

## Module 5

### Lessons 4-5

Student's Book pages 53-55

### Skills focus

**Volunteer! Save lives!**

### Before you start

**Look at the pictures. Who do you think the people are? What do you think the objects in the other pictures are used for?**

### Answers

These people are from the Jordan Red Crescent. The objects are used to help people and to prepare an emergency checklist.

### Reading

**1 Listen to the words below in context. Try to guess their meanings.**

**aid, ambulance, disaster, federation, medic, neutrality, suffering, volunteer**

### Audioscript

**1. Aid** should be given to anyone who needs it. We need to help everyone!

2. Look, the **ambulance** is parked right outside the hospital.
3. The volcano was a huge **disaster**. It destroyed thousands of trees.
4. If those states were better at communicating, they could be a **federation**.
5. The soldiers were always happy to see the **medic** healing them.
6. Switzerland is famous for its **neutrality**. It doesn't choose a side.
7. The Red Crescent is available so that no one is left **suffering**. They help anyone who is hurt or in need of medical attention.
8. A **volunteer** is very kind to give up their time and money to help others.

### Answers

ambulance; disaster; medic

### Reading Strategies: Predicting answers

- You probably know something about the topic of this article before reading it.
- Think carefully about the questions in exercise 2. Even if you don't know the answer, try to guess what it might be. Will the answer be a country, date, number or fact?

● If you have thought carefully about the questions in advance, finding the real answers becomes much easier.

## Reading

**2 Following the Reading Strategies, answer these questions before reading the article.**

1. How did the Red Crescent get its name?
2. Why is the Red Crescent important to the International Federation?
3. What does the Red Crescent do to help people?

Answers Students' own answers

**3 Now, read the article and check your answers.**

## Answers

1. The symbol of the red cross, which was used by all countries to protect medics during battle, reminded the Ottoman Empire of previous wars. So, they changed it to the Red Crescent.

2. It is important because the Red Crescent societies have developed guidelines that include non-Western traditions.

3. The Red Crescent responds to disasters such as earthquakes or fires. It also provides aid to developing countries. The Red Crescent volunteers work to prevent suffering for everyone.



## **The Red Crescent**

In 1877, the Ottoman Empire went to war with Russia. The medics who took care of the wounded soldiers on the Russian side marked their ambulances with a red cross. This was the symbol used by all countries to protect medics during battles. However, the cross reminded the Ottoman Empire of previous wars against soldiers carrying a similar flag. So the Ottoman officials used a red crescent to mark their ambulances instead. Some time later, other Muslim countries accepted this symbol, and it was formally adopted in 1929. So far, 33 Islamic countries have recognised the Red Crescent.

The Red Crescent Society is part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

This is a huge organisation that has 97 million members, volunteers and supporters in 187 National Societies. Red Crescent societies are important to the International Federation, as they have developed guidelines that include non-Western traditions.

Today, the Red Crescent is very important in responding to disasters such as earthquakes or fires, as well as providing aid to developing countries. A key principle of the organisation when providing this aid is neutrality. Red Crescent volunteers work to prevent suffering for everyone – regardless of nationality, race, religion or gender.

#### **4 What do these relative pronouns refer to?**

1. who (line 1)    a. soldiers    b. ambulances    c. medics
2. that (line 10)    a. members    b. organization    c. 97 million
3. that (line 12)    a. traditions    b. organization    c. guidelines

#### **Answers**

1. c;

2. b;

3. c

#### **5 Read the article on page 54 again and answer the questions.**

1. What is the most important objective that the Red Crescent has which distinguishes it from other organisations?
2. Name other organisations that you know of in Jordan, which help people in need. What do they do?

3. What qualities do you think one should have to volunteer with the Red Crescent?

### Answers


1. The most important objective is neutrality. The Red Crescent organisation works to prevent suffering for everyone – regardless of nationality, race, religion or gender.

