

نسخة المعلم · Teacher copy



وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

أوراق عمل
WORKSHEETS

اللغة الإنجليزية

Mega Goal 2

الصف الثاني ثانوي · الفصل الدراسي الأول
English · Grade 11 · Term 1

اسم المعلم

Teacher's name

اسم الطالب

Student's name

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 1: Connected by Technology — Practice
describing personality from the three internet profiles. —
Teacher copy

1. Circle the name

Circle Faisal, Luke, or Ahmed. Use the internet profiles from Lesson 1.

1. Who has gone parachuting? **Faisal** Luke Ahmed
2. Whose father is a software engineer? Faisal **Luke** Ahmed
3. Who loves a long hike early in the morning? Faisal Luke **Ahmed**
4. Who says what he means when you ask for advice? **Faisal** Luke Ahmed
5. Who is plugged in to games and the Web for hours? Faisal **Luke** Ahmed
6. Who gives support and does not tell people what to do? Faisal Luke **Ahmed**

2. Complete with a personality word

Write one word or phrase from the profiles: spontaneous, straightforward, laid-back, down to earth, loner, obsessed.

1. Faisal is very **spontaneous**. He loves to try new things.
2. He is **straightforward**: he says what he means and means what he says.
3. Luke's approach to life is **laid-back**. He helps others lighten up.
4. Ahmed describes himself as **down to earth**. Nature makes him feel peaceful.
5. Luke is not a **loner**; he is always hanging out with friends.
6. Luke is **obsessed** with technology and media.

3. Write about you

Write complete sentences. Use a personality word from the unit where you can.

1. Which person is most like you? Give two reasons. *Sample: Ahmed, because I like hikes and I am down to earth.*
2. Which person is most unlike you? Why? *Sample: Luke, because I am not obsessed with games.*
3. Write two sentences about yourself using one personality adjective. *Sample: I am laid-back. I like hanging out with friends.*

1. Circle the auxiliary verb

Circle the helper verb (do, have, or be) in each sentence. Do not circle the main verb.

1. Faisal **does** not check his email at night.
2. **Have** your friends hung out online this week?
3. Luke **is** playing a cyber game right now.
4. **Did** Ahmed go for a hike this morning?
5. That virtual profile **was** created last year.
6. She **has** posted three photos from the trip.

2. Complete with do, have, or be

Write the correct form of do, have, or be in each blank. Use one word only.

1. **Do** you send text messages every day?
2. Ahmed **does** not like loud cyber games. He prefers quiet hikes.
3. **Has** Luke posted any photos yet?
4. They **were** surfing the Internet last night.
5. Online maps **are** used by hikers all over the world.
6. **Is** she answering her cell phone at the moment?

3. Write your own sentences

Write one complete sentence for each prompt. Use the auxiliary named in the prompt.

1. A yes/no question with *do* about texting. *Sample: Do you text your friends every day?*
2. A negative sentence with *does not* about social networking. *Sample: He does not use social networking at school.*
3. A present-perfect sentence with *have* or *has* about photos online. *Sample: She has posted photos from the hike.*

English — Texting and Clarification

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 1: Connected by Technology — Practice
texting acronyms and asking for clarification. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the meaning

Circle the correct meaning of the acronym or short form.

1. WU? **What's up?** Wait up? Write you?
2. LOL lots of luck **laughing out loud** look online later
3. B4N be for now **bye for now** back for noon
4. DYWT **Do you want to** Did you wait there Don't you write texts
5. Gr8 Grade **Great** Group
6. B ovr n 10 mins **Be over in ten minutes** Buy over nine mints Back over next month

2. Complete the conversation

Write one word or short phrase in each blank. Use *Hold on*, *get it*, *hang out*, *How on earth*, *Do you want to*, or *I don't understand*.

1. **Hold on**. I'll show you how to type it more quickly.
2. **How on earth** do you type a whole message so fast?
3. DYWT means "**Do you want to**."
4. I'm asking if she wants to come over and **hang out**.
5. Grandma says, "**I don't understand**. How do you use those letters?"
6. After Cara explains, Grandma says, "I think I **get it**."

3. Write your own lines

Write complete sentences or a short exchange.

1. Ask someone to explain an acronym you do not know. *Sample: What does B4N mean?*
2. Confirm that you understand. Use a phrase from Lesson 3. *Sample: I think I get it.*
3. Write a short text with Gr8 or B4N, then write it in full words. *Sample: Gr8 news B4N. / Great news. Bye for now.*

English — Amazing Internet Connections

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 1: Connected by Technology — Practice the three true stories from the reading. — Teacher copy

1. Circle True or False

Circle True or False. The statements are about Amazing Internet Connections.

1. Sean Redden was in Finland when he got the message for help. True **False**
2. Tara Laintinen was having an asthma attack in a computer lab. **True** False
3. Patrick Swales saw his double on a subway platform in New York. **True** False
4. Patrick and Manuel still update subwaymydouble.com every week. True **False**
5. Asma and Sabah lost contact when they were fifteen. **True** False
6. Ali helped his grandmother search the Web for about thirty minutes. **True** False

2. Complete the facts

Write the missing name, place, or detail from the reading.

1. Sean was playing a **cyber** fantasy world game when someone asked for help.
2. Finnish **paramedics** found Tara and gave her medical attention.
3. Patrick created a website called **subwaymydouble.com**.
4. Manuel was in New York studying **web design**.
5. Asma is a grandmother of **eight**.
6. Sabah was living **nearby** when Asma called her.

3. Write in your own words

Write complete sentences. Do not copy the reading word for word.

