

English Language اللغة الإنجليزية
Intermediate Stage المرحلة المتوسطة
Second Intermediate Grade الصف الثاني المتوسط
Second Semester الفصل الدراسي الثاني

Full Blast 4

H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

KSA Edition

كتاب الطالب
Student's Book

شامل كتاب التمارين و القواعد

Including Workbook
and Grammar Book

طبعة ١٤٤٠ / ١٤٤١ هـ
2019/2020 Edition

Student's Book

Modules	Vocabulary	Structures	Functions
Module 1 Today and tomorrow page 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer parts • Words related to the environment • Materials • Animals and their habitats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future <i>going to</i> • Time expressions • Present Progressive (future meaning) • Future <i>will</i> • must - have to • Conditional Sentences Type 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussing future plans • Making predictions, promises, on-the-spot decisions, offers and requests • Expressing obligation and lack of obligation • Expressing prohibition • Referring to conditions and their results • Making suggestions • Inviting and accepting or refusing an invitation
Culture page: Salam Park - Hyde Park page 18			
Module 2 Team spirit page 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals • Words related to sport • Jobs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Perfect Simple • Time expressions • Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple • have been - have gone • How long?, for, since 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking about past experiences • Linking past and present time • Giving news
Culture page: SWA - Saudi Wildlife Authority page 32			
Module 3 Teen life page 33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allments and illnesses • Words related to text messaging • Prices - Money • Words/Phrases related to shopping • Sizes • Food and eating habits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The verb <i>should</i> • too - enough • much / many / a lot of / lots of / a few / a little • Possessive pronouns • Possessive case • Whose...? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking for and giving advice • Asking and answering about quantity • Expressing opinion and making suggestions • Expressing emotions • Expressing preference
Culture page: Al Mamlaka page 46			
Module 4 The arts page 47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives ending in -y, -ous, -ful • Adjectives expressing feelings • Words related to school life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relative pronouns who, which, that • So / Neither • Zero Conditional 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining people and things • Finding things in common • Agreeing and disagreeing • Expressing feelings • Expressing opinion • Talking about general truths
Cross-curricular page: Calligraphy page 60			
Pair work Activities p. 61 Grammar Reference p. 63			Learning Tips p. 67 Word List p. 68
			Irregular Verbs p. 70

Workbook

Module 1	page 72
Project	page 82
Module 2	page 83
Project	page 93
Module 3	page 94
Project	page 104
Module 4	page 105
Project	page 115

Grammar Book **OPTIONAL**

Module 1	page 128
Module 2	page 141
Module 3	page 151
Module 4	page 167

Consolidation (Modules 1-4) p. 116
Self-assessment p. 120
Tracklist for Student's CD p. 180

Reading	Listening	Speaking (Pronunciation*)	Writing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have your say: <i>What will your life be like in the future?</i> • A website: <i>Help save Hector's dolphins!</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three short dialogues • A dialogue about two endangered species • Three short dialogues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair work • Group work * /e/, /i:/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An email of invitation Developing skills: • Set phrases to invite and accept or refuse an invitation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two personal accounts • A text about <i>The Green Falcons</i> • A webpage: <i>London's burning</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dialogue between two friends • A conversation between two radio sports presenters • Three monologues about sports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair work • Class discussion about jobs * /ɒ/, /əʊ/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An email giving news Developing skills: • Using tenses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An article: <i>Chatspeak - A beginner's guide</i> • An article: <i>Fast food - How healthy is it?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A dialogue between a brother and a sister • Two short telephone calls • A survey about eating habits 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair work • Role play (shop assistant and customer) * /o/, /u:/ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A note and a text message • A letter to an advice column Developing skills: • Set phrases to ask for and give advice
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A newspaper article: <i>Prize for Teen Artist</i> • A magazine page: <i>White Light</i> • A magazine article: <i>Excellent performance awards</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An interview with a teen artist • A dialogue between two art judges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pair work • Group discussion * Silent letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A description of an event Developing skills: • Using a variety of structures

الانشطة والتمارين غير المقررة على مدارس تحفيظ القرآن الكريم

The omitted activities and exercises for the Quran Memorization Schools:

Student's Book

Culture page: Salam Park - Hyde Park.....	p. 18
Culture page: SWC - Saudi Wildlife Commission.....	p. 32
Culture page: Al Mamlaka.....	p. 46
Cross-curricular page: Calligraphy.....	p. 60

Workbook

Project 1.....	p. 82
Project 2.....	p. 93
Project 3.....	p. 104
Project 4.....	p. 115
Consolidation: Modules 1-4.....	pp. 116-119
Self-assessment.....	pp. 120-121

Grammar Book

Modules 1-4.....	pp. 127-176
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1 Today and tomorrow



Think

- Do you use computers? What for?
- How important is it to protect the environment?
- What do you think your life will be like in the future?

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



In this module you will learn...

- to talk about your future plans
- to express your opinion and make predictions about the future
- to make promises, on the spot decisions, offers and requests
- to say what you must/ have to, mustn't or don't have to do
- to talk about environmental problems
- to make suggestions
- to invite and to accept or refuse an invitation
- to write an email of invitation

5

2 Team spirit



Discuss

- Do you prefer to do things on your own or as a team?
- What sort of things do you like doing with other people?
- What teams do you know of?

In this module you will learn...

- to talk about your experiences
- to talk about sports
- to write about a team you know of
- to talk about jobs
- to talk about animals
- to write an email to a friend giving news

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



6

3 Teen life



Think

- What is a typical teenager like in your country?
- Do you think teenagers have healthy lifestyles? Why/Why not?
- How do teenagers communicate with each other?
- What do teenagers usually like buying when they go shopping?

In this module you will learn...

- to talk about ailments
- to write a note and a text message
- different expressions/phrases used when shopping
- to talk about your eating habits
- to give your opinion
- to ask for and give advice
- to write a letter asking for advice

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



7

4 The arts



Discuss

- Who is your favourite artist?
- Would you like to be an artist? Why?

In this module you will learn...

- to form adjectives from nouns
- to define people and things by using relative pronouns
- to describe your feelings
- to express agreement/disagreement
- to talk about general truths
- to write an account of an event

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



8

1

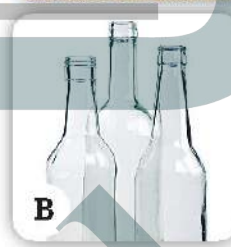
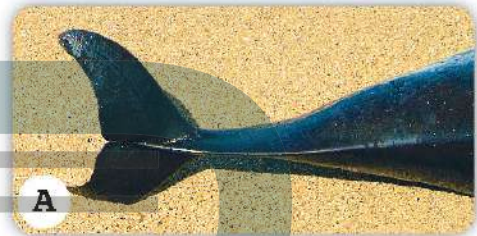
Today and tomorrow



Discuss:

- ▶ Do you use computers? What for?
- ▶ How important is it to protect the environment?
- ▶ What do you think your life will be like in the future?

Where can you find the following in this module? Go through the module and find the pictures.



In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to talk about your future plans
- ▶ to express your opinion and make predictions about the future
- ▶ to make promises, on-the-spot decisions, offers and requests
- ▶ to say what you must/have to, mustn't or don't have to do
- ▶ to talk about environmental problems
- ▶ to make suggestions
- ▶ to invite and to accept or refuse an invitation
- ▶ to write an email of invitation



1a Computer world

Lesson Link



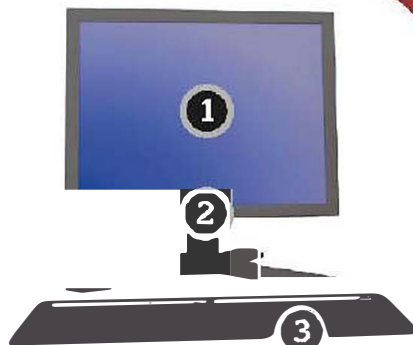
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Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check your answers

- printer 9
- screen 1
- keyboard 3
- monitor 5
- mouse pad 2
- laptop 8
- speakers 10
- cursor 6
- USB flash drive 7
- mouse 4



2 Read

A. Listen and read. Do the boys enjoy the computer fair? yes, they do

7th Annual Computer Fair

- See the latest in computer technology
- Listen to top computer experts speaking
- Find some great bargains!

Date: Thursday 8 April / 9:00 - 21:00
Venue: McHill School, Main Hall

Entrance fee only €5



Alan Hey Greg, are you going to the computer fair on Thursday?
Greg Computer fair? Where?
Alan At McHill School. It's brilliant! You can see all the latest technology and find some real bargains there.
Greg Sounds good.
Alan I'm going to get a new laptop.
Greg Actually, I need a wireless mouse.

Alan Great! Let's go together.
Greg Hold on! I can't. I'm playing football on Thursday morning.
Alan That's OK, it's open till late. We can go in the afternoon.
Greg Nice one. How are you going to get there?
Alan By bus. So, are you coming?
Greg Why not?

3 Grammar

Future going to

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I 'm going to play	I 'm not going to play	Am I going to play?
He 's going to play	He isn't going to play	Is he going to play?
She 's going to play	She isn't going to play	Is she going to play?
It 's going to play	It isn't going to play	Is it going to play?
We 're going to play	We aren't going to play	Are we going to play?
You 're going to play	You aren't going to play	Are you going to play?
They 're going to play	They aren't going to play	Are they going to play?

TIME EXPRESSIONS

tomorrow/tonight/soon
next month/year, etc.
this week/month, etc.
in a(n) hour/year, etc.

We use the **future going to** for something we intend to do in the future.

NOTE We use the **present progressive** for actions we have arranged to do in the near future.
I'm definitely buying a printer at the fair on Thursday.

Complete the sentences. Use the future going to of the verbs in the box.

stay have help watch get not come

is not going to come

1. A: Hey, guess what! My dad is / 's going to get me a new computer!

B: is it going to have a wireless keyboard and mouse?

A: Of course!

2. A: Are these tickets for the tennis match?

are going to watch B: Yes, my brother and I are going to watch the match together tonight. What about you?

A: No, I am going to stay at home. I might watch it on TV.

3. A: Saleh is not going to come camping with us.

B: Why not?

A: His parents are painting their house and he is going to help them.

Go to pages 128-130 for extra grammar practice.

4 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

a. check b. cheap

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	check /e/	cheap /i:/
screen		
exit		
technology		
keyboard		
fee		
speaker		
entrance		

At the computer fair...

Greg You were right about this fair. It's out of this world! This mouse was a real bargain.

Alan Yeah, I love my new laptop. It was so cheap! Are you going to buy anything else?

Greg Yeah, I definitely want a printer. I'm going to check out those printers over there.

Alan OK, I'm going to get something to drink. Do you fancy anything?

Greg No, thanks. Meet you at the exit in a while. OK?

1. you can listen to stop computer experts speaking

2. At 21:00

3. At McHill school, main Hall.

4. He is playing football

5. By bus

6. A mouse, A laptop and probably a printer.

7. At the exit.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

- Who can you listen to at the computer fair?
- What time does it close?
- Where does it take place?
- What is Greg doing on Thursday morning?
- How do Alan and Greg get to the computer fair?
- What do they buy at the fair?
- Where are Alan and Greg going to meet in the end?

5 Speak & Write

A. In pairs, discuss your plans for the weekend.

What are you going to do on Friday morning?

I'm going to...

Sounds great. What about in the afternoon?



B. Write a few sentences about your plans for the weekend.

1b

What the future holds

Lesson Link

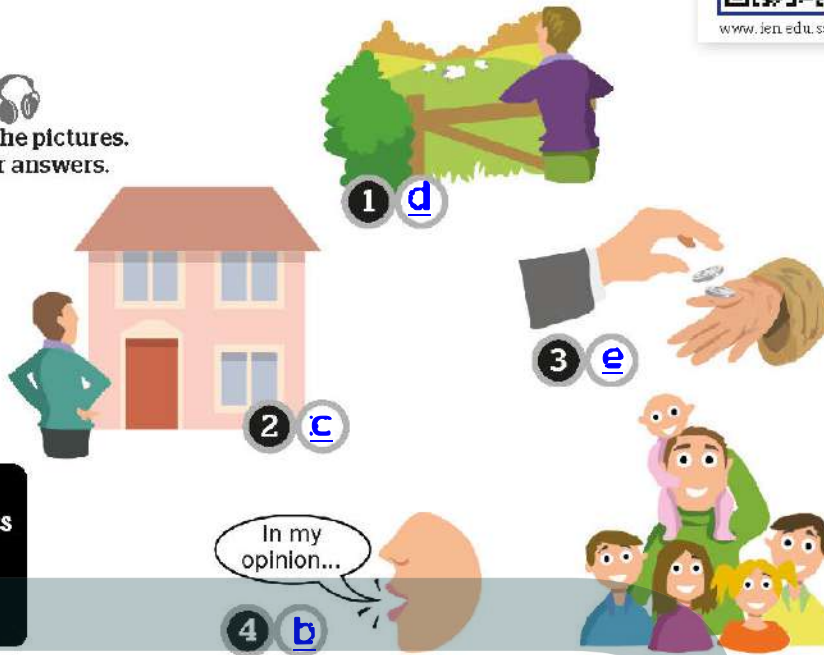


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1 Vocabulary

Match the sentences with the pictures. Then listen and check your answers.

- a. I will have lots of children.
- b. I will speak English fluently.
- c. I will have my own house.
- d. I will live in the countryside.
- e. I will help poor people.



TIP! Learn new words in context (in sentences describing situations). This way it is easier to remember them.

2 Read

A. Listen and read the text. Which of the following topics are mentioned?

money transport work health relationships sport holidays

the following topics are mentioned :
Money , work , health ,
relationships

Have your say: What will your life be like in the future?

I don't really know, but I think I will get a brilliant job and become successful. I will definitely give lots of money to the members of my family, but I will also help people in need. I believe I will buy a big house in the countryside, but I will also have a small house in the city. I have very good friends and I want to keep them for my whole life. But this may be difficult because I often argue with them. However, I won't let our arguments ruin our relationship. I will try to be healthy in the future, so I will change my eating habits. No more junk food for me!

Hassan, 14

In the future, I think I will get married and have lots of children. I will have my own house, but I won't live in the countryside. I like life in the city. I will keep studying very hard so that I get good marks. I think I'll become a doctor because I like helping others. I won't be poor, but I won't be very rich. At the moment I don't have much free time to do any sports, but in the future I will exercise more. I will be full of energy and I won't have any health problems or get ill easily.

Ahmed, 15



3 Grammar

Future will

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I	I	I
You	You	you
He	He	he
She 'll (= will) go	She won't (=will not) go	Will she go?
It	It	it
We	We	we
You	You	you
They	They	they

We use the **future will** for predictions, on-the-spot decisions, promises, offers and requests.

- I think he **will** be a great player one day.
- This jacket is very expensive. I **won't** buy it.
- I promise I **won't** be late again.
- Don't worry, I'll help you clean the house.
- **Will** you do something for me?

Complete the sentences with the future *will* of the verbs in the box.

not get drive win not watch bring help

- A: How am I going to get to the airport tomorrow?
B: I **will drive** you there, don't worry.
- Mario and Nancy **will not get** married this summer.
- A: **will** you **help** me find information on the Internet, please?
B: Sure.
- I think United **will win** the match tonight.
- Can I borrow your jacket? I **will bring** it back tomorrow, I promise.
- This documentary is on very late. We **will not watch** it.

Go to pages 131-134 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

student own answer

Listen to three dialogues and answer the questions. Choose a, b or c.

- What language(s) does the boy decide to learn?
 - Spanish
 - French
 - both Spanish and French
- What would Kevin like his brother to do?
 - post some letters
 - buy some stamps
 - get some medicine
- What won't Harry do in the future?
 - live in the countryside
 - have lots of children
 - become a football player

student own answer

5 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Make predictions about your life in fifteen years' time.

- What job will you do?
- Will you be rich and successful?
- Where will you live?
- Will you get married and have a family?
- What will you do in your free time?
- How many languages will you speak?

What job will you do?

I think I will be a Maths teacher but I won't be rich.

B. Write about your life in fifteen years' time.

B. Read the texts again and write H for Hassan, A for Ahmed or B for Both.

- He wants to have a house in the city.
- He will change his lifestyle.
- He doesn't want to lose his friends.
- He wants to have a big family.
- He will continue to do an activity.
- He will help other people.

B	<input type="radio"/>
B	<input type="radio"/>
H	<input type="radio"/>
A	<input type="radio"/>
A	<input type="radio"/>
B	<input type="radio"/>



1c

Make a difference

They are talking about recycling / how to recycle different things

1 Vocabulary

A. Complete with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers. Which of these do you do?

- lights trees save street don't bags

2 Read

A. Look at the picture. What are Bill and Tom talking about? Listen to the dialogue and check. Then read it out in pairs.

7 good ideas TO HELP PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

2 Reuse and recycle.

4 Save energy. Turn off the **lights**.

6 Walk, cycle or use public transport.

1 Don't throw rubbish in the **street**.

3 Plant **trees**. **don't** cut down trees.

5 **save** water. Turn off the tap.

7 Use paper **bags**.

Bill What are you doing, Tom?
Tom I'm recycling! I'm trying to save our planet.
Bill Yes, but what exactly are you recycling?
Tom An orange juice bottle.
Bill Well, you aren't doing it right.
Tom What do you mean? I'm going to throw it in this recycling bin for bottles.
Bill But that's a plastic bottle. You must put it in the special bin for plastic. This bin is only for glass.
Tom Oh, I didn't see that.
Bill Anyway, this bottle is dirty. You have to wash it first.
Tom There's only a drop of juice in it.
Bill It doesn't matter. Listen, you don't have to wash it with soap before you put it in the recycling bin. Just rinse it with water.
Tom OK, OK! I'll do it at home later. Can I recycle this pizza box from last night?
Bill No, because it isn't clean. You see, you can't recycle everything. You mustn't recycle anything with food in it.
Tom So, what can I recycle?
Bill Here, take a leaflet. It has got information about recycling.
Tom Where did you get this?
Bill Well, you left school early today and missed out. Someone came and talked to us about recycling during the Science lesson.
Tom Oh, I see. Thanks, Bill.