2. Students' own answers

3. Suggested answer: helpful, neutral, caring, patient, brave, dynamic, etc

### LISTENING

6 Listen to this doctor talking about first aid. Identify his attitude, then complete the following table in your notebook.

First aid			
Problem(s)	Cause(s)	Effect(s)	Solution(s)
			

### Audioscript

First aid

Usually, when you wake up for work or school you will go through your day normally. However, there are some situations when a basic knowledge of first aid could be very helpful or even save a life! For example, what do you do when someone starts suffering from heat exhaustion?

If someone doesn't drink enough water in hot weather, they may get heat exhaustion. The symptoms include nausea, weakness and a headache, but if you don't treat it, it becomes heat stroke. This is more dangerous and can be life-threatening. Help someone with heat exhaustion by giving them plenty of water and putting them in the shade.

Do a first-aid course and learn more about how to help save lives!

### Answers

The attitude of the speaker is to encourage people to take a first-aid course to help save lives.

**Problem(s):** heat exhaustion

**Cause(s):** hot weather; not enough water

**Effect(s):** nausea; weakness; headache; heat stroke

**Solution(s):** give plenty of water; put in shade

**7 Read the Speaking Strategies. Then, think of a project to help the people in need in your city. It can be a poor neighbourhood, children in hospital or**

**children in orphanages, for example. What do they need? What can you and your classmates do to help them? How can you convince your classmates to help them?**

**Speaking Strategies: Arguing persuasively**

- Make your arguments simple and clear.
- If you can, give facts and examples.
- Think of relevant reasons to back up your arguments. Use expressions like 'because' and 'the reason why'.
- Be practical. What can you and your classmates do to help? If your ideas are too complicated, people won't feel able to help.

Answers Students' own answers

**WRITING**

**8 Write down your arguments from the previous exercise and practise saying them. Use linking words for coherence.**

Answers Students' own answer

**Module 5**

**Activity Book pages 40 and 41**

**Second section**

**Money doesn't bring happiness**



## Grammar

**1 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)? Correct the false sentences.**

a. There weren't any people at the concert – the hall was full.

b. I've got a few coins in my pocket today. I can't buy that expensive laptop.

c. He hasn't got any money. He's very rich.

d. I've bought a lot of oranges. We can't make orange juice.

e. We haven't got much time for shopping. The bus is leaving in two hours; no need to hurry.

**a. F: There were many people at the concert – the hall was full.**

**b. T**

**c. F: He has got a lot of money. He's very rich.**

**d. F: I haven't bought any oranges. We can't make orange juice.**

**e. F: We have got a lot of time for shopping. The bus is leaving in two hours; no need to hurry.**

**2 Look at the picture and complete the questions and answers using much, many, any, a few, a lot of or some with the verb to be.**



1. How ..... Glue ..... there? There

.....

2. How ..... Notebooks ..... there? There is  
only one.

3. How ..... staplers ..... there? There

.....

4. How ..... writing tools ..... there?

There are ..... writing tools – one pencil,  
.....crayons, and ..... colouring pencils.

5. Are there ..... scissors? Yes, there's a pair of  
scissors.

6. Are there paper clips? Yes, but there .....

1. much/is/isn't any

2. many/are

3. many/are/aren't any

4. many/are/a lot of/ some/a few

5. any

6. any/aren't many

### 3 Rearrange the words and add much or many to ask questions.

1. did / books / you / buy / yesterday / How ..... / ? **How many books did you buy yesterday?**

2. brothers and sisters / have / you / do / How ..... / ?

3. times / you / brush / a day / How ..... / your teeth / do / ?

4. your computer / How ..... / was / ?

5. water / she / drink / How ..... / did / ?

6. people / invite / you / How ..... / did / ?

7. mistakes / you / How ..... / make / did / ?

