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Federal Ministry of Education
The National Centre for Curricula and
Educational Research (NCCER)



Sudan Modern Integrated Learning of English

SMILE Series: Book 9

Pupil's Book
Grade : intermidate Level 3

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Introduction

Dear Students:

This new English language curriculum, SMILE (Sudan Modern Integrated Learning of English), is specially tailored to Sudanese pupils in general education and it is intended to replace the SPINE Curriculum.

The introduction of English language learning in the Intermediate level grades aims to prepare Sudanese pupils to participate productively in the 21st century. Pupils will become aware of the significance of English as an international means of knowledge and communication.

The SMILE series is comprised of the following components:

1. A Pupil's Book.
2. An Activity Book.
3. A Teacher's Book.
4. CD/ Mp3s.
5. Posters/ Flashcards.

The SMILE series is a pupil-centered, standards-based curriculum. It targets phonics and makes use of cross-curricular topics and enjoyable learning activities to motivate younger learners.

The SMILE Curriculum intends to develop a positive attitude towards English as a foreign language and teaches the four language skills (listening, speaking, reading and writing).

SMILE textbooks consist of eight units. Every unit has eight lessons. Lesson 8 is a revision of the previous lessons of the unit. Most units include two recordings; these are of dialogues, chants and/or stories. Most units also include a story. Unit 8 revises learning from previous units.

We hope that the SMILE Curriculum will be accessible to pupils, teachers, supervisors and parents.

With best regards,

The Writes

Bakht-er-Rudha

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Sudan

Modern

Integrated

Learning of

English

SMILE Series: Book 9

Pupil's Book

intermidate Level 3

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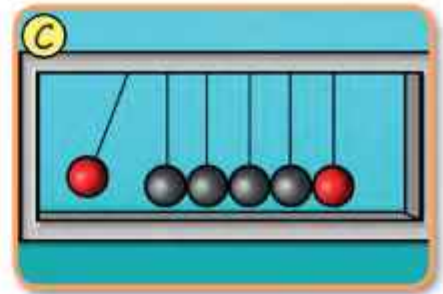
1. Look at the pictures. What do you know about the subjects?



Chemistry



Biology



Physics

2. Read the text. Why do we study science?

At school, science usually consists of Chemistry, Physics and Biology, but science is much more than these. Understanding science makes life easier. Scientists often do experiments to check their ideas and make new discoveries. We study science because it helps us to learn about the world around us.

Do you know these facts?

- Ice melts when you heat it.
- Salt dissolves when you put it in water.
- Plants die if they don't get enough water.
- Water boils at 100 degrees centigrade.
- Different things fall to the ground at the same speed.

3. Listen to Einas and Zeinab. What are they talking about?



Zero conditional
Salt dissolves **when** you put it in water.
Plants die **if** they don't get enough water.

4. Say the start and end of the sentences.

If you heat ice... ... it melts.



- (A) If you heat ice...
- (B) If you drop an egg on the ground...
- (C) If you don't water a plant...
- (D) If you put a coin in a glass of water...
- (E) If you drop a stone and a pen...
- (F) If you heat water to 100 degrees centigrade...
- (G) If you put sugar into a cup of hot tea...
- (H) If you drop a rock on your foot...

1. Look at the pictures. What do you know about these people?



Isaac Newton



Marie Curie



Louis Pasteur



Alexander Graham Bell

2. Read the web page. Point to the pictures.

www.webpage SMILE.sd

Famous Scientists

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- Alexander Bell's mother and wife were deaf so he was interested in sound. Other scientists were trying to send sound over long distances, but many people think the telephone was invented by Alexander Bell.
- Louis Pasteur made two important discoveries. The first one is boiling liquids like milk. Bacteria in the milk is killed by the heat. The other discovery is vaccinations. People are protected against diseases by vaccinations.
- Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize for Physics for her work on radiation. Eight years later, in 1911, she won another Nobel Prize. Sadly, she was killed by radiation and died in 1934.
- Isaac Newton was one of the greatest scientists ever. Gravity was discovered by him, and an important kind of maths was invented by him, too. He was born in England and lived about 300 years ago.

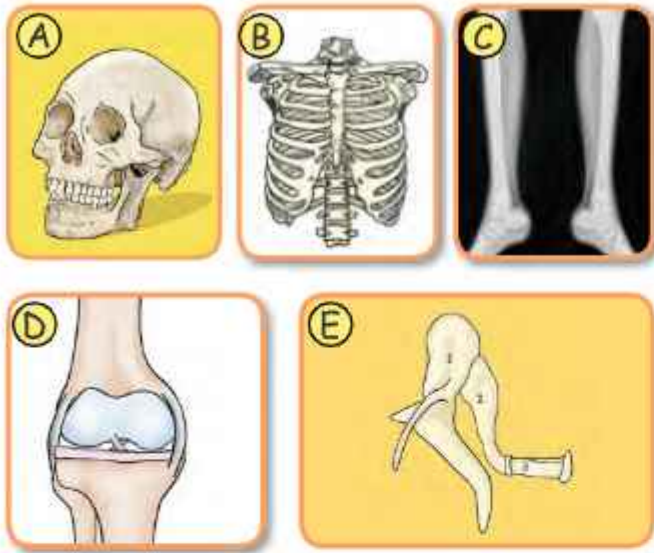
3. Read the web page again. Say the name of the person.

- (A) Who invented the telephone?
- (B) Who helped to stop people from becoming ill?
- (C) Who discovered something that makes things fall to the ground?
- (D) Who won prizes for their work?
- (E) Who was married to someone who couldn't hear?
- (F) Who died because of his or her work?

4. Say sentences about the famous scientists. Can your friends guess?



1. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions. 2. Read the fact sheet. Point to the pictures.



- ① What can you see?
- ② Why are these bones important?
- ③ Where are the smallest bones in the body?

Bones Facts

- All the bones in the body are called the skeleton.
- When people are born they have 270 bones, but adults only have 206 bones! This is because our bones join together.
- Some bones protect the body. The bones of the head protect the brain and the ribs protect the heart.
- Some bones, for example those in our legs, help us move around and support our muscles.
- Around 70 percent of our bones are made of hard materials like calcium. If your body doesn't have enough calcium, your bones will be weaker.
- Our bones come together in special places that are called joints. Inside joints there is a material that stops the bones from knocking together.
- Our smallest bones are in the ear.

3. Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?



- A The bones in your body make up your skeleton.
- B Adults have more bones than children.
- C The brain is protected by the ribs.
- D Some bones help us to move around.
- E Calcium is not very important for us.
- F Joints are where the bones meet.
- G Our hands have the smallest bones in our bodies.



First conditional

If your body **doesn't have** enough calcium, your bones **will be** weaker.

4. Talk to your friends. Do you know the answers?

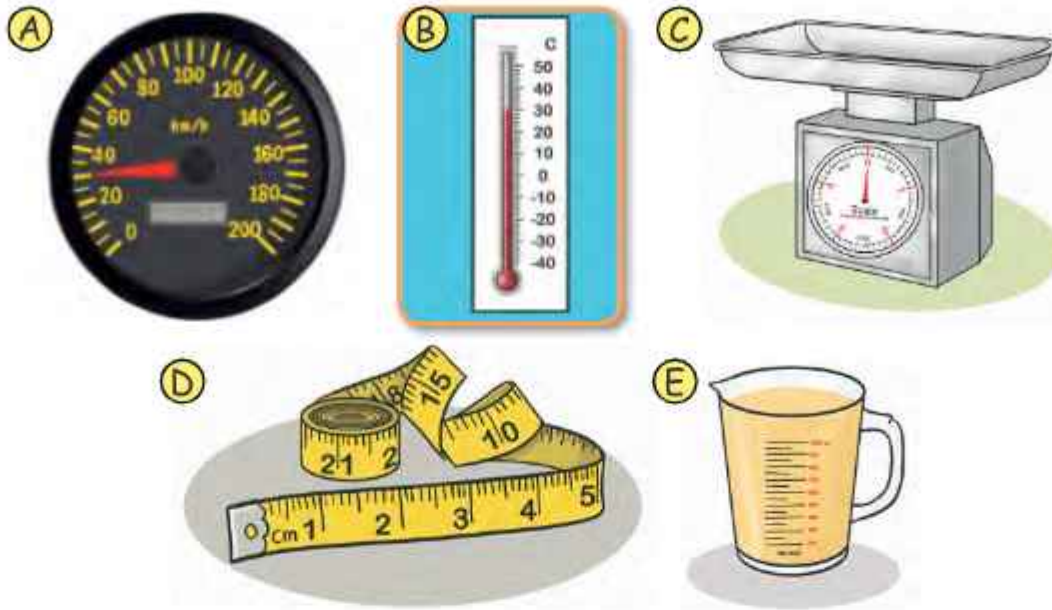
- Not all animals have skeletons. How many animals have no skeleton?
- What animals have no skeletons?
- How do these animals protect their bodies?

How many animals have no skeleton? What do you think?

I'm not sure. Perhaps about 50%.
What do you think, Ashraf?

I think it's more.

1. Look at the pictures. What are the objects for?



2. Read the text. Point to the pictures.

- ① We often ask about the weather. We use this to measure the temperature. Doctors can also use this to check our temperature when we are ill.
- ② If you want to know how long something is or the distance between two things, this will help you.
- ③ This is used to measure liquid. We can pour the liquid into it and we'll be able to see how much there is.
- ④ When you are in a car or on a motorbike, look at this and you will be able to measure the speed.
- ⑤ You will probably find the one in the picture in a kitchen or a shop that sells food. It is used to measure the weight of something.

3. 🎧 Listen to Khalifa and Osman. What do they take with them?



4. Act out the conversation in Activity D.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?

(A)



fenugreek

(B)



hibiscus

(C)



rosemary

2. Read the leaflet. What is it about?

<h3>Traditional Medicine</h3> <p>Seeds, flowers and leaves are often used in traditional medicines around the world. Here are three of the most important.</p>	<h3>Fenugreek</h3>  <p>The seeds are often mixed with honey to help stomach aches. People also believe that fenugreek helps coughs, helps you to sleep better, and is good if you have diabetes because it reduces blood sugar.</p>	<h3>Hibiscus</h3>  <p>People often make a kind of tea from hibiscus flowers. Hibiscus tea helps people relax so it is good for stress. Some people also believe that it helps to stop cancer.</p> <h3>Rosemary</h3>  <p>This plant is used a lot in cooking but it is very good for your skin, too. It can help you to remember things, so some people also think it helps you to feel young!</p>
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3. Read the sentences. Choose the correct plant.

- (A) Fenugreek / Hibiscus / Rosemary is good if you have a cough.
- (B) Fenugreek / Hibiscus / Rosemary helps your brain.
- (C) Fenugreek / Hibiscus / Rosemary can stop you from feeling old.
- (D) Fenugreek / Hibiscus / Rosemary helps you if your stomach hurts.
- (E) Fenugreek / Hibiscus / Rosemary helps if you can't relax.
- (F) Fenugreek / Hibiscus / Rosemary is good if you can't sleep.
- (G) Fenugreek / Hibiscus / Rosemary is good if you need to reduce your blood sugar.
- (H) Fenugreek / Hibiscus / Rosemary helps your skin to look better.

4. Give advice to your friend.

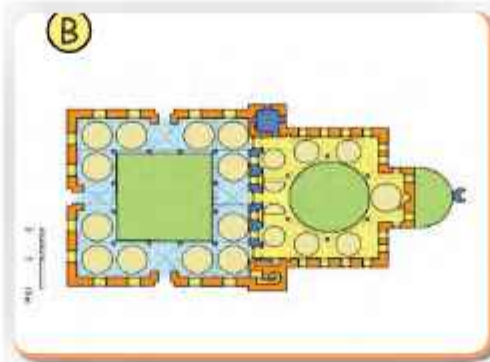
I've got a stomach ache.



You should take some fenugreek seeds mixed with honey.

I've got a cough.
I need to relax.
I need something for my skin.
I can't sleep very well.
I can't remember things very well.

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?

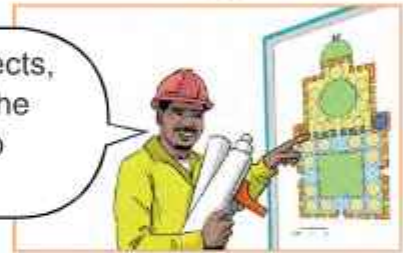


2. Read the texts. What is each person's job?



A We're going to build a new mosque in Omdurman, and I'm one of the architects. We have to draw plans for the mosque. We're going to ask the engineers for advice about how to make a big building. First, we'll draw the floor plans, and after that, we'll draw the pictures that show the side view.

B I'm one of the engineers. We're going to help the architects, and we're also going to choose which materials to use in the building. We'll have to tell the building company what to do too. We have to make sure that nothing goes wrong.



C I'm one of the building workers. I'm going to build the new mosque – with many other workers of course! We'll have machines that will help us to build the mosque.