B. Match the items 1-5 with the recycling bins below. Then listen and check your answers.

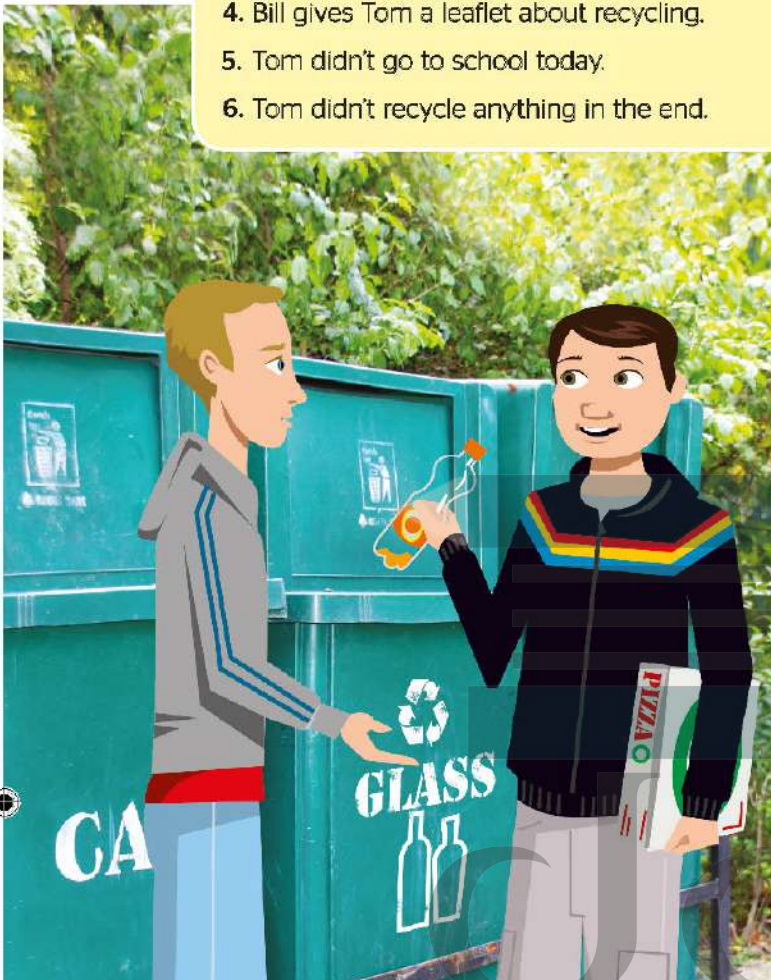




B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Tom wanted to put his bottle in the recycling bin for plastic.
2. Tom washed the bottle before he went to put it in the recycling bin.
3. Tom had pizza for dinner last night.
4. Bill gives Tom a leaflet about recycling.
5. Tom didn't go to school today.
6. Tom didn't recycle anything in the end.

- F
 F
 T
 T
 F
 T



We have to be in class at 8:30 . We mustn't eat or drink in class. we mustn't write on the desks or use mobile phones. we must keep our class clean and we mustn't make noise during the lesson , also , we have to stay at school . after 3 pm , but we don't have to go to school at weekends

3 Grammar

must - have to

- I **must**/have to go to school every day.* = It's necessary.
- We **don't have to** cook tonight. We have soup in the fridge.* = It isn't necessary.
- You **mustn't/can't** use your mobile phone in the hospital.* = It isn't allowed.

NOTE The past tense of **must / have to** is **had to**.

Circle the correct words.

1. We **must** / have all do something to protect the environment.
2. You **don't have to** / **mustn't** cycle in the park. Look at the sign!
3. We've got nothing in the fridge. **have** / must to go to the supermarket.
4. You **don't have to** / **mustn't** take out the rubbish. I can do it.
5. You **have to** / **had to** brush your teeth after every meal.
6. Nouf **has to** / **had to** stay in bed last weekend. She was ill.
7. We **can't** / **don't have to** wash the car. It looks clean.

Go to pages 135-138 for extra grammar practice.

5 Write

Write a few sentences about what you **must**, **have to**, **mustn't** and **don't have to** do at school.

- be in class at...
- keep classroom clean
- throw rubbish on the floor
- eat or drink in class
- stay at school after 3pm
- go to school at weekends
- write with a pencil
- make noise during the lesson
- speak only in English
- write on the desks
- use mobile phones

We have to be in class at 8:30. We mustn't eat...

4 Speak Student's own answer

Talk in pairs about what you **must**, **have to**, **mustn't** or **don't have to** do at home. You can use the ideas in the box.

- help with housework
- wash my clothes
- eat in my room
- recycle rubbish
- tidy my room
- throw rubbish on the floor
- talk on the phone for hours
- take out the rubbish
- watch TV after 11pm
- cook

Do you have to help your mother with housework?
Yeah, I often have to take out the rubbish, but I don't have to cook. What about you?

... What mustn't you do at home?
I mustn't...



1d

Protect the animals

1 Vocabulary

Look at the pictures and match the animals with their habitats. Then listen and check your answers.



1 deer

6 ocean



2 bat

2 cave



3 tiger

4 desert

5 polar region

3 jungle

1 forest



4 camel



5 polar bear



6 killer whale

2 Read

A. Read the website quickly and match the headings a-d with the paragraphs 1-4. Then listen and check your answers.

TIP! Read the text quickly to understand the main idea.

- a. How many are there left?
- b. What can we do to help?
- c. What do they look like?
- d. What can harm them?



Help save Hector's dolphins!

Name: Hector's dolphin
Country: New Zealand
Population: around 7,500
Status: endangered



Hector's dolphins live around the coast of New Zealand. They are one of the world's rarest and most endangered species.

1 They are grey with areas of black and white, and are the smallest dolphins in the world. Adults grow between 1.2 - 1.4m long and weigh up to 50 kg. They are rounder than other dolphins and have a round, black fin.

2 Forty years ago, 26,000-30,000 Hector's dolphins used to live in the waters of New Zealand, but today there are only about 7,500. If things don't change, this kind of dolphin will soon become extinct.

3 • **Net fishing.** Fishermen use nets to catch fish, but sometimes a dolphin may swim into a net. If the dolphin can't get out, it will die because dolphins need air to breathe.

• **Boat users.** If boat users aren't careful around these waters, they can harm or kill a dolphin.

• **Water pollution.** This can make Hector's dolphins ill. Also, they may eat rubbish, like plastic bags, and die.



3 Grammar

Conditional Sentences Type 1

If + Present Simple

- Future *will*
- *can, may, might, must*
- Imperative

If I **am** hungry, I **will** eat a sandwich.
If Malik **wants** to help, he **can** join an organisation.
If you **don't feel** well, **go** to bed.

Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1. If you're afraid of bats, | c | a. if you need information about killer whales. |
| 2. We will have a picnic in the park | e | b. there won't be any left in a few years. |
| 3. If people don't protect the forests on our planet, | b | c. don't go into that cave. |
| 4. If you need anything, | f | d. if we go to the zoo. |
| 5. Surf the Net | a | e. if the weather is nice tomorrow. |
| 6. We may feed the dolphins | d | f. call me, OK? |

Go to pages 131-134 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen student's own answer

A. Listen to a brother and sister talking. Where are they?

- a. at home watching TV b. at the zoo
c. at the library reading a book

B. Listen again and write T for Tigers or BC for Bactrian Camels.

- There are more than 1,000 of them in the wild.
- They are different from other species of their kind.
- They can drink salt water.
- You can hear them from far away.
- They live to be 20 years old.

5 Speak student's own answer

Talk in small groups. Look at the pictures and the ideas in the boxes and talk about what will happen if we don't do something about these problems.



What will happen if we continue to pollute rivers, lakes and seas?

*I think that sea creatures will disappear.
I believe we won't have water to drink.*

- 4 **b** • Join an organisation that helps dolphins and other sea creatures.
- Keep the environment clean. If you see any rubbish, pick it up. If we continue to pollute, problems will get worse.
 - Don't try to touch or feed dolphins.
 - If you see a dolphin in danger, call for help.



TIP! Read the text carefully to understand specific details.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

- How are Hector's dolphins different from other dolphins?
- How many Hector's dolphins live in the waters of New Zealand today?
- Why do dolphins die when they can't get out of a fishing net?
- Why are plastic bags a danger?
- What *mustn't* we do if we see a dolphin?

PROBLEMS

continue to pollute rivers, lakes and seas
cut down more trees
don't plant any more trees
don't protect animal life
don't save water
don't recycle

CONSEQUENCES

humans and animals / die
forests / disappear
air pollution / get worse
not have / water to drink
animals / become extinct
there / be / rubbish everywhere

- They are rounder than other dolphins and have a round, black fin. They are also the smallest dolphins in the world.
- about 7,500.
- Because they can't breathe.
- Because they may eat them and die.
- We mustn't try to touch or feed it.



1e

I'm looking forward to it!

1 Speak student's own answer

Talk in pairs. Imagine you're organising a get-together. You are going to invite your friends from school and you want them to have fun. Discuss the ideas below and choose four. Use the expressions given.



2 Listen

Listen to three dialogues and answer the questions. Choose a, b or c.

- What does Keith decide to do?
 - Go to Lee's house.
 - Go to a basketball game.
 - Play a computer game.
- How will Kelly help Rawan?
 - She will decorate the house.
 - She will prepare snacks.
 - She will do both a and b.
- Who is going to make the invitations?
 - Jenny.
 - Jenny's sister.
 - Jenny and Sue.

TIP! student's own answer

Don't assume that an answer is correct just because the speakers mention a word that is in the activity. Listen carefully before you answer.

3 Speak & Write

A. Read the email below and complete the invitation.

Dear Freddie,

How's life? I'm writing to invite you to my Cup Final get-together on Friday 24th May. Isn't it a brilliant way to watch the match?

I'm going to put the TV in my back garden, so hopefully the weather will be OK. I'm just going to order some pizzas and prepare some snacks. I'm not going to buy any soft drinks or anything. You see, my mum is going to make some lemonade. She's going to make lots so we don't get thirsty. I'm thinking of playing football in the garden, too. How about having a match after the Cup Final? Won't it be good fun?

Anyway, the match starts at 3pm. I really hope you can come. If you can't make it, write back and tell me.

Bye for now,
Gary

Let's order some food.

Great idea! Everyone loves...

How about preparing...?

...

Why don't we prepare...?

No, I don't think so. It's difficult.

watch the cup final

invites freddie to his house to

Date: friday 24th march

Time: 3pm

Place: in my back garden

Activities: football match after the cup final



B. Imagine you're inviting someone to your house. Copy and complete the invitation in activity 3A. Then talk in pairs.

When's your get-together?

...

Why are you having a get-together?

...

Where are you having it?

...

What time does it start?

...

Who are you going to invite?

...

What activities are you going to have?

...



I'd like to invite you to my house on Thursday. Be there at eight!

1 **b**

How about meeting at the skatepark after the exam tomorrow?

2 **a**

I hope you can come to my get-together a bit earlier. I need some help with the snacks.

3 **c**

Would you like to come to the museum on Wednesday afternoon?

4 **d**

C. Read the phrases below. Then match the messages (1-4) on the right with their replies (a-d).

Set phrases to invite and accept or refuse an invitation

Inviting

At the beginning:

- ▶ Would you like to come to...?
- ▶ How about coming to...?
- ▶ I'm writing to invite you to...
- ▶ I'd like to invite you to...

At the end:

- ▶ I hope you can make it.
- ▶ I really want you to come.
- ▶ Waiting for your reply.
- ▶ If you decide to come, write back and tell me.
- ▶ I'm looking forward to seeing you, so please come.

Accepting

- ▶ Sounds great/brilliant/perfect! Sure!
- ▶ Thanks for inviting me...
- ▶ I'd love to come to...
- ▶ I'm writing to thank you for the invitation.
- ▶ How could I say no?
- ▶ I'm really looking forward to it.

Refusing

- ▶ I'm sorry but I have to...
- ▶ I'm afraid I can't make it because...
- ▶ I'd like to come but... Maybe some other time.
- ▶ It was nice of you to invite me but...

I'm afraid I can't because I feel a bit ill and I don't think I'll come to school tomorrow.

a

I'm sorry but my aunt and uncle are visiting us. I'll come at 9.

b

Sure, no problem. I'm a great cook.

c

How could I say no? Sounds great! Is there anything interesting to see there?

d

D. Imagine you're having a get-together. Write an email inviting a friend to your get-together. Use the information from activity B. First, go to the Workbook p.122 and complete the writing plan.

TIP!

Make a first draft of your email and check:

- punctuation
 - capital letters
 - spelling
 - word order
 - grammar
 - vocabulary / set phrases
- Then write your final draft.



Vocabulary

A. Match.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. eating <u>U</u> | a. species |
| 2. wireless <u>V</u> | b. keyboard |
| 3. public <u>X</u> | c. habits |
| 4. recycling <u>Y</u> | d. transport |
| 5. endangered <u>U</u> | e. bin |

Score: /5

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

weigh forward reuse leaflet exit rare ruin

- This flower is very fufY. You can only find it in Southeast Asia.
- I'm really looking zfk UfX to going to London.
- I hope the weather doesn't fi lb our trip to the beach.
- If you've got plastic bags, try to fYi gY them as many times as you can.
- These baby bears k Yll about 18 kg.
- This YUZYh is about the new swimming pool in our neighbourhood.
- A: Excuse me, where's the Yl lh?
B: Over there, down those stairs.

Score: /7

Grammar

C. Complete with *must/have to*, *mustn't* or *don't have to*.

- We must/have to pay an entrance fee. The computer fair isn't free.
- I'll tell you something, but you mustn't tell anyone, OK?
- Don't leave your rubbish on the beach. We must/have to keep it clean.
- You don't have to do the washing-up now. I'll do it later.
- Don't throw popcorn in the water! The sign says that we mustn't feed the fish!

Score: /5

D. Circle the correct words.

- Do / Will you help me with my project? I need help.
- We re / 'll going to travel abroad this summer.
- Don't give Jack your bike. He 's breaking / 'll break it.
- How about organise / organising a Plant a Tree Day?
- I think that the problem of pollution going to / will become worse.
- I have to / had to study till late last night.

Score: /6

E. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form conditional sentences type 1.

- If you Uf Ybfh (not be) careful, you might break the eggs. XcbffiVfi ql
- Your teeth won't be healthy if you _____ (not brush) them three times a day.
- If Saud WJ`g` (call), tell him to join us.
- If you see a bear in the forest, fi b (run)!
- I fi`l Yh (get) locked out if I lose my keys.

Score: /5

Communication



F. Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-f. Then listen and check your answers.

- I just have to help my dad wash the car.
- How could I say no?
- We had an argument.
- How about asking Turki to join us?
- Why don't we meet at eleven?
- Hold on!

Sultan Hey, Tariq. Would you like to come shopping with me on Thursday?

Tariq Sure! (1) V We always have fun.

Sultan Great. Is ten o'clock OK for you?

Tariq Erm... (2) Y

Sultan Why so late? What's wrong?

Tariq Nothing. (3) U

Sultan OK, then. I'll meet you at the bus stop in front of the pharmacy at eleven.

Tariq Sounds good! (4) X

Sultan I don't know. He's not talking to me.

Tariq Why? What happened?

Sultan (5) W I broke his mobile.

Tariq Why don't you get him a new mobile?

Sultan I haven't got a lot of money.

Tariq (6) Z If we go to Tech Shop, we might find a good bargain.

Sultan Nice one!

Score: /12

Speak student own answer

Imagine you haven't got school tomorrow. Talk in pairs about what you will do, depending on the weather.



rain



be warm and sunny



be cold and windy

What will we do if it...?

If it..., we will...

How about going...?

Why don't we go...?

Sure. / No, but let's...

Score: / 5

Write

Write about what you will do tomorrow, depending on the weather. Use your ideas from the speaking activity.

If it rains tomorrow, I'll...

Score: / 5

TOTAL SCORE: / 50

Now I can...

- talk about my future plans
- express my opinion and make predictions about the future
- make on-the-spot decisions, promises, offers and requests
- say what I must/mustn't do
- say what I have to/don't have to do
- talk about environmental problems
- make suggestions
- invite and accept or refuse an invitation
- write an email of invitation

Rhyming Corner

Complete the rhyme with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

Wake up, people!


whales disappear forest
 species future down

If you think nothing's wrong, look and you will find
 There are endangered (1) species of every kind.
 Tigers, dolphins, (2) whales are just a few.
 We must do something! This isn't something new!

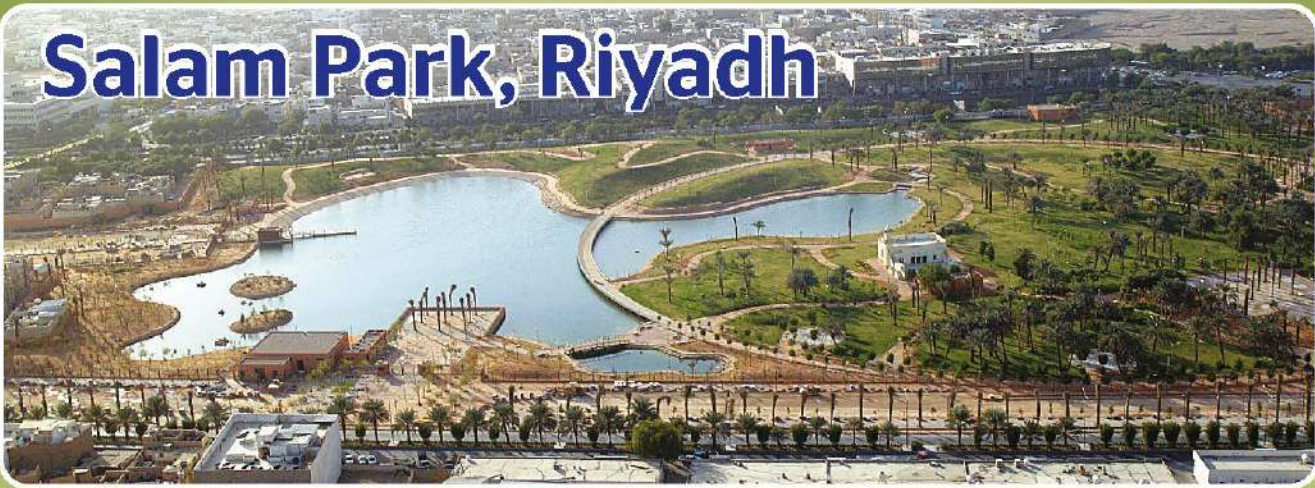
People cut (3) down trees, what's that about?
 Air is something we just can't live without.
 If you see a (4) forest fire, you must shout
 Put it out! Put it out! Put it out!