1. How did a 12-year-old boy help someone in another country? *Sample: Sean called the police, and Finnish paramedics found Tara.*
2. Would you post a photo online to find a stranger? Why or why not? *Sample: No, because I would not trust a stranger with my photo.*
3. Name one person you would like to reconnect with, and why. *Sample: A cousin, because we lost contact years ago.*

1. Circle the linker

Circle the word or phrase that fits the meaning in brackets.

- [difference] Online chats are fun. _____ you cannot see a face. Likewise / **However**
- [similarity] You can laugh in person. _____ you can laugh on a video call. **In the same way** / In contrast
- [difference] Some students like class talk. _____ others prefer email. **On the other hand** / Similarly
- [example] Working adults need flexible hours. _____ they choose online courses. **For example** / Personally
- [similarity] Both ways let you share news. _____ both can keep friends close. **Likewise** / However
- [preference] I like meeting at a café. _____ talking face to face. **Personally, I prefer** / In contrast

2. Complete with a linker

Write Likewise, However, For example, On the other hand, Similarly, or Personally, I prefer.

- You can send a photo in a message. **Likewise**, you can show a photo when you meet.
- Online groups are open all night. **However**, a café closes in the evening.
- Some people feel shy in a room. **On the other hand**, they ask more questions by email.
- Face-to-face talk has advantages. **For example**, you hear a friend's real voice.
- Games online can be social. **Similarly**, playing in the same room can be social too.
- Personally, I prefer** meeting in person because I understand jokes better.

3. Write three sentences

Compare socializing on the Internet and socializing in person. Use a different linker in each sentence.

- A similarity. *Sample: You can laugh online. Likewise, you can laugh in person.*
- A difference. *Sample: Online chats are easy. However, you cannot see a face.*
- Your preference, with a reason. *Sample: Personally, I prefer meeting in person because I hear a real voice.*

English — Comparatives and Services

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 1: Connected by Technology — Practice comparatives, superlatives, and have/get something done. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the correct form

Circle the correct comparative or superlative. Do not mark any other word.

1. Texting is **faster** / fastest than email for a short hello.
2. This app is **more popular** / popularer than the old one.
3. A basic phone is **less expensive** / least expensive than a new smartphone.
4. Face-to-face class is the faster / **the fastest** way for some students to learn.
5. That joke was the worse / **the worst** thing on the site today.
6. Video calls are **better** / the better than voice calls when you need to see a face.

2. Complete the service sentences

Write one word or a short phrase: needs to be, having, had, broken, cracked, or damaged.

1. The Wi-Fi router **needs to be** fixed. It keeps dropping the signal.
2. We are **having** the rooms painted next week.
3. Last month we **had** the laptop repaired at the shop.
4. I threw away the **broken** cell phone. It would not turn on.
5. She got the **cracked** screen replaced on her tablet.
6. The computer technician fixed the **damaged** laptop after the spill.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy examples from the book.

1. Compare two ways to send a message (use than). *Sample: Texting is faster than email for a short hello.*
2. Use a superlative about a way to stay in touch with friends. *Sample: Face-to-face is the fastest way to stay in touch.*
3. Something in your house that needs to be done by someone else. *Sample: The Wi-Fi router needs to be fixed.*

1. Circle the name or place

Circle the correct choice. Use the three crime stories from Lesson 1.

1. Who ran through a prison gate into a cornfield? **Bob Newton** Alfredo Ramirez Royjindar Singh
2. Newton was about to finish a sentence for a **misdemeanor** hijacking murder
3. Where did two robbers hijack a security van? Grayson **Kuala Lumpur** Rosario
4. Why did they abandon more than half the cash? The van was locked **The getaway car was too small** The police arrived
5. Who signed his own name on stolen-card receipts? Bob Newton **Alfredo Ramirez** a sheriff
6. Ramirez used the card to buy a ski mask **milk and cereal** jewelry

2. Complete with a crime word

Write one word from the stories: inmate, misdemeanor, hijacked, abandon, unauthorized, declined.

1. Newton was an **inmate** who fled a day before his release.
2. Reckless driving was only a **misdemeanor**, but escape could mean a year in prison.
3. The robbers **hijacked** a security van with \$1.3 million inside.
4. They had to **abandon** more than half of the cash.
5. Ramirez faces charges of **unauthorized** use of a credit card.
6. The next time he tried the stolen card, it was **declined** and seized.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy the news stories word for word.

1. Which criminal was the most foolish? Give one reason. *Sample: Ramirez, because he signed his own name.*
2. Write two facts about The Impatient Inmate in your own words. *Sample: Newton escaped a day before release. He ran into a cornfield.*
3. Would you call Ramirez's crime a blunder? Why or why not? *Sample: Yes, because signing his own name made him easy to find.*

English — The Passive and Past Perfect

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 2: Crime Doesn't Pay — Practice the passive, past perfect, and past perfect progressive. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the passive form

Circle the *be* + past participle phrase. Do not mark the rest of the sentence.

1. The compact car **was abandoned** near the security van.
2. The stolen card **has been seized** at the grocery store.
3. Newton **will be charged** with escaping from jail.
4. The receipts **were signed** in a coffee house in Rosario.
5. More than half the cash **had been left** in the van.
6. The inmate **is being pursued** across a cornfield.

2. Complete the verb

Write one form: *was arrested, had escaped, had been getting, was broken, had taken, had not been installed.*

1. The burglar **was arrested** after he left a clue at the house.
2. By the time the deputies arrived, Newton **had escaped** into the field.
3. Juan **had been getting** cash from a machine when someone mugged him.
4. The display window **was broken** from inside the jewelry shop.
5. Right before the robbery, Wilkinson **had taken** the plate off his car.
6. A new alarm **had not been installed** yet, so none went off.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy examples from the book.