3. Read the texts again. Ask and answer the questions.

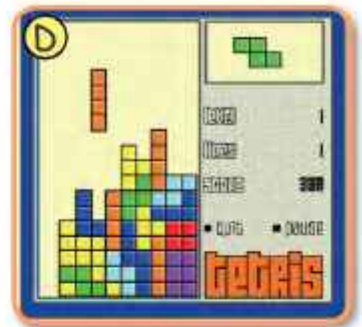
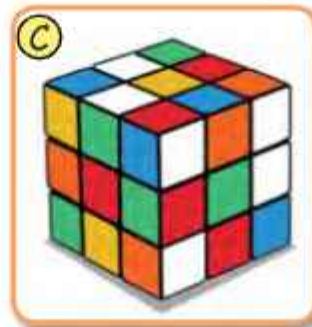
- A** Where are they going to build a new mosque?
- B** What advice are the architects going to ask for?
- C** What are the architects going to draw?
- D** What are the engineers going to choose?
- E** What will the building workers use to help them build the mosque?

4. Talk about how to build a pyramid.

We're going to build a pyramid near Shendi.
We're going to...



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. Which picture is it about?

In 1974, a thirty-year-old architect and teacher thought of an idea that changed the world of games. He called his invention the 'Magic Cube'. At first, he used the cube to teach his students the ideas of space and location. These are ideas about size, shape and the location of objects to each other. Later Erno Rubik sold his cube as a toy. The first cubes were sold in Hungary in 1977. Three years later, the cube was called Rubik's Cube. Since then Rubik has sold more than 400 million cubes around the world. As Erno Rubik said, "If you look, you will find puzzles around you. If you work hard, you will solve them."

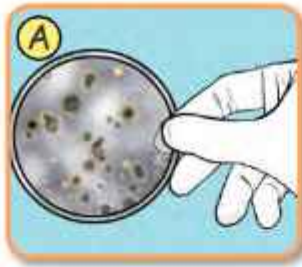
3. Read the text again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A How old was Erno Rubik when he invented his cube?
- B What was his job?
- C What did he first use it for?
- D When were the first cubes sold?
- E What happened in 1980?
- F What did Erno say about puzzles?

4. Ask and answer about your favourite game or puzzle.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the encyclopedia. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

- (A) Dangerous bacteria (B) How to stop bacteria passing to another person
 (C) Bacteria can help us

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Bacteria are very small living things. They are found in the air, in food and in our bodies. Some bacteria in our bodies help us to take the good things from our food. These help us to grow stronger.

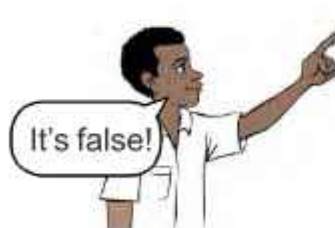
2

However, some bacteria can give us illnesses and diseases. Bacteria in our mouths can make us ill if we don't brush our teeth. Food like meat or milk can sometimes have dangerous bacteria in it. If we cook the meat or boil the milk correctly, we can kill the bacteria.

3

Bacteria can move from person to person very quickly. It is important to wash our hands before we eat, and to cover our mouths when we cough. When you are ill, you should stay away from other people.

3. Read the encyclopedia again. Are the sentences true or false?



- (A) Bacteria are only found in our bodies.
 (B) All bacteria are bad for us.
 (C) Some bacteria can make us ill.
 (D) We can't kill the bacteria in food.
 (E) It is very difficult to pass bacteria to another person.
 (F) There are things we can do to stop bacteria.

4. Ask and answer the questions in Activity C. What can you remember?

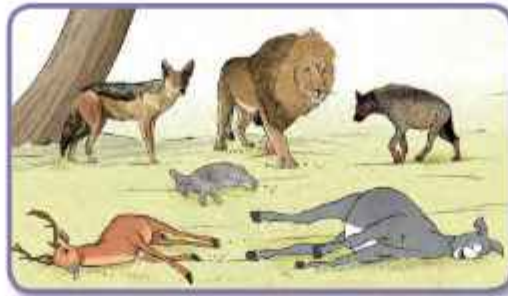
How many bones are there in a baby's skeleton?

I'm not sure. Is it 206?

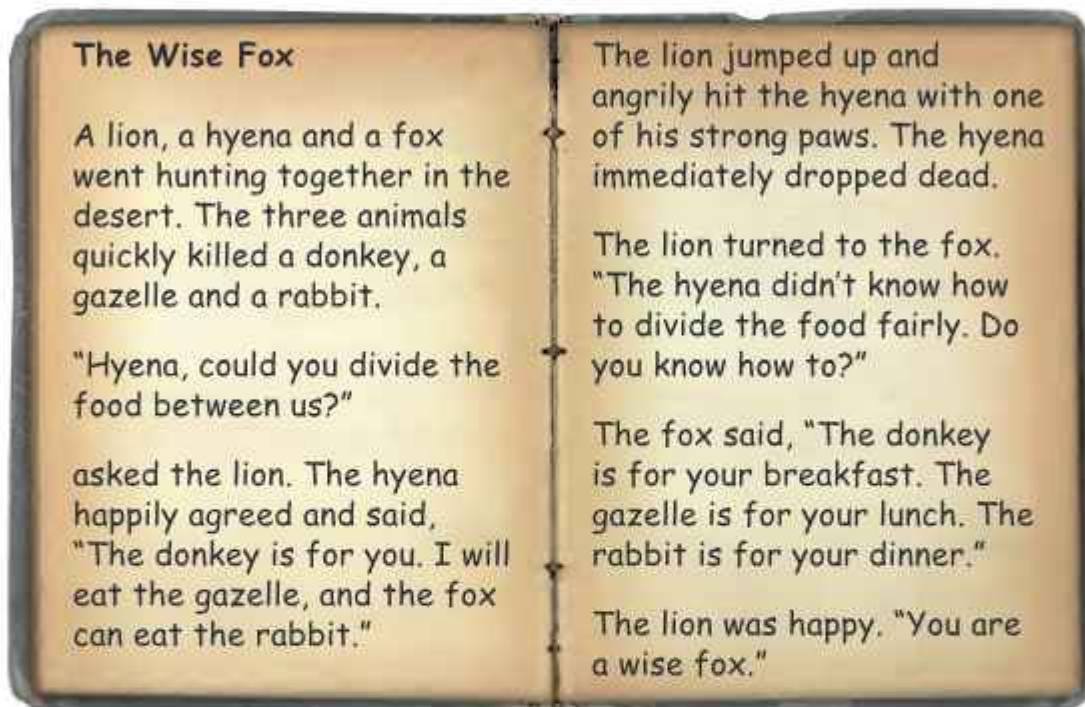
A baby has 270 bones.
An adult has 206 bones.



1. Look at the picture. What is the story about?



2. Read the story. Why is it called 'The Wise Fox'?



3. Read the sentences. Say them in the correct order.

- (A) The lion asked the fox to divide the food.
- (B) The hyena chose one dead animal for each hunter.
- (C) The lion killed the hyena.
- (D) The fox gave the lion all the dead animals.
- (E) Three animals caught a donkey, a gazelle and a rabbit.
- (F) The lion asked the hyena to divide the food.

4. Act out the story.



1. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.



- ① What can you see?
- ② Where are the items of clothing worn?

2. Read the texts. Point to the pictures.

① This item of clothing is often made from a length of cotton. It is wrapped round and round the body. These are worn by women, both rich and poor, all over India.

② This is a traditional item of clothing which is usually worn by Arab men for special occasions. It's a loose item of clothing that is usually white.

③ This is a long item of clothing with very wide sleeves. They are worn by both men and women in Japan. They are often made of silk, and they are usually worn for special occasions.

④ This looks like a skirt, but it is worn by men. People usually think it is from Scotland, but they are worn in other countries too, such as Ireland and Spain.

3. Listen to Andrew and Wail. Which item of clothing are they talking about?



It's a loose item of clothing. It's usually white.
 It's a loose item of clothing **that** is usually white.
 It's a loose item of clothing **which** is usually white.

4. Talk about the clothes that people in your family wear.



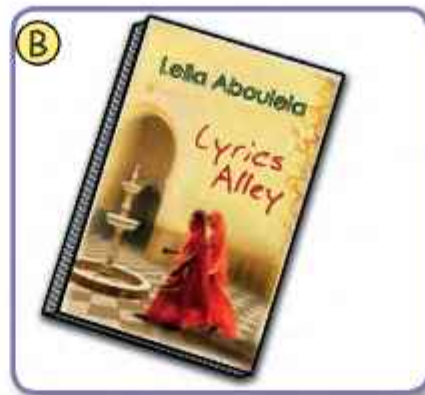
My mother usually wears...
 For special occasions, she wears...
 It's made of...



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



Leila Aboulela



2. Read the magazine article. What did you learn about the pictures?

I was born in Cairo in 1964.
My mother was Egyptian, and my father came from Sudan. I was only six weeks old when my family moved to Khartoum.
I went to the Khartoum American School and the Sisters' School before going to university to study.

I lived in Khartoum until 1987 before moving to London.
I started to write novels two years after moving to Scotland with my husband and children in 1990. I won the Caine Prize for African Writing, and my novel 'Lyrics Alley' also won the Scottish Book Award.

3. Read the questions. Point to the answers in the text.

- A How long did you live in Khartoum?
- B Where did you go to school?
- C Have you ever won any awards?
- D Where were you born?
- E Where were your parents from?
- F When did you start to write novels?



I went to Khartoum American School **before** going to university. I started to write novels two years **after** moving to Scotland.

4. Ask and answer questions about Jamal Mahjoub. Use the chart in Activity C.

When was Jamal Mahjoub born?

He was born in 1960.



Where was he born?
Where were his parents from?
What do you know about his books?
Has he ever won any prizes?

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the web page. Point to the pictures.

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Sand Art

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People have used sand to make art for thousands of years. It's easy to do, and it isn't usually very expensive. You can make sculptures or build things with sand. When sand is painted, you can make beautiful sand pictures. You can do sand drawings with your fingers, and make wonderful patterns in a few minutes. However, sand art doesn't usually last very long. Sculptures are washed away by water, or they are blown away by the wind.

Some people think there is also a natural kind of sand art. Beautiful sand dunes are made by the wind in deserts, and amazing patterns and tracks are left on the surface of the sand by animals like snakes and lizards which have crossed the desert.

3. Read the web page again. Are the sentences true or false?

It's false!

- (A) People started to use sand to make art about a hundred years ago.
- (B) It's easy to make art with sand, but it isn't very cheap.
- (C) The text talks about three different kinds of art that people can make with sand.
- (D) There are no disadvantages with sand art.
- (E) The text talks about two different kinds of natural sand art.

4. Talk about the sand art in the pictures. Ask and answer questions.

What is the art in this picture?

How was it made?

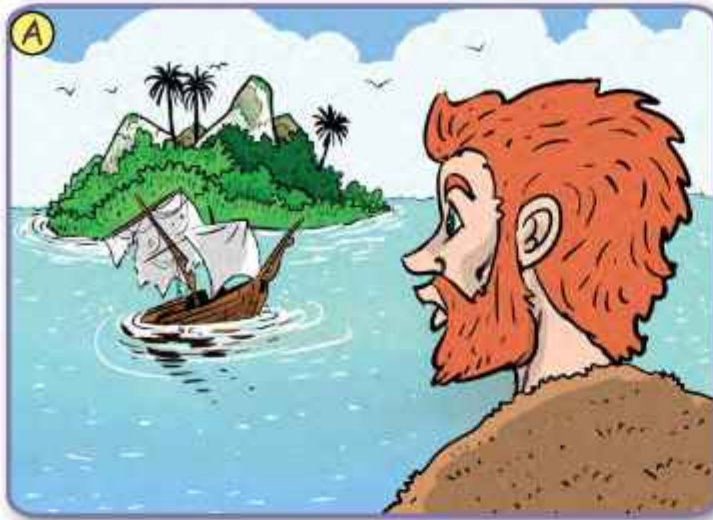
It was made by the wind.

What do you think about it?

I think it's beautiful. I like natural art very much.

It's a sand dune. It's natural art.

1. Look at the pictures. What is the story about?



2. Read the text. Point to the pictures.

I was born in 1623 in York. When I was 19 I became a fisherman. For the next 8 years I sailed to many lands. Then, in 1659 my ship sank in a big storm and I swam to an island where no one lived. While I was staying there, I built a house and learnt to farm and hunt. Five years after arriving on the island, I was walking on the beach one day when I saw some tracks. I saw some pirates and I was very frightened. Then I saw another man. He was running away so I saved him. He became my friend. I called him Thursday and I taught him to speak Spanish. One day, in 1668, I saw a ship, and I sailed back to France.

3. Listen. What differences do you hear?



While I **was** staying there, I **built** a house.
I **was** walking on the beach when I **saw** some tracks.

1. Look at the picture. What can you see?



3. Read the text again.
Ask and answer the questions.

- A What is calligraphy?
- B What is one of the most difficult scripts?
- C What is one of the most decorative styles?
- D Is Riq'ah a more difficult script than Kufic?
- E Which script is easiest to write?
- F Which script is the easiest for you to write?
- G Which is the most difficult?

