideas

Language practice

1 Complete these dialogues with the correct phrases from the box.

if my cousins arrive early *I won't be able to breathe*
make sure you phone me *we won't get there in time*
you would have time for all your friends
if I had saved enough money *if it's raining hard*
if you do up your tie *if you tell them to come later*
if I wasn't so busy *if my phone's battery has power*
I would go on holiday

a A If you are running late, make sure you phone me
B If my phone's battery has power, I definitely will.

b A If I weren't so busy, I would visit my friends every weekend.
B Of course, but if you played fewer computer games, you would have time for all your friends.

c A If it's raining hard, you should drive slowly.
B If I drive too slowly, we won 't get there in time.

d A If you do up your tie, you'll look much smarter.
B But if I do it up too much, I won't be able to breathe.

e A If I were you, I would go on holiday instead of staying home.
B I know. If a had saved enough money I would have gone for sure.

f A I won't be able to concentrate on my studies if my cousins arrive early
B That's right, so if you tell them to come later you'll have more time to study.

2 Replace the underlined parts of the sentences with the appropriate idiom using *cry*. There is one extra idiom.

be a crybaby *a crying shame*
to cry for the moon *to cry out loud*
to cry wolf

a It's an upsetting event that they hadn't bought insurance before the crash.
a crying shame

b Don't act like an upset child. Cheer up and stop complaining.
be a crybaby

c He always acts like he has big problems to gain attention but he is just making things up unnecessarily.
crying wolf

d He wants a huge pay rise, but based on the standard of his work he's asking for the impossible.
crying for the moon

3 Use some of the words and phrases in the box to complete the sentences below.

abuse *anthropologist* *apparent* *attribute*
compassion *discrimination* *donate*
enfranchisement *ethnographer*
extravagant *frail* *impulse* *incapable*
inevitable *legislation* *minority* *overview*
over the hill *universal* *suffrage*

a My grandmother is so frail / incapable that she can only walk very short distances.
b Hessa didn't plan to purchase that jacket: she bought it on impulse.
c If you feel compassion towards me, you will understand my emotions.
d In the apartheid era, the South African government adopted a policy of racial discrimination.

e Universal ___suffrage___ is achieved when all adults have the right to vote.
f If you ___donate___ blood, you will save lives.
g Malnutrition is the ___inevitable___ consequence of poor eating habits.
h The committee is ___incapable___ of making sensible decisions.
i It is a necessary ___attribute___ of a triangle that it must have three sides.
j Most of my friends will come for the picnic: only a ___minority___ have other plans.
k Let's not worry about the details; the ___overview___ is the most important thing.
l The government needs to pass some new ___legislation___ to solve the problem of global warming.
m The football fans shouted ___abuse___ at the referee.
n Coffee is drunk throughout the world. It has a ___universal___ appeal.
o Beckham is ___over the hill___: he's too old to play for England.

4 Complete the word search by finding the words with the following definitions. Write your answers in the space provided. Remember, in a word search words may be written left to right, right to left, top to bottom, bottom to top, or diagonally.

a the smaller number or part ___minority___
b done by all people in the world ___universal___
c sudden urge or desire to act ___impulse___
d weak and delicate ___frail___
e certain to happen ___inevitable___
f give something, especially to charity ___donate___

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

5 Write your own *if* sentences using the cues provided.

a today / I go to the mall / not go shopping next week.
If I go to the mall today, I won 't go shopping next week
b we not slow down / crash
If we don't slow down , we will crash .
c you see my friend / tell him / call me
If you see my friend , tell him to call me.
d you eat too much / get fat
If you eat too much , you' ll get fat.
e snows heavily / school cancelled for day
If it snows heavily, school will be cancelled for the day.
f you not do homework / teacher angry
If you don't do your homework, your teacher will be angry.

6 Change the words below into adverbs of manner. Then use these adverbs to complete the sentences.

danger gentle skill profession impoliteness rapid compassion peace spectacular regular

a I don't like him since he spoke ___impolitely___ to my friend. He needs to learn some manners.
b The football team played ___skilfully___ .
c The mother ___gently___ rocked the baby, which was sleeping ___peacefully___ .
d The man crashed ___spectacularly___ because he was driving ___dangerously___ .
e The ambulance responded ___rapidly___ and the paramedics acted ___professionally___ .
f He acted very ___compassionately___ when he volunteered to do charity work ___regularly___ .