1. Rewrite in the passive: The sheriff caught the inmate. *Sample: The inmate was caught by the sheriff.*
2. What had already happened before the police arrived? Use *had* + past participle. *Sample: The criminal had already escaped.*
3. What was in progress when an officer stopped a driver? Use *had been* + -ing. *Sample: The driver had been swerving between lanes.*

1. Circle the meaning

Circle the correct meaning of the Real Talk expression.

1. easy mark **a likely victim** a cheap ticket a fast car
2. by accident on purpose **not on purpose** every week
3. let your guard down be extra careful **not be careful enough** lock the door
4. nabbed returned **stolen** insured
5. Are you kidding? **Are you joking?** Are you leaving? Are you hungry?
6. I'm positive. I'm sorry. **I'm certain.** I'm tired.

2. Complete the process

Write To begin with, At this point, Consequently, by accident, nabbed, or I'm positive.

1. **To begin with**, pickpockets look for someone who has stopped on the street.
2. They often pretend to bump into the victim **by accident**.
3. **At this point**, he may fall against you and shake your hand.
4. You have let your guard down, and **Consequently** he has your wallet.
5. Albert shows Ali that someone has **nabbed** the wallet.
6. Ali says, "**I'm positive**," but Albert is already holding the wallet.

3. Write your own lines

Write complete sentences. Use a phrase from Lesson 3 where you can.

1. Why are tourists often an easy mark? *Sample: They stop to look at buildings and people.*
2. Write a reply using Are you kidding? or Come on. *Sample: Are you kidding? My wallet could not disappear that fast.*
3. Give one safety tip. Use Once or Consequently. *Sample: Once you stay alert, pickpockets have less chance.*

1. Circle True or False

Circle True or False. The statements are about Crime Puzzles.

1. Detective Colmes was at the police station when he heard about the jewelry robbery.
True **False**
2. The broken glass at Jones's Jewelry was on the pavement outside. **True** False
3. Mr. Jones had already installed a new alarm that morning. True **False**
4. The Center Street Bowling Alley is the only bowling alley in the city. True **False**
5. Bob Reynolds and Mike Jenner were friends in the same campaign. True **False**
6. Colmes left his cell phone at the bowling alley on purpose. **True** False

2. Complete the facts

Write the missing name or detail from the reading.

1. The jewelry store is called **Jones's** Jewelry.
2. Colmes believes Mr. Jones wanted to collect **insurance** money.
3. The janitor found Bob Reynolds at **4:00** A.M.
4. Reynolds was running for **councilman**.
5. Colmes asked Jenner to pick up a **cell phone** at the bowling alley.
6. Jenner knew which alley to visit, so Colmes charged him with **murder**.

3. Write in your own words

Write complete sentences. Do not copy the reading word for word.

1. Why did the broken glass prove the window was broken from inside? *Sample: Glass from a break-in should fall inside, not on the sidewalk.*
2. How did the missing phone prove Jenner knew the crime scene? *Sample: Colmes never named the alley, but Jenner went to the right one.*
3. Name one characteristic a detective needs, and why. *Sample: Careful observation, because small clues can solve a case.*

1. Circle the better choice

Circle the choice that matches the Writing lesson.

1. A news article often starts with **a recent event** the thief's childhood
2. Non-chronological order means you always begin at the start of the day **jump between timeframes**
3. Passive was arrested focuses on the journalist **the burglar and the crime**
4. The five Ws include **Why** Your favorite color
5. A good time marker for an earlier event is **Before** Easy mark
6. The model crime should be **foolish and non-violent** a murder mystery

2. Complete the plan

Write recent, Why, was arrested, Later, When, or headline.

1. Start with a **recent** event so the reader wants to continue.
2. The burglar **was arrested** after he left a clue behind.
3. **When** the police searched the house, they found a phone that did not belong there.
4. **Later** that day, an officer used the phone memory to identify the man.
5. Plan Who, What, Where, When, and **Why** before you write.
6. Decide on a **headline** that names the crime or the blunder.

3. Write three sentences

Write about a foolish, non-violent crime. Do not copy the model article.

1. A headline. *Sample: Thief Leaves Phone Charging in House He Robbed*
2. Open with the arrest or final event. *Sample: A burglar was arrested after police traced his phone.*
3. What had happened earlier? Use had + past participle. *Sample: He had left the phone plugged in while he searched the rooms.*

1. Circle the correct form

Circle the correct past form. Do not mark any other word.

1. The pickpocket **was** / were very quick on the crowded pavement.
2. **Did** / Was you call the police after the wallet disappeared?
3. Omar **used to be** / would be afraid of elevators when he was younger.
4. I **was driving** / drove home when the officer stopped the car.
5. While I was studying, my brother **was watching** / watched TV.
6. He **didn't use to** / didn't used to go to the gym at all.

2. Complete the sentence

Write was, arrested, ago, used to, were, or was living.

1. There **was** a robbery at the mall yesterday.
2. The police **arrested** the thief after they checked the cameras.
3. He stole the compact car three years **ago**.
4. Omar **used to** watch TV every day before he changed his habits.
5. What **were** you doing at three o'clock yesterday afternoon?
6. He **was living** in Dubai at the time of the robbery.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy examples from the book.

1. A past state with used to (not true now). *Sample: I used to be afraid of crowded markets.*
2. A long action interrupted by a short one (use when). *Sample: I was walking home when a pickpocket bumped into me.*
3. Two actions at the same time (use while). *Sample: While the officer was asking questions, another officer was checking cameras.*

1. Circle the hotel fact

Circle the correct choice. Use the four hotel texts.