2. Read the text. Can you write in these styles?

Calligraphy is the art of beautiful writing, and it is taught in Arab schools. Here are some examples of the most important Arabic scripts:



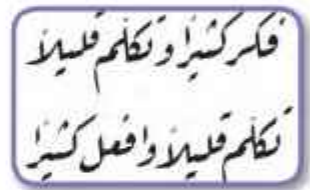
Kufic is the oldest Arabic script. It is one of the most difficult calligraphy styles. The Holy Quran is traditionally written in Kufic script.



Thuluth is one of the most decorative scripts. Letters have long lines and it is often used on books and in mosques.



Riq'ah is a script which is used for handwriting. It is a simpler script than Kufic or Thuluth, and it is easier to read and write.

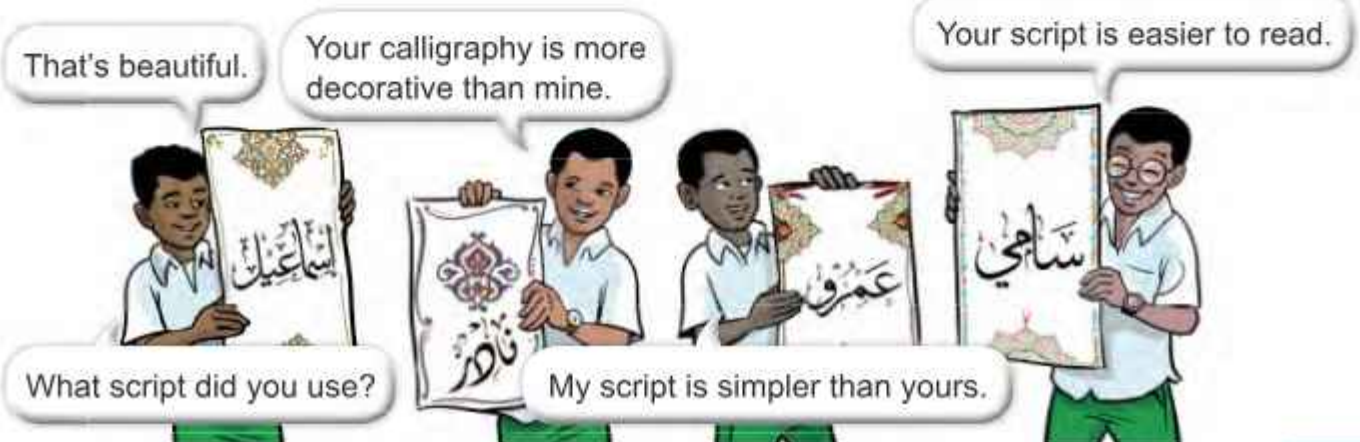


Sini is an Arabic script which started in China. You use a brush that is made from horse hair to write Sini script.



Riq'ah is a simpler script than Kufic or Thuluth.
Thuluth is one of the **most** decorative scripts (of all kinds of scripts).

4. Compare calligraphy with your friends.



1. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.



- ① What can you see in the pictures?
- ② What do you think about the paintings? Do you like them?

2. Read the encyclopedia. Where has Ibrahim El-Salahi's art been shown?

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Ibrahim El-Salahi
Tate Modern Gallery, London (2013)

Ibrahim El-Salahi is a famous Sudanese artist. His art has been shown in art galleries across Africa, Europe, North America and the Middle East. Many people think he is the most talented modern African artist in the world. His art is influenced by Arabic calligraphy and Sudanese traditions.

"I was born in Omdruman in 1930. In 1949, I studied painting at the Gordon Memorial College in Khartoum. My first paintings were shown at an art gallery in Khartoum. From 1954 to 1957, I studied painting and calligraphy in London. After that, I studied photography in New York.

After my studies, I went home to Sudan. I was known as one of the painters in the 'Khartoum School'. I then moved to Qatar and lived there for 21 years. I now live in the UK.

I have spent time in different countries but my first and most important lessons in painting were in the Khalwa. When I was a young boy, I used to paint the wooden slates for children to write the verses of the Holy Quran."

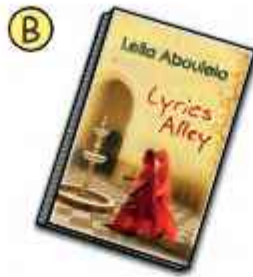
3. Read the encyclopedia again. Ask and answer the questions.

- Ⓐ When was Ibrahim El-Salahi born?
- Ⓑ What did he do in London?
- Ⓒ What did he do at the Khalwa?
- Ⓓ Which two things influenced his work?



My first paintings **were shown** at an art gallery in Khartoum. My most important lessons in painting **were** in the *Khalwa*. I **was known** as one of the painters in the 'Khartoum School'.

1. Look at the pictures. What can you remember?



2. Read the text. Say one thing you have learnt about Jamal Mahjoub.

Jamal Mahjoub is a Sudanese writer who writes in English. He was born in London in 1960. His mother was British and his father came from Sudan. He has written seven novels, and his most famous novel is 'The Carrier' which was written in 1998. In this story, a man's boat sinks in a storm and he is saved by an astronomer. Mahjoub also writes short stories, and his story 'Carrer Princesa' won the Mario Vargas Llosa prize in 2006.

In 2012, Mahjoub started to write police stories using the name Parker Bilal. They are about a policeman who lives in Cairo. Mahjoub enjoyed reading police stories when he was a young boy, and now he enjoys writing them.

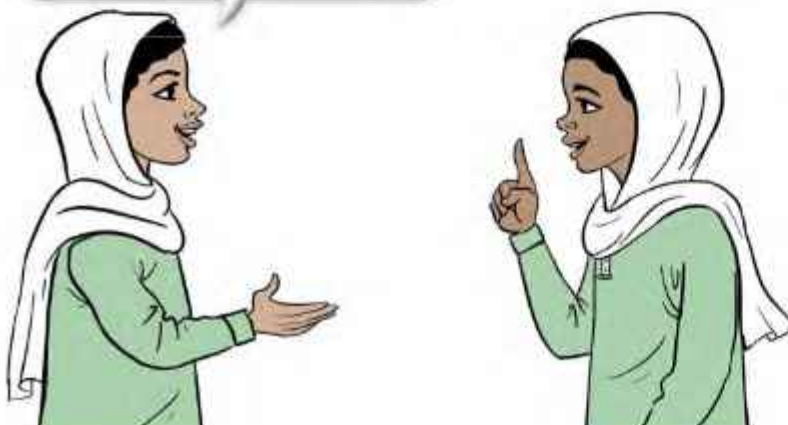
3. Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?



- (A) Jamal Mahjoub's books are written in English.
- (B) He was born in Sudan.
- (C) He only writes novels.
- (D) His most famous book has an astronaut in it.
- (E) He has never won a prize for his writing.
- (F) Parker Bilal and Jamal Mahjoub are the same person.

4. Ask and answer questions.

What's your favourite story?



Do you enjoy reading?
Do you like drawing or painting?
Have you ever seen any sand art?
Are you good at calligraphy?
Have you ever written a story?



1. Look at the map. What do you know about the countries?



2. Read the text. Point to the places on the map.

- Ⓐ Sudan is one of the largest countries in Africa. It has borders with seven other African countries. Egypt and Libya are to the north, Chad and Central African Republic are to the west, South Sudan is to the south, and Ethiopia and Eritrea are to the east. To the north-east you can find the Red Sea.
- Ⓑ Because of its geography and history, Sudan has many links with its neighbours. Many tribes live along the borders of Sudan and across the border into other countries.
- Ⓒ Until 2011, South Sudan and Sudan were one country. In that year South Sudan became independent. The White Nile goes through both countries and there is a pipeline which carries oil from South Sudan to the ports on the Red Sea.

3. Read the texts again. Which paragraph has the information?

- Ⓐ The number of countries that have a border with Sudan.
- Ⓑ Something that happened in 2011.
- Ⓒ Why Sudan has links with the countries around it.
- Ⓓ Where the countries around Sudan are located.
- Ⓔ Something that travels through Sudan to the Red Sea.
- Ⓕ The people who live along the borders of Sudan.
- Ⓖ The location of the Red Sea.

4. Talk about where you live in Sudan.



1. Match the flags with the countries. What do you know about each country?

Russia Canada Sudan China Vatican City Kuwait



2. Read the fact sheet. Point to each country's flag.

Country Facts

- There are about 195 countries in the world. Africa has the highest number of countries with 55.
- Russia is the largest country with an area of over 17 million square kilometres. It is almost two times bigger than Canada, the second biggest country. Sudan has an area of 1.8 million square kilometres.
- Almost 20% of the total world population of 7 billion live in China. The Vatican City is the smallest country and has the smallest population. Officially, only 800 people live there.
- Kuwait City is the hottest city in the world with temperatures above 46°C for many months of the year. The coldest temperatures are in Yakutsk in Russia, where they often fall to -50°C in winter.

3. Talk about these numbers. Use the fact sheet in Activity 2.

1.8

7

17

20

46

-50

55

195

800

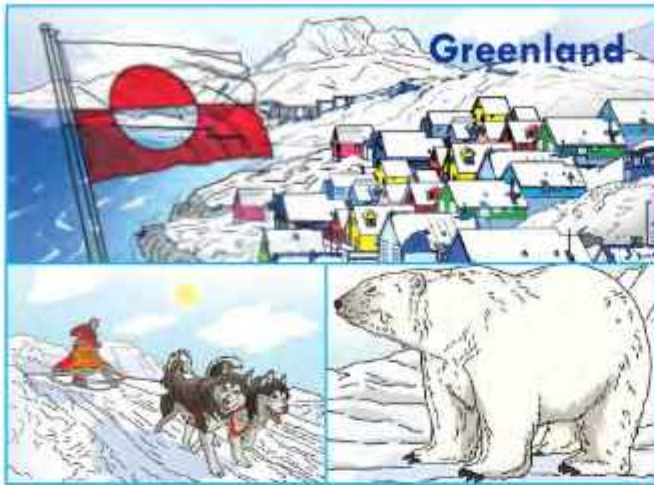
What does this number mean?



Let's see. That's about Sudan. It has an area of 1.8 million square kilometres. It's the third largest country in Africa.



1. Look at the postcards. What can you see?



2. Read the texts. Match the texts with the postcards.

- ① Some people think this is the largest island in the world, but in fact it's a continent. Although Sydney is the largest city, it isn't the capital. The capital city is Canberra. More than half the country is desert, and it has the longest coral reef in the world. The country has some of the world's most amazing animals such as kangaroos and koalas.
- ② This is the largest island in the world, but it only has a population of 58,000 people. That's fewer people than many cities in other countries! The capital city is Nuuk, and more than 25% of the people live there. 85% of the island is covered in snow and ice, and it gets very cold in the winter. The national symbol is the polar bear.

3. 🎧 Listen to the radio programme. Which country is the woman talking about?



1. Look at the map and information. What do you know about this country?



Capital city	Riyadh
Money	Saudi Riyal
Population	28 million
Language	Arabic
Religion	Islam

2. Read the text. Say one thing you have learnt about Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is situated in the Arabian Peninsula. It has two coasts, one on the Red Sea in the west and the other to the east on the Arabian Gulf. It is the birthplace of Islam and home to the two most sacred mosques in the world: Masjid al-Haram, in Makkah, where the Hajj is performed, and the Masjid an-Nabawi in Medina. This is where the tomb of the Prophet Muhammad, Peace Be Upon Him, is located.

More than half of the country is desert and only two percent of the land is farmed. It has three very big deserts, and the most famous of these is called Rub' al Khali. It is one of the largest sand deserts in the world. A lot of oil is produced in this desert country.

3. Read the text again. What can you say about these places?

Masjid al-Haram Medina Rub' al Khali

4. Ask and answer the questions in Activity C.

Where is Saudi Arabia situated?

It's situated in the Arabian Peninsula.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. What did you learn about the pictures?

Marco Polo was one of the greatest travellers ever. He was born in 1254 in Venice. His father and uncle were merchants and spent many years travelling. At the age of 17, Marco went with them on an amazing journey. They were travelling to China to visit the court of Kublai Khan. It took them four years.

While Marco was travelling, he met robbers, farmers, merchants and kings. Then he spent seventeen years in China. In 1292, he left China with a princess to get married in Iran. Marco then travelled to Venice where he arrived in 1295.

Later, a book about Marco Polo's adventures 'Travels of Marco Polo' was written. It was very popular in lots of countries. Marco Polo died at the age of 70.

3. Read the text again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A Why is Marco Polo famous?
- B What did his father and uncle do?
- C Where did Marco Polo travel to when he was 17?
- D Who did he visit in China?
- E How long did he stay in China?
- F Why did he leave China?
- G How do we know about his adventures?



They **were travelling** to China to visit the court of Kublai Khan.
While Marco **was travelling**, he met robbers, farmers, merchants and kings.