What will our (5) future be like? Everything is wrong.
 Our planet is beautiful, but it won't be for long.
 If we continue like this, it will soon (6) disappear
 Wake up, people! Decision time is here!



A. Look at the pictures. What do you know about these two parks? Listen, read and check your answers. 

Salam Park, Riyadh



Riyadh has got many parks. Salam Park, located in the heart of the city, isn't the biggest, but it's probably the most modern. In the past it was part of a palace, but nowadays it's a beautiful area of about 300,000 m² which attracts thousands of visitors every year. In the park, there's an artificial lake, a wildlife conservation zone and many date palm trees.

Salam Park is open every day for people to enjoy and do many fun activities. For example, you can go jogging around the park, go horse riding, go boating on the lake or you can simply lie in the shade of the palm trees! There is also a 70-year-old mosque in the park and several restaurants where you can have a snack.

Hyde Park, London



In 1536, King Henry VIII started using Hyde Park for hunting deer. Today, you can't hunt deer but the park is open to everyone. Covering an area of 1.4 km², the park is one of the largest in London. With 4,000 trees and a lake, it is a beautiful place for visitors. Lots of birds and animals live in the park and visitors can see them while walking around.

Hyde Park is open from 5am to midnight and people can do lots of things there. There's a sports area for football, cricket, softball, etc. People can also cycle, run, walk, go swimming or horse riding. Throughout the year there are art events and much more at the park.

B. Read again and write S for Salam Park, H for Hyde Park or B for Both.

- | | | | |
|--|----------|--|----------|
| 1. People started using this park about 500 years ago. | H | 4. You can see animals at this park. | B |
| 2. This park isn't the biggest in the city. | B | 5. You can find some places to eat in this park. | S |
| 3. You can't stay there after 12am. | H | 6. You can do sports at this park. | B |

2

Team spirit



Discuss:

- ▶ Do you prefer to do things on your own or as a team?
- ▶ What sort of things do you like doing with other people?
- ▶ What teams do you know of?

In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to talk about your experiences
- ▶ to talk about sports
- ▶ to write about a team you know of
- ▶ to talk about jobs
- ▶ to talk about animals
- ▶ to write an email to a friend giving news

Where can you find the following in this module?
Go through the module and find the pictures.





2a Friends

1 Read

A. Look at the picture and guess what is happening. Listen to the dialogue and check. Then read it out in groups.



Ali Hey Tom, you and Bill are good friends, right?
Tom Yeah, we're best friends.
Ali OK, there's a quiz in this magazine to see how well you know your best friend. Do you want to try it?
Tom Yeah, sure.
Bill OK, let's see how well you know me.
Ali Question one: Has Bill ever had very short hair?
Tom Of course not.
Bill Yes, I have. Don't you remember a couple of years ago?
Tom Not really.
Ali Never mind. Let's see if you can answer this next question correctly. Has Bill ever been abroad?
Tom Hmmmm, no I don't think he has.
Bill Wrong again. What's up with you? We went to Spain together on a school trip.
Tom Oh yeah.
Ali Let's look at the next question. What's Bill's favourite school subject?
Tom Ermm... Now, I'm in trouble. Is it Maths?

Bill At last, you got one right. I'm starting to think that we aren't very close after all.
Ali Here's the last question. Has Bill ever ridden a horse?
Tom No, he hasn't.
Bill What? Is that really your answer?
Tom Maybe you have then. Can I change my mind?
Ali Sorry.
Bill Of course I have! My uncle has his own stables. I go there every summer.
Tom I didn't know that. I've never been there.
Bill I can't believe this.
Ali OK, let me check the result. But it's not looking good I'm afraid.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Bill has never had very short hair. **F**
2. Bill has travelled to Spain with Tom. **T**
3. Bill's favourite school subject is Maths. **T**
4. Tom has ridden a horse at Bill's uncle's stables. **F**
5. Tom answered two questions correctly. **F**

2 Vocabulary

Complete with the words in the box.

couple last trouble changed close

- A: Hi, Steve.
B: At Last, you're here. Why are you so late?
- Jack and I used to play together every day, but now we aren't very Close.
- A: Would you still like some dessert?
B: No, we Changed our minds. Sorry, we'd just like some coffee.
- We were late for our History lesson and now we are in Trouble.
- Danny and I went to the newsstand to get a Couple of magazines.

3 Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I We 've (= have) watched / seen	I We haven't watched / seen	I Have we watched / seen?
You	You	you
They	They	they
He She 's (= has) watched / seen	He She hasn't watched / seen	he Has she watched / seen?
It	It	It

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
watch	watched	watched
see	saw	seen

For a list of irregular verbs go to p. 70.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

ever, never, before, always, just, so far, once, twice, etc.

- A: *Have you ever won a competition?*
B: *Yes, I have. I've won a Maths competition.*
A: *Really? I've never won anything.*

Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: Have you Met (meet) my cousin Greg?
B: No, I haven't. But have heard (hear) he's very friendly and funny.
- Ahmed has travelled (travel) to Italy twice, but he has never visited (visit) Venice.
- A: Has Zayed ever had (have) a pet?
B: No, but he has always wanted (want) a rabbit.
- Everything is ready for the camping trip; our bags, our tents, everything. The only thing we haven't done (not do) is check the weather on the Internet.

Go to pages 141-144 for extra grammar practice.

4 Write & Speak

A. Talk in pairs. Look at the prompts and write what you think your partner has/hasn't done.

- travel abroad
- see a dolphin
- meet a famous sportsman
- ride on a roller coaster
- write a poem

Waleed has never travelled abroad. He's lived here all his life. He has seen a dolphin at the zoo. He hasn't...

B. Talk in pairs and check.

Have you ever travelled abroad?
Yes, I've visited London and Cairo.

- A: *Have you ever seen a dolphin?*
B: *Yes, I have seen a dolphin once at the aquarium.*
A: *Have you ever met a famous sportsman?*
B: *No, I haven't.*
A: *Have you ever ridden on a roller coaster?*
B: *Yes I have it was an amazing experience.*
A: *Have you ever written a poem?*
B: *No, I haven't. I think it's difficult.*



1 Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check. Do you think these animals usually live in groups or on their own?



- | | | | |
|----------|---|---------|---|
| bee | 8 | eagle | 6 |
| rhino | 3 | leopard | 5 |
| sea lion | 2 | zebra | 7 |
| fox | 4 | baboon | 1 |

2 Read

A. Listen, read and choose the best title (a or b) for each text.

a. A day to remember

a. Helping to make honey

b. Meeting a sea lion

b. Learning can be fun

I have been to a few zoos before, but last month was the first time I went to a zoo with a sea lion show. There were lots of people in the audience and when the sea lions came out, the crowd went wild. There were three sea lions and they were really cute. The trainers gave them a small fish to eat every time they did a trick. It was a great performance! Sea lions are really clever animals and very talented. The way they work together is amazing. I've never seen anything like it. At the end, it was really funny because one sea lion splashed a trainer and got him all wet.

Mike, Aldershot



My uncle has a farm but I've only been there once because it's a long way from my house. My brother and I stayed there last summer and we had a really enjoyable time. I was thrilled to find out he had bees. One day, we put on bee suits and my uncle showed us how bees make honey. It was fascinating to learn about how they communicate and tell each other where to find flowers. Then they find their way home again. I'd love to find out how they do it, but I haven't looked into it yet. At some point, a bee got into my brother's suit. I've never seen him jumping up and down like that before. Luckily, it didn't sting him.

Eddie, Gillingham



B. Read again and write M for Mike, E for Eddie or B for Both.

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
| 1. The boy went somewhere for the first time. | M | 4. The boy saw the animals eating. | M |
| 2. There were lots of people with the boy. | M | 5. The boy saw something funny happen. | B |
| 3. The boy thinks the animals are very clever. | B | 6. The boy wore special clothes. | E |

3 Grammar

Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

TENSE	EXAMPLE	TIME EXPRESSIONS
Present Perfect Simple	<i>I've seen this documentary before.</i>	ever, never, before, once, twice, so far, yet, already, etc.
Past Simple	<i>I saw this documentary last night.</i>	yesterday, in 1989, last night/week/year, two days/months ago, etc.

NOTE *have been* or *have gone*?
 - Steve **has been** to the new café.
 (He has visited it but now he's back.)
 - Steve **has gone** to the new café.
 (He's still there.)

Circle the correct words.

- A: Have you gone / **Did you go** to the match last night?
 B: Yes, but I **left** / have left early.
- A: My cousins from Australia are here.
 B: Really? Where are they?
 A: They **have been** / **have gone** to the castle today. They **haven't been** / **haven't gone** to any other sights yet, but they will.
- A: Did Ali book / **Has Ali booked** tickets for his holiday yet?
 B: Yes. He **booked** / has booked them yesterday.
- A: Did Tom ever eat / **Has Tom ever eaten** Mexican food?
 B: Yes, last Saturday he **went** / has been to a Mexican restaurant and he has liked / **liked** it a lot.

4 Listen

student own answer

Listen to two friends talking and complete the sentences with one or two words.

- Ollie has been to the zoo
- Ollie went to the zoo by _____
- Ollie's favourite animal was the _____
- Male baboons weigh over _____
- Some people _____ at the dolphin show.
- Ollie saw colourful _____ from South America.
- Ollie bought _____ for Brian.

5 Speak

student own answer

Talk in pairs. Have you ever done any of the following? Discuss the details.

- been to a zoo / farm / safari park?
- seen wild animals?
- fed an animal?

Have you ever been to a zoo?

Who did you go with?

When did you...?

- Who with?
- When?
- What / see?
- Where?
- How / feel?





1 Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| A match | is a prize, like a cup, for the winning team. |
| A spectator | is a group of teams that play matches against each other to win points. |
| A league | is the team of a particular country. |
| A trophy | watches a sports event (e.g. football, handball, hockey). |
| A champion | is an organised game or sports event. |
| The national team | is the best player or team in a sport or competition. |

2 Read

A. What do you know about The Green Falcons?
Listen, read and check your answers.

The Green Falcons

The Saudi Arabian National Football Team

Many of the Saudi Arabian National Football team's fans call it *Al-Saqour* which means 'The Falcons' or 'The Eagles'. They have been a top team for years and they have won many trophies. The Saudi Arabian National Football team played their first match in 1957 and in 1994 they took part in the World Cup for the first time. Since 1994, they have played in the World Cup Finals four times and they have won the Asian Cup three times. They have also won the Gulf Cup of Nations three times and the Arab Nations Cup twice. The Saudi Arabian National team always play in green and white.

The Green Falcons' best player ever was Majed Abdullah. He was born in 1959 in Jeddah and achieved great success during his career as a football player. The ex-Saudi Arabian football player has turned into a hero for his country. His nickname was the *Arabian Pelé* and he is the country's top scorer with 89 goals from 1977 to 1994. Majed also scored the first goal in an official match at King Fahd International Stadium.

King Fahd International Stadium in Riyadh has been the home of the Green Falcons since 1987. It is one of the most beautiful stadiums in the world, with a tent-like design to keep most of the spectators out of the sun. It can hold about 70,000 people and it is usually full, especially for matches with the Green Falcons.



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3 Grammar

Present Perfect Simple: How long?, for, since

EXAMPLE	
for + a period of time	How long has Robbie been in the team? Robbie has been in the team for 4 years.
since + a point in time	Robbie has been in the team since 2007.

Complete the blanks with the present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets and the boxes with *for* or *since*.

- A: How long have you been (be) here?
B: I have been (be) here since 3 o'clock this afternoon.
- I haven't spoken (not speak) to my cousin Barbara for months.
- Gary and Alan haven't played (not play) tennis since last Sunday.
- Have you Seen (see) Ruth Since the summer?
- The school basketball team has not won (not win) the championship for five years.

Go to pages 145-148 for extra grammar practice.



4 Listen student own answer

Listen to two radio presenters talking about the best sports team ever and complete the sentences.

- The Dream Team played at the Barcelona Olympics of _____.
- The Dream Team were the national team of _____.
- There were _____ players in the Dream Team.
- The Dream Team won _____ games at the Olympics.
- Some Angolan players asked for _____ with the Dream Team.

5 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs about a team you know of. Use the ideas below.

- ▶ What sport do they play?
- ▶ Where do they play?
- ▶ What league are they in?
- ▶ Have they won any championships/trophies, etc.? What exactly?
- ▶ How successful have they been this season? What have they achieved?
- ▶ Who are some of the most successful players?
- ▶ Do you like this team?

B. Use the ideas from activity 5A to write a paragraph about a team you know of.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

- They are one of Asia's most successful national teams. T
- The Green Falcons played their first match in 1994. F
- Majed Abdullah is the Green Falcons' best player at the moment. F
- The *Arabian Pelé* is from Riyadh. F
- King Fahd International Stadium can fit more than 60,000 spectators. T



2d Team work

1 Vocabulary

Put the jobs in the correct group. Then listen and check your answers.



paramedic



reporter



police officer



newsreader



cameraman



firefighter



electrician



lifeguard



painter

MEDIA	EMERGENCY SERVICES	CONSTRUCTION



architect



photographer



builder

TIP! Put words in groups to learn new vocabulary.

2 Read

A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. What do you think the text is about? Listen, read and check your answers.



[Latest](#) | [Q&A](#) | [Analysis](#) | [Reporters' log](#) | [Eyewitness](#)

London's Burning

Yesterday evening at about 6:30, a building site caught fire on Greyhound Road in South West London. Fortunately, the emergency services were quick. They arrived at the scene 15 minutes later and the firefighters put out the fire. Luckily, there were no workers inside the building at the time. However, John Richards, a TV cameraman from Channel 5 got very close to the flames while he was filming the fire and burnt his arm. He's in hospital at the moment, but doctors expect he will be home in a few days.

Have you been affected by this story?

Comments

I'm a builder on the site and I was on the second floor just before the fire started. I don't know what happened. All I can say is that building sites can be dangerous places. I was in another accident last year and, again, the emergency services were excellent. They're doing a great job!
Arthur Jacobs, Islington

I'm a colleague of John Richards, the TV cameraman. Our jobs are becoming more and more dangerous. I suppose it makes the news more exciting, right? However, reporters and cameramen risk their lives every day for the news. And some even get injured. In my opinion, it's not an easy job.
Jack Granger, Crouch End

3 Vocabulary

Read the sentences and match the phrases in bold with the definitions a-e.

- a. to say it in another way
- b. for example
- c. the way I see it
- d. I guess
- e. usually

1. **In my opinion**, taking a 20-minute walk every day is good for your health. c
2. This house is very big for one person. **I suppose** I could try to find something smaller and cheaper. d
3. Ali is always **there** for me when I need him - **in other words**, he is a true friend. a
4. **In general**, Jake is very friendly and outgoing, but these days he likes to spend time alone. e
5. They have shops in many countries around the world, **for instance** India, Japan and Russia. b

4 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

- a. hospital b. home

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	hospital /ɒ/	home /əʊ/
doctor		
road		
moment		
colleague		
job		
mobile		
phone		
officer		
suppose		

5 Speak Student own answer

Discuss different jobs. Use the ideas in the box.

- be dangerous / tiring / exciting
- work weekends / hard / long hours
- work indoors / outdoors
- wear a uniform / helmet / suit
- can get injured / become successful

I think a police officer's job is dangerous, what do you think?

Yes, I agree. Also, police officers have to work weekends ...



B. Read again and find sentences to prove the following.

1. It didn't take long for the emergency services to arrive.
2. The fire didn't hurt any of the builders.
3. Only one man was injured in the fire.
4. Arthur Jacobs thinks building sites aren't safe.
5. Arthur Jacobs likes the way the emergency services work.
6. Jack Granger and John Richards work together.
7. Jack Granger thinks that his job is full of risks.



1 Vocabulary



A. Complete the table using the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

water polo football volleyball hockey tennis

SPORT	PLACE	EQUIPMENT
	court	ball, net, racket
	pool	ball, goal, swimwear, goggles
	pitch	ball, goal, boots, shin pads
	pitch	ball, goal, stick, shin pads
	court	ball, net, knee pads



B. Listen and read. Can you guess what the phrases in bold mean?

- Every morning I exercise before I go to school. I want to **keep fit**.
- Last year I **went on a diet** and **lost six kilos**.
- Ted wants to **take up** a team sport. He's really **interested in** volleyball.
- You have to be **in good shape** if you want to **take part in** the cycling race.
- I think I've **put on weight**. My clothes don't fit me.

1. **Keep fit** = to stay healthy and strong through physical exercise .
2. **go on a diet** = to eat less food because you want to become a slimmer .
lose kilos = to become a slimmer
3. **take up** = start activity .
be interested in = like Sth very much .
4. **in good shape** = to be in a good physical condition.
take part in = participate in
5. **put on weight** = become fatter .

2 Listen



Student own answer

A. Listen to three people talking about three different sports. Which sports are they talking about? Match.

Mark	football
Carlos	volleyball
Owen	hockey

B. Listen again and write M for Mark, C for Carlos or O for Owen.

1. My friends and I play the same sport.
2. This sport is more difficult than I thought.
3. I used to enjoy playing a similar sport.
4. I don't like this sport but I'm doing it to keep fit.
5. I changed my mind about this sport and now I love it.
6. We practise every day.



TIP! Listen for key words to help you understand the main ideas.

3 Speak & Write

A. Read the email and answer the questions on the next page.



Hi Saad!

How are you? I've got some exciting news to tell you!

I followed your advice and joined the tennis club. It's fantastic! I practise three times a week at the local court with my friend Ali. He has been a member of the club for two years now and he's great at tennis. He gives me lots of tips on how to get better. I always thought tennis was very difficult, but it isn't. It's fun, and it's good exercise, too! Actually, I've lost weight after only a few months of practice and I feel very healthy! The coach says I'm really good, but I need to work hard. I just hope one day I can be as good as Ali. Guess what! Last Thursday I won my first official match and, in two weeks, I'm going to take part in a tournament in a nearby town. Can you believe it?