1. Guests reach Jules' Undersea Lodge by boat scuba diving a catwalk
2. Capsule hotels are popular in Japan Finland Brazil
3. Arian Amazon Towers sit among the ocean floor rain forest canopy Arctic ice
4. Glass igloos in Lapland are for watching the Northern Lights passing fish city lights
5. Some capsule guests can scarcely sit up scuba dive see the sky
6. Jules' windows are small and square 50-inch and circular made of ice

2. Complete with a hotel word

Write surface, widespread, relatively, canopy, ecosystem, or igloo.

1. Jules' Lodge is over 19 feet below the surface.
2. Capsule hotels have gained widespread popularity in expensive cities.
3. They offer a relatively inexpensive alternative to traditional hotels.
4. Arian's towers let guests see life in the rain forest canopy.
5. The wooden catwalks leave the rain forest ecosystem undisturbed.
6. In Lapland you can sleep in a snow or glass igloo.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy the hotel texts word for word.

1. Which hotel would you choose, and why? *Sample: The glass igloo, so I could watch the Northern Lights.*
2. Name two things you expect a hotel to have. *Sample: A clean bed and a quiet room.*
3. Design one unusual feature for a hotel of your own. *Sample: Rooms on a catwalk above a valley.*

1. Circle the adverb

Circle only the degree or sentence adverb.

1. I have **almost** packed my toiletries for the trek.
2. The park ranger was **extremely** helpful with the map.
3. Is this backpack light **enough** for the cabin?
4. **Frankly**, the red-eye flight was exhausting.
5. The bus has **undoubtedly** left the station.
6. You are **obviously** ready for a remote lodge.

2. Complete with an adverb

Write enough, almost, extremely, Frankly, undoubtedly, or too.

1. The capsule is not big **enough** for a tall guest.
2. I **almost** missed my connection in Manaus.
3. The Northern Lights were **extremely** stunning last night.
4. **Frankly**, I prefer a glass igloo to a snow one.
5. The ferry has **undoubtedly** sailed by now.
6. The airplane seat was **too** narrow for my bag.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy examples from the book.

1. A sentence with enough after an adjective. *Sample: Is the coffee hot enough?*
2. Start a sentence with Frankly or Unfortunately. *Sample: Unfortunately, that seat change is not possible.*
3. Describe a trip using extremely or barely. *Sample: We were extremely tired after the red-eye.*

1. Circle the meaning

Circle the correct meaning.

- red-eye **an overnight flight** a morning bus a glass igloo
- crummy excellent **bad** official
- don't get it **do not understand** don't pack don't sit
- a drag a discount **a disappointment** a backpack
- Awesome! Terrible! **Terrific!** Officially!
- Unfortunately with luck **sadly, no** of course yes

2. Complete the exchange

Write *I wonder if*, *Unfortunately*, *The problem is*, *Awesome*, *a drag*, or *crummy*.

- I wonder if** it would be possible to move to the empty row.
- Unfortunately**, that won't be possible on this airline.
- The problem is** that it would not be fair to other passengers.
- The passenger calls the rule a **crummy** policy.
- Sitting in the wrong seat feels like **a drag**.
- When he learns he has seat 3, he says, "**Awesome!**"

3. Write your own lines

Write complete sentences. Use a request or decline phrase.

- Make a polite special request. *Sample: I wonder if it would be possible to change seats.*
- Decline a request and give a reason. *Sample: I am afraid we cannot. It is against our policy.*
- Write one packing tip for a backpacking trip. *Sample: Keep a water bottle in a front compartment.*

1. Circle True or False

Circle True or False.

1. Ecotourism is the fastest-growing trend in the travel industry. **True** False
2. Costa Rica once had the highest rate of deforestation in Latin America. **True** False
3. More than half of Costa Rica's land is protected from development. True **False**
4. Costa Rica has about three million visitors a year. **True** False
5. Stacy's wildlife refuge was four hours by bus on an unpaved road. **True** False
6. Her hotels used coal as their only energy source. True **False**

2. Complete the facts

Write ecotourism, Costa Rica, deforestation, a quarter, wind, or solar.

1. **ecotourism** is travel that helps preserve nature and local jobs.
2. **Costa Rica** is the world's top ecotourism destination.
3. Ecotourism helped cause a dramatic reduction in **deforestation**.
4. More than **a quarter** of Costa Rica's land is now protected.
5. Local hotels use renewable energy such as **wind** power.
6. They also use **solar** power from the sun.

3. Write in your own words

Write complete sentences. Do not copy the reading word for word.

1. Give two characteristics of ecotourism. *Sample: It visits remote nature and creates local jobs.*
2. Would you eat a termite snack on a canopy tour? Why or why not? *Sample: Yes, if the guide said it was safe and nutty.*
3. Name one place in your country that could be an ecotourism destination. *Sample: A protected park or desert reserve.*

English — An Informal Travel Letter

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 3: Far and Away — Practice an informal letter about a place you plan to visit. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the better choice

Circle the choice that matches the Writing lesson.

1. Vision 2030's three pillars are sources of weakness **strength**
2. A gift more precious than oil is **the Two Holy Mosques** a capsule hotel
3. Al-Ula is described as a huge shopping mall **open air museum**
4. An informal letter should open **in a friendly way** with Yours faithfully only
5. A good closing is **Speak soon** Consequently the inmate fled
6. The letter is to a friend about a place **you plan to visit** you will never see

2. Complete the letter plan

Write Dear, pillars, Al-Ula, infrastructure, Speak soon, or heritage.

1. Open with **Dear** and a friendly question.
2. Vision 2030 is based on three **pillars**.
3. Mention cultural sites such as **Al-Ula**.
4. Plans include roads, resorts, and other **infrastructure**.
5. Museums help preserve national **heritage**.
6. Close with **Speak soon** or Give my best wishes to your family.

3. Write three sentences

Write to a friend. Do not copy the Ben Nevis model.