1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Listen to Munira. Which photos does she talk about?



3. Read the postcard. What is it about?



Hi Hala,

<p>Australia is great! It's the first time I've ever been here. I've been to some amazing places and I've taken lots of photos. I'll show you all of them when I get back. I've eaten lots of lovely food. My favourite was an ice cream with fruit, it was delicious. Yesterday</p>	<p>we went for a drive in the car and I saw some kangaroos and koalas. I've never seen such strange animals! Tomorrow we're going on a boat trip. I've never been on a boat before. So this trip is full of firsts, my first flight and now my first time on a boat!</p>
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See you soon,
Munira



This is the first time I **have ever visited** Australia.
Have you ever been on a boat?
 I've **never been** on a boat before.

4. Ask and answer the questions in Activity C.

Have you ever visited another country?



Yes, I've been to the United Arab Emirates. I went with my family to see my uncle and aunt. They live in Dubai.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the blog. What is it about?

www.blog.SMILE.sd

Welcoming Sudan

People in Sudan are famous for lots of things. One of these is how friendly they are to tourists and people from other countries. When you visit Sudan, you will find generous hospitality from local people. People from overseas are often surprised when someone wants to pay for them on a bus, or invites them to eat a meal in a café or restaurant.

People often invite tourists to come to their home, and they give them food and a place to stay. Sometimes, someone may slaughter a sheep or goat and prepare a delicious meal. There are stories of Sudanese people who have killed their only animal. Many visitors to Sudan decide to return again and again to visit old friends, and because they want to make new ones.

[meet Matthew](#)

*Hi, I am Matthew!
Welcome to my blog.*

3. Read the blog again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A What is one thing Sudanese people are famous for?
- B Why are tourists often surprised in Sudan?
- C What do Sudanese people often invite visitors to do?
- D Why is it surprising that Sudanese people will slaughter an animal if there is a visitor?
- E Why do many people return to Sudan after their first visit?



Somebody wants **to pay** for people from overseas on the bus.
 Somebody invites visitors **to eat** a meal in a café.
 Many visitors to Sudan decide **to return**.

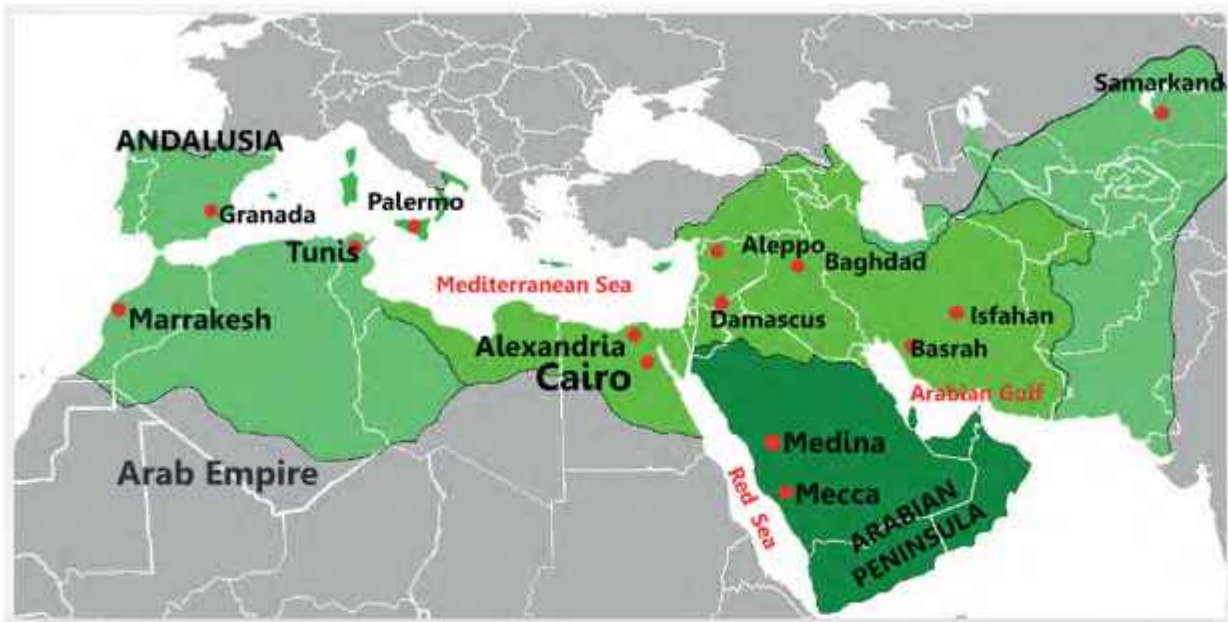
4. Imagine a person from overseas is visiting your home. Act out the conversation.

Welcome to our home.

Are you thirsty? Can I get you a drink?

Are you hungry? Would you like to eat some stew?

1. Look at the map. What does it show?



2. Read the encyclopedia. Match the headings with the paragraphs.

(A) A famous traveller

(B) A growing empire

1 The Arab Empire began around the year 622, and by 750 it stretched from the Indian border across North Africa and into Spain. Trade helped the empire to grow. Merchants travelled along the Silk Road to markets. Today, souqs are known as places where you can buy things such as jewellery, dates and coffee.

2 The most famous Arab traveller was Ibn Battuta. He started travelling in 1325, when he went on the Hajj to Makkah. He spent the next 29 years travelling all over the empire and to other countries. He visited cities in Yemen, sailed across the Red Sea to Somalia, and travelled north to Turkey. He wrote a book about his adventures and all of the amazing places which he visited.

3. Read the encyclopedia again. Are the sentences true or false?



- (A) The Arab Empire started in 750.
- (B) Parts of Spain were once part of the Arab Empire.
- (C) The empire grew because of trade.
- (D) Ibn Battuta was born in 1325.
- (E) Ibn Battuta did not go outside the Arab Empire.
- (F) We know about Ibn Battuta's travels because of a book that he wrote.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the texts. Point to the pictures.

- ① My job is difficult. I have to get up early and I spend a lot of my day outside in the fields.
- ② I love my job because I meet a lot of people. It's really nice to help them find what they are looking for.
- ③ Traffic jams are the worst thing. When we aren't moving, people sometimes get angry or complain because they have to pay a higher fare.
- ④ Although people think my job is exciting, it isn't. When I arrive in a new place, I can't enjoy it because I'm tired after the flight.
- ⑤ I like my job. I spend all day trying to solve problems and make sure things work.
- ⑥ Customers complain when their food is bad. However, I just take it to them! I don't cook it.

3. Read the texts again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A) Which jobs are the different texts about?
- B) Who has good things to say about their job?
- C) Which people talk about being with other people at work?
- D) Which people talk about some of the problems they have in their job?
- E) Which job sounds the best to you? Why?



It's an interesting job **because** I visit different places.
 Customers complain **when** their food is bad. **However**, I just take it to them!
Although people think my job is exciting, it isn't.

4. Ask and answer the questions in Activity C.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Listen to three teachers. What do they talk about?



Selma



Awatif



Hanan

3. Listen again. Choose the correct person.

- A Selma / Awatif / Hanan teaches English.
- B Selma / Awatif / Hanan is happy when the children get the right answer.
- C Selma / Awatif / Hanan teaches a subject some children don't enjoy.
- D Selma / Awatif / Hanan is a science teacher.
- E Selma / Awatif / Hanan says children sometimes don't behave very well.
- F Selma / Awatif / Hanan doesn't enjoy marking homework.



I think my job is great.
Teaching is a wonderful job in my opinion.
I know some children don't like Maths.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the leaflet. What is it about?

<h1>Stop Children Working!</h1>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ More than 200 million children around the world work. ⊗ Around one-third of these children are under ten years old. ⊗ When children have to work, they can't go to school and learn. ⊗ Children who work don't have the chance to play and be happy. ⊗ Almost 20 million children work in factories that make things like clothes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⊗ Children are usually paid less than adults when they do the same work. ⊗ Many children do jobs that are dangerous. ⊗ Most children who work live in poverty. ⊗ The 1990 UN Convention on the Rights of a Child was agreed on by 193 countries. ⊗ It is against the law for children to work and not have the chance to get an education.
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3. Talk about these numbers in the leaflet.

200

1/3 - 10

20

1990 - 193

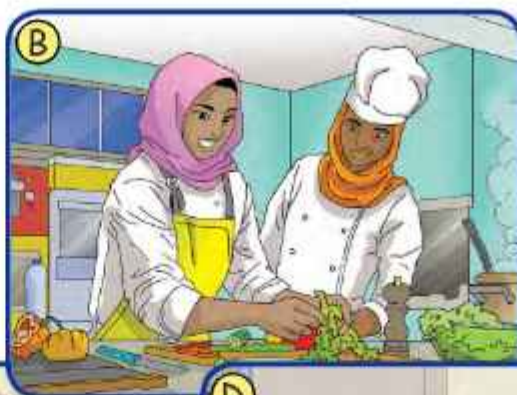
What does this number mean?

Let's see. More than 200 million children around the world work. That's not very good, is it?



I think children should have the chance to play. Children shouldn't have to work **in my opinion**. **I know** children do jobs which are dangerous.

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the adverts. What are they about?

Train to be a mechanic

Are you good at working with your hands?
Do you like cars and motorbikes?
Would you like to learn and earn money at the same time?

We are working with a local college to train apprentice mechanics.

You will spend three days at college and two days working in a garage.

When you are working you will get a wage.

Train to be a chef

Do you enjoy eating different kinds of food?
Are you good at cooking?
Would you like to learn how to be a chef?

We are working with a college to train apprentice chefs.

You will spend mornings at college and in the afternoons you will work in a restaurant.

We will pay you a small wage when you are working.

3. Read the texts again. Ask and answer the questions.

- Which of the jobs is good if you like fixing things?
- Which of the jobs is good if you like working in a kitchen?
- In which job will you spend more time studying than working?
- In which job will you work every day?
- Will you earn money when you work in both jobs?
- In which job will you probably get more money?

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Listen to three people. Point to the pictures.

3. Listen again. Are the sentences true or false?



- A The man dreamt about being a football player when he was a child.
- B The man plays for a team in Europe.
- C The woman wrote lots of stories when she was a teenager.
- D The woman's friends paid to read her stories.
- E A publisher saw the woman's stories on the internet and liked them.
- F The boy isn't very good at playing computer games.
- G He hopes to be a computer programmer.



I loved **playing** football.
I was good at **writing** stories.
I would like to **make** this into a career.

4. Talk about what you would like to do after you leave school.

What would you like to do after you leave school?



I hope to be a doctor.
I like helping people.

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the texts. Point to the pictures.

Abdelrahman works at an oil refinery in Saudi Arabia. He is an engineer. He studied at university for five years before getting the job. The company pays for health insurance and a place for Abdelrahman and his family to live. He earns a good salary and saves money.

Bakri is a pilot and he works for Sudan Air. He trained for two years and has been a pilot since 1999. Now, he travels all over the world. He gets free air tickets for himself and his family.

Huda is a doctor. She studied and trained for seven years. She now works in a big local hospital. She's been a doctor for three years. She gets a salary and free health care, but she doesn't think her salary is enough.

3. Read the texts again. Ask and answer the questions.

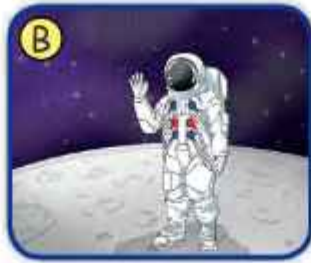
- A Who travels a lot in their job?
- B Who had to study for the longest time?
- C Who works and lives in a different country?
- D What things are the people given for free?
- E Who started working in 1999?
- F Who thinks they should be paid more?



Bakri has been a pilot **since** 1999.
Huda has been a doctor **for** three years.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the blog. Point to the pictures.

www.blog.SMLE.sd

Welcome Future

The world is changing fast. Twenty years ago, no one had a mobile phone. Now, most people have one. So what will work be like in the future?

- Robots will do many of the jobs that people do now.
- Cars will drive themselves.
- Most people will work at home. They will use computers to communicate with workers for the same company.
- Some people will work in space and on the moon.
- Lots of jobs that people do today will disappear. We won't have taxi drivers or pilots.
- There will be no jobs in factories. Robots will do these jobs.
- People won't earn a salary. They will get paid with food and other things.
- There won't be any dangerous jobs in the future.

meet Astro



Hi, I am Astro!
Welcome to my blog.

3. Read the blog again. Ask and answer the questions.

- (A) What example does the writer give to show the world is changing quickly?
- (B) Why does the writer think many of the jobs people do today will disappear?
- (C) Where will most people work?
- (D) What will happen in space and on the moon?
- (E) Why won't there be any jobs in factories?
- (F) How will people be paid for the work they do?

4. Talk about work in the future. Talk about some ideas in the text.

Cars will drive themselves. Do you think this will happen?

Yes, I think cars will drive themselves.

So we won't have taxi drivers.

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. Point to the pictures.