Well, that's all for now. What about you? Have you taken up any new activities lately? Write back and let me know.

Take care,
Faisal



1. To give news and tell his friend about a new activity he has recently taken up .
2. Tennis .
3. Three times a week .
4. With his friend Ali .
5. He thinks it's fantastic . / He thinks it's fun and good exercise .
6. That he is really good but he needs to work hard .
7. Yes , he has . He won his first official match last Thursday .
8. He's going to take part in a tournament in a nearby town .

1. Why is Faisal writing to Saad?
2. What activity has he recently taken up?
3. How often does he practise?
4. Who does he practise with?
5. How does he feel about this activity?
6. What does the coach think about him?
7. Has he ever won anything? If yes, what?
8. What's Faisal going to do in the near future?

B. Think about an activity you've recently taken up. Look at the questions in the speech bubble and make some notes. Then talk in pairs.

What activity have you recently taken up?

...

How often do you do it?

...

Who do you practise with? Are you in a team?

...

How do you feel about this activity?

...

Have you or your team ever won anything? What? When?

...

Are you going to take part in a competition/championship, etc. in the near future?

...

C. Read and use the prompts 1-5 to make sentences.

Using tenses

When you write, make sure you use the appropriate tense to refer to past, present and future actions or events.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We **play** basketball every afternoon.

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

I've **always liked** playing table tennis so I've **decided** to join a table tennis club.

PAST SIMPLE

Two weeks ago we **played** against Middleton and **won** the trophy!

FUTURE GOING TO

We're **going to continue** practising because we want to get better.

1. Adam / buy / tennis racket / tomorrow
Adam is going to buy a tennis racket tomorrow .
2. I / take up / swimming / last year
I took up swimming last year .
3. Diane / lose / three kilos / since March
Diane has lost three kilos since march .
4. coach / usually / give / us / good advice
The coach usually gives us good advice .
5. we / already / become / members / of the sports club
We have already become members of the sports club

D. Write an email to Faisal telling him about an activity you've recently taken up. Use your notes from activity B. **First, go to the Workbook p.123 and complete the writing plan.**

TIP! Start and finish your email in an appropriate way. Don't forget to use greetings and set phrases.



Vocabulary

A. Match.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. water c | a. pads |
| 2. football e | b. services |
| 3. emergency b | c. polo |
| 4. sports d | d. event |
| 5. knee a | e. boots |

Score: / 5

B. Complete with the words in the box.

trophies fit shape
enjoyable thrilled paramedics

- A: Wow! I didn't know you are such a good tennis player.
B: Yeah! I've even won two **trophies**.
- A: You are in good **shape**.
B: Yes, I like keeping **fit**.
- A: Did your brother like his new racket?
B: Oh, he was **thrilled**. We played tennis all weekend!
A: I love tennis, too. It's very **enjoyable**.
- A: Look, there's been an accident.
B: Yes, I hope the **paramedics** will get here soon.

Score: / 6

C. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

general instance other suppose opinion

- I **suppose** I could ask my brother to drive me to the airport.
- In **general**, the weather here is quite warm, especially in the summer.
- Hisham, you could buy your friend something he can wear, for **instance** a nice thobe.
- In my **opinion**, this car is very expensive.
- John is organised, polite and very friendly. In **other** words, he is perfect for this job.

Score: / 5

Grammar

D. Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets.

- Tariq **has taken** (take) up swimming recently but he **has not lost** (not lose) any weight yet.
- I think this is the best documentary I **have ever watched** (ever / watch).

- How many games **have** the Lakers **won** (win) so far this season?
- A: What did you think of the zoo?
B: We **have never had** (never / have) such an exciting experience.

Score: / 5

E. Circle the correct words.

- I've read this book **twice** / so far.
- Jenny and I have been friends **for** / since years.
- We've been at this café **since** / for four o'clock. Let's go home.
- Nobody has told Fran about the get-together **yet** / already.
- Jasmine hasn't been to this city **ever** / before.

Score: / 5

F. Complete with the present perfect simple or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: **Have you ever traveled** (you / ever / travel) to India?
B: Yes, we **visited** (visit) Mumbai three years ago.
- Hussein and I **have known** (know) each other for a few months. We **met** (meet) in June.
- Yesterday I **bought** (buy) a jacket for €200. I **have never bought** (never / buy) anything so expensive before.
- A: How long **have you had** (you / have) this tree house?
B: My father **made** (make) it when I was five.

Score: / 8

Communication



G. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

- You're taking up handball, right? **e**
- I've lost my goggles. **c**
- Have you ever been to a farm? **f**
- What do you think of the poem? **b**
- Has Saleh ever played hockey? **d**
- Does Danny like football? **a**
 - Yes, especially playing for the school team.
 - In my opinion, it's not that great.
 - Never mind. We'll buy new ones.
 - No. I suppose he isn't interested in sports.
 - No, I've changed my mind.
 - Of course I have, but that was years ago.

Score: / 6



Speak

Talk in pairs about different trips you've been on.

- ▶ Have you ever been to...?
- ▶ When did you go?
- ▶ Who did you go with?
- ▶ What did you do there?
- ▶ Did you have a good time?

Score: /5

Now I can...

- ▶ talk about my experiences
- ▶ talk about things I've already done or haven't done yet
- ▶ talk about jobs
- ▶ talk about sports
- ▶ talk about animals
- ▶ write an email to a friend giving news

Write

Write about a trip you've been on. Use ideas from the speaking activity.

Score: /5

TOTAL SCORE: /50

Rhyming Corner

Complete the rhyme with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

cameraman pool been eagle two injured
 builder lifeguard fires safari

So many jobs...

I've had so many jobs, more than one or (1) two.
 I can't remember all of them, here are just a few.

I've (2) been a firefighter, and put out lots of (3) fires.
 But it was hard work, and I got really tired.

I've worked as a(n) (4) builder, and built a very tall wall.
 But I got badly (5) injured when I had a terrible fall.

Once I was a(n) (6) cameraman at a baseball match.
 But I dropped the camera, so I could make a catch.

I've worked at a(n) (7) safari park, that job was nice.
 But when I tried to feed a(n) (8) eagle, it bit me twice.

I was a(n) (9) life guard once, now that was pretty cool.
 Until I slipped and fell, straight into the (10) pool.



A. What do you know about the animal in the picture? Listen, read and check your answers.



Saudi Wildlife Authority

The Saudi Wildlife Authority is an environmental organisation. It protects the Saudi Arabian animals on land and in the sea. Humans have lived together with animals in the region for thousands of years but some species have become endangered or even extinct, and the SWA is trying to do something about it.

One of the main projects is to bring the Arabian oryx back to Saudi Arabia again. The Arabian oryx is a medium-sized antelope. It mainly eats grass, but also leaves and fruit. It usually lives in groups of about ten, but people have also seen larger groups of up to one hundred. The Arabian oryx lives in desert areas and can live for about two weeks without water.

In the past, the Arabian oryx used to live all over the Middle East, but in the mid-20th century, it became an endangered species, and by the 1970s it was extinct in the wild. Only a few animals were living in zoos and safari parks around the world. Until recently, there were no oryx in Saudi Arabia at all. In 1986 the SWA started a restoration programme to bring the animal back to the country. The programme has been very successful. The Arabian oryx is still an endangered species, but in Saudi Arabia their population is now growing healthily.



B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. The SWA only helps animals in Saudi Arabia.
2. It is very common to see the Arabian oryx in groups of 100.
3. The Arabian oryx doesn't need to drink water very often.
4. There were lots of Arabian oryx in Saudi Arabia in the past.
5. There were no Arabian oryx in the wild in the 1970s.
6. The Arabian oryx isn't an endangered species any more.

T
F
T
T
T
F

3

Teen life



Discuss:

- ▶ What's a typical teenager like in your country?
- ▶ Do you think teenagers have healthy lifestyles? Why/Why not?
- ▶ How do teenagers communicate with each other?
- ▶ What do teenagers usually like buying when they go shopping?

In this module you will learn ...

- ▶ to talk about ailments
- ▶ to write a note and a text message
- ▶ different expressions/phrases used when shopping
- ▶ to talk about your eating habits
- ▶ to ask and answer about quantity
- ▶ to give your opinion
- ▶ to ask for and give advice
- ▶ to write a letter asking for advice

Where can you find the following in this module?
Go through the module and find the pictures.





3a What's wrong?

1 Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check.

- I've got earache. 3 I've got toothache. 1 I've got a sore throat. 2 I've got a fever. 6
 I've got stomach ache. 7 I've got a headache. 5 I've got a cough. 4



2 Read

Because he did not feel very well

A. Listen to the dialogue. Then read it out in groups. Why didn't Bill go to the skatepark?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Ali Where's Bill? It's almost eight o'clock. The skatepark closes in an hour.</p> <p>Lee I think we should call him. You know Bill. He's never on time.</p> <p>Ali He's not answering his mobile.</p> <p>Lee Maybe he's still at home. Try him there.</p> <p>Bill Hello?</p> <p>Ali Bill! What are you doing at home? Have you forgotten about the skatepark again?</p> <p>Bill Sorry, Ali, but I'm ill... I've got the flu. I've got a fever and a headache. I've got a bad cough, too.</p> <p>Ali That's OK mate. You should take a painkiller and stay in bed then.</p> | <p>Lee What's wrong with him, Ali?</p> <p>Ali Bill's got the flu.</p> <p>Lee Oh dear! He shouldn't go out.</p> <p>Ali And you should drink some warm tea with honey and lemon.</p> <p>Bill OK, OK, I will. I have to hang up, Ali.</p> <p>Ali Maybe we should cancel the skatepark and come and see you.</p> <p>Bill No, it's OK. Don't worry about me. Tom is looking after me. He's the best friend a person can have.</p> <p>Ali Hey, what about us?</p> <p>Bill You are too!</p> |
|--|---|



3

Grammar

The verb *should*

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I	I	I
You	You	you
He	He	he
She should eat	She shouldn't eat (should not)	Should she eat?
It	It	it
We	We	we
You	You	you
They	They	they

- You **should** stay in bed today.
- You **shouldn't** go to school.

Look at the prompts and write sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

- Julie has got a headache.
(take / painkiller) **She should take a painkiller**
- I've got stomach ache.
(eat / any more sweets) **You shouldn't eat any more sweets**
- It's really hot in my bedroom.
(open / window) **You should open the window**
- I don't understand this exercise.
(ask / teacher) **You should ask the teacher**
- Saud has got a sore throat.
(drink / cold water) **He shouldn't drink cold water**

Go to pages 151-153 for extra grammar practice.

4

Listen



Student own answer

Listen to Laura talking to her brother. What's wrong with her? Tick (✓).

- fever
- stomach ache
- the flu
- sore throat
- cough
- headache

5

Speak

Student own answer

Talk in pairs.

Student A: Imagine you've got one of the problems in activity 1. Tell Student B what's wrong with you and ask him/her for advice.

Student B: Listen to Student A and give him/her advice. Use *should/shouldn't* and some of the ideas in the box.

- ▶ take medicine or a painkiller
- ▶ drink / water
- ▶ drink / warm tea or milk
- ▶ have / warm soup
- ▶ eat / fruit and vegetables
- ▶ eat / sweets
- ▶ go / school or out
- ▶ stay in / bed
- ▶ sleep or relax for a while
- ▶ watch TV
- ▶ exercise
- ▶ have / shower

B. Read again and find sentences in the dialogue to prove the following.

- The skatepark closes at 9 o'clock.
- Bill is usually late.
- Ali and Lee think Bill should stay at home.
- Ali thinks that he and Lee should visit Bill.
- Bill is not at home alone.

1. It's almost eight o'clock . The skatepark closes in an hour .
2. He's never on time.
3. You should take a painkiller and stay in bed then . / He shouldn't go out .
4. Maybe we should cancel the skatepark and come and see you .
5. Tom is looking after me .

*I've got a terrible cough. What should I do?
I think you should drink some warm tea and stay in bed.*



3b

Messages :-)

Lesson Link

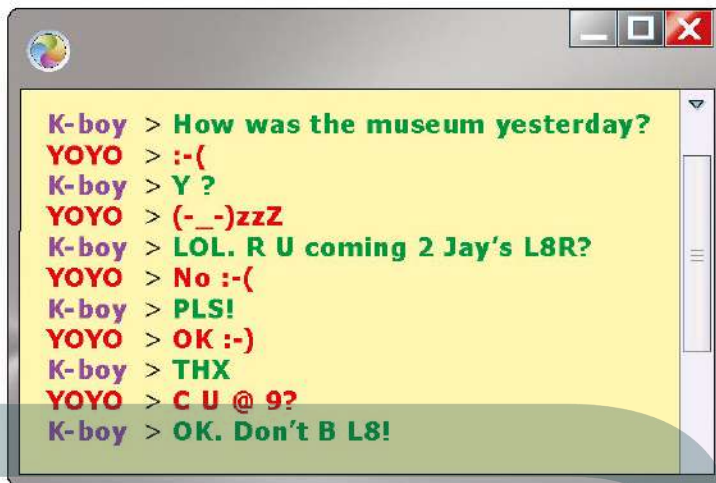


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1 Read

A. Read the dialogue below. Can you understand any of it?



B. Listen and read. Does the text help you understand the dialogue above better?

Chatspeak

A beginner's guide

Chatspeak is also called netspeak because you can use it on the Net and in emails. Another name is SMS language because lots of people use it when they write text messages on mobile phones.

It all started because people wanted a short and easier way to write messages. On mobiles the keyboard is small and this makes writing difficult, and also, text messages used to be expensive. It may be faster to write in chatspeak, but sometimes, it can be slower to read than normal writing.

In chatspeak, you can type one letter and it can mean a whole word. For example B means 'be' or Y means 'why'. You can also shorten words and use symbols and numbers. For example PLS means 'please' and L8R means 'later'. Another thing you can do is shorten phrases to letters, like BRB means 'be right back'. Or when something is funny, you can type LOL, 'laugh out loud'. There are no set rules to chatspeak. You can shorten any word. Just make sure the receiver of the message understands it.

You can also add smileys to your chatspeak, just to make it more interesting. Smileys show people how you're feeling, without using words. So, if you're happy, type :-), but if you're sad, you can type :-(. You can even type (-_)zzZZ to show you are bored or sleepy.

So, can you understand chatspeak now?

Chatspeak and smiley dictionary on page 61.



C. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What are the two names for chatspeak?
2. Where can you use chatspeak?
3. Why did people start using chatspeak?
4. Why can chatspeak be a problem for readers?
5. What is the most important thing to remember when writing chatspeak?
6. What do smileys show?



2 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

type text messages text receive note smiley

1. Can you **text** Peter about tomorrow's trip? He doesn't know what time we're leaving.
2. Jenny sent an email to her cousin in Australia but she didn't **receive** it.
3. I left a **note** on the fridge. Didn't you see it?
4. How fast can you **type** on your computer?
5. My brother often adds a **smiley** to the end of his messages and they always make me laugh.
6. I sometimes send my parents **text messages** and they can't understand one word! They can't read chatspeak.

3 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. What's the difference between a and b?

a. good b. group

B. Listen and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	good /u:/	group /u:z/
rule		
put		
wolf		
soon		
lose		
pollution		
bush		
football		

Steve
went to the shops.
Be back in an hour .
Alex .
I CAN'T COME 2 THE BOWLING
ALLEY 2NITE BCOZ MY
SPANISH CLASS IS GOING 2
FINISH L8T . CU 2MORO

5 Write

Read the situations below and write a note and a text message.

- ▶ You need something from the shops. Write a note telling your brother that you've borrowed his bike and tell him when you'll be back.
- ▶ Your Spanish class is going to finish late. Write a text message to your friend saying you can't go to the bowling alley with him/her.



4 Listen

A. Look at the texts below. What are they?

B. Listen to two short telephone calls and complete the missing information.

1

Ray
Meet me at _____

Be there before _____

Don't be late!

2



TIP!

When you're writing a note:

- greet and sign off just by writing names.
- keep the text short and give only the important information.
- remember that you don't have to write full sentences.

When you're writing a text message:

- you don't need to write a greeting or to sign off.
- you only give the important information and often you shorten words and use SMS language/chatspeak.

3C

Let's go shopping

Lesson Link



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1

Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.



Sizes Extra small **XS** Small **S** Medium **M** Large **L** Extra Large **XL**

Prices / Money

SAR7.50 = seven saudi riyal and fifty halala
£19.75 = nineteen pounds and seventy-five pence
€28.99 = twenty-eight euros and ninety-nine cents
\$142.50 = one hundred and forty-two dollars and fifty cents

2

Read



A. Look at the pictures. What do you think the people are going to buy? Listen to the dialogues and find out. Then read them out in groups.

The first man is going to buy a suit.
 The second man is going to buy a pair of shoes.



Kyle Hey, Mike! What do you think of this jumper?
Mike Is that a jumper? It looks like a shirt!
Kyle I know. It's the latest fashion, though.
Mike Hey, Kyle! Look at this nice suit!
Kyle No, I don't like the colour. That blue suit isn't bad.
Shop assistant We have a 30% discount on that suit.
Kyle It's too big for me. I'm a medium, not a large.
Shop assistant Here, this is a medium.
Kyle Where can I try it on?
Shop assistant The fitting room is next to the cash desk.
 ...
Mike So, are you getting it?
Kyle Yeah, it's nice.
Shop assistant OK, then, £135.50 minus the 30% is £94.85.
Kyle Can I pay by credit card?
Shop assistant Of course.



Shop assistant Hi, can I help you?
Nathan Yes, I'd like to try on these brown shoes, please.
Shop assistant What size are you?
Nathan I'm an 8½.
Shop assistant OK, here you go... Do they fit?
Nathan Umm... No, they aren't big enough. They're too tight. Have you got them in a 9?
Shop assistant Sorry, no. But we've got these white shoes in a 9. Do you like them?
Nathan Yes, I do. They're great. I'll try them on.
 ...
Nathan How much are they?
Shop assistant They cost £55.50.
Nathan I'll take them.
Shop assistant Would you like to pay in cash or by credit card?
Nathan Cash. Here's all my pocket money...
Shop assistant Here's your change and receipt.