1. A friendly opening. *Sample: Dear Hamed, How are you? I hope your family is well.*
2. Where you are going and one reason. *Sample: I am going to Al-Ula because I want to see the open-air museum.*
3. A closing line. *Sample: Speak soon. Give my best wishes to your family.*

1. Circle the correct form

Circle the form that fits the meaning in brackets.

1. [plan] I **am going to** / will maybe travel to Jordan next year.
2. [uncertain] Maybe I **will** / am going to stay with friends.
3. [arrangement] My friends **are arriving** / arrive tomorrow.
4. [question] When **is** / are he going to leave?
5. [adjective] Jazan is a **coastal** / coast city on the Red Sea.
6. [time] They are flying to Oman **on Thursday** / yesterday.

2. Complete the sentence

Write going to, will, tomorrow, are flying, Maybe, or next month.

1. What are you **going to** do on your vacation?
2. I probably **will** not stay in a hotel.
3. I am leaving **tomorrow** night.
4. They **are flying** to Oman on Thursday.
5. **Maybe** I'll stay with cousins in Jazan.
6. We will sit examinations **next month**.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy examples from the book.

1. A definite plan with going to. *Sample: I am going to visit Al-Ula this year.*
2. An uncertain plan with will and maybe or probably. *Sample: Maybe I will stay with friends.*
3. A future arrangement with present progressive. *Sample: I am meeting her in an hour.*

1. Circle the show

Circle the program that fits the clue.

1. Contestants answer in question form. **Jeopardy!** Hoy Sasuke
2. A morning show with a live audience. CSI **Hoy** Top Gear
3. It airs twice a year as a three-hour special. **Sasuke** Jeopardy! Nat Geo
4. Forensic scientists investigate unusual deaths. **CSI** Top Gear Hoy
5. A motoring series with about 350 million viewers. **Top Gear** CSI Sasuke
6. Documentaries in over 143 countries. **National Geographic** Hoy Jeopardy!

2. Complete with a TV word

Write contestants, broadcast, documentary, host, obstacle, or episode.

1. On Jeopardy!, **contestants** phrase their responses as questions.
2. Hoy is **broadcast** live in several regions.
3. A nature **documentary** on Nat Geo shares factual knowledge.
4. Alex Trebek was the **host** of Jeopardy! after 1984.
5. Sasuke athletes face four levels of **obstacle** courses.
6. The first Jeopardy! **episode** aired in 1964.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences.

1. Which of these shows would you watch, and why? *Sample: National Geographic, because I like factual nature films.*
2. Invent a title and type for a new TV program. *Sample: Desert Tracks — a motoring series across Arabia.*
3. Would you compete on Sasuke? Why or why not? *Sample: No, because the obstacle courses look too hard.*

English — Direct and Indirect Objects

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 4: TV Around the World — Practice word order with to and for. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the correct order

Circle the sentence that is correct.

1. **She handed the microphone to the host.** / She handed to the host the microphone.
2. **They bought a new helmet for the rider.** / They bought for the rider a new helmet.
3. **Pass me a pillow.** / Pass a pillow me.
4. **Can you translate the program for me?** / Can you translate me the program?
5. **The host offered advice to the contestants.** / The host offered to advice the contestants.
6. **Give it to me.** / Give me it.

2. Complete with to, for, or a phrase

Write to, for, me, to me, for him, or to the audience.

1. Will you pass a pillow **to** the guest?
2. His parents bought a new TV **for** him.
3. She gave **me** the remote.
4. The object is a pronoun, so she gave it **to me**.
5. Please translate this scene **for him**.
6. John read the poem **to the audience**.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy examples from the book.

1. Someone receives something (use to). *Sample: The host passed the microphone to a guest.*
2. Someone benefits (use for). *Sample: The chef made a dessert for the audience.*
3. The same idea with the indirect object first. *Sample: The chef made the audience a dessert.*

1. Circle the meaning

Circle the correct meaning.

1. get a kick out of **enjoy** turn off translate
2. remote a long trip **the TV control** a patent
3. bugs amuses **annoys** broadcasts
4. couch potato a chef **someone who watches too much TV** a contestant
5. Nah. Yes. **No.** Maybe.
6. C'mon. **Come on.** Congratulations. Contestant.

2. Complete the conversation

Write get a kick out of, remote, bugs, couch potato, Nah, or C'mon.

1. Noura can **get a kick out of** the cooking game show.
2. Asma must not touch that **remote**.
3. The show **bugs** Asma because the cooks pretend too much.
4. Asma says, "Don't be such a **couch potato**."
5. **C'mon**. Let's go shopping instead.
6. Noura answers, "**Nah**. There's another game show after this."

3. Write your own lines

Write complete sentences.

1. Would you watch this cooking show? Why or why not? *Sample: No, because plating flowers on meat seems boring to me.*
2. Express certainty with I'm positive or There's no question. *Sample: I am positive that contestant wants to win for himself.*
3. Invite someone to stop watching TV. *Sample: C'mon. Let's go shopping.*

1. Circle True or False

Circle True or False.

1. Paul Nipkow invented his scanning disk in 1884. True False
2. Philo Farnsworth first transmitted a dollar sign. True False
3. The earliest color-television proposal was patented in 1984. True False
4. John Baird televised a human face in 1925. True False
5. Zworykin later worked at RCA. True False
6. Parker's 1948 system made sets too costly for most people. True False

2. Complete the facts

Write 1884, dollar sign, 1904, iconoscope, 1948, or plasma.

1. Nipkow's disk dates from 1884.
2. Farnsworth transmitted a dollar sign using a dissector tube.
3. An early color proposal was patented in 1904.
4. Zworykin invented the iconoscope for transmission.
5. Parker patented intercarrier sound in 1948.
6. Bitzer, Slottow, and Wilson invented a plasma display in 1964.