Mariam lives in Khartoum but her daughter and grandchildren live in Nyala. When she was young, Mariam wanted to be a teacher. However, she became a housewife after getting married. After her husband died, Mariam started working. Her first job was in a restaurant. She helped in the kitchen, but it was hard work and she didn't enjoy it. Then Mariam started working in the local market where she sold fruit and vegetables.

She loves the job because she has the chance to meet people. She doesn't earn a lot of money, but she is happy. When she isn't working, Mariam makes scarves and blankets. She sends some to her grandchildren, and sells others to neighbours. She plans to use this money to visit her daughter and grandchildren.

3. Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?



- (A) Mariam lives with her family in Nyala.
- (B) She was a housewife.
- (C) Her first job was working as a teacher.
- (D) She liked her job at the restaurant.
- (E) Mariam works at the market selling fruit and vegetables.
- (F) She gets a lot of money at the market.
- (G) She makes things and sells them.
- (H) Mariam is saving money so she can visit her daughter.

4. Talk about your dream job.



I've always wanted to be a writer. I love reading and I'm good at writing stories. I'd like to work at home but I'd like to travel around the world too.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the magazine article. Point to the pictures.

Do you know where chocolate comes from? When you buy a bar of chocolate, do you think about the ingredients? One of the main ingredients is cocoa beans. The first people to use cocoa beans were the Aztecs. In their language there is a word: *xocolatl*. In the 16th century, the Spanish brought cocoa beans to Europe. The beans were mixed with sugar to make chocolate. Some people also use the beans to make a hot drink.

How much caffeine is there in chocolate? In 100 grams of chocolate there is about 5mg of caffeine. You find caffeine in coffee. However, there is a lot more in coffee. You will find about 100mg of caffeine in an average cup.

Amesbury is here in America.

3. Read the magazine article again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A What is one of the main ingredients of chocolate?
- B Where are cocoa beans grown?
- C Who were the first people to grow cocoa beans?
- D What happened in the 16th century?
- E What was mixed with cocoa beans to make chocolate?
- F Which has more caffeine: a bar of chocolate or a cup of coffee?



Countable

a bean beans
a cup cups
a bottle bottles
an apple apples

Uncountable

butter a packet of butter
chocolate a bar of chocolate
coffee a cup of coffee
sugar a kilo of sugar

4. Talk about how to make chocolate.

How do you make chocolate?



First, you...
Then you...
After that, you...
Next, you...
Finally, you...

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Listen to the farmer. Point to the pictures.



3. Listen again. Are the sentences true or false?



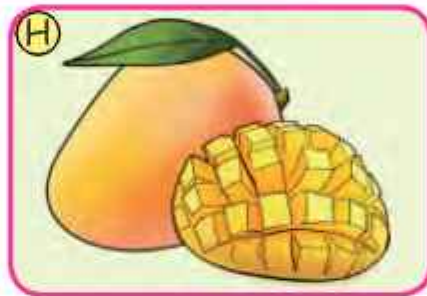
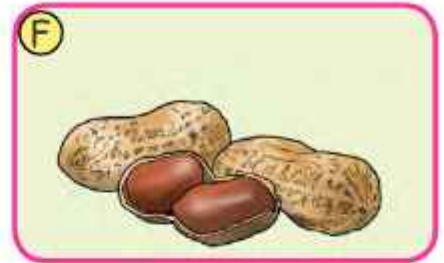
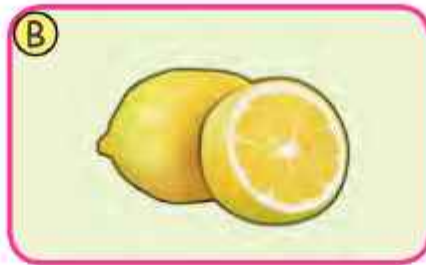
- (A) The man's grandfather was a farmer too.
- (B) You need to decide what to grow before you plough.
- (C) The only way to plough is by hand.
- (D) You can only grow one crop each year.
- (E) It's important to weed the fields to help the crops grow.
- (F) The last thing to do in the fields is to harvest the crops.



We hope to get a tractor.
The first thing is to decide which crops to grow.
My father always plans to plant different crops.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. What is it about?

In some parts of Sudan, it is difficult to grow crops. Sometimes the soil is not very good and in some places, there isn't enough water. However, in many parts of Sudan it is not difficult to grow crops. In fact, Sudan often has enough food to export to its neighbours such as Egypt, Chad and Eritrea.

The main food products from Sudan are crops such as sorghum, which is often used to make bread; seeds from sesame and sunflowers, which are used to make cooking oil; and fruit such as bananas, mangoes and lemons.

Three-quarters of Sudan's population have jobs in agriculture. One reason why people in Sudan can grow different crops is the weather – the long summer, a rainy season and a dry winter.

3. Read the text again. Ask and answer the questions.

- Why is it sometimes difficult to grow food in Sudan?
- Where does Sudan export some of its food?
- What is sorghum often used for?
- What is cooking oil often made from?
- Which are the main fruits grown in Sudan?
- What percent of the population work in agriculture?
- How does Sudan's weather help?

1. Look at the picture. What can you see?



2. Read the leaflet. What are the food groups?

A healthy diet is important for your body. Some rules to remember:

- Eat five portions of fruit and vegetables each day.
- Eat lots of fish.
- Have only a few sweets.
- Have less sugar and salt.
- Drink lots of water.
- Never miss breakfast.

You should try to eat something from the different food groups each day. The five food groups are:

- **Dairy:** Examples are food such as milk, cheese and yoghurt. You get calcium from dairy food. This is important for your bones.
- **Grain:** Examples of grains are rice and bread.
- **Meat and fish:** This group is important for protein.
- **Vegetables and fruit:** This group gives us minerals and vitamins.
- **Fat and sugar:** Our bodies only need a little fat and sugar.

3. Read the leaflet again and look at the food circle. Ask and answer the questions.

- (A) What should you eat a lot of?
- (B) What should you not eat much of?
- (C) Which meal should you have every day?
- (D) How many food groups are there?
- (E) Which food group has bread?
- (F) Which food group has yoghurt?
- (G) Should you eat more grains than dairy?
- (H) Should you eat more meat than fruit and vegetables?



Countable
a lot / lots of vegetables
a few sweets
more grains

Uncountable
a lot / lots of fruit
a little sugar
less salt

4. Ask and answer the questions in Activity B.

What do you usually eat for breakfast?

I usually have aseda.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. What is it about?

My father tried to grow some vegetables. However, we only had a small garden, and the weather wasn't very good. He said he wanted to buy a greenhouse. I was five years old, and I remember it very well, but there was one thing I didn't understand – it was called a greenhouse, but it wasn't green! In fact, it was made of glass.

I loved my father and I wanted to help him. Every day after I got home from school, we went into the greenhouse for an hour to plant, water and weed. I was surprised because it was so warm inside the greenhouse when it was so cold outside. We could grow lots of fruit and vegetables. My father told me I had 'green fingers'. I didn't understand that!

3. Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?



- A** The girl's father grew lots of vegetables in the garden.
- B** He bought a greenhouse when the girl was young.
- C** The greenhouse was made of glass.
- D** The girl helped her father every day after school.
- E** It was always cold in the greenhouse.
- F** The girl and her father weren't very good at growing vegetables.



Sentence
He said he wanted to buy a greenhouse.
My father told me I **had** 'green fingers'.

What the man said:
"I **want** to buy a greenhouse."
"You **have** green fingers."

4. Look at the pictures again. Tell the story.

The man tried to grow some vegetables.



But the garden was small,
and the weather was cold.

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. Point to the pictures.

For thousands of years people have kept bees for their honey. Beekeepers build plastic boxes or hives - and put these in gardens and fields. There are three kinds of bee in each hive: one king, thousands of male bees, and thousands of female workers. In the summer, there are around 3,000 bees in one hive! The workers have many jobs. They clean, they produce vitamins, they protect the hive, and they collect nectar to make honey. When a bee finds good nectar, it waves its wings to show other bees where to go. When beekeepers collect the honey from the hives, they wear special clothing so the bees don't sting them. Sometimes the king and large numbers of bees look for food. When this happens, it can be dangerous.

3. Listen to the interview with Lisa. What differences do you hear?

4. Talk about your animal from Activity C.



I'm going to talk about scorpions. They live in many parts of the world. You can find them in deserts and dry places, so there are many scorpions in Sudan. They can't fly. They can sting people, and sometimes they are dangerous.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. Point to the pictures.

To be healthy, we need to have a healthy diet, drink lots of water and do exercise. We also need to have healthy habits. In Islam, praying, fasting and behaving correctly are important. We shouldn't steal, hurt people or lie. When we do something wrong, such as breaking a window, we mustn't blame others.

It is also important to help other people. For example, if you see an old person with a heavy bag, you should stop and help them. If you are on a bus and an old person gets on, give your seat to them so they can sit down. We should also help people who are poorer or less fortunate than us.

3. Read the text again. What does it say about these things?

- (A) fasting
- (B) lying
- (C) breaking a window
- (D) when you see an old person with a heavy bag
- (E) when an old person gets on a bus
- (F) people who are poorer than us

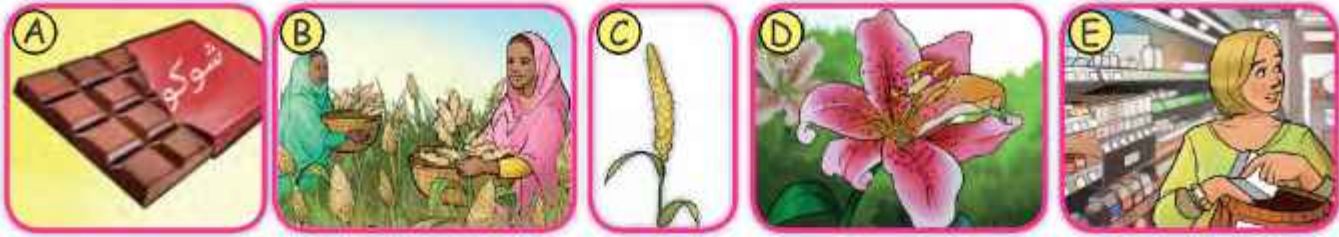
4. Read the sentences. Offer to help these people.

- (A) You see an old person with a heavy bag.
- (B) Your grandfather is very hot.
- (C) Your mother is ill. She can't go to the market.
- (D) Your teacher is carrying a lot of books.
- (E) You've broken your friend's pen.
- (F) Your sister can't open the window.
- (G) Your friend can't understand the homework.
- (H) Your uncle is busy. He can't water the vegetables.

Excuse me! Shall I carry your bag for you?



1. Look at the pictures. What can you remember?



2. Read the fact sheet. Which fact is the most interesting? Why?

Farming Facts

- Farming began around 12,000 years ago in the Middle East. People started to live in small villages and grow crops.
- More bananas are grown than any other fruit. The main crops which are grown around the world are rice and wheat.
- One bee makes less than a tenth of a teaspoon of honey in its life.
- The first ploughs were made from wood. Ploughs are one of most important inventions in the world.
- Although cocoa beans are from South America, more than 70% now grow in Africa.
- People started to bring water to fields more than 8,000 years ago. About 7,000 years later, Arab scientists invented a machine which could pump water around fields.
- There are around 2,000 different plants that are grown for food.

3. Read the fact sheet again. Ask and answer the questions.

- What happened around 12,000 years ago?
- Which grains are grown most around the world?
- How much honey does a bee make during its life?
- Which two inventions are important for agriculture?
- Where are most cocoa beans grown now?
- How many different kinds of plant are used for food?

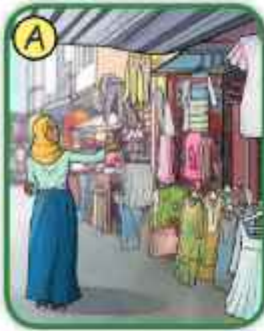
4. Ask and answer the questions.

- Can you say the name of one ingredient of chocolate?
- Can you say three crops which are grown in Sudan?
- Which seeds can you use to make cooking oil?
- How many portions of fruit and vegetables should you eat each day?
- How many food groups are there?
- Which food group has milk, cheese and yoghurt?
- Which food group gives us lots of minerals and vitamins?
- How many bees can live in a hive in the summer?



Can you say the name of one ingredient of chocolate?

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the shop notice. What is it about?

Welcome to all customers!

Come in and look round our shop. We have a wide range of clothes for you to try on, and we sell both traditional clothes and the latest fashions. We know clothes sometimes don't last a long time. So if you find your shirts wear out quickly, we'll have something that suits you and fits you. If you need time to think things over after buying something, then remember you have fourteen days to bring things back if you change your mind. We know it is important to make sure your new scarf or shoes go with the rest of your outfit. We are here to help you choose the right clothes for you.

3. Read the shop notice again. Are the sentences true or false?



- A The shop does not have many clothes.
- B You can't buy modern clothes in the shop.
- C The shop has many different shirts.
- D If you don't like something you can take it back to the shop.
- E The people at the shop are not interested if your clothes don't look good together.
- F The people who work at the shop can help you.