Self-assessment

Writing Writing a report

1 Read the advert asking for volunteers for the KRCS, then answer these questions.

a Despite being an advert for volunteers, it hardly mentions the fact that these people are needed. Why is this?

They're hoping to get an emotive response because the kind of workers they need are compassionate people.

b Why is the structure 'From feeding hungry children ... throughout the Middle East,' used?

Students' own answers

KRCS

COMPASSIONATE VOLUNTEERS NEEDED



Sometimes, the modern world feels like a place without humanity. Natural disasters, war, disease; all these things take a toll on human life and happiness. We do not believe this needs to be so.

From feeding hungry children in famine - stricken Africa to lending a helping hand to struggling families throughout the Middle East, the Kuwait Red Crescent Society is just one part of a global network dedicated to improving and protecting the lives of thousands of people throughout the world. Through projects as diverse as well building, disaster relief, health education and food supply, the members of the KRCS work tirelessly to ease the suffering of the world's most needy people. But they cannot do this alone.

KRCS relies upon the compassion and financial support of thousands of volunteers and donors to continue its important mission. Without these kind-hearted people we could help no one. Our volunteers work countless unpaid hours to raise awareness and funds, to provide services to old people, hospital patients, disaster victims and anyone else in need.

Most of our volunteers don't talk about their work. They don't expect any compensation for their tireless efforts. For them, the chance to help others, to restore the smile to a child's face, and to change someone's life for the better, is the real reward.

If you think you could help the KRCS, whether through donating a small portion of your income or donating your free time, please come and see us this weekend at our offices in Kuwait City.

2 Answer the following questions.

a What words or phrases does the writer use to gain the reader's attention and create compassion?

a place without humanity / feeding hungry children / lending a helping hand / protecting the lives of thousands of people / restore the smile to a child 's face

b What words does the writer use to describe volunteers and the members of the KRCS? Can you think of any others that could be used?

work tirelessly / compassion / kindhearted .

c In the last paragraph, why does the writer use the phrase 'donating your free time'?

to make a link between donating through financial support and donating one's own time

3 Now, using the words and phrases you identified in exercise **2**, plan and write your own advert for volunteers. It could be for the KRCS, for a specific humanitarian project, or for a different charity of your own choosing. Your advert should be about 200–220 words long.

Students' own answers

صفوة معالكويت

Progress test 1

Reading

1 Complete the article below by correcting or ticking the verbs in bold.

Who are the economic migrants?

In 2003, 410,000 non-British citizens **were coming (1)** came to live in the UK and 100,000 British people **had returned (2)** returned to their home country from Spain, Australia and other countries where they had gone to live and **work (3)** ✓. In the same period, 170,000 non-British citizens left the UK to live in other countries. 190,000 British people also **left (4)** ✓. This means a total increase of 150,000 in the British population, but where did all these immigrants **came (5)** come from and **go (6)** ✓ to?

Many new arrivals were economic migrants – people who **come (7)** came because they can **have earned (8)** earn more money in Britain than in their own country. Traditionally, many of these migrants used to come from countries in Africa or Asia, but now growing numbers are from poor countries of Eastern Europe, like Poland, Hungary or Russia. Many new migrants **took (9)** take low-paid jobs that British people do not want to do, like cleaning, picking fruit and vegetables, looking after old people or **doing (10)** ✓ repetitive factory work. A minority come to do well-paid jobs, like dentists or doctors. Many of these migrants do not intend to stay in Britain, and **sent (11)** send some of their earnings to families at home. But even though they **earned (12)** earn higher wages than they would in their own countries, most economic migrants **can (13)** ✓ only afford to live a simple life. Some share accommodation with another migrant family. British citizens who leave the UK to live abroad **went (14)** go mainly to countries with warmer climates and cheaper houses, countries like Spain, Greece, France or Portugal.

2 Read the article again. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? Justify your answers.

a The British population had decreased by the beginning of the third millennium. ☐
False: The British population had increased. More people had come to Britain than had left.

b Some immigrants came to Britain to fight poverty. ☐
False: Many immigrants came to secure better payingjobs.

c British citizens mainly left the UK to find more job opportunities. ☐
False: British citizens left the UK mainly to live in countries with warmer climates and cheaper housing.

3 Choose the correct answer.

a Many economic migrants intend to
1 stay in Britain indefinitely.
2 return home when conditions improve.
3 keep looking for better countries to go to.

b The best definition of an economic migrant is
1 a person who travels to another country to work in the financial sector.
2 a person who keeps travelling back and forth to solve an economic crisis.
3 a person who travels to another country to improve their standard of living.

c The word 'migrants' in line 33 refers to
1 dentists or doctors.
2 the minority of the migrants.
3 all the migrants to Britain.