B. Read the dialogues again and complete.



allShops
FASHION

CUSTOMER: Kyle Barratt

PRODUCT **1** suit

COLOUR Blue

SIZE **2** medium

PRICE **3** £ 135.50

DISCOUNT 30% (-£40.65)

TOTAL £94.85

PAYMENT METHOD **4** credit card

AMOUNT £0.00

CHANGE £0.00

THANK YOU

allShops
FASHION

CUSTOMER: Nathan Thompson

PRODUCT shoes

COLOUR **5** White

SIZE **6** 9

PRICE £55.50

DISCOUNT 0%

TOTAL **7** £ 55.50

PAYMENT METHOD Cash

AMOUNT £60.00

CHANGE £4.50

THANK YOU

3 Grammar

Too/Enough

- These jeans are **too big** for me. I need a smaller size.
- These jeans aren't **big enough** for me. I need a bigger size.

Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

- Hussein can't travel to Jeddah tomorrow. He's **too tired** (tired).
- My mobile phone is **too old** (old). I need to buy a new mobile phone.
- This laptop isn't **cheap enough** (cheap). I can't buy it.
- It's **too noisy** (noisy) in here and I can't study!
- Is this chair **comfortable enough** (comfortable) for the baby? Maybe you should put her on the bed.
- Do you think Mark is **fast enough** (fast) to win the race?
- I don't think I can eat this soup. It's **too salty** (salty).
- Many people don't like extreme sports because they think they are **too dangerous** (dangerous).
- Jason **didn't** think the book was **exciting enough** (exciting) so he stopped reading it.
- Is the living room **big enough** (big) to fit this furniture?

Go to pages 154-157 for extra grammar practice.

4 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words/phrases in the box.

in cash discount cost receipt cash desk products

- You can pay for this **in cash** or by credit card. Which do you prefer?
- All the **products** in this shop are from Italy.
- Don't buy those boots now. In July, you can get a 40% **discount**.
- A: How much was the T-shirt?
B: Erm... I don't remember. Where's the **receipt** ?
- This is a great skateboard and it didn't **cost** much, only €59.
- I can't stand waiting in a queue at the **cash desk** to pay.

5 Speak

Student own answer

ROLE PLAY
Student A go to p. 61.
Student B go to p. 62.

3d Think healthy

1 Read

A. Talk in groups. Discuss the following.

- Do you eat a lot of fast food?
- Do you think all fast food is unhealthy?
- What should you eat instead of fast food?

. No, I don't . I prefer home-cooked food .
 . Yes , because it usually contains too much fat and salt .
 . We should prefer home-cooked meals because they are healthier .
 . We should also eat lots of fruit and salads because they are full of vitamins



B. Listen, read and answer the questions.

Fast food

How healthy is it?

1. Because they help us be strong and healthy .
2. Because potatoes are rich in carbohydrates and they give us energy .
3. Nowadays most fast food places have salad bars.
4. Fat, salt and sugar .
5. Because they have made fast food an important art of their diet and they are overweight. Also, they don't exercise enough .
6. They should avoid fast food, eat home-cooked meals and lots of salads and drink lots of milk instead of soft drinks .

It's fast, it's cheap, it's tasty. Everybody loves it! But how good is it for us? Here's what two experts, Peter Swain and Rosalind Mack have to say.

Do you feel like some fast food? Remember, fast food is bad for you. We need protein in our diet to be strong and healthy, and our body needs a little fat, too, but fast food isn't the answer. Eating a few chips every now and then doesn't make you unhealthy. Potatoes are rich in carbohydrates and they give you energy. Just don't overdo it with fried food. For some vitamins, choose a fresh salad with olive oil. Nowadays, most fast food places have salad bars. So, avoid fast food. Eating too much of it is unhealthy.

Peter Swain

Fast food is junk food. It's full of fat, salt and sugar, and it doesn't contain many vitamins. Many teenagers have made fast food an important part of their diet and are overweight. Also, they don't exercise enough, so at some point, they will probably have health problems. Teens need to avoid fast food. They should eat home-cooked meals and lots of salads. They should drink lots of milk instead of soft drinks. Milk and dairy products are rich in protein and calcium and are necessary for healthy teeth and bones.

Rosalind Mack

1. Why are proteins good for us?
2. According to Peter Swain, why aren't chips totally unhealthy?
3. What does he say about fast food places?
4. According to Rosalind Mack, what does fast food contain?
5. According to Rosalind Mack, why will teenagers probably have problems with their health?
6. What should teenagers do to change their diet?



2 Grammar

How much...? / How many...? / Much / Many / A lot of / Lots of / A few / A little

how much / much / a little + uncountable nouns

- **How much** money have you got?
- I don't drink **much** milk.
- We've got **a little** time. Why don't we go for a walk?

how many / many / a few + plural countable nouns

- **How many** books have you read so far?
- I don't want **many** chips. I don't like them very much.
- I invited **a few** friends to my house.

a lot of / lots of + uncountable and plural countable nouns

- Soft drinks contain **a lot of** sugar.
- There are **lots of** shops in the city centre.

Circle the correct words.

1. **How much** / How many sugar do you put in your coffee?
2. I haven't got **many** / **much** money with me. Can you give me €20?
3. Fran can't talk to you right now; she's got **a lot** / **lots of** work.
4. This book has **lots of** / **many** information about Thai food.
5. **Much** / **Many** people prefer going on holiday in July.
6. With **a few** / **a little** help from my friends, I can do it.

Go to pages 158-161 for extra grammar practice.

3 Listen

Listen to a man interviewing a boy for a survey about teenagers' eating habits and write T for True or F for False.

Student own answer

- | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. The boy doesn't drink enough water when exercising. | <input type="radio"/> | 4. The boy should eat more carbohydrates if he exercises a lot. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. The boy should drink half a litre of water every fifteen minutes when exercising. | <input type="radio"/> | 5. The boy doesn't get enough dairy products. | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3. 40% of a teenager's daily food should be fruit and vegetables. | <input type="radio"/> | 6. The man tells the boy to avoid eating sweets completely. | <input type="radio"/> |

4 Speak & Write

A. Which of the following meals do you consider healthy / unhealthy? Why? Discuss.



fish, potatoes, peas, carrots, lemon



pasta with meatballs, sauce



chicken sandwich: chicken, cheese, lettuce, tomato, chips, ketchup



shish kebab with tomatoes, onions and pitta bread



salad with chicken, lettuce, tomato, cucumber, mayonnaise



yoghurt with strawberries and chocolate

B. Talk in pairs about your eating habits. Use the ideas below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Do you follow a healthy diet? | Which do you prefer, fast food or home-cooked food? |
| What healthy food do you like/hate? | What food do you avoid eating to stay healthy? |
| How often do you eat fast food? | |

C. Use the ideas from activity 4B to write a paragraph about your eating habits.

I believe that i follow healthy diet . I eat healthy food and I love eating a lot of vegetables . I only eat fast food once or twice a month . I don't really like it . I prefer eating home cooked food because it's healthier than fast food . I also avoid fried food because its very bad for our health .

A: Do you follow a healthy diet?
 B: Yes, I do.
 A: What healthy food do you like ?
 B: I like eating vegetables a lot .
 A : How often do you eat fast food?
 B: Once or twice a month.
 A: Which do you prefer, fast food or home-cooked food?
 B: I prefer home cooked food, It's healthier .
 A: What food do you avoid eating to stay healthy?
 B: I avoid eating fried food



1

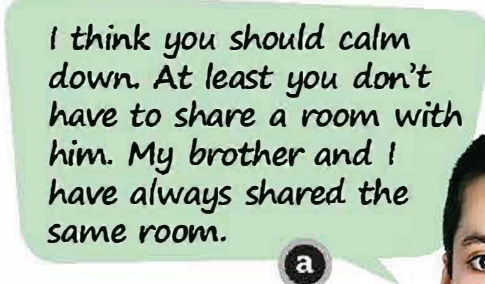
Vocabulary

A. The teenagers on the left have got problems and are asking for advice. Read their problems and match them with the advice their friends are giving on the right. Then listen and check your answers.



1

I feel down. My brother has got lots of really nice, trendy clothes, but he won't let me borrow them any more. I don't get it! What should I do?



a

I think you should calm down. At least you don't have to share a room with him. My brother and I have always shared the same room.



2

We've moved to a new house and of course my older brother got the big bedroom. Mine is very small. It's not fair!



b

Cheer up! Your things are fine. You don't have to borrow his all the time.

B. Look at the phrases 1-4 below which appear in the bubbles above and match them with their meanings a-d.

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. I feel down. | b | a. I don't understand. |
| 2. I don't get it. | a | b. I'm sad. |
| 3. Calm down. | d | c. Become happier. |
| 4. Cheer up. | c | d. Relax. |

2

Grammar

Possessive Pronouns

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	--
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

A: Is this your bag?

B: My bag is green, so it's not mine. Diane's got a blue bag so maybe it's hers.

Possessive Case - Whose...?

SINGULAR NOUNS	Example
REGULAR PLURAL NOUNS	The boy's name is Saleh.
IRREGULAR PLURAL NOUNS	The boys' names are Roy and Hatim.
	The children's names are Ali and Nouf.

- A: Whose car is this?
B: It's Ray's car. / It's Ray's.

Circle the correct words.

- My grandparent's / grandparents' house is on Lumley Road.
- A: My / Mine trainers are old. I need new ones. What about these here?
B: These trainers are for children. The men's / mens' trainers are over there.
- My best friend's / friends' cat is called Snow White. It's not a very good name because only her / hers tail is white, but that's what Tina wanted to call her.
- A: Whose / Who's bikes are these? Can we borrow them for a while?
B: They're not our / ours. Ask those boys. I think the bikes are their / theirs.

Go to pages 162-164 for extra grammar practice.

3 Speak & Write

A. Read the letter to an advice column of a magazine and answer the questions.



Having probs?

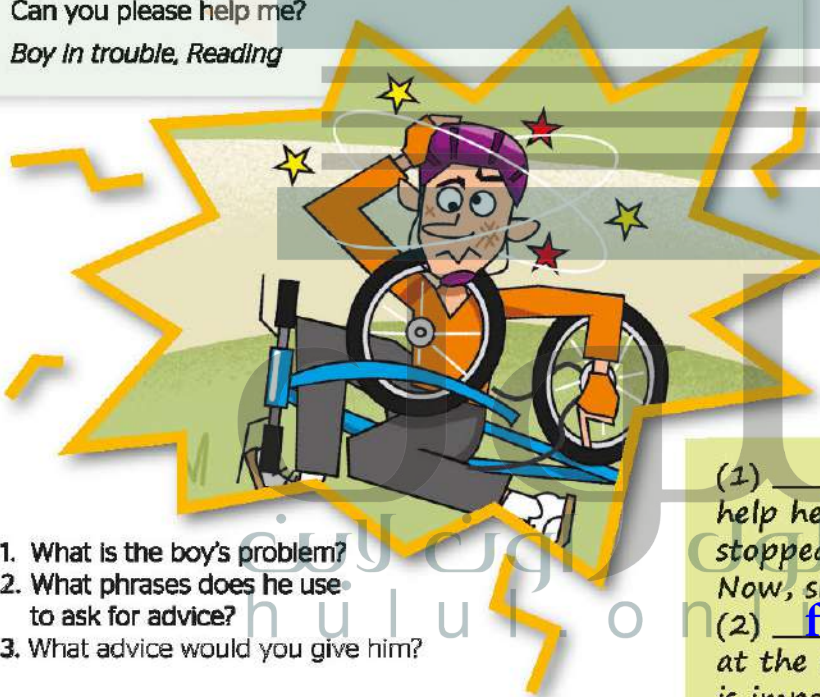
We all have problems but I want to know about yours. So write to me.



Ron Roberts

I've got a problem and I'm not sure what to do. Last week, my friend Kevin needed a bike to go to the shops. I couldn't give him mine because it had a flat tyre. My brother has a new bike, so I gave him his. However, now I'm in big trouble because my friend had an accident and crashed it. What should I do? I'm so upset! My brother really likes his bike! Should I say that I crashed it? If I tell my brother I did it, he will be really angry. But if I tell him I lent it to Kevin, he'll be even angrier. I'd like to fix it so my brother won't notice, but I need a lot of money to do that and I'm only 14. Can you please help me?

Boy in trouble, Reading



1. What is the boy's problem?
2. What phrases does he use to ask for advice?
3. What advice would you give him?

B. Read the advice Ron Roberts gave to *Boy in trouble* and answer the questions.

First of all, I don't think you should lie to your brother. It's always important to tell people the truth. Perhaps you shouldn't try to fix the bike because you might make it worse. Explain that your friend needed your help and you were trying to do a good thing. Tell him that you made a mistake and that you have learnt your lesson. I hope everything goes well.

1. open answers
2. first of all i don't think you should

1. Was the advice similar to yours?
2. What phrases does the writer use to give advice?

C. Talk in pairs. Go to page 62.

D. Read the information below and complete the texts with the phrases a-f.

When you ask for advice:

- ▶ **state your problem.** Use expressions like:
 - The problem is that...
 - I've got a problem with...
- ▶ **describe how you feel.** Use expressions like:
 - I feel down/terrible, etc.
 - I'm upset/scared, etc.
 - I'm in trouble.
 - I don't know what to do.
- ▶ **use expressions like:**
 - I need your advice.
 - What should I do?
 - Can you please help me?

When you write to give advice, use expressions like:

- I think you should/shouldn't...
- Perhaps you should/shouldn't...
- First of all,...
- You can...
- Don't worry./Calm down./Cheer up.
- Everything will be just fine.
- It's going to be all right.
- I hope everything goes well.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. What should I do | d. don't worry |
| b. I've got a problem with | e. everything will be just fine |
| c. First of all | f. I feel terrible |

(1) b my sister. I used to help her with her homework, but I've stopped because I've got exams soon. Now, she gets really bad marks and (2) f. She's not talking to me at the moment. I know her homework is important but mine is, too. (3) a to help her?
Worried sister, Bath

(4) c, you should try to explain to your sister that you can't help her all the time. Also, try to help her by showing her how to study. If it's difficult for her in the beginning, (5) d. She will learn how to do it in the end. Make sure you do well in your exams and (6) e.

E. Write a letter to an advice column describing a problem you have and asking for advice. First, go to the Workbook p.124 and complete the writing plan.

TIP! Remember to use set phrases to state your problem, to describe how you feel and to ask for advice.

I have a problem with my free time . I haven't got any .After school I have volleyball practice three times a week and a Spanish lesson twice a week . I always go back home after 7 in the afternoon and I'm really tired .then , I do my homework and I finish at around 10 O'clock .I'm too tired to eat , I usually have a shower and go to bed . I haven't got time to hang out with my friends and I don't eat healthy food . I feel down . What should I do ? can you help me ?
Busy teenager



Vocabulary

A. Match.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| 1. sore g | a. ache |
| 2. stomach a | b. desk |
| 3. cash b | c. money |
| 4. pocket c | d. assistant |
| 5. dairy d | e. products |
| 6. shop e | f. food |
| 7. junk f | g. throat |

Score: /7

B. Complete using the words/phrases in the box.

instead of cheer up cancel overdo
cost receive notice overweight

- I feel a bit ill today. I think I should **cancel** my tennis practice and stay at home.
- Did you **receive** an email from George yesterday?
- Aisha's new shoes didn't **cost** much because they had a 50% discount.
- cheer up**! There are worse problems than yours.
- Saud is **over weight** so he is trying to lose weight by eating healthy food and exercising.
- Did you **notice** that Jack got a haircut?
- You shouldn't **overdo** it with coffee. Drinking too much is bad for you.
- Lots of people prefer to drink tea **instead of** coffee.

Score: /8

D. Circle the correct words.

- How much** / **How many** friends of yours hang out at the new shopping centre?
- My **aunt's** / **aunts** names are Linda and Mary.
- Vegetables contain **a lot** / **lots of** vitamins.
- There weren't **much** / **many** people at the lecture yesterday.
- My bedroom is pink and it's got a big window. What's **your** / **yours** like?
- The **men's** / **mens'** car was parked outside the school.
- Have you got **much of** / **a lot of** work today?
- My grandmother cooks really well. **Her** / **Hers** shish kebabs are the best!
- Don't get upset about the **children's** / **childrens'** marks. They'll study harder.

Score: /9

E. Complete the sentences with *too* or *enough* and the adjectives in brackets.

- I can't reach the books on that shelf. I'm not **tall enough** (tall).
- Melina didn't cook because she was **too tired** (tired).
- You shouldn't walk around here alone at night. It's **too dangerous** (dangerous).
- Eddie wants to learn to drive but he isn't **old enough** (old).

Score: /4

Grammar

C. Use *should* or *shouldn't* and the prompts in brackets to complete the sentences.

- Lee was very nice to us. We **should buy him a present** (buy / present).
- Roy's got a headache. He **should take a painkiller** (take / painkiller).
- It's raining. We **shouldn't go swimming** (go swimming).
- Bayan is very hungry. She **shouldn't go swimming** (cook something) to eat.
- Paul can't see well. He **shouldn't drive without glasses** (drive / without glasses).

Score: /5

Communication

F. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Here's €20. g | a. Make sure you drink lots |
| 2. What's wrong with you? d | of water. |
| 3. I think I've got a fever. a | b. Sure. The fitting room is |
| 4. I eat lots of fried food. c | this way. |
| 5. Can I try this on? b | c. You should avoid it. |
| 6. How much is it? e | d. I'm ill. |
| 7. How often do you eat | e. It's only €50. |
| fast food? f | f. Every now and then. |
| | g. And here's your change. |

Score: /7



Write

You need to go to the bookshop to get a present for a friend. Write a note telling your parents where you're going and when you'll be back.

Gone to the bookshop for a present Be back in half an hour

Jack

Score: /5

Now I can...

- talk about ailments
- write a note and text message
- use different expressions/phrases when shopping
- talk about my eating habits
- ask and answer about quantity
- give my opinion
- ask for and give advice

Speak

Student own answer

ROLE PLAY

Student A: Imagine that you want to buy a book for a friend and you go to a bookshop. Decide which book you want. Student B is the shop assistant. Talk to him/her using the ideas below.