4. Act out a conversation in a clothes or shoe shop.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. Point to the pictures.

Adverts can help people to sell their products. Adverts on TV are the most popular kind because more people see them. However, it's the most expensive way to advertise. There are also adverts on the radio, in magazines, and on billboards along the side of a road or on big buildings. Companies are using other ways to sell their products. For example, football teams now have the names of companies on their shirts. This is becoming more popular. Some companies pay supermarkets and shops to show their products in places where most people can see them easily, for example, near the shop doors. This is probably the cheapest way to advertise.

3. Listen to four adverts. What product is each advert for?



Adverts on TV are the **most** popular kind [of adverts].
 This is becoming **more** popular [as a way to advertise].
 We have the **lowest** prices [of any shop in town].

4. Read your radio advert from Activity C to the rest of the class. Will they buy your product?



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. What is it about?

"I'm saving for a rainy day." Have you ever heard this? This doesn't mean that when it rains people go out and spend their money. It means that when things are good, you should try to save. Then if things are not very good, you will still have some money.

"Look after the pennies, and the pounds will look after themselves." A penny is a small coin. There are 100 pennies in a pound. If you save small amounts of money, you will find that you soon have a lot.

"It will cost an arm and a leg." You would not like to lose your arm or your leg, they are very important to you! If something costs an arm and a leg, it means that it is very expensive.

3. Match the expressions with the definitions.

- Ⓐ Money doesn't grow on trees.
- Ⓑ Have money to burn.
- Ⓒ Look like a million dollars.
- Ⓓ Get your money's worth.

- ① Get good value.
- ② It is not easy to get money.
- ③ Spend money on things you don't need.
- ④ Look very good.



If things **are** not very good, you **will** still **have** some money.
If you **save** small amounts of money, you **will find** that you soon have a lot.

4. Tell the story you wrote in Activity C.

The queen had a lot of money, and she didn't know what to do with it. She tried to...



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the texts. Point to the pictures.

Samira started her business two years ago when she was ten years old. She bought lemons and made lemon juice. Now she sells the lemon juice to her friends and neighbours. She says her ambition is to expand her business.

Mazin is fourteen and he makes money from rubbish. He collects empty plastic bottles, which he then sells to a company who recycles them. He says he wants to buy himself a small cart so he can collect more.

Muna works in the market although she is only fifteen. She sells clothes which she makes at home. Her mother taught her to sew when she was young. She says she loves her work and hopes to do it for many years.



Sentence

Samira says **her** ambition is to expand.
Mazin says **he** wants to buy a small cart.
Muna says **she** loves **her** work.

What the people said

"**My** ambition is to expand."
"I want to buy a small cart."
"I love **my** work."

3. Listen. Who is talking?

4. Who should win 'Young Business Person of the Year'? Decide with your friends.

I think Mazin should win because...

In my opinion, Muna should win. She...

Do you agree?

Why do you think Samira should win?

I agree.

I don't agree.

I'm not sure.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the web page. Point to the pictures.

www webpage.SMILE.cd

The Gold Rush

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In 1848, an American carpenter found gold in a river near the mountains in California. In 1849, the famous California gold rush started. That year about 90,000 people arrived to look for gold. They used hand tools to break up rocks, and they sifted the small stones in the rivers hoping to find pieces of gold. Their lives were very hard.

When the gold rush started, San Francisco had a population of 1,000. By 1852, the population was more than 30,000. Some people made money by opening shops where the miners could buy the tools and other things they needed to survive. By 1855, most of the gold was found, and the gold rush was over.

3. Read the web page again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A When was gold first discovered in California?
- B When did the gold rush start?
- C How many people arrived in California in 1849?
- D How did the miners look for gold?
- E How many people went to live in San Francisco between 1849 - 1855?
- F What else did people do to make money?

1. Look at the picture. What can you see?




2. What is Omdurman Market famous for?

Omdurman Market is the largest market in Sudan. It is almost two hundred years old. It has been called the 'beating heart' of Omdurman. People say you can find anything you want or need to purchase in Omdurman Market. Omdurman Market is famous for its traditional handicrafts, which are made of ebony, silver, gold or leather. These days, there are many products from India and China including clothing, sheets and fabrics, cooking items, electronics and many other things made from plastic.

Omdurman Market is made up of many smaller markets. There is a fruit market, furniture market, handicrafts market and a clothing market. The number of stalls with things for sale is increasing. It is even busier than it was in the past. Sometimes, especially before Eid, there are so many people shopping that it's impossible to walk around. People have to wait in long queues to get the things that they want or need to buy.

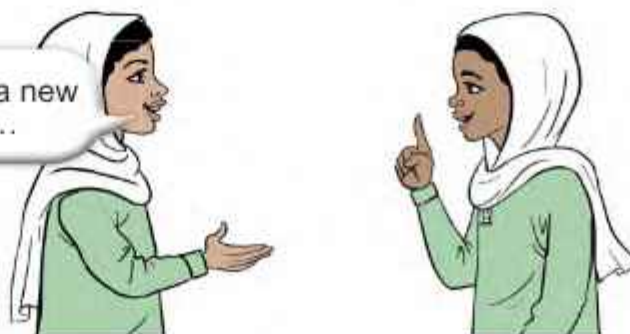
Omdurman Market is so large, it can be like a maze. It's very easy to get lost there but that's part of the fun!

3. Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?

-  It's false!
- A Omdurman Market is 300 years old.
 - B You can find almost anything that you want or need to buy at the Market.
 - C Sometimes there are so many people at the Market that you can't move around.
 - D Many of the products in the Market come from China and India.
 - E The Market used to be busier in the past.

4. Talk about your shopping trip to Omdurman Market.

First, I want to purchase a new T-Shirt. After that, I want...



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the adverts. Match them to the pictures.

1 Do you need a job doing round the house?
I paint, do small repairs and clean windows.
No job too small.
Contact Musa on 929567881

2 Do you have problems with your car engine?
Have you had a car accident?
Ali's garage is the place for you.
Bring your car to us and we will fix it for you.
Best prices in town.
Call 1039665118

3 Do you need a haircut?
Call Rana on 967614203 to
make an appointment.
I also do haircuts at your house.

4 Professional photographer
available for any special occasion.
Good prices.
Phone Ibrahim on 904378851

5 Don't throw them away!
Why buy new shoes when we can mend
your favourite shoes and sandals?
Come to the market and ask for Khalid.

3. Read the adverts again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A What phone number do you call if you want your hair cut?
- B How can Khalid help you?
- C Why do people go to Ali's garage?
- D Who can help you with jobs around the house?
- E What is Ibrahim's job?



What the people said:

"I paint and do small repairs." (Musa)
"I also do haircuts at your house." (Rana)
"We mend shoes." (Khalid and Omer)

Sentence

Musa **says he** paints and does small repairs.
Rana **says she** does haircuts at their house.
Khalid and Omer **say they** mend shoes.

4. Look at the chart in Activity C. Ask and answer questions.

What does Morsi do?



He says he fixes broken cookers.

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the email. Which picture is it about?

To:	fatma@SMILE.sd
Subject:	Hi!

Hi Fatma,

I'm visiting my aunt who lives in Sharjah. There are so many shops here, and lots of billboards with adverts for clothes and shoes. My aunt took me shopping today, and she bought me some new clothes. There was a wide range to choose from. Of course, I tried to choose the latest fashions, and I tried to choose clothes that suit me.

When I tried them on, my aunt said I looked like a million dollars! I smiled when she said that because it made me feel very special. But the clothes didn't cost a million dollars. My aunt made sure she got her money's worth! Anyway, now I need a bigger bag for my new outfits!

See you soon,
Rawan.

3. Read the email again. Are the sentences true or false?



- A Rawan lives in Sharjah.
- B Her aunt bought her some new clothes.
- C There were not very many clothes in the shops.
- D Her aunt said that she looked very nice.
- E Rawan's aunt only bought the most expensive clothes.
- F Rawan can't fit her new clothes in her bag.



1. Look at the pictures. What is the story about?



2. Read the story. Were you correct?

A farmer was taking oranges to the market. He put the oranges into two baskets on his donkey and started his journey. On the way, he saw a boy who was sitting under a tree. The farmer asked, "How long will it take to get to the market?" The boy answered, "If you go quickly, it will take you a long time, but if you go slowly you will get there quickly." The farmer thought the boy was laughing at him, which made him very angry. He started to walk quickly. After two hours, the farmer, who was now tired, stopped to rest. He looked at the baskets, which were now empty, and shouted, "Where are my oranges?" It was getting dark when he finished picking them up. "Why didn't I listen?" he said to himself.

3. Read the story again. Ask and answer the questions.

- Where was the farmer going?
- What was he taking there?
- Who did he meet on the way?
- What did the farmer ask?
- What happened to the farmer's oranges? Why?
- Why did the farmer say, 'Why didn't I listen?'



The farmer, **who** was now tired, stopped to rest.
He looked at the baskets, **which** were now empty.
The farmer thought the boy was laughing at him, **which** made him very angry.

4. Act out the story of the farmer who learnt a lesson.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Listen to Azza and Halima. Which competitions are they talking about?

3. Listen again. Choose the correct person.

- (A) Azza / Halima is going to take part in a cultural competition.
- (B) Azza / Halima is going to take part in a sports event.
- (C) Azza / Halima is going to take part in the final of the competition.
- (D) Azza / Halima is going to recite a poem.
- (E) Azza / Halima has practised all year.
- (F) Azza / Halima is feeling excited.
- (G) Azza / Halima is going to make a speech if she wins.
- (H) Azza / Halima is feeling nervous.



Azza is going to take part in a school sports competition.
Halima is going to recite a poem.

4. Imagine you are planning one of the events in Activity C. Ask and answer the questions.

What kind of event are you going to have?



We are going to have a flower festival.

When is the event going to start?
How long is the event going to last?
Where is the event going to take place?
Who is the event for?



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



Ismail al-Azhari



Leila Aboulela

2. Read the text. What is it about?

Gordon Memorial College was opened in Khartoum in 1902. When it opened, primary school children were the only people who studied there, but this soon changed. By 1905 a secondary school was added. A year later, a college to train teachers was opened and older students started to study there.

Over the years more departments were added, and in 1951 the college became the University College of Khartoum. With the independence of Sudan in 1956, the name was changed again to the University of Khartoum.

Many famous people have studied at the University of Khartoum. They include many prime ministers of Sudan, such as Ismail Al-Azhari, who became prime minister of Sudan in 1956 after independence. Two famous Sudanese writers, Leila Aboulela and Tayeb Salih, also studied there.

3. Read the text again. Are the sentences true or false?



- A Gordon Memorial College became the University of Khartoum.
- B In 1902, only primary school students studied at the college.
- C A secondary school was added a year after the college opened.
- D Gordon Memorial College started to train teachers in 1905.
- E The college changed its name in 1951.
- F In 1951, the college became the University of Khartoum.
- G The first prime minister of Sudan studied at the university.
- H No famous writers have ever studied at the university.

4. Talk about the history of these things.

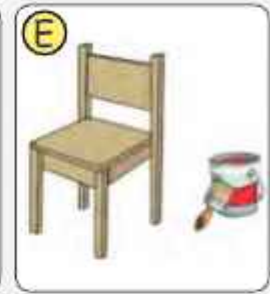
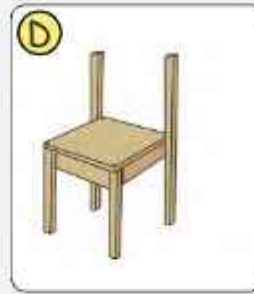
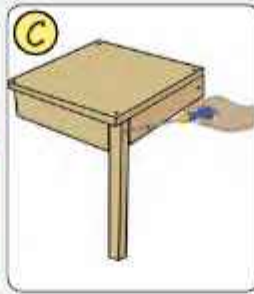
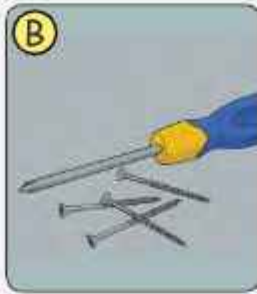
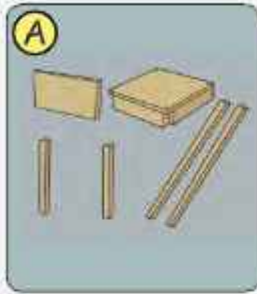
Your family Your school Your town Your country

My school was built in 2004.
It was built by...



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?

Why spend lots of money when you can do it yourself?
Follow these simple instructions to make a chair.



Now you can say 'I made it myself!'

2. Read the instructions. Match the instructions with the pictures.

- ① Fix the seat and the chair legs together. Be careful not to cut yourself!
- ② Empty the box and check you have all the pieces.
- ③ Now the chair is complete. Paint it if you want to.
- ④ You will need a screwdriver and some large screws.
- ⑤ When the legs are in place, put the back on to complete the chair.