**2. How many brothers and sisters do you have?**

**3. How many times a day do you brush your teeth?**

**4. How much was your computer?**

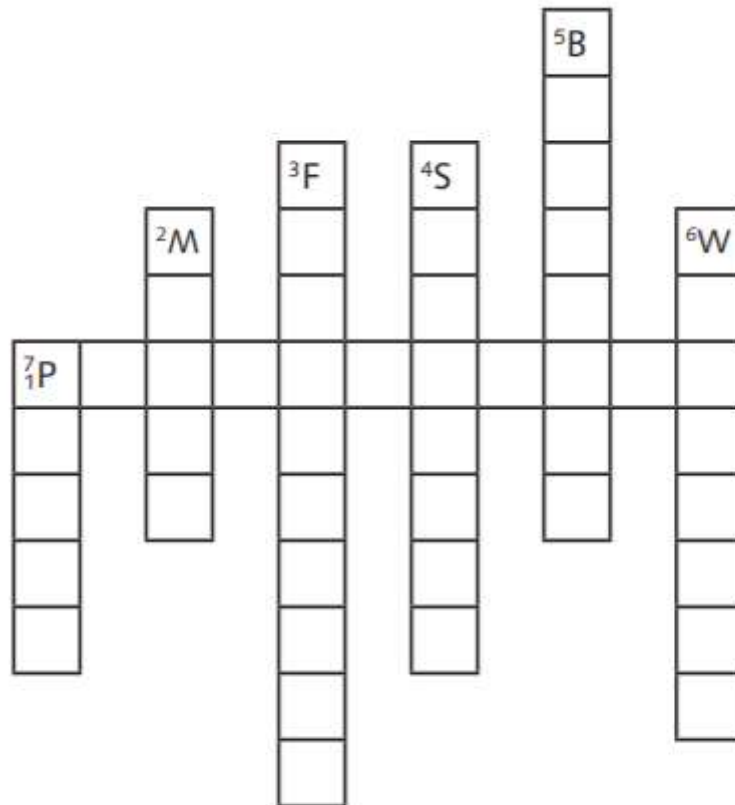
**5. How much water did she drink?**

**6. How many people did you invite?**

**7. How many mistakes did you make?**

### Vocabulary corner

4 Read the clues 1-6 and write the words in the puzzle. You are given the first letters.



1. a coin that has low value in a certain country

2. a person who has a lot of money but is not generous 3

. a group of people, or organisations joined together for a common purpose

4. showing a good sense of judgement

5. a piece of paper money

6. using more money, time or effort than one needs

1. PENNY

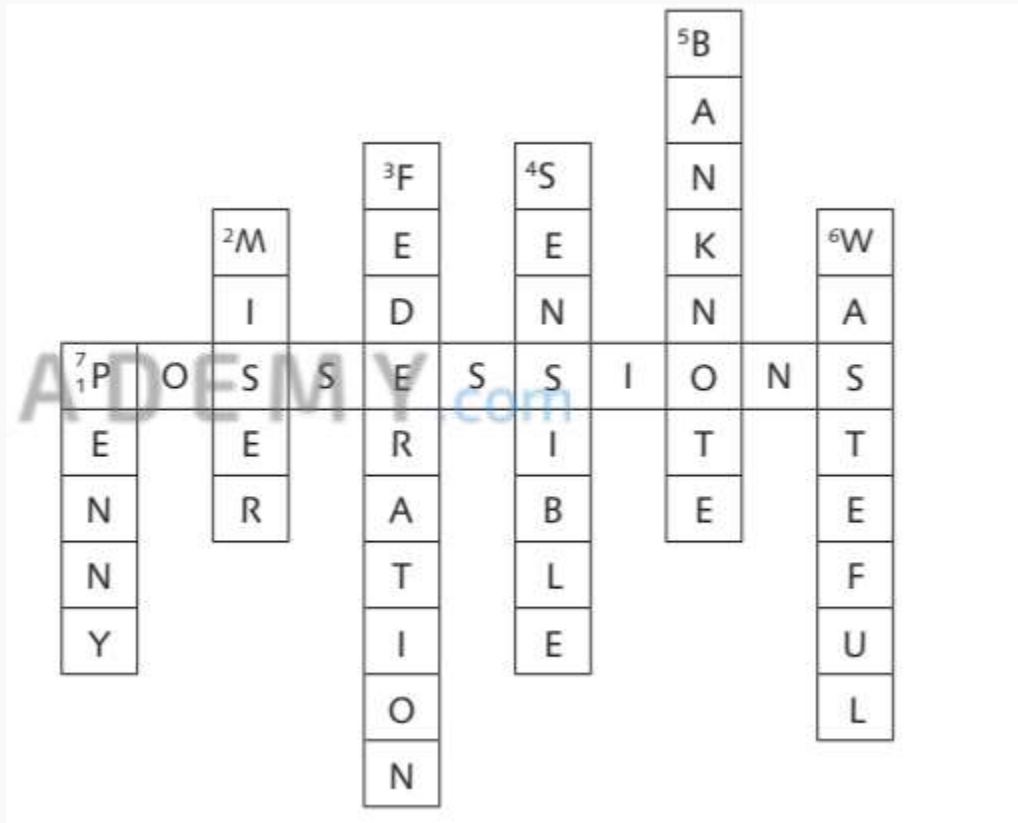
2. MISER

3. FEDERATION

4. SENSIBLE

5. BANK NOTE

6. WASTEFUL



5 What is the word for number 7? Write its clue.

5. 7. POSSESSIONS: items belonging to someone.

Module 5

Lessons 6 and 7

Student's Book pages 56-58

## Communication Workshop

### Agreeing and disagreeing

#### Before you start

Look at the posters. Have you ever donated any books, DVDs or clothes? Who to?

Answers Students' own answers



1 Listen to the dialogue. Mark the expressions the girls use. Which show agreement? Which show disagreement?

Well, if you ask me... right!	OK, but... That isn't strictly true.	You're
Absolutely!	That's true!	Yes,
perhaps.	However, ...	
You've got a point there!	I suppose..., but...	To a
	certain degree...	

### Audioscript

**Noura:** I'm bored. I want to do something useful.

**Samar:** What's wrong Noura? **Noura:** Don't you think we are living very easy lives? There are so many people who are suffering! Why don't we do something about it?

**Samar:** OK, but what do you propose?

**Noura:** I don't know. Some old people's homes are asking for books. We could ask our friends for books they have read and take them to the homes.