- ▶ ask him/her if they have the book
- ▶ ask him/her what other books they have
- ▶ decide which one you will buy
- ▶ ask about the price
- ▶ ask if they have a discount
- ▶ tell him/her how you will pay

Student B: Imagine that you are a shop assistant in a bookshop and that Student A is a customer. Talk to him/her and give him/her the information he/she needs.

Score: /5

TOTAL SCORE: /50

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

The annoying patient

I think I have a (1) headache / **fever**. My head feels hot
It could be the (2) **flu** / cough, my stomach hurts a lot.

Look at my temperature, it's 40°!
Don't go. Could you look (3) **after** / for me, please?

This sofa is (4) hard enough / **too hard**. I'm going to bed.
I'm also going to need a (5) vitamin / **painkiller** for my head.

I've got a (6) **sore** / strong throat, I should drink lots of tea.
Yuck! What's this? It's not (7) too warm / **warm enough** for me!

I'm bored in this bed. Could you get me something to read?
A nice interesting book to (8) **cheer** / calm me up, that's what I need.

No, not that book, (9) share / **choose** another one instead
How about giving me the books next to my bed?



Listen, read and answer the questions.



Al Mamlaka

The first building you notice when you visit Riyadh is probably Al Mamlaka Tower, or Kingdom Centre. It is in the middle of the city and it is one of the tallest buildings in Riyadh, over 300m tall. It has 99 floors and 45 lifts, and in 2002 it won the Emporis Skyscraper Award. The 56m long bridge at the top offers a view of the whole of Riyadh. In the building, there is lots of room for offices, flats, and parking for 3000 cars, but also on the top floor you can find the second highest mosque in the world. The Four Seasons Hotel takes up 10 floors of the building with its 197 rooms, gym and swimming pool. Al Mamlaka is also famous for its huge shopping centre. The shopping centre has five floors full of well-known shops from around the world. It is open from 9am till midday. Then it opens again at 4pm till eleven at night. It's the perfect place to shop in Riyadh. Visitors can also enjoy food and drinks at one of the many cafés and restaurants in the tower. For something a bit special, take the lift to the 77th floor and enjoy Spazio's restaurant with food from all over the world.

1. kingdom centre.
2. It won the Emporis Skyscraper Award .
3. A view of the whole of Riyadh.
4. On the top floor of the building.
5. 197 rooms.
6. At 4 pm .
7. On the 77th floor .

1. What is another name for Al Mamlaka Tower?
2. What happened in 2002?
3. What can visitors see from the bridge?
4. Where is the mosque at Al Mamlaka Tower?
5. How many rooms has the Four Seasons Hotel got?
6. What time does the shopping centre open in the afternoon?
7. Where can you find Spazio's restaurant?

4

The arts



Discuss:

- ▶ Who is your favourite artist?
- ▶ Would you like to be an artist? Why?

**Where can you find the following in this module?
Go through the module and find the pictures.**

In this module you will learn...

- ▶ to form adjectives from nouns
- ▶ to define people and things by using relative pronouns
- ▶ to describe your feelings
- ▶ to express agreement/ disagreement
- ▶ to talk about general truths
- ▶ to write an account of an event





1 Read

A. Read the headline and look at the picture. What do you think the text is about? Listen, read and check your answers.

The text is about a teenage boy who won a wall design competition



DAILY NEWS / Monday 2 April

1ST PRIZE FOR TEEN ARTIST



Gilford Council announced the winner of their wall design competition last night, and it was quite a surprise. **They** wanted local artists to design something to go on the huge north wall of the new town hall.

Thousands of professional artists entered the competition but the lucky artist who won wasn't one of **them**. In fact, **he's** a student called Tim Blake and he's just thirteen. 'The design which Tim created is colourful and fun, and **it's** just the sort of image that we wanted to brighten up the town,' says Andrew Wilkins, the organiser of the competition.

Tim was really surprised with his win and wants to enter more art competitions now. 'I was sitting in the town hall listening to the organiser and waiting for the result, when all of a sudden, **he** read out my name. I couldn't believe it!' said Tim. Tim's design is going to appear on the new town hall and hopefully stay **there** for many years to come. But that's not all. The winner of the competition receives £5000. Tim's going to spend some of the money on a new computer so he can work on his future designs, but he's not sure what he's going to do with the rest of **it** yet.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. Tim's design will decorate one side of the town hall.
2. Tim is a professional artist.
3. Tim found out that he was the winner from a newspaper article.
4. Tim didn't expect to win.
5. Tim has decided to enter similar competitions in the future.
6. Tim will spend all of the prize money on a new computer.

T
F
F
T
T
F

C. Read again. What do the highlighted words refer to?

1. They: Gilford council
2. them: professional artists
3. he: the artist / tim Biake
4. it: The design
5. he: The organiser
6. there: the town hall
7. it: the money

2 Vocabulary

Use the nouns given to form adjectives and complete the sentences.

NOTE: We form some adjectives by adding **-y**, **-ous** or **-ful** to nouns.
cloud > cloudy
adventure > adventurous
help > helpful

- I think life in the country is more **peaceful** than life in the city. **PEACE**
- The leaves of some plants are **poisonous**. **POISON**
- The traffic on Highfield Road is very **dangerous** for children. **DANGER**
- The Internet is really **useful** when you need information for a project. **USE**
- We couldn't go sailing today because it was too **windy**. **WIND**
- It's too **noisy** in this café and I can't hear you. **NOISE**
- The doctor said that Perry is a very **healthy** young boy. **HEALTH**
- My exams went well so I'm quite **hopeful** about my marks. **HOPE**

3 Grammar

Relative Pronouns: **who, which, that**

- We use **who/that** for people.
- We use **which/that** for things, animals and ideas.

- > That's the boy **who/that** was in the newspaper.
- > These are the shoes **which/that** cost €120.
- > That's the girl **(who/that)** I met at the park.
- > This is the book **(which/that)** I bought for my dad.



Complete the sentences using **who, which** or **that**.

- William Frank is the man **who / that** won the race.
- Camels are animals **which / that** live in the desert.
- This is the shopping centre **which / that** opened last month.
- There's the woman **who / that** used to look after us when we were young.
- Those are the goggles **which / that** I wanted, not these ones.
- That's the new student **who / that** I invited to my get-together.

4 Listen

Listen to an interview with a teen artist and complete the sentences.

- Oscar enjoys _____ and _____.
- Oscar learnt a lot from his _____.
- Oscar's first exhibition will be at the Richmond Gallery in _____.
- The exhibition will last for _____.
- Oscar would like to have an exhibition in _____ in the future.



5 Speak **Student own answer**

Talk in pairs. Read the headlines below and try to guess what the articles are about. Add your own information and use **who, which** or **that**, as in the example. Then tell your story to the class.

TEENAGE BOY FINDS OLD PAINTING

14-YEAR-OLD SAVES BROTHER

STUDENT GETS LOST IN CAVE

I think the article is about a boy who found a painting by a famous artist.

Yeah, he found the painting in the basement of his grandfather's house.

And he took it to the National Gallery.



1

Vocabulary

Listen and match the words in bold with their meanings a-e.

1. I didn't manage to finish my project on time. I was very **disappointed**.
2. I was **nervous** before the exam, but everything went well. It was easy.
3. Greg did well in the Maths competition and his parents were **proud** of him.
4. The coach is **confident** that his team will win the next game.
5. I'm **confused**. Is Mr Blake's office on the second or third floor?

- d
a
b
c
e

- a. worried about bad things that may happen
- b. pleased about something you have done or about something someone else has done
- c. feeling sure that you can do something and be successful
- d. upset because things haven't happened the way you expected
- e. feeling that you can't understand what is happening or think clearly

TIP! Try to guess the meaning of unknown words.

2

Read

A. Look at the picture. What do you think is wrong with Tom? Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Then read it out in groups.

Tom is nervous before the art competition

- Bill** Hi, Tom. There you are.
Ali Where have you been all day?
Tom I wanted to finish my sculpture for the art competition.
Bill Is this it?
Tom Yeah, I know it's not very good, but...
Bill I don't agree. I think it's great.
Ali So do I.
Tom I don't. I'm thinking about changing it. Maybe it's too simple.
Ali No, don't. Simple is good.
Bill I think it looks like a football flying through the air.
Ali Or a planet shooting through space.
Tom I'm a bit nervous about entering the competition. What if I come in last place? Embarrassing or what?
Ali I don't think so.
Bill Neither do I. There's no need to be disappointed. At least you'll know that you have given it your best shot.
Ali Anyway, I think you've got a great chance of winning.
Tom How come you're so confident?
Ali Well, you always get the best marks in Art.
Bill Yeah, you're really talented Tom. I can't make a work of art like this.
Ali Neither can I. To be honest, I'm really proud of you.
Bill So am I.
Tom Thanks guys. I feel much better now. Well, I'll tell you what. I'll just enter the competition and have fun!



3 Grammar

So / Neither

A: I'm nervous about the exam.
B: **So am I.**
C: I'm not.

A: I played football last Sunday.
B: **So did I.**
C: I didn't.

A: I haven't been abroad yet.
B: **Neither have I.**
C: I have.

A: Fiona can't draw very well.
B: **Neither can I.**
C: I can.

Complete using *so* or *neither* and an auxiliary verb.

- A: Susan doesn't want to paint outside.
B: **neither does** Donna.
- A: I hate making sculptures.
B: **so do** I.
- A: Richard and I went to the bowling alley on Thursday.
B: **so did** we.
- A: Victoria isn't ready yet.
B: **neither is** my sister.
- A: Adrian was a bit disappointed with the museum.
B: **so was** Oliver.
- A: We won't go to the skatepark.
B: **neither will** we.

Go to pages 167-170 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

Student own answer

Listen to the two judges of the art competition that Tom entered and answer the questions.

- How many students entered the art competition this year?
a. 25
b. 35
c. 45
- How do the judges feel about John's sculpture?
a. disappointed
b. confused
c. proud
- Who wins the competition?
a. Tom
b. Danny
c. Steve

5 Speak

Student own answer

Talk in groups of three. Discuss the statements given below.

- I like painting pictures.
- I've taken part in an art competition.
- I went to an art gallery last week.
- I go on camping holidays every year.
- I've got a digital camera.

- I don't like painting pictures.
- I've never taken part in an art competition.
- I didn't go to an art gallery last week.
- I never go on camping holidays.
- I haven't got a digital camera.

*I don't like painting pictures.
Neither do I. I think it's boring.
I don't.*



B. Read again and find sentences in the dialogue to prove the following.

- Tom is going to enter an art competition.
- Tom isn't confident about his sculpture.
- All likes works of art that are simple.
- Ali and Bill try to make Tom feel more confident.
- Bill and Ali are pleased to see that Tom's work is so good.

- I wanted to finish my sculpture for the art competition .
- I am thinking without changing it .
- Simple is good .
- I think you have got a great chance of winning
- I am really proud of you , so am I.



4c Let's see what happens

1 Read

A. What are the colours of a rainbow? Listen, read and find out.

The colors of a rainbow are: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.



White Light

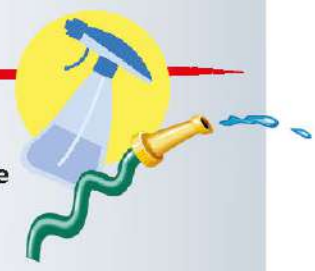
A lot of people have the impression that white light (e.g. sunlight) has no colour at all. However, this is a myth! White light contains all the colours of the rainbow: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Follow the instructions below to see all the colours in white light.

EXPERIMENT

Make a rainbow

YOU NEED:

A sprayer or a garden hose



A sunny day!

When the sun isn't very high in the sky, this experiment works better. So, for ideal results, do this experiment late in the afternoon.

What to do:

- 1 Fill the sprayer with water.
- 2 Stand with your back blocking the sun. Have something dark, for example a large plant, in front of you.
- 3 Spray water in the air. Remember, it is possible that you'll get a little wet! Now move around in a circle. If you do this experiment correctly, you see the seven main colours!

That's your rainbow!

B. Read again and tick (✓) the correct pictures according to the experiment.



C. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Which colours does white light contain?
2. What do you need to do the experiment?
3. When is it best to do the experiment?

4. What can you use to block the sun?
5. What happens at the end of the experiment?

1. Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet.
2. You need a sprayer or garden hose and a sunny day.
3. When the sun isn't very high in the sky./ Late in the afternoon
4. You can use a plant .
5. You see the seven main colors of the rainbow .

2 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

impression instructions ideal filled blocking circle main possible

1. Is it **possible** to see the inside of the palace?
2. From the look on her face, I got the **impression** that she didn't like the food.
3. This hotel is **ideal** for families with young children.
4. The morning sun **filled** the room with light.
5. One of the **main** reasons he didn't go to university is that he didn't have enough money.
6. Follow the **instructions** on the box carefully.
7. He drew a **circle** on a piece of paper and then made a face on it.
8. I can't see who is over there because there is a tree **blocking** my view.

3 Grammar

Zero Conditional

If you eat a lot, you get fat.
When you eat a lot, you get fat.

Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. When the class is noisy, **d**
 2. If I don't have breakfast, **a**
 3. I relax **e**
 4. When babies are hungry, **b**
 5. Coffee changes colour **c**
- a. I'm hungry all day.
 - b. they cry.
 - c. if you put milk in it.
 - d. the teacher stops talking.
 - e. when I read books.

Go to pages 171-174 for extra grammar practice.

4 Speak

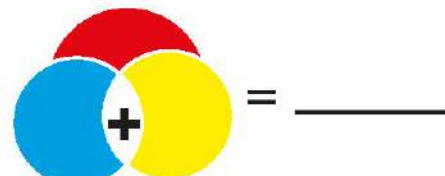
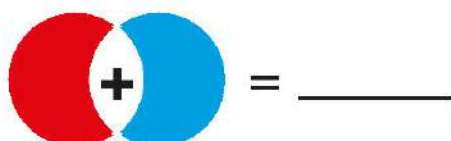
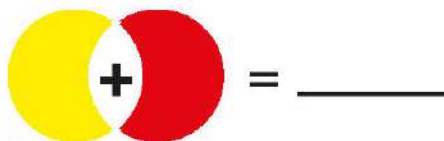
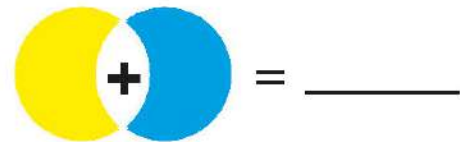
Student own answer

What colour do you get when you mix two or three different colours? Talk in pairs. Look at the colours below and guess. Then, check your answers with your teacher.

What colour do you get if/when you mix yellow and red?

I think you get brown.

I think you get...





4d School awards

1 Read

A. What do you know about school awards?
Listen, read and find out more.

Excellent Performance Awards

Schools often give awards to their students for their hard work and impressive marks or performance. These awards also encourage other students to try harder. Here are some typical school awards:

Academic award:

This is awarded to the best student of the year. The school usually considers the student's marks in all school subjects, but, in some schools, students get separate awards for each subject.

Athletic award:

This award goes to students who are very talented in sports and have helped their team win. Only students who respect the other players can get this award.

Perfect attendance award:

Perfect attendance means that a student never missed a lesson and was in class on time every day. Schools often give this award every three months, or at the end of the year.

Student of the year award:

This great honour is for excellent students in all areas. These students have good marks, but also take part in sports, cultural activities and anything else the school organises. Finally, they are an example for other students to follow because of their excellent character.

Good citizen award:

Schools encourage their students to become good citizens. In fact, schools prepare students to become useful members of society. So, they award students who offer help to other students, are honest and responsible and try to do what is best for the school.

B. Read again and write T for True or F for False.

1. There are only five school awards.
2. To get the Athletic award, you need to have good marks.
3. If you don't respect the other players, you can't get the Athletic award.
4. Students who were ill and missed many classes can't get the perfect attendance award.
5. The good citizen award is only for students who have good marks.



2 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

honour society cultural encouraged considered example award character

1. My uncle is a great **example** for all of us. He has an excellent **character** and always tries to help people who need it.
2. People often say that schools are mini models of **society**.
3. How did you win this **award**?
4. Have you ever **considered** moving to Riyadh?
5. My parents have always **encourage** me to become a doctor.
6. It's a great **honour** to be invited into a Bedouin's tent.
7. The students took part in a **cultural** event which the school organised.

3 Pronunciation

A. Listen and repeat. Which letters are silent?

weigh

B. Read the words and underline the silent letters. Then listen and check your answers.

two	receipt	island
answer	knife	autumn
walk	sign	through

4 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Talk about a new award that you can create. Say what the students can do to win it and how it would help students improve their performance.

Name of award:

For students who...

Schools will award it every...

Details: ...

B. Use some of your ideas and write four sentences.

I want to create an award for students who make a great effort, but don't have great results...



1

Vocabulary

Listen and read the following sentences. What do the phrases in bold mean?

- Malik was very proud when he **passed his exams**.
- You didn't study for the test, so it is possible that you will **fail it**.
- How often do you **sit for exams** at your school?
- Steve was so ill, that he **missed** a week's **lessons**.
- I always **do well** in tests because I study hard every day.

2

Speak & Write

A. Read the text and write T for True or F for False for the statements on the next page.

Dear Diary,

I am not normally absent-minded, so what happened today is something I will definitely never forget. Last week I missed a lesson because I was ill. So the next day, my teacher informed me about a test we had to take on Sunday, which was on a novel. I generally consider myself a good student and in most cases, I do very well in tests. I had no reason to believe that this time would be different.

I studied hard all weekend, so when Sunday morning came I felt confident as well as pleased with myself. Did I mention I was actually looking forward to the test? Well, when I got into the classroom, my classmates were nervous. They were discussing a specific chapter of the novel we had to study, saying that it was impossible for them to remember all the names of the countries included in the chapter. But what did they mean? The novel was about a teacher who stayed in one place his entire life. I soon realised what had happened. The novel I spent all weekend reading was not the right novel. Naturally, I failed the test. So much effort for the wrong book! Incredible, right?