3. Write in your own words

Write complete sentences. Do not copy the reading word for word.

1. Name the two early schools of thought. *Sample: Nipkow's rotating disks and the electronic cathode-ray tube.*
2. How did Parker's invention help ordinary families? *Sample: It made televisions cheaper to buy.*
3. Do you watch more Internet TV or regular TV? Why? *Sample: Internet TV, because access and options are quicker.*

1. Circle the better choice

Circle the choice that matches the Writing lesson.

1. Begin with title, genre, and the last page **author or director**
2. Summarize the plot but never give away the setting **the ending**
3. Present tenses in a review describe **the story** only your childhood
4. Finish by saying who you would ignore **recommend it to**
5. The model film is set on **a whaling ship** a quiz-show stage
6. A useful adjective for a review is **brilliant** unauthorized

2. Complete the review plan

Write ending, genre, directed, recommend, present, or plot.

1. Name the title, **genre**, and writer or director first.
2. The model film was **directed** by John Huston.
3. Give three or four key events from the **plot**.
4. Do not reveal the **ending**.
5. Use the **present** tense to tell the story.
6. Close with who you **recommend** it to, and why.

3. Write three sentences

Write about a book or film. Do not copy the Moby Dick model.

1. Title, genre, and creator. *Sample: Moby Dick, an adventure novel by Herman Melville.*
2. Setting and one plot event (no ending). *Sample: On a 19th-century ship, Ahab hunts a great white whale.*
3. Who should read or watch it, and why. *Sample: Anyone who enjoys sea adventures should watch the 1956 film.*

English — Articles and Relative Clauses

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 4: TV Around the World — Practice a/an/the
and who/which definitions. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the article

Circle a, an, the, or no article (—).

1. We crossed _____ Red Sea. a **the** —
2. She wants to be _____ chef. **a** an the
3. I watched _____ episode about CSI. a **an** the
4. He lives in _____ Saudi Arabia. the a **=**
5. _____ Jazan Mango Festival is famous. **The** A —
6. The festival starts in _____ May. the a **=**

2. Complete with who or which

Use who for people and which for things.

1. A quiz show host is a person **who** asks questions.
2. A crime drama is a show **which** tells a story about crime.
3. A forensic scientist is a person **who** gathers evidence.
4. A remote control is something **which** changes the station.
5. A TV documentary is a program **which** gives facts.
6. August is the month **which** follows July.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences.

1. A definition with who. *Sample: A contestant is a person who competes on a game show.*
2. A definition with which. *Sample: A sitcom is a show which tells funny stories about everyday life.*
3. One sentence about a Saudi festival using the. *Sample: The Janadriyah Festival takes place near Riyadh.*

1. Circle the job

Circle the profession that matches the clue.

1. He drives fast but never arrives at a destination. race car driver nurse engineer
2. He designs buildings that use solar energy. zoologist engineer surgeon
3. He observes animals to see if a species is endangered. zoologist telemarketer nurse
4. People are asleep while he cuts and sews. surgeon race car driver arborist
5. On night shift he watches screens and talks to pilots. air traffic controller flavorist cashier
6. He runs a surgical ward and checks medicine supplies. nurse zoologist engineer

2. Complete with a job word

Write entail, income, alert, cooperate, appreciate, or status.

1. Each speaker tells what the job will entail.
2. Fahd has a better income after his promotion.
3. An air traffic controller must stay alert on night shift.
4. He must cooperate with pilots during emergencies.
5. Walter's patients appreciate his work even if they never see it.
6. Fieldwork helps determine the status of a species.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences.

1. Which job would be most satisfying for you? Why? *Sample: Zoologist, because I like watching animals in nature.*
2. Write a two-sentence clue for pediatrician. Do not name the job. *Sample: I help children when they are ill. I watch them grow up.*
3. Which job requires taking risks? *Sample: Race car driver.*

1. Circle the base form or infinitive

Circle the verb form that completes the pattern.

1. It is essential that you dress / dresses appropriately.
2. It is important that you be / are at the meeting.
3. She asked that we not be / not are late.
4. I'd like you to help / help to with this project.
5. I want you to finish / finishing the report today.
6. The manager insisted that he work / works late.

2. Complete the verb

Write dress, be, not be, to help, to finish, or work.

1. It is essential that you dress appropriately for the interview.
2. It is important that you be at the meeting on time.
3. She asked that we not be late again.
4. I'd like you to help with this project this afternoon.
5. I want you to finish the report before you leave.
6. The boss demanded that he work extra hours.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy examples from the book.

1. An it is essential / important that sentence. *Sample: It is essential that you study for the test.*
2. A sentence with I'd like you + infinitive. *Sample: I would like you to take notes in class.*
3. A doctor-to-patient sentence with I insist that. *Sample: I insist that you quit smoking.*

1. Circle the meaning

Circle the correct meaning.

1. in a bind **in a difficult situation** on vacation well paid
2. cover close the shop **do someone's shift** jump a ship
3. keep it to yourself tell everyone **do not tell others** take off now
4. jump ship **leave a job suddenly** cover a ward prune a tree
5. Will do. I refuse. **I will do that.** No kidding?
6. take off **leave** apply cooperate

2. Complete the conversation

Write in a bind, cover, keep it to yourself, jump ship, Will do, or take off.

1. Adnan says he is **in a bind** and needs help.
2. He asks Rob to **cover** for him tomorrow.
3. He wants Rob to **keep it to yourself** about the interview.
4. Rob thinks it is wrong to **jump ship** so soon.
5. Adnan is going to **take off** after they agree.
6. If the company needs someone else, Adnan says, "**Will do.**"

3. Write your own lines

Write complete sentences.