**Samar:** You've got a point there! My grandma's friend is in a home and she complains that they have seen all their DVDs and read their books more than three times. It would be nice if we could get them new ones, right?

**Noura:** Absolutely! We can begin by phoning our friends and asking them if they have old DVDs and books that they no longer want. **Samar:** That's true! And we could also start a campaign at school.

**Noura:** You're right! I wonder why I didn't think of it.  
Let's make a poster...

**Samar:** I suppose we can, but don't you think we have  
to ask the headmaster first?

**Noura:** Mmm, I don't know. Why don't we ask our  
English teacher? She's always talking about aiding  
people with problems.

### Answers

**Agreement:** You've got a point there!; Absolutely!;  
That's true!; You're right!

**Disagreement:** OK, but...; I suppose... but...

**2 Bring out the notes you wrote in the previous lesson. Practise your arguments again and think about how you might use the expressions from the box to respond to other groups' arguments.**

Answers Students' own answers

**3 Present your argument to the rest of the class. As you listen to other groups' arguments, think of one or two questions you would like to ask in order to find out more about their project.**

Answers Students' own answers

**4 Have a short debate about each project. Then, take part in a vote to decide which one to launch. Be prepared to give reasons for your choice**

Answers Students' own answers



## Language Development

**1 Complete this dialogue with some, any, a lot, a little, much or many**

**Jamil:** Do you know an institution called Takaful?

**Hakim:** Yes, I know (1) \_\_\_\_\_ about this organisation.

**Jamil:** Can you give me (2) \_\_\_\_\_ information about it? Who works in it, and what do they do?

**Hakim:** So (3) \_\_\_\_\_ people joined the organisation since its foundation in 2011. Its main purpose is to encourage unity and team work in society. Volunteers establish a cultural and social bond to work together and help and support others. There are almost 15,000 volunteers helping out.