3. Read the completed leaflet in Activity A. Ask and answer the questions.

- A How many pieces do you need to make the chair?
- B What else do you need to make the chair?
- C Which pieces do you put together first?
- D Which piece do you put on the chair last?
- E When the chair is finished, what else can you do?



I can make a chair **myself**.
You can make a chair **yourself**.
He can make a chair **himself**.
She can make a chair **herself**.

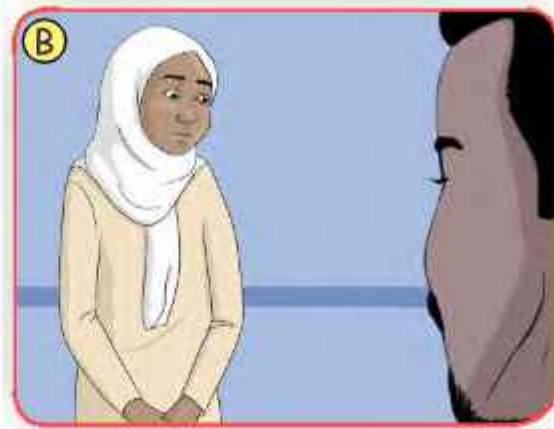
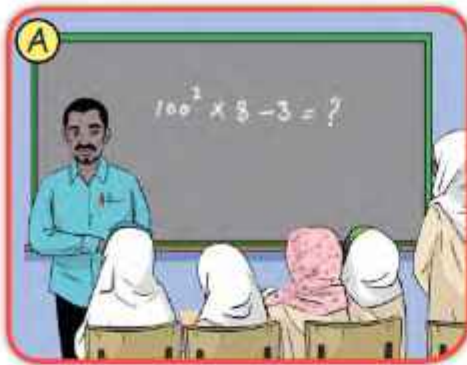
We can make a chair **ourselves**.
You can make a chair **yourselves**.
They can make a chair **themselves**.

4. Talk about how to make something.

Here's how to make a cushion. You'll need some cloth, some scissors, some pins and a sewing machine. First, cut the cloth into big squares. Then cut one of the squares in half. Next...



1. Look at the picture. Answer the questions.



- ① What can you see?
- ② How does the girl feel?
- ③ Why do some people find learning difficult?

2. Listen to the three teenagers. What is each teenager's difficulty?



Abeer



Maha



Salah

3. Read the text. Say one thing you have learnt.

Some children find learning in school difficult. In the past, a child who wasn't good at spelling was sometimes called lazy, or some people thought children who couldn't follow instructions weren't very clever. However, we now know there are different learning difficulties.

Some children have problems with words and find reading and writing very hard. Other children have problems with numbers or remembering things. This doesn't mean these children are stupid or lazy, it just means that their brains don't see things in the same way as other people's.

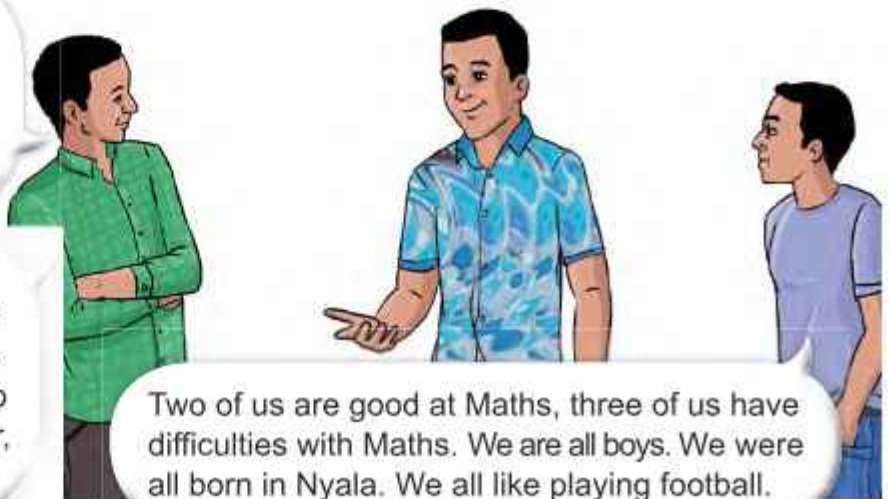
There are some famous people around the world who have these problems. For example, Albert Einstein and Mohammed Ali both had problems with reading. And Bill Gates, who started the computer company Microsoft, is not very good with numbers!

4. Talk to your friends. Find five things that are different, and five things that are the same.

Three of us are tall, two of us are short. We all have dark hair. Three of us are good at sport, two of us are not very good at sport. We all like Science.

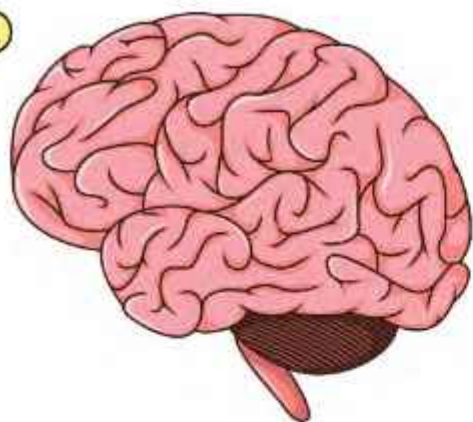
Four of us have brown eyes, one of us has green eyes. One of us has three sisters, two of us have two sisters, one has one sister, and one has no sisters.

Two of us are good at Maths, three of us have difficulties with Maths. We are all boys. We were all born in Nyala. We all like playing football.



1. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions.

(A)



(B)



(C)



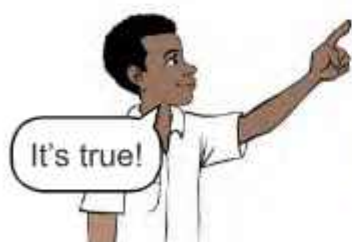
- ① What do you know about the human brain?
- ② What do you know about the brain of other animals?
- ③ What is the link between the brain and a light bulb?

2. Read the fact sheet. Are you surprised by any of the facts?

Brain Facts

1. The brain of an adult weighs about 1.5 kg. Although it is just 2% of the weight of our body, it uses 20% of its energy.
2. The human brain is three times bigger than the brain of other mammals of a similar size.
3. Dolphins have larger brains than humans and can remember things and solve problems.
4. The human brain is faster than the fastest computers and controls everything in our body.
5. A spider's brain is about 15% of its weight. Its brain goes down into its legs.
6. Your brain produces enough electricity to power a light bulb.
7. Exercising can make you cleverer. When you exercise, blood flows to the brain and helps you think and learn.
8. The brain of a great white shark weighs the same as the brain of a cat.

3. Read the fact sheet again. Are the sentences true or false?



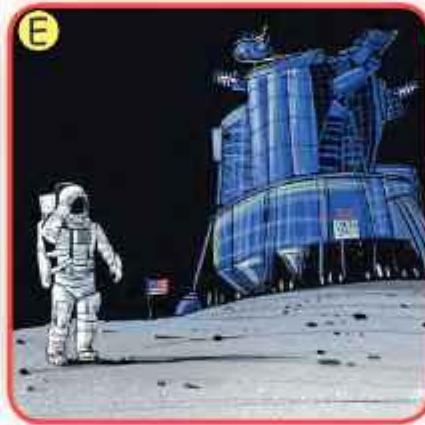
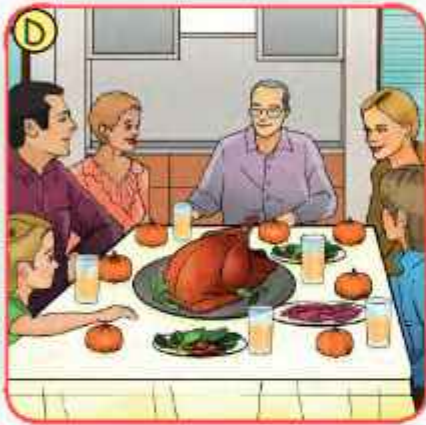
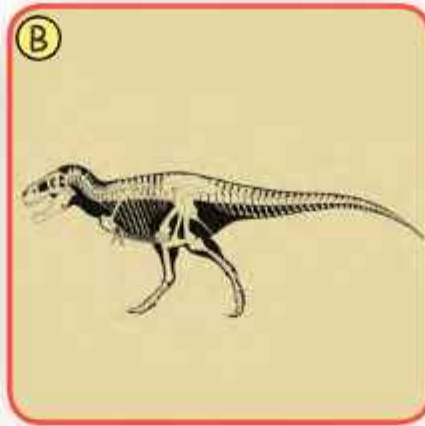
- (A) The human brain uses one fifth of the energy in our bodies.
- (B) All mammals have brains of the same size.
- (C) The human brain is smaller than the brain of a dolphin.
- (D) Computers are faster than the human brain.
- (E) Some of the spider's brain is in its legs.
- (F) The energy from your brain can power many light bulbs.
- (G) Exercise is important for our brains.
- (H) A great white shark's brain is small for its size.

4. Talk about the facts. Which fact is the most interesting? Why?

I think fact number 6 is the most interesting because...



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. Point to the pictures to answer the questions.

All over the world people love taking part in quizzes and testing their knowledge. Some of the most popular programmes on TV are quiz shows, and often people can win big prizes. There are also a lot of quiz board games that people like to play with their friends and family. Questions can be about famous people and events, inventions and discoveries, places and jobs. Here are some questions for you to try. Can you answer these?

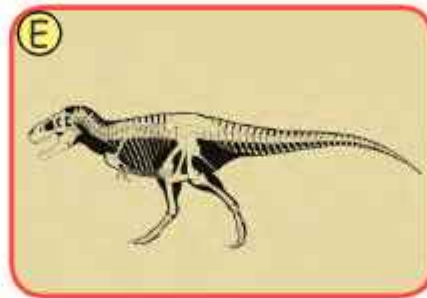
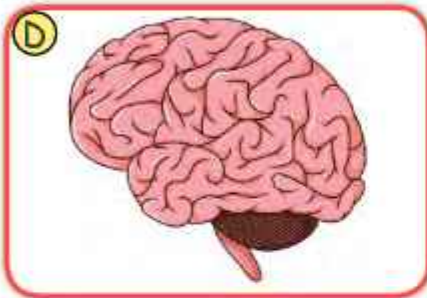
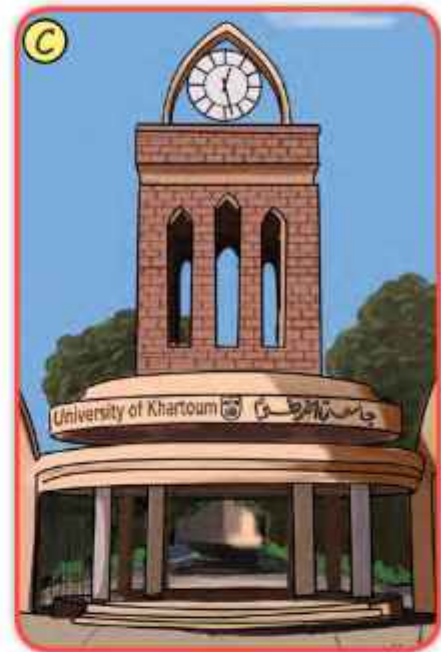
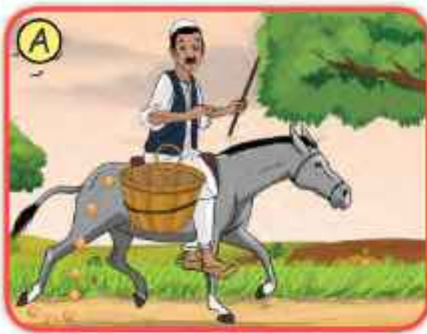
- ① What does a palaeontologist study?
- ② What is the tallest building in the world?
- ③ What happens on the last Thursday of November in the USA?
- ④ What did Isaac Newton discover?
- ⑤ Who did Kate Middleton marry on April 29, 2011?
- ⑥ What happened on July 20, 1969?

3. Ask your quiz questions from Activity D.

Who won the African Cup of Nations in 2017?



1. Look at the pictures. What can you remember?



2. Read the encyclopedia. Which picture is it about?

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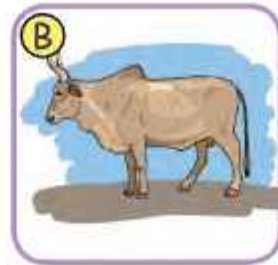
Quiz

The University of Khartoum is the largest and oldest university in Sudan. It was built in 1902, and was first called the Gordon Memorial College. It became the University of Khartoum in 1956. People are not sure which is the oldest university in the world. Some people say it was the University of Nalanda in Eastern India, which was destroyed in 1193. Others say it was the Sankore University in Timbuktu in Mali, or perhaps the University of Karaouine in Fez in Morocco, which started in the year 859. Students still study at this university today. One thing is sure. The first university in Europe, the University of Bologna in Italy, didn't open until 1088.