1. Ask a coworker for a favor. *Sample: Do you think you could cover for me tomorrow?*
2. Explain why you need the favor. *Sample: I have an interview for another job.*
3. Agree to help, using Will do or all right. *Sample: All right. Will do.*

1. Circle True or False

Circle True or False.

- Lily Martinez designs clothes for 11½-inch dolls. **True** False
- A flavorist only copies flavors found in nature, never chemicals. True **False**
- Manufactured flavors can avoid some allergens. **True** False
- Wild elephants wear down their nails naturally. **True** False
- Mike Hayward gives pedicures every five weeks. **True** False
- Each elephant pedicure takes about two hours. **True** False

2. Complete the facts

Write dolls, flavorist, allergens, captive, calluses, or five weeks.

- Lily creates outfits for **dolls**.
- A **flavorist** recreates food flavors with chemical combinations.
- Manufactured flavors may avoid **allergens** found in nature.
- captive** elephants cannot roam enough to wear down their nails.
- Pedicurists scrape dirt, rocks, and **calluses** from the feet.
- Hayward treats his twelve elephants every **five weeks**.

3. Write in your own words

Write complete sentences.

- Which unusual job interests you most? Why? *Sample: Flavorist, because I like thinking outside the box.*
- Why do captive elephants need pedicures? *Sample: They cannot wear nails down, and rocks can cause infection.*
- What must a successful flavorist do, according to Carol Militescu? *Sample: Think outside the box.*

English — An Opinion Essay

about a Job

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 5: Working 9 to 5 — Practice an opinion essay
about an unusual job. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the better choice

Circle the choice that matches the Writing lesson.

1. An arborist is a doctor for trees dolls
2. A typical degree field is forestry quiz-show hosting
3. Arborists fertilize, prune, plant, and cure trees broadcast live
4. Personal qualities in the model are patient and methodical crummy
5. Opinion appears mainly in paragraphs 1 and 4 2 and 3 only
6. A useful linker is Although Nabbed

2. Complete the plan

Write arborist, prune, forestry, methodical, Although, or they.

1. The writer would like to be an arborist.
2. You need a bachelor's degree in a field such as forestry.
3. Tree carers fertilize, prune, plant, and cure trees.
4. The job suits someone who is patient and methodical.
5. Although everybody expects a different career, this job interests me.
6. In the objective paragraphs, the pronoun is often they.

3. Write three sentences

Write about an unusual job. Do not copy the model word for word.

1. Open with Although and the job you want. *Sample: Although everybody expects me to become a doctor, I would like to be an arborist.*
2. One qualification or duty. *Sample: It is essential that you have a degree in forestry.*
3. Why the job suits you. *Sample: I am patient and I love nature.*

English — Tags, Requests, and Obligation

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 5: Working 9 to 5 — Practice tag questions, polite requests, and must / don't have to. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the correct form

Circle the correct tag or modal.

1. You will go to the bank, **won't you** / will you?
2. He didn't get the job, **did he** / didn't he?
3. You **must** / must to stop at the STOP sign.
4. You **mustn't** / don't have to arrive late if it is not allowed.
5. You **don't have to** / mustn't wear a uniform if it is not necessary.
6. **Could** / Must you help me, please? — Of course.

2. Complete the sentence

Write *won't you*, *did he*, *must*, *mustn't*, *don't have to*, or *Could*.

1. You will go to the bank, **won't you**?
2. He didn't get the job, **did he**?
3. You **must** stop at the STOP sign.
4. You **mustn't** park here. It is prohibited.
5. I **don't have to** hand in the report until tomorrow. It is not necessary today.
6. **Could** you tell me where the bank is?

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences.

1. A tag question checking information. *Sample: There is a cash machine on Main Street, is there not?*
2. A polite request at a bank. *Sample: Would you mind telling me how many riyals I will get?*
3. A rule with must or mustn't. *Sample: You must not arrive late to work.*

1. Circle the greener choice

Circle the greenest option from the quiz.

1. When you finish with your computer: leave it on sleep mode **turn it off**
2. Shopping bags: double plastic brown paper **reusable canvas**
3. Drinking water: many small bottles one refilled bottle **a glass from a large reusable bottle**
4. Garbage: all in the trash sometimes recycle **plastic, paper, glass, and metal in bins**
5. A greener car choice: a big cool car **fuel efficiency** ignoring mileage
6. Water: long hot showers **quick showers and tap off while brushing** never thinking about water

2. Complete with a green word

Write pesticides, organic, conserve, landfill, thermostat, or reusable.

1. Farmers use **pesticides** to make fruit look perfect.
2. **organic** food is grown without those chemicals.
3. Quick showers help you **conserve** water.
4. Recycling saves **landfill** space.
5. Turn the **thermostat** down at night to use less energy.
6. Bring **reusable** canvas bags when you shop.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences.

1. Write a definition of Go Green in one sentence. *Sample: Go Green means living in a way that protects the environment.*
2. Name two green habits you already have. *Sample: I turn off lights and I recycle paper.*
3. Write one new quiz question with three choices. *Sample: How do you go to school? car / bus / walk*

English — Gerunds and Infinitives

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 6: Going Green — Practice verbs followed by a gerund or an infinitive. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the correct form

Circle the gerund or infinitive that the verb requires.

1. I recommend **turning** / to turning off the lights.
2. Our class enjoys **learning** / to learning about the environment.
3. Don't forget **to reuse** / reusing that container.
4. Do they intend **to buy** / buying a hybrid car?
5. Consider **giving** / to giving clothes that no longer fit.
6. Quit **using** / to using disposable batteries.