**Jamil:** Thank you so (4) \_\_\_\_\_, Hakim. I didn't have (5) \_\_\_\_\_ idea about this organisation before.

**Hakim:** (6) \_\_\_\_\_ help from friends is always useful!

### Audioscript

**Jamil:** Do you know an institution called Takaful?

**Hakim:** Yes, I know **a lot** about this organisation.

**Jamil:** Can you give me **some** information about it? Who works in it, and what do they do?

**Hakim:** So **many** people joined the organisation since its foundation in 2011. Its main purpose is to encourage unity and team work in society. Volunteers establish a cultural and social bond to work together and help and

support others. There are almost 15,000 volunteers helping out.

**Jamil:** Thank you so **much**,

**Hakim.** I didn't have any idea about this organisation before.

**Hakim:** A little help from friends is always useful!

**2 Now, listen to the dialogue and check your answers.**

What do you think? Read the quotation. Translate it into Arabic. "True charity is the desire to be useful to others without thought of recompense."

Emanuel Swedenborg

Answers

1. a lot;

2. some;

3. many;

4. much;

5. any;

6. A little

**3 In pairs, ask and answer questions using How much...?, How many...?, a few, not many, not much, a little, or a lot of. Example**

A: How many books do you read a month? B: Only a few.  
/ Not many.

a. ... books a month (read)?

b. ... chocolate a week (eat)?

c. ... pizzas a month (have)?

d. ... money on petrol a month (spend)?

e. ... time learning English a week (spend)?

f. ... concerts a year (go to)?

g. ... tea every day (drink)?

### Answers

b. How much chocolate do you eat a week?

c. How many pizzas do you have a month?

d. How much money do you spend on petrol a month?

e. How much time do you spend learning English a week?

f. How many concerts a year do you go to?

g. How much tea do you drink every day? Students' own answers

**4 The phrases in Column B are clues that help you guess the word in Column A. Can you guess all the words? The first letter of each word is given to you.**

A	B
1. C.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● a piece of paper</li> <li>● relating to money</li> </ul>
2. M.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● a soldier in battle</li> <li>● first aid</li> </ul>

3. A.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● relating to hospital</li><li>● a kind of vehicle</li></ul>
4. E.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● relating to money</li><li>● another word for 'to receive'</li></ul>
5. V.....	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● a person</li><li>● relating to helping without being paid</li></ul>

Answers

1. cheque;

2. medic;

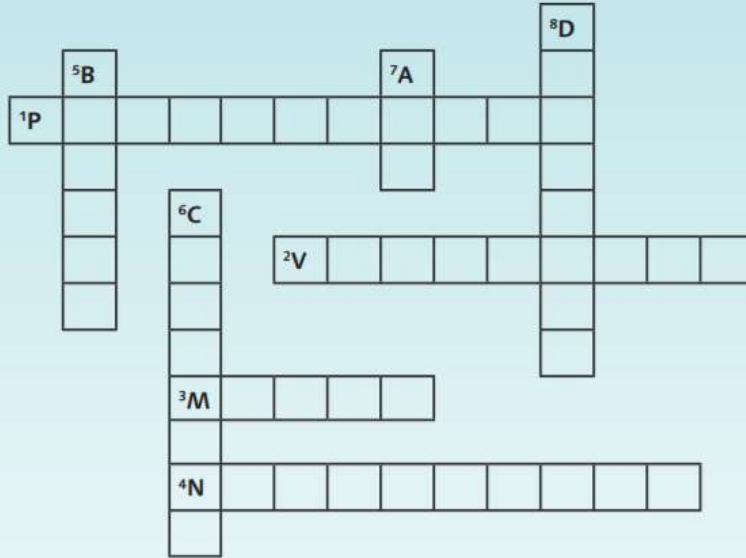
3. ambulance;

4. earn;

5. volunteer

# Crossword Puzzle

Read the clues and write the words in the puzzle.