3. Read the encyclopedia again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A What is the oldest university in Sudan?
- B What was the first name of the University of Khartoum?
- C Which is the oldest university in the world?
- D Do people still study at the University of Nalanda?
- E Where is Sankore University?
- F Do people still study at the University of Karaouine?
- G Where is the oldest university in Europe?

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the text. Point to the pictures.

People and animals have a complex relationship. We use animals such as dogs, oxen and chickens for hunting, farming and for food. There are other animals that we kill because we think they are dangerous. However, we need to be careful. Animals like scorpions are often useful because they eat small animals like mice and rats. If we kill scorpions, then there will be more mice and they will destroy crops and eat our food.

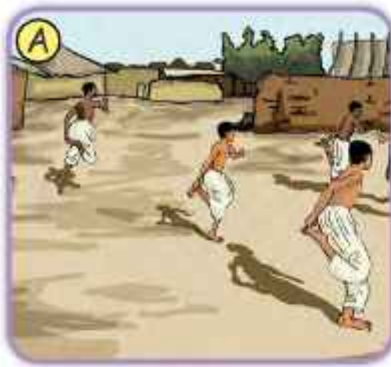
It is also important to protect animals and their habitats. Animals such as pandas in China are not in danger because people kill them, but because we destroy the places they live. Other animals, like the rhinos in Africa, are under threat from hunting. People must remember that we share the planet with animals.

3. Read the text again. What does it say about the animals?


What does the text say about dogs?

It says that we use dogs for hunting.

1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?




2. Read the leaflet. Point to the pictures.



Stay Fit and Healthy! Try a New Sport!

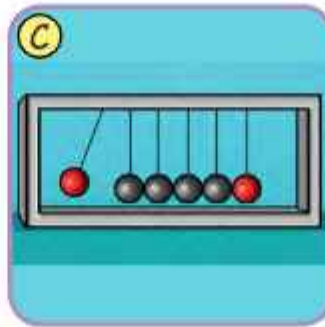
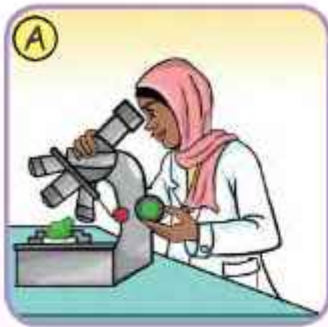
There are sports for everybody. You can do some sports alone such as swimming or running, or you can join a club and do these sports with friends. Other sports, like football or Shadad, are played in teams. If you don't like sweating and getting hot and tired, try archery or yoga. Yes, yoga is a sport! People don't always want to compete, or try to be stronger or faster. For some sports, you need equipment which costs money. For example, it's difficult to sail without a boat, or if you don't live near a river or a lake. However, for some sports you don't really need anything. Abebe Bikila didn't wear shoes when he won a gold medal at the 1960 Olympic Games!



3. Read the leaflet again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A Why should people do some kind of sport?
- B Which of the sports in the text can you do by yourself?
- C Which of the sports in the text do you play in teams?
- D What should you do if you don't like getting hot?
- E Why is it difficult to do some sports?
- F What was special about Abebe Bikila in the Olympics in 1960?

1. Look at the pictures. What are the science subjects?



2. Listen to the girls. What are they talking about?

3. Read the encyclopedia. What is it about?

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One of the most important discoveries of the last 150 years was the discovery of penicillin by Alexander Fleming. At the time, many people died from diseases which were caused by bacteria. Penicillin cured these diseases by killing the bacteria.

Fleming discovered penicillin by accident. He was doing some experiments in a science laboratory where he worked. One Friday evening he left a glass dish on a table. When he came into work on Monday morning he discovered a mould which was growing in the dish. He saw that it was killing the bacteria. Fleming was very interested, and so he did some more experiments. In 1945, Fleming won the Nobel Prize for Medicine for a discovery which has now saved many lives.

4. Talk about science with your friends. Ask and answer the questions.

Are you interested in Science?

How often do you have Science homework?

Do you like studying Science at school? Why not?

What science are you interested in? Why?

Yes, I'm interested in Astronomy.

I don't like Science very much. It's difficult.

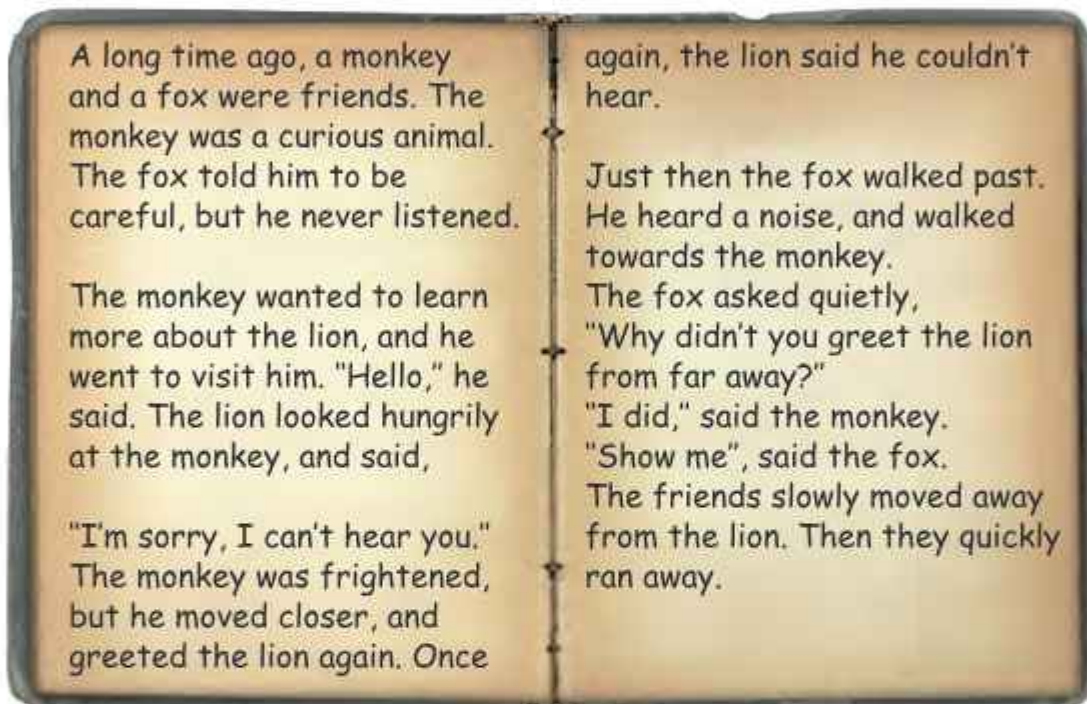
I have Science homework every week.

I love looking at the stars at night. My grandfather knows a lot about the stars.

1. Look at the picture. What is the story about?



2. Read the story. Were you correct?



3. Read the sentences. Say them in the correct order.

- (A) The monkey moved closer to the lion and greeted him again.
- (B) The monkey visited the lion and greeted him.
- (C) The fox heard a noise and talked to the monkey.
- (D) He told the monkey to greet the lion from far away.
- (E) The monkey was curious and wanted to see the lion.
- (F) The lion wanted to eat the monkey. He didn't answer.
- (G) The fox and the monkey ran away from the lion and escaped.

4. Tell your story from Activity C.

One day, a man went on a long journey.



It was very hot, and the man was very thirsty.



1. Look at the picture. What can you see?



2. Read the text. What is it about?

Although Ibn Battuta is probably the most famous Arab explorer, there are other important explorers. For example, Sulaiman Al-Mahri sailed around Africa. Ibn Al-Masudi travelled to India and sailed across the Indian Ocean and then back to the coast of East Africa around 500 years before the first Europeans. Another sailor, Ibn Majid was known as the 'Lion of the Seas'. He helped the Portuguese sailor Vasco da Gama sail around Africa and to India in 1498.

3. Listen to the boy's story. What can he see?



4. Tell the ending of the story that you wrote in Activity C.

But the sailor wasn't pointing at the huge whale, which was swimming next to the boat. He was pointing at something farther away. It was land! It was an island!



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Read the texts. Match the texts to the pictures.

- ① Tea was first discovered in China. Tea plants grow in places with warm weather and lots of rain. The leaves of the plants are picked, and dried leaves are sorted and sold.
- ② In Sudan many people like to drink tea. The most popular kinds of tea are black tea or tea with milk. Some people also drink green tea, but it is not so popular. Tea is healthy if you do not add a lot of sugar.
- ③ Tea-ladies are found on the streets of many towns and cities in Sudan. These women use the money they earn to help support their families. They sell tea and coffee at very low prices. Sometimes they add ginger or mint to the drink.

3. Read the sentences. Choose the correct text.

- A Text... tells you about where people first found tea.
- B Text... tells you about why women sell tea on the street.
- C Text... tells you what happens to the tea leaves.
- D Text... tells you about the kind of ingredients you can add to tea.
- E Text... tells you about the tea that Sudanese people like to drink.
- F Text... tells you about the best places to grow tea.
- G Text... tells you how to make tea a healthier drink.
- H Text... tells you about women who sell tea in the street.

4. Talk about how tea is made.



1. Look at the pictures. What can you see?



2. Listen to the interview with Lisa. What is she talking about.

3. Listen again. Ask and answer the questions.

- A What does Lisa's father do?
- B How many hives does Lisa's father have in his garden?
- C How many bees are there in each hive?
- D What do the worker bees do?
- E How do the worker bees know where the nectar is?
- F Is it dangerous having bees in the garden?
- G When can bees be dangerous?

4. Talk about your diet. Ask and answer the questions.

What do you usually have for breakfast?

What do you have for lunch?

Is your diet healthy?
Why? Why not?

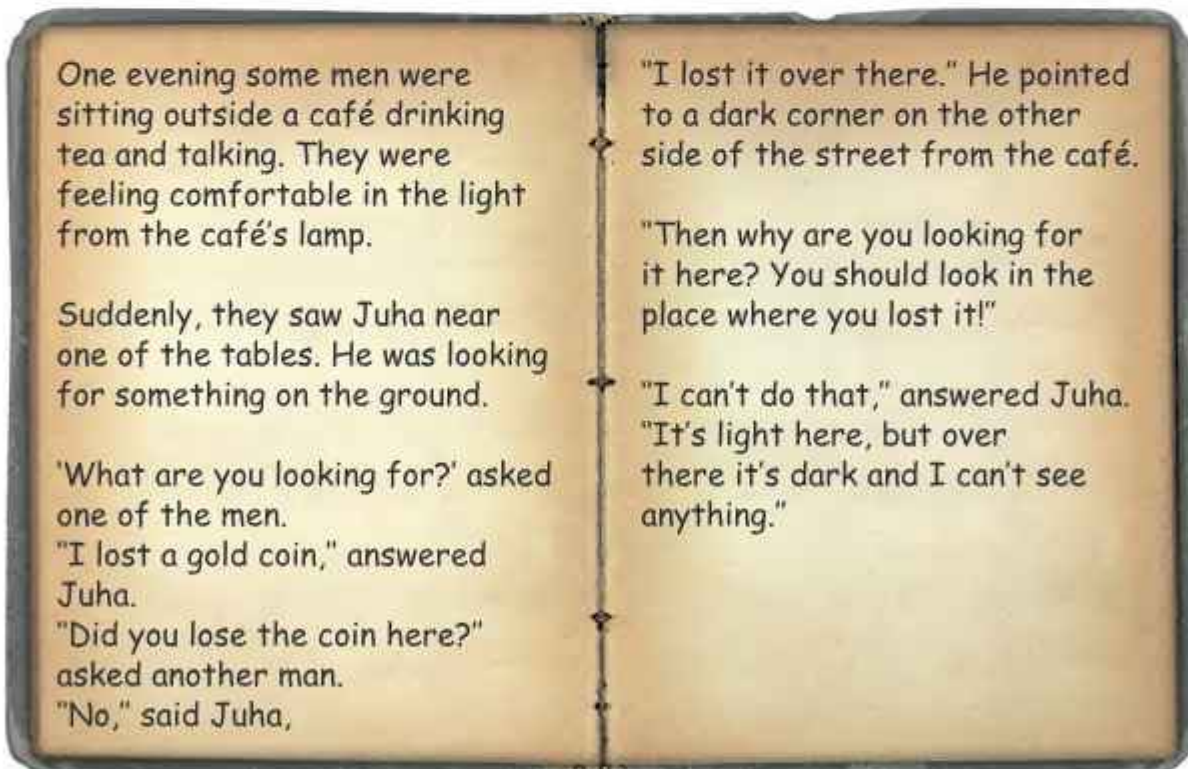
I usually have fowl for breakfast. It is made with beans.

In my opinion, my diet is healthy. I eat lots of fruit and vegetables.

1. Look at the picture. What is the story about?



2. Read the story. Were you correct?



3. Read the story again. Are the sentences true or false?

It's true!

- (A) Some men were sitting outside a café in the evening.
- (B) It was dark at the café.
- (C) Juha was looking for something inside the café.
- (D) Juha was looking for a gold coin.
- (E) Juha lost the gold coin on the ground in the café.
- (F) It was dark in the place where Juha lost his coin.



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