2. Complete with a gerund or infinitive

Write turning, to reuse, giving, to buy, recycling, or using.

1. I recommend **turning** off the air conditioner at night.
2. Don't forget **to reuse** that glass jar.
3. Consider **giving** extra bags to a neighbor.
4. They plan **to buy** products with less packaging.
5. I suggest **recycling** the soda cans.
6. Begin **using** rechargeable batteries.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences. Do not copy examples from the book.

1. A suggestion with recommend or suggest + gerund. *Sample: I recommend recycling glass bottles.*
2. A sentence with forget or intend + infinitive. *Sample: I often forget to unplug my charger.*
3. A sentence with want + object + infinitive. *Sample: They want us to plant a garden.*

1. Circle the meaning

Circle the correct meaning.

1. a hassle **extra trouble** a no-brainer a cistern
2. a no-brainer a hard puzzle **an obvious decision** a landfill
3. a piece of cake **very easy** organic food a sacrifice
4. chuck recycle carefully **throw away** conserve
5. lame **weak or poor** committed enormous
6. I guess. I refuse. **I suppose so.** Chuck it.

2. Complete the conversation

Write a hassle, a no-brainer, a piece of cake, chuck, lame, or I guess.

1. Ibrahim says recycling always seemed like **a hassle**.
2. After Jasim asks, Ibrahim answers, "**I guess**."
3. Jasim says recycling is **a no-brainer** because it saves energy and landfill space.
4. Ibrahim would rather **chuck** everything in the garbage.
5. Jasim calls that a **lame** excuse.
6. Sorting becomes automatic; it is **a piece of cake**.

3. Write your own lines

Write complete sentences.

1. Give one reason recycling matters. *Sample: It reduces energy use and saves landfill space.*
2. Make a suggestion with How about + gerund. *Sample: How about sorting the soda cans?*
3. Make a suggestion with Don't you think it would be a good idea + infinitive. *Sample: Do you not think it would be a good idea to recycle?*

1. Circle True or False

Circle True or False.

1. The grid is the linked system that supplies electricity. **True** False
2. Off-grid homes produce all the energy they consume. **True** False
3. Solar panels collect energy when sunlight hits them. **True** False
4. The Alvarez family says off-grid life is only depressing. True **False**
5. Wendy Johnston wants her children to respect energy. **True** False
6. Living off the grid requires no sacrifices. True **False**

2. Complete the facts

Write grid, solar, cistern, self-reliance, wells, or sacrifices.

1. Off-grid homes are not hooked up to the local power **grid**.
2. Roof panels collect **solar** energy.
3. Families may collect rainwater in a **cistern**.
4. People also choose this life out of a desire for **self-reliance**.
5. Independent water can come from **wells** that reach groundwater.
6. The reading says this life entails **sacrifices** and is not for everyone.

3. Write in your own words

Write complete sentences.

1. How does a wind turbine make electricity? *Sample: Wind turns the blades, and a generator makes electricity.*
2. Name one reward the Alvarez family mentions. *Sample: They feel more in touch with nature and each other.*
3. Would off-grid life appeal to you? Why or why not? *Sample: Yes, because I would like more self-reliance.*

1. Circle the better choice

Circle the choice that matches the Writing lesson.

1. A formal letter may open **Dear Editor** Hey Noura
2. State why you are writing, then use **First of all** Nah
3. Add another point with **Moreover or Furthermore** chuck
4. Offer a solution with **I suggest that** a piece of cake
5. A formal closing is **Yours faithfully** Awesome!
6. The model family buys goods **by weight, with less packaging** in double plastic only

2. Complete the letter

Write *Dear Editor*, *Moreover*, *I suggest*, *Yours faithfully*, *packaging*, or *First of all*.

1. Open with **Dear Editor**, then say why you are writing.
2. **First of all**, the garbage is seldom collected.
3. **Moreover**, glossy wrappers create extra waste.
4. **I suggest** that the council provide recycling bins.
5. Buying by weight reduces **packaging**.
6. Sign off with **Yours faithfully** or Sincerely yours.

3. Write three sentences

Write a short complaint. Do not copy the starter word for word.

1. Say why you are writing. *Sample: I am writing to complain about waste in our streets.*
2. One problem in the neighborhood. *Sample: The garbage is seldom collected.*
3. One solution. *Sample: I suggest that the council provide recycling bins.*

English — Present Forms and Conditionals

Name: _____

Date: _____

Mega Goal 2 · Unit 6: Going Green — Practice simple present, present progressive, and conditionals. — Teacher copy

1. Circle the correct form

Circle the form that fits the meaning.

1. Water **boils** / is boiling at 100°C. (a scientific fact)
2. Look! The water boils / **is boiling** in the kettle. (now)
3. John **lives** / is living in Quebec. (permanent home)
4. He lives / **is studying** in France this year. (temporary)
5. If you heat water to 100°C, it **boils** / will boiling.
6. I'd rather **go** / going now than later.

2. Complete the sentence

Write boils, is boiling, will, I'd rather, know, or currently.

1. If you heat water to 100 degrees, it **boils**.
2. Careful — the water **is boiling** over the pot.
3. If we don't take measures now, the oceans **will** soon be empty of fish.
4. **I'd rather** walk than sit in traffic.
5. Stative verbs like **know** are not usually progressive.
6. **currently**, more people are trying to conserve energy.

3. Write your own sentences

Write complete sentences.

1. A general truth in the simple present. *Sample: It takes hundreds of years for a glass bottle to decompose.*
2. A future conditional with if + present, will. *Sample: If we take the bus, we will reduce our carbon footprint.*
3. A preference with I'd rather. *Sample: I would rather recycle than chuck everything in the trash.*