## Across

1. Things belonging to a person
2. A person who freely offers to take part in something or undertake a task
3. Someone who has a great desire to have money and hates to spend it
4. The state of not supporting either side in an argument or war

## Down

5. To take something from someone and return it after having used it for a short time
6. A formal celebration of a particular event

7. Help, assistance or support
8. A terrible event that causes great damage

### Answers

#### Across

1. POSSESSIONS
2. VOLUNTEER
3. MISER
4. NEUTRALITY

#### Down

5. BORROW
6. CEREMONY
7. AID
8. DISASTER

### Research box

Which is the oldest of all forms of money? It dates back to 9000 BC and people still used it in parts of Africa in the middle of the 20th century

You should do some research on the Internet or visit the school library or any public library. You should find that the oldest form of money is cattle.

### Module 5

Activity Book pages 42-44

## Money doesn't bring happiness

### Third section

### Communication

### Agreeing and disagreeing

**1 Read the model text. In groups, talk about the person's skills and qualities.**

I'm very good at art. I like drawing and designing things. However, I'm not very sociable. I'm shy, so I don't find it easy to talk to people. I'm good at working on my own. I'm very motivated and I don't need anyone else to tell me what to do. I'm hard-working and very creative. I've got good mathematical knowledge, and I am not bad at science. I don't mind working outdoors.

### 1. Students' own answers

**2 Complete the first two columns of each table on your own, based on the text above.**

### Example answers

Best job	Why?	What's your opinion?

Architect	They like drawing and designing things. They're very creative. They're good at maths and science. They like working outdoors.	Students' own answers
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Best job	Why?	What's your opinion?
Science teacher	They're not very sociable. They're shy. They don't find it easy to talk to people. They like working on their own.	Students' own answers

**3 Discuss your answers with a friend. Do you agree with your partner's answers? Write your opinion about your friend's answers in the third column of each table.**



### Students' own answers

**4 Use the model text to write about your own skills and qualities and what kind of jobs would / wouldn't suit you.**

### Students' own answers

**5 In pairs, exchange your notes. Draw the two tables in your notebook. Then, complete them about your partner. Discuss your answers with them. Do you agree with the best / worst jobs for you?**

### Students' own answers

#### Fourth section

#### Focus on writing

#### Punctuation: Short sentences

**1 Add commas, capital letters and full stops to this text.**

my favourite possessions are also the cheapest they cost very little they are my photo albums i make them myself from old notebooks that still have lots of blank pages in them i decorate the covers and paste my favourite photos in the notebooks under each photo i write something – about the day or people in the photo i have photos of my mum my dad my brother and my

friends i love looking at the photos in my albums every now and then – they are like diaries the trouble is I've got so many albums now that I haven't got much more space left on my shelves

### Answer

My favourite possessions are also the cheapest. They cost very little. They are my photo albums. I make them myself from old notebooks that still have lots of blank pages in them. I decorate the covers and paste my favourite photos in the notebooks. Under each photo, I write something – about the day or people in the photo. I have photos of my mum, my dad, my brother and my friends. I love looking at the photos in my albums every now and then – they are like diaries. The trouble is I've got so many albums now that I haven't got much more space left on my shelves.

### Spelling

#### 2 Complete the words with the correct spelling.

After the war between the Ottoman Empire and Russia in the 19th century, the Ottoman officials started using a red crescent to mark their (1) a\_\_u\_\_a\_\_c\_\_s as a symbol to protect (2) m\_\_d\_\_s during battles.