1. The writer usually forgets things. _____
2. The writer missed a lesson and didn't know they had a test at school. _____
3. The writer studied on the days before the test. _____
4. The other students were confident on the day of the test. _____
5. The writer realised that he was going to fail the test. _____

f
 f
 t
 f
 t

B. Talk in pairs. Interview your partner to find information about something unusual that has happened to him/her. Make notes. Then complete the column about you.

My partner	Me

When did it happen?
 ...
Where were you?
 ...
Who were you with?
 ...
What exactly happened?
 ...
How did you feel?
 ...
Why is this incident hard to forget?
 ...

C. Write an account of an event. Use the information in activity B and the questions in the speech bubble to help you write the account. **First, go to the Workbook p.125 and complete the writing plan.**

TIP!

Before you begin writing, make notes of the information you want to include. Write your first draft and correct it. Don't forget to use a variety of grammatical structures (e.g. tenses, relative pronouns) and adjectives (e.g. incredible, fantastic, awful). Then write your final draft.

A: When did it happen?
 B: It happened about a year ago.
 A: Where were you?
 B: I was right here, at school.
 A: Who were you with?
 B: The whole class was here, and we were getting ready to start the day, when suddenly, I realized everyone was looking at me.
 A: What exactly happened?
 B: I went to school wearing my pajamas!
 A: Oh no! How did you feel?
 B: Well, it was very embarrassing but in the end we all had a good laugh about it.



Vocabulary

A. Circle the correct words.

- I'm **confident** / **confused**. Does your aunt live in Bournemouth or Portsmouth?
- I was at the supermarket when I slipped and fell on an old lady. It was so **nervous** / **embarrassing**.
- Mr Blake is the **professional** / **organiser** of the sports event.
- Owen didn't do well in the exam and was very **disappointed** / **proud**.
- I got the **instruction** / **impression** that Mr Steinberg didn't want to see us.

Score: /5

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

separate respect colourful
incredible enter mention typical

- Did Tom **mention** what time he will be back tonight?
- We learnt to **respect** our parents from a young age.
- Jamie always wears black clothes. I don't think he's ever worn anything **colourful**.
- My best friend and I decided to **enter** a competition, and won tickets to Mexico! Isn't it **incredible**?
- Please write your answer on a **separate** piece of paper.
- We bought some **typical** traditional souvenirs from India.

Score: /7

Grammar

C. Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*. If the pronoun can be omitted, put it in brackets.

- The car **which** Danny likes costs 14,000 euros.
- The person **who** won the competition is my cousin.
- The skateboard **which** was found in the park yesterday was Mike's.
- I lost the money **which** you gave me.
- The man **who** is talking to Joe is the new Science teacher.
- The milk **which** is in the green bottle hasn't got a lot of fat.
- The shop assistant **who** showed us the T-shirts didn't know they had a discount.
- The teacher **who** I like the most is my Maths teacher.

Score: /8

D. Match the sentences to form zero conditionals.

- If I get tired, **e**
- When the weather is cold, **d**
- If you open the window in the morning, **a**
- If you don't arrive on time, **b**
- When I need help with money, **f**
- If you go mountain climbing, **c**

- you get some fresh air.
- they don't let you inside the building.
- you see the city from above.
- we visit my grandparents in the south.
- I sleep for an hour.
- I call my parents.

Score: /6

E. Complete the sentences to form zero conditionals.

- If you **don't have** (not have) a camera, you don't take pictures.
- If you see people, it **means** (mean) you are not alone.
- If you have good friends, you **are** (be) lucky.
- If you **don't try** (not try), nothing happens in life.

Score: /4

F. Circle the correct words.

- When** / So my cousin visits, we are all very happy.
- My brother Saad likes race cars and **so** / **neither** does our father.
- Flowers **die** / **can die** if there is no sun.
- If** / **Neither** you smell rain, a storm is coming.
- So** / **If** you mix blue and yellow, you get green.

Score: /5

Communication



G. Choose a or b. Then listen and check your answers.

- A: Ken has never been to the Maldives.
B: _____
a. So has John. **b** Neither has John.
- A: We had a great time yesterday!
B: _____
a So did we. b. So had we.
- A: Tom's going to the art gallery tomorrow.
B: _____
a So is my brother. b. Neither is my brother.
- A: I won't be late again.
B: _____
a. Neither do I. **b** Neither will I.
- A: I want to read this novel.
B: _____
a. Ben does. **b** I don't.

Score: /5

Speak

Talk in pairs. Discuss the statements given below, agreeing or disagreeing.

- 🗣️ I like playing football.
- 🗣️ I enjoy reading science-fiction books.
- 🗣️ I've visited the Taj Mahal.
- 🗣️ I went on holiday last year.
- 🗣️ I will become an author.

- 🗣️ I don't like playing football.
- 🗣️ I don't enjoy reading science-fiction books.
- 🗣️ I've never visited the Taj Mahal.
- 🗣️ I didn't go on holiday last year.
- 🗣️ I won't become an author.

*I like playing football.
So do I. It's my favourite sport.*

Score: / 5

Write

Write sentences about what you and your partner think about the statements in the speaking activity.

*I like playing football and so does...
Ali enjoys reading science fiction books and so does he - I've visited the Taj Mahal but he hasn't and he would love to visit it - i went on holiday last year and so did he
I will become an auther but he likes reading books .*

Score: / 5

TOTAL SCORE: / 50

Now I can ...

- 🗣️ define people and things by using relative pronouns
- 🗣️ form adjectives from nouns
- 🗣️ describe my feelings
- 🗣️ express agreement/disagreement
- 🗣️ talk about general truths
- 🗣️ write an account of an event

Rhyming Corner

Read the rhyme and circle the correct words. Then listen and check your answers.

Get creative!

Get creative! Use that art box (1) who / which you bought
Remember the things from art class Mr Miles taught
Go outside and paint whatever you can see
And maybe your (2) work / type of art will end up in a gallery!

Get creative! Have you (3) mentioned / considered writing a book?
Get down to your local library and have a look
Think about the characters and an interesting (4) story / plot
Buy some notebooks, you're going to need a lot!

Get creative! Buy a camera and take some (5) photographs / images
Go to the zoo and take pictures of zebras and giraffes
Choose your best ones and (6) enter / print a photo competition
Then, maybe one day you will have your own (7) headline / exhibition!

A. Look at the pictures. What do you think calligraphy is?
 Listen, read and check your answers.



Calligraphy

Calligraphy is the art of writing and it has a long history. The word calligraphy means 'beautiful writing'. Calligraphy is found in many different cultures using many different kinds of letters. Calligraphers usually work on different kinds of paper with a pen or brush and ink. It is a craft that needs a lot of skill and experience.

Islamic calligraphy is well-known for its design and beauty. Islamic calligraphy is found in ancient books, but also on the ceilings and walls of mosques. It is also common to find Islamic calligraphy cut into stone. Even today, modern artists in the Islamic world use the rich history of calligraphy to create impressive designs.

The calligraphy of east Asia is very well-known and people from many countries like China and Japan practise it. East Asian calligraphers use large brushes to create letters. It may look quite simple, but it is actually very difficult because there are many rules that calligraphers have to follow.

Today, you can still see excellent calligraphy especially on invitations to important events. It's true that with modern computer programs it is possible to create beautiful writing quickly and easily. But many people believe that it isn't the same as traditional hand-made calligraphy.



1. It means beautiful writing .
2. A lot of skill and experience .
3. In ancient books but also on the ceiling and walls of mosques . it is also common to find Islamic calligraphy cut into stones .
4. they use the rich history of calligraphy to create impressive designs .
5. Because there are many rules that calligrapher's have to follow .
6. On invitations to important events .
7. You can create beautiful writing quickly and easily .

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What does the word calligraphy mean?
2. What do you need to become a calligrapher?
3. Where can you find Islamic calligraphy?
4. What do modern artists in the Islamic world do?
5. Why is east Asian calligraphy difficult?
6. Where can you see calligraphy nowadays?
7. What can you do with modern computer programs?

Pair work activities

3c Student A

Imagine that you are a customer in a clothes shop and you want to buy some clothes. Decide which items you want and in what colour. Student B is the shop assistant. Talk to him/her using some of the phrases in the box.



Do you have any...?
I'd like...
I'm looking for...
Can I try it/them on?
Do you have it/them in red/blue, etc.?
It's/They're too...
It isn't/They aren't ... enough.
I wear a size...
I think it/they fits/fit me very well.
I prefer the...
I'll take it/them.
How much is/are...?
How much does it / do they cost?
Can I pay in cash / by credit card?



3b

CHATSPEAK AND SMILEY DICTIONARY

@	= at	BCOZ	= because	MB	= mate	:)	= happy
2DAY	= today	CING	= seeing	PLS	= please	:(= sad
2MORO	= tomorrow	CU	= see you	R	= are	:-O	= shocked
2NITE	= tonight	FRND	= friend	THX	= thanks	:-D	= laughing
4EVER	= forever	GR8	= great	U	= you	:(= crying
4	= for	H8	= hate	W8	= wait	>:-(= angry
B	= be	L8	= late	XLNT	= excellent	:)	= winking
B4	= before	L8R	= later	Y	= why	B-)	= wearing glasses

Pair work activities

3c Student B

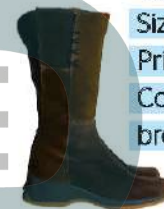
Imagine that you are a shop assistant in a clothes shop and that you sell the items shown in the pictures. Student A is a customer. Talk to him/her using some of the phrases in the box.

Can/May I help you?
What size are you?
We have it/them only in...
I'm afraid we...
Would you like to try it/them on?
Does it / Do they fit you?
What do you think of...?
How about this/these...?
Here you are.
We have a ...% discount.
Would you like to pay in cash or by credit card?
It/They cost...
Here's your change and receipt.



Jeans

Sizes: M, L
Price: €30.50
Colours: blue, green



Boots

Sizes: 6, 7, 8
Price: €79.99
Colours: black, brown, white



Thobe

Sizes: S, M, L, XL
Price: SAR80
Colour: white



T-shirt

Sizes: M, L, XL
Price: €10
Colour: dark blue



Jumper

Sizes: XS, S
Price: €55
Colours: grey, yellow, brown



Sandals

Sizes: 7, 8, 9, 10
Price: SAR70
Colours: brown, black

3e Problem solving

STUDENT A

Choose one of the situations below. Describe your problem to Student B, say how you feel and ask him/her for advice. Use some of the expressions given. Then swap roles.

*The problem is that...
I've got a problem with...
I feel...
Can you please help me?
What should I do?*

Your brother/sister always borrows money but he/she never gives it back.

Your best friend has found a new group of friends and doesn't talk to you any more.

You're tired all the time and you can't get up in the morning.

STUDENT B

Listen to Student A's problem and give him/her advice. Use some of the expressions given. Then swap roles.

*I think you should...
Perhaps you should...
Don't worry.
Everything will be fine.*

Grammar Reference

Module 1

Future going to

AFFIRMATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am going to play	I'm going to play
You are going to play	You're going to play
He is going to play	He's going to play
She is going to play	She's going to play
It is going to play	It's going to play
We are going to play	We're going to play
You are going to play	You're going to play
They are going to play	They're going to play

NEGATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am not going to play	I'm not going to play
You are not going to play	You aren't going to play
He is not going to play	He isn't going to play
She is not going to play	She isn't going to play
It is not going to play	It isn't going to play
We are not going to play	We aren't going to play
You are not going to play	You aren't going to play
They are not going to play	They aren't going to play

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Am I going to play?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Are you going to play?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Is he going to play?	Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Is she going to play?	Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Is it going to play?	Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Are we going to play?	Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Are you going to play?	Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Are they going to play?	Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

TIME EXPRESSIONS
tomorrow/tonight
next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
in a(n) hour/year, etc.
soon
this week/month, etc.

- We use the **future going to** to express future plans.
Dennis is going to buy a car next week.

NOTE: It isn't necessary to say or write **to go** with the future **going to**.
Ted's going (to go) swimming next weekend.

Present Progressive with future meaning

- We can use the **present progressive** to talk about future arrangements.
We are travelling abroad next Thursday.

Future will

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I He/She/It will work We/You/They	I He/She/It won't work We/You/They (will not)

QUESTIONS

Will	I he/she/it we/you/they	work?
------	-------------------------------	-------

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes,	I he/she/it we/you/they	will.	No,	I he/she/it we/you/they	won't.
------	-------------------------------	-------	-----	-------------------------------	--------

We use the **future will** for:

- predictions, usually with the verbs **think** and **believe**.
I think he will be a great doctor one day.
- on-the-spot decisions.
Fine, I'll meet you in an hour.
- offers.
I'll help you with everything.
- warnings and threats.
Be quiet or I'll tell the teacher.
- promises.
I promise, I'll be there for you.
- requests.
Will you do me a favour?

Must/Have to

The verb must	
Affirmative	I/He/She/It/We/You/They must go
Negative	I/He/She/It/We/You/They mustn't go
Questions	Must I/he/she/it/we/you/they go?
Short answers	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they must. No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they mustn't.

The verb have to	
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I/We/You/They have to go He/She/It has to go	I/We/You/They don't have to go He/She/It doesn't have to go

QUESTIONS

Do	I/we/you/they	have to go?
Does	he/she/it	have to go?

SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, I/we/you/they do.	No, I/we/you/they don't.
Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.

- We use **must** and **have to/has to** to express obligation in the present and future.
I must / have to wash the car today.
- We use **mustn't** to express prohibition.
You mustn't be late again!
- We use **don't/doesn't have to** to express absence of obligation.
You don't have to come early tomorrow. It isn't necessary.

NOTE: The past tense of **must** and **have to** is **had to** and expresses obligation in the past. The negative form **didn't have to** expresses absence of obligation in the past.

Grammar Reference

Conditional Sentences Type 1

We use **conditional sentences type 1** for something which is possible to happen in the present or future.

if - clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	Future will
	Modal Verbs (can, may, might, must)
	Imperative

If I like the car, I'll buy it.

If you want to get into the museum, you must buy a ticket.

If you don't feel well, go to bed.

Let's... / How about...? / Why don't we/you...?

To make suggestions we use:

- **let's + the base form of the verb.**

Let's go out tonight.

- **How about...? + -ing form.**

How about going to the park?

- **Why don't we/you...? + the base form of the verb.**

Why don't we go shopping today?

Module 2

Present Perfect Simple

AFFIRMATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have played	I've played
You have played	You've played
He has played	He's played
She has played	She's played
It has played	It's played
We have played	We've played
You have played	You've played
They have played	They've played

NEGATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have not played	I haven't played
You have not played	You haven't played
He has not played	He hasn't played
She has not played	She hasn't played
It has not played	It hasn't played
We have not played	We haven't played
You have not played	You haven't played
They have not played	They haven't played

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Have I played?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he played?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she played?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it played?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we played?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they played?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

- We form the **present perfect simple** with *have/has* and the past participle of the verb. The past participle of regular verbs is the same as the Past Simple (verb + **-ed**).

NOTE: For a list of irregular verbs go to page 70.

We use the **present perfect simple**:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.
I've visited the National History Museum, so I don't want to go there again.
- for actions that happened in the past and their results are obvious in the present.
Look! Jerry has broken his leg!

TIME EXPRESSIONS

always, ever, never, before, so far, yet, already, just, once, twice, etc.

Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

We use the present perfect simple:	We use the past simple:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for actions that happened in the past, but we don't say when exactly. <i>I have visited Rome.</i> • with the time expressions: ever, never, before, so far, just, yet, already, always, for, since 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for actions that happened at a definite time in the past. We say when. <i>I visited Rome last year.</i> • with the time expressions: yesterday, in 1995, ago, last week/month, etc.

NOTE: • **have/has gone** means that someone has gone somewhere and is still there.

Ted has gone to the supermarket. (He's still there.)

- **have/has been** means that someone has visited a place but has come back.

Ted has been to Barcelona. (Now he's back.)

▶ yet/already

yet is used only with the question and negative form of verbs. It is placed at the end of the sentence.	<i>Have you finished yet? He hasn't arrived yet.</i>
already is used with the affirmative and question form of verbs. It is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb, or at the end of the sentence for emphasis.	<i>I've already read that book. You've finished eating already!</i>

▶ Present Perfect with since/for/how long

- We use the **present perfect** with **for**, **since** and **how long** for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.

	<i>How long have you had this collection?</i>
since + a point in time (e.g. <i>since 1980, since yesterday, since last week, since 4am</i>) It refers to the time when the action started.	<i>I've had this collection since 1999.</i>
for + a period of time (e.g. <i>for two weeks, for three days, for five minutes, for months</i>) It refers to the duration of the action.	<i>I've had this collection for six years.</i>

Module 3

▶ The verb should

AFFIRMATIVE	I/He/She/It/We/You/They should go
NEGATIVE	I/He/She/It/We/You/They shouldn't go
QUESTIONS	Should I/he/she/it/we/you/they go?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they should. No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they shouldn't.

We use **should**:

- to ask for and give advice.
What should I do? You shouldn't work so hard.
- to express an opinion.
I think the children should eat more fruit.
- to make a suggestion.
We should go to the art gallery. There are some great paintings there.

▶ too/enough

- We use **too** before adjectives and adverbs. **Too** has a negative meaning and it means 'more than necessary'.
This coffee is too hot. I can't drink it.
- We use **enough** after adjectives and adverbs, but before nouns. **Enough** has a positive meaning.
*The weather is warm enough for a picnic.
There's enough food in the fridge.*

▶ How much...?/How many...?/Much/Many A lot of/Lots of

- We use **How much...?** with uncountable nouns to ask about the quantity of something.
How much milk is there?

NOTE: We also use **How much...?** to ask about the cost or price of something.
How much are these shoes? €100?