4 Read the article again. Choose the correct words or phrases in these sentences.

a In 2003, ***more*** / ***fewer*** people in total came to live in Britain than left Britain to live in other countries.
b ***More*** / ***Fewer*** British people arrived in Britain than left Britain.
c Economic migrants earn ***more*** / ***less*** money in their home countries than in Britain.
d More and more migrants are arriving from Eastern ***Europe*** / ***Africa***.
e Most migrants who come to Britain do ***high-paid*** / ***low-paid*** work.
f Despite earning ***better*** / ***worse*** wages than they would in their own countries, most migrants have ***simple*** / ***privileged*** lifestyles.

5 Write sentences using the cues given.

a I want chocolate ice-cream. Not chocolate. (instead of)
I want chocolate ice-cream instead of chocolate.
b I like football. My friend likes tennis. (whereas)
I like football whereas my friend likes tennis.
c I'm good at maths. I'm better at English. (but)
I'm good at maths but I'm better at English .

6 Choose the correct colour words in this text.

The authorities have just given the **(1)** (*blue* / *green*) light for the building of a new airport. The news has come out of the **(2)** (*black* / *blue*), shocking many villagers. The thought of a new airport near their homes has made many of them see **(3)** (*black* / *red*).
Unfortunately the plans have already been prepared – I've seen them in **(4)** (*black* / *white*) and **(5)** (*black* / *white*).

7 Read the letter below carefully. Decide which lines have mistakes. If there are one or more mistakes write out the correct spelling, correct word or missing word next to the line. If the line is correct then (✓). Mistakes include omitted words, spelling errors and incorrect words.

1	I am writing to your paper regarding the lack tourists to our town.	look of
2	I believe that we do'nt enough to tell people from other	don't do enough
3	places how delightful our town is. Certainly, if tourists only new about	knew
4	how wonderful and delightful our town is they would flock here.	./
5	Therefore, I believe it is are duty to tell the world about our fantastic	our
6	town. There are several ways we could about this. Firstly, I think it is	go about
7	the responsibility of all locals to tell as many people as passable	possible
8	about our town. Secondly, I believe town council should organise	**the / our** town council
9	an international advertising campaign to retract tourists.	attract
10	Whilst it may expensive to begin with, such a campaign	**be**
11	would bring a much needed baste to the local economy.	boost

8 Match sentences 1-5 to the people who say them.

a policeman ---2---
b security guard in a mall ---4---
c director of a school ---5---
d manager at work ---1---
e judge ---3---

1 You should be able to finish it by the due date.
2 You're not allowed to park here.
3 I find Mr Smith not guilty.
4 Can I check your bag, please?
5 Please bring a note from your parents after every time you've been absent.

Writing A letter giving recommendations

1 Write a letter to a local newspaper making recommendations which might help to solve ONE of these problems. Students' own answers

- There are very few public places in your town where people can go to keep fit.
- Very few tourists come to your town because they know nothing about it.

Follow this paragraph plan.

1 Say why you are writing the letter and briefly describe the problem you have chosen.
2 Make your main recommendation.
3 Make a second recommendation.
4 Conclude the letter, saying what you hope will happen next.

Write 200–220 words.

صفوة معلمي الكويت

2 Imagine your letter has been published in the newspaper. One of their reporters disagrees with your recommendations. Write a brief reply from the point of view of the reporter disagreeing with your points.

Students' own answers

Learning log

1. **Look at the outcomes on page 11 of the Student's Book. How did you find:**

	easy?	difficult?	useful?	not useful?	interesting?	not interesting?
listening to a talk and a description?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
recalling an important event?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
scanning for specific information?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
presenting ideas and suggestions?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
writing an essay?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

2. **Was the reading** in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐
interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐
What was your favourite passage in this module?----------

3. **Was the listening** in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐
interesting? ☐ not interesting? ☐
What was your favourite passage in this module?----------

4. **Was the writing** in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐
What did you do to plan your writing? How can you improve?
----

5. **Was the vocabulary** in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐
Are there any words or sounds that you have difficulty with?----------
----

6. Write your result from your Progress test ----------
What did you do well in?----------

What do you need to revise?----------
----

7. **Was the grammar** in this module
easy? ☐ difficult? ☐