Today, the Red Crescent Society is a huge worldwide organisation that has millions of members and (3) v\_l\_t\_e\_s. It is a society that plays an important role in responding to (4) d\_\_as\_e\_s and preventing (5) s\_\_fe\_i\_g for all people without exceptions. That is why, one of its main characteristics is (6) n\_ut\_l\_y when providing (7) a\_d.

1. ambulances

2. medics

3. volunteers

4. disasters

5. suffering

6. neutrality

7. aid

### Linking words: Conjunctions

3 Complete this paragraph using the words from the box. One of the words is used more than once.

so	and	but	althoug
		h	



Last week, I decided to donate some of the possessions that I no more needed to a charity organisation. (1) ..... I don't use most of them now, I never thought of giving them away. One of the unwanted items that I owned was my snowboard. I loved it when I was younger, (2) ..... I thought someone else could find it more useful (3) ..... more fun to own. It was quite expensive, (4) ..... I'm sure there are lots of children who can't afford to buy a new snowboard, (5) ..... I would like to give away my old one.

1. Although

2. but

3. and

4. and

5. so

### **Guided writing**

**4 Write descriptions of some of your possessions that you don't need any more using the linking words from exercise 3. When did you get these things? Why do you like them? Why don't you need them anymore?**

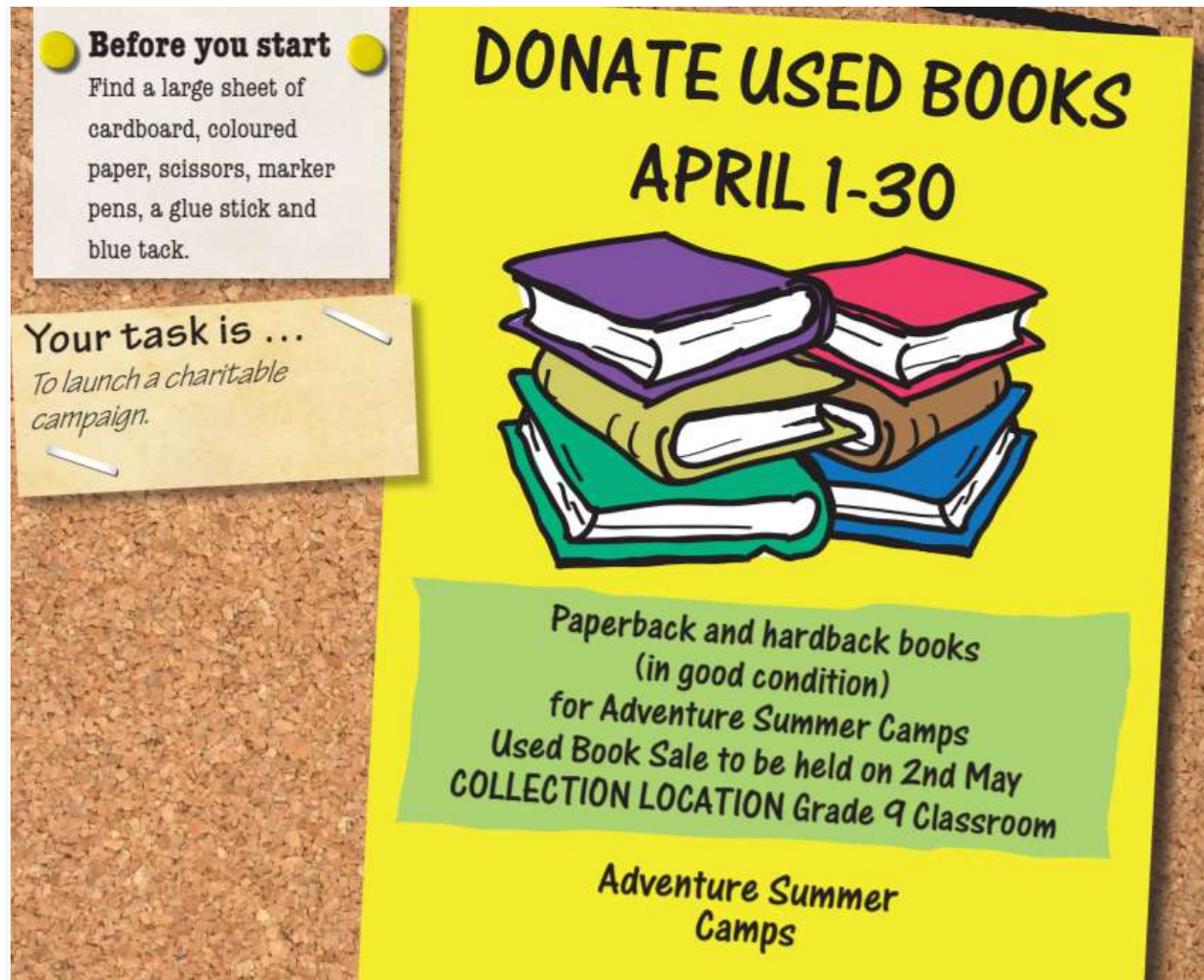
Students' own answers

**Module 5**

**Lesson 8**

**Student's Book page 59**  
**A charitable campaign**

شامل



### **Before you start**

**Find a large sheet of cardboard, coloured paper, scissors, marker pens, a glue stick and blue tack.**

Your task is ... To launch a charitable campaign.

A Your first assignment:

In a group:

- bring out your notes on the charity in Jordan you decided to support.
- make your poster. Use this as an example.

B Your second assignment:

- Show your posters to the class and explain why you chose your charity.
- As a class, discuss whether you could use any of the suggested ideas to raise money for an existing charity in Jordan.