- We use **How many...?** with plural countable nouns to ask about the number of something.
How many cans of lemonade do we need?
- We use **much** with uncountable nouns, in questions and in negative sentences.
We haven't got much money.
- We use **many** with plural countable nouns, usually in questions and in negative sentences.
There aren't many books in the bookcase.
- We use **a lot of/lots of** with uncountable and plural countable nouns, usually in affirmative sentences.
*There is a lot of coffee in my cup.
There are lots of apples in the fridge.*

▶ Possessive Adjectives - Possessive Pronouns

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	-
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- Possessive adjectives** always go before nouns and do not take articles before them.
His hat is green.
- Possessive pronouns** replace *possessive adjectives + noun*, so they are never followed by nouns. They can be used as short answers to questions starting with **whose**.
*Your bag is brown, but mine is black.
That cat is hers.
Whose is this ball? It's his.*

▶ Possessive case

We use the **possessive case** to express possession.

Formation	
Singular nouns take 's.	<i>This is the girl's bag. This is Tom's car.</i>
Regular plural nouns take 's.	<i>That's my parents' house.</i>
Irregular plural nouns take 's.	<i>Here's the children's room.</i>
When two or more people own the same thing, we add 's only to the last owner.	<i>This is Saleh and Malik's flat.</i>
When two or more people own two or more different things, we add 's to each owner.	<i>These are John's and Rick's bikes.</i>

NOTE: We use **of + noun** to show that something belongs to a thing or to an abstract noun.
The windows of this house are very big.

Grammar Reference

Module 4

Relative Pronouns

- The relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** introduce relative clauses and refer to the subject or the object of the main clause. When they refer to the object, they can be omitted.

	PRONOUNS	EXAMPLES
People	who/that	<i>The man who/that is driving that sports car is my uncle.</i> <i>The teacher (who/that) I like the most is Mr Robins.</i>
Animals and Things	which/that	<i>The bag which/that is on the desk is mine.</i> <i>The book (which/that) I read last month was terrible.</i>

So/Neither

To express agreement

- We use **so + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject** when we agree with an affirmative statement, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: *I must go to the dentist.*

B: *So must I.*

A: *I always go to school on foot.*

B: *So do I.*

- We use **neither + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject** when we agree with a negative statement, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: *I can't play table tennis.*

B: *Neither can I.*

A: *I don't like fruit.*

B: *Neither does my sister.*

NOTE: To express disagreement:

- We use **subject + affirmative auxiliary verb** when we disagree with a negative statement, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: *I can't speak English.*

B: *I can.*

- We use **subject + negative auxiliary verb** when we disagree with an affirmative statement, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: *I've been to Italy.*

B: *I haven't.*

Zero Conditional

Zero conditionals express general truths.

IF-CLAUSE	MAIN CLAUSE
If + Present Simple	Present Simple
<i>If you don't water plants,</i>	<i>they die.</i>

NOTE: In zero conditionals we can use **when** instead of **if**.

When you don't water plants, they die.

Learning Tips

In class

How to learn better in class

- Look at your teacher and the board and take notes.
- Listen carefully to your teacher and the CD.
- Ask your teacher when you don't understand.
- Speak in English as much as possible.
- Take part in pair and group work activities.

Outside the class

How to learn better outside the class

- Read the dialogues and texts from your book and listen to your CD.
- Read the dialogues and texts aloud and sometimes record yourself.
- Study the vocabulary and grammar and then do your homework.
- Read selected texts from magazines and newspapers in English.
- Read websites in English.
- Watch documentaries in English.

Vocabulary

How to learn vocabulary better

- Write down new words in a notebook. Together with the English word:
 - write an example sentence.
 - draw or stick a picture.
- Put words in groups or use diagrams.
- Learn whole phrases (eg. verb+noun) not just isolated words.
- Learn new words in context (in sentences describing situations). This way, it is easier to remember them.
- When you learn new words, you must remember if they are verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc.
- When you learn new words, it's a good idea to learn any synonyms and/or opposites.
- Refer to the Word List.
- Practise the spelling and pronunciation of new words.
- Look up unknown words in a dictionary.
- Regularly revise words you have learnt.
- Try to use words you have recently learnt when you speak or write.

Grammar

How to learn grammar better

- Refer to the Grammar Reference.
- Use grammar tables.
- Have a grammar notebook.
 - In it write:
 - tips and/or rules in your language.
 - example sentences,
 - important grammatical points e.g. irregular verbs.
- Make a note of grammatical errors that you often make.

Speak

How to do better when doing speaking tasks

- Before you speak, make sure you understand the task and how you should use the prompts.
- Look at the example and use the prompts given.
- Use the vocabulary and the language you have learnt.
- Don't be afraid to make mistakes when you speak.
- Speak only in English.

Read

How to do better when doing reading tasks

- Before you read, try to predict what the text is about with the help of the title and the pictures.
- Look for key words in the text to understand the main ideas.
- Try to guess the meaning of unknown words.
- Read the text quickly to understand the main idea.
- Read the text carefully to understand specific details.
- Decide in which part of the text you can find the information you need.
- Make sure you understand who or what the pronouns (he, it, this, them, etc.) refer to in the text.

Listen

How to do better when doing listening tasks

- Before you listen, look at the pictures and read the questions and answers carefully.
- Before you listen, try to predict what the speakers are going to talk about.
- Before you listen, try to predict what kind of information is missing.
- While listening, try to understand the general idea, not every single word.
- Listen for key words to understand the main ideas.
- While listening, don't assume that an answer is correct just because the speakers mention a word that is in the activity. Listen carefully before you answer.

Write

How to do better when doing writing tasks

- Make sure you understand what you are asked to write.
- Plan your writing and make notes before you write.
- Plan your paragraphs. Before you start, think of the ideas you are going to include in each paragraph.
- Group relevant information together and put it in the same paragraph.
- Do not write very short sentences. Join your ideas with *and*, *but*, *so* and *because*.
- Use pronouns (he, she, it, them, etc.) to avoid repeating the same words.
- When you write to a friend, start and finish your letter/ email in an appropriate way. Remember to use set phrases.
- When you narrate events, write the events in chronological order. Use adverbs like *suddenly*, *luckily*, *unfortunately* to make your writing more interesting.
- Use a variety of vocabulary and grammatical structures in your writing to make it more interesting.
- Write your first draft and correct it. Then write your final draft.
- Write neatly.
- After you finish, check your writing. Check punctuation and capital letters, word order, spelling, linking words, grammar and vocabulary.

Word list

1a

bargain (n)
definitely
entrance
exit
expert
fair (n)
fee
in a while
latest
real
technology
wireless

Computer words

cursor
keyboard
laptop
monitor
mouse
mouse pad
printer
screen
speakers
USB flash drive

Phrases

Do you fancy...?
Hold on.
It's out of this world.
Nice one.
Sounds good.

1b

argue
argument
continue
countryside
eating habits
energy
exercise (v)
fluently
full
future
get good/bad marks
get married
health
however
ill
In need
job
keep (doing sth)
let
member
others
poor
relationship
rich
ruin
so that
successful
whole

1c

bottle
can (n)

clean (adj)
cut down
cycle
dirty
during
environment
leaflet
miss out
plant (v)
protect
public transport
recycle
recycling bin
reuse
soap
special
tap
throw
turn off

Recyclable materials

battery
glass
metal
paper
plastic

Phrases

It doesn't matter.

1d

adult
air
breathe
creature
die
disappear
endangered species
extinct
feed
grow
harm (v)
in danger
kill
net
organisation
pick up
pollute
pollution
rare
round (adj)
touch
weigh
Habitats
cave
desert
forest
jungle
ocean
polar region
Animals
bat
camel
deer
dolphin
killer whale

polar bear
tiger

1e

activity
decorate
exam
furniture
get together
hopefully
invitation
invite
order (v)
prepare
rearrange
reply (n)
snacks

Phrases

How about...?
How could I say no?
I can't make it.
I'm looking forward to...
It was nice of you to...
Maybe some other time.
Thanks for...
Why don't we...?

2a

a couple of
abroad
after all
answer (v/n)
at last
be in trouble
change one's mind
close (adj)
correctly
question
quiz
result
Phrases
Never mind.
Not really.
Of course not.

2b

at some point
audience
communicate
crowd
cute
do a trick
enjoyable
fascinating
go wild
honey
performance
put on weight
safari park
show (n)
sting (v)
talented
thrilled
trainer

way

Animals

baboon
bee
eagle
fox
leopard
rhino
sea lion
zebra

2c

achieve
be born
especially
ex-
hero
hold
turn into

Words related to sport

against
champion
championship
cup
handball
hockey
league
national
point
season
spectator
sports event
trophy

2d

accident
at the time
be/get injured
building
burn
catch fire
channel
colleague
construction
emergency services
expect
flame
fortunately
helmet
Indoors
media
outdoors
put out
risk (w/n)
suit
tiring
the news
uniform
work long hours
Jobs
architect
builder
cameraman
electrician

firefighter
lifeguard
newsreader
painter
paramedic
photographer
police officer
reporter
worker

Phrases

for instance
I suppose.
In general
In my opinion...
in other words

2a

be in good shape
be interested in
be/keep fit
coach
court
exercise (n)
follow advice
go on a diet
lately
lose weight/kilos
nearby
pitch
practice
practise
race
recently
similar
take part in
take up
tip
tournament
water polo

Sports equipment

football boots
goal
goggles
knee pads
net
racket
shin pads
stick
swimwear

Phrases

Let me know.
Take care.
That's all for now.

3a

be on time
hang up
lemon
look after
painkiller
warm

Ailments and illnesses

cough
earache
fever
headache
sore throat
stomach ache
the flu

toothache

Phrases

Oh dear!
What's wrong with you?

3b

add
be called
be right back
make sure
normal
note
laugh out loud
phrase
receive
rule
shorten
sleepy
smiley
SMS
symbol
text (v)
text message
type (v)

3c

cash desk
customer
extra small/large
fashion
fitting room
medium
product
shop assistant
tight

Words/Phrases related to prices/money

amount
cent
change (n)
cost (v)
discount
dollar
euro
halala
pay by credit card
pay in cash
penny - pence
per cent (%)
pocket money
pound
receipt
riyal
total

Phrases related to shopping

How much is it?
How much does it cost?
I'll take it.
Can I try it on?
What size are you?

3d

avoid
be rich in
bone
choose
contain
dairy product
diet

every now and then
fat (n)
feel like
fresh
fried
instead of
junk food
necessary
nowadays
overdo
overweight
strong
tasty
teen/teenager
unhealthy
vitamin

Food

carrot
cheese
cucumber
lettuce
mayonnaise
meatballs
olive oil
onion
pasta
peas
pitta bread
salt
sauce
shish kebab
strawberry
sugar
yoghurt

3e

any more
at least
calm down
cheer up
crash
feel down
first of all
fix
flat tyre
explain
learn a lesson
lend
lie (lied-lied)
make a mistake
notice (v)
perhaps
share
tell the truth
upset

Phrases

I don't get it.
I hope everything goes well.
It's not fair.

4a

adventurous
all of a sudden
article
colourful
create
creative
design (v/n)
enter a competition

exhibition
headline
hopeful
image
in fact
leaf - leaves
organiser
peaceful
plant (n)
poison
poisonous
professional
rest (n)
town hall

4b

agree
chance
clearly
embarrassing
fly (v)
planet
sculpture
simple
space (universe)
work of art

Feelings

confident
confused
disappointed
nervous
pleased
proud

Phrases

Give sth your best shot.
How come...?
I'll tell you what.
There's no need.
To be honest...
What if...?

4c

block (v)
circle
fill
garden hose
ideal
impression
indigo
instructions
main
myth
possible
sprayer
violet
wet

4d

award (v+n)
character
consider
cultural
encourage
example
impressive
perfect
respect
responsible
separate

society
typical

4e

absent-minded
as well as
chapter
discuss
do well
effort
entire
fall
In most cases
Incredible
Inform
look forward to
mention
miss a lesson
novel
pass
sit for exams

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
show	showed	shown
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written



Full Blast 4

Workbook

حلول
الجلول اون لاين
hulul.online

The Workbook contains:

- A variety of exercises practising grammar and vocabulary
- Tasks practising functions and language used for communication
- Extra reading material
- Writing development
- Projects
- Consolidation section
- Self-assessment
- Writing section

1a

Computer world

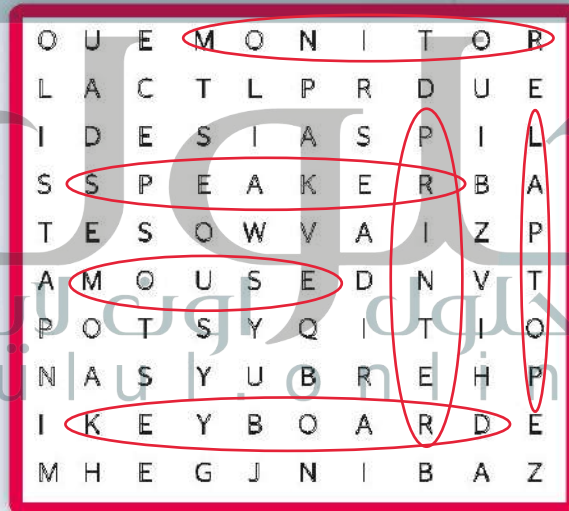
A. Find six words related to computers in the grid and label the pictures.



1. **laptop**

2. **Keyboard**

3. **Monitor**



4. **Mouse**

5. **Speaker**

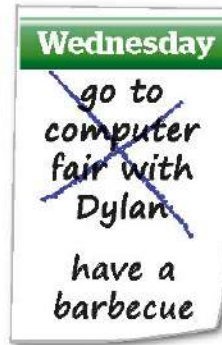
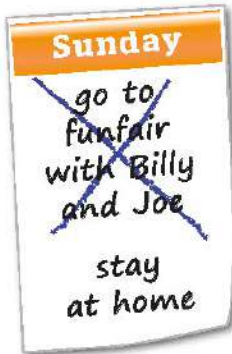
6. **Printer**

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

bargains expert entrance screen wireless fair USB flash drive

- There's something wrong with the **screen**; I can't see anything.
- Sandy found some great **bargains** at that new clothes shop in town.
- This café has got free **wireless** Internet.
- There is a long queue of people waiting to buy their tickets at the **entrance** of the gallery.
- Can you put some of these photographs on my **USB flash drive**? I really like them.
- There is a science **fair** at my school next Wednesday.
- Steve is a computer **expert**; he knows everything about computers.

C. Look at Rob's schedule and complete the sentences using the future *going to*.



1. ~~Rob isn't going (to go) to the funfair with Billy and Joe on Sunday.~~
He's going to stay at home.
2. **Bob is going to visit the museum with Billy on Monday.**
3. **Bob is going to clean his room on Tuesday.**
4. ~~Bob isn't going to the computer fair with Dylan on Wednesday.~~
he's going to have a barbecue.
5. **Bob is going to visit his cousin on Thursday.**
6. ~~Bob isn't going to buy a new printer on Friday.~~
he is going to wash the car.
7. ~~Bob isn't going to play computer games on Saturday.~~
he's going to hang out with Saud.

D. Complete the dialogues. Use the future *going to* of the verbs in the box.

travel learn have not wear make stay give not buy return

1. A: I **am not going to wear** this dress today. I don't like red.
B: Yeah. Blue is nicer.
2. A: **Are** we **are going to have** pizza today?
B: No, I **am going to make** some pasta. Fay doesn't like pizza.
3. A: You need a printer, Adam.
B: I know, but I **am not going to buy** one. James **is going to give** me his old printer.
4. A: **are** Kelly and her parents **going to travel** to Amsterdam tonight?
B: Yes. They **are going to stay** there all weekend and they **are going to return** on Sunday morning.
5. A: I **am going to learn** Spanish. Classes start next week.
B: That's great!

E. Match.

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1. Do you fancy going hiking on Friday? | e | a. In a while. |
| 2. Did you like the book? | d | b. Hold on! Look at this one. It's cheaper. |
| 3. When are we leaving? | a | c. Sure, why not? It's open till late. |
| 4. I'm going to buy this laptop. | b | d. It was out of this world. |
| 5. Can we go after 8 o'clock? | c | e. Sounds good. Is 8 o'clock OK? |

1b

What the future holds

A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- ill
- whole
- need
- fluently
- countryside
- energy

1. We must help people in need.
2. Brian can speak Spanish and Italian fluently.
3. We want to buy a big house in the countryside.
4. I like working with Alicia. She's always full of energy.
5. You can see the whole town from the top of this tower.
6. I can't go to school today because I am ill.

B. Read the situations below and write what you would say in each of them. Use the future *will*.

1. You're hungry. **make / sandwich**

I'll make a sandwich

2. Your friend Alex has got a table tennis match. He's a great player. **Alex / win**

Alex will win

3. You broke your sister's camera. You promise to buy her a new camera. **buy / new camera**

I'll buy you a new camera

4. You eat a lot of junk food and you have a health problem. **change / eating habits**

I'll change my eating habits

5. Your friend needs help with his homework. You want to help him. **help / you**

I'll help you

C. Saleh is thinking about his future. Use the prompts and the future *will* to write questions, as in the example.

1. (I / get / good marks / this year / school?)
Will I get good marks this year at school?

4. (My parents / buy / me / laptop / next year?)
will my parents buy me a new laptop next year?

2. (My brother / become / successful / scientist / in future?)
will my brother become a successful scientist in the future

5. (My family and I / go / Morocco / next summer?)
will my family and I go to morocco next summer .

3. (I / travel / moon / in future?)
will I travel to the moon in the future



A. Complete the phrases using the verbs in the box. You can use some of the verbs more than once.

plant protect turn off recycle

1. **plant** flowers
2. **turn off** the tap
3. **recycle** plastic bottles
4. **turn off** the lights
5. **protect** the environment
6. **plant/protect** trees

B. Circle the correct words.

1. You mustn't **cycle** / **throw** rubbish in the streets.
2. Where's the **soap** / **leaflet**? I want to read it.
3. Your car is **dirty** / **clean**. You need to wash it.
4. Is there a recycling **can** / **bin** outside your house?
5. You didn't come to the book fair on Friday and you really missed **out** / **off**. It was great!
6. We never take the car to the city centre. We **reuse** / **use** public transport.

C. Choose a, b or c.

1. We _____ throw rubbish in rivers because the fish will die.
a. don't have to b. must **c. mustn't**
2. My dad got up very early yesterday because he _____ be at the office at 7 o'clock.
a. has to b. must **c. had to**
3. It's cold, so you _____ wait for me at the entrance. I'll meet you inside the art gallery.
a