**Activity Book page 45**

**Focus on writing**

**Punctuation: Short sentences**

**What I have learnt**

**1 Salma is a salesperson in a flower shop. She is talking about her work. Complete the text with some, any, many, much, a little, little, a few or a lot. Two of the words are used more than once. (1 mark each)**

“I arrive at work at 9 o'clock every morning. I take out onto the street just (1) \_\_\_ of our green plants but (2) \_\_\_ of our flowers. We haven't got (3) \_\_\_ rare plants, just (4) \_\_\_ of them. We haven't got (5) \_\_\_ orchids in our shop. They are too expensive. We have (6) \_\_\_ very nice bouquets that cost just (7)\_\_\_ money. Those, for example, are not expensive at all. Dozens of customers come to the shop every day, so there's very (8) \_\_\_ time to talk to the other salespeople. I don't earn (9) \_\_\_

money, but (10) \_\_\_ months, like December and January, I sell more and then I earn more.”

### Answers

1. a few

2. a lot

3. many

4. a few

5. any

6. some

7. a little

8. little

9. much

10. some

## 2 Complete the questions about Salma, and use the words in brackets to answer them. (2 marks each)

1. How / green plants / take out onto the street? (a few)

2. have / rare plants? (many)

3. have / orchids? (any)

4. Why / not have / orchids? (any)

5. earn / money? (much)

1. How many green plants does she take out onto the street? She takes out just a few.

2. Have they got many rare plants? No, they haven't got many.

3. Have they got any orchids? No, they haven't got any.



4. Why haven't they got any orchids? They haven't got any because they're too expensive.

5. Does she earn much money? No, she doesn't earn much money.

**3 Choose the correct answers. (2 marks each)**

1. Have you got pizzas with spinach?

a. any      b. few      c. a little

2. I love chocolate. I usually eat .

a. few      b. much      c. a lot

3. How is that bag?

a. many      b. much      c. any

4. I any garlic on my pizza, please!

a. want      b. need      c. don't want

5. Although the world is becoming too materialistic, there are still compassionate people who donate things they don't need.

a. many      b. much      c. a lot

1. a

2. c

3. b

4. c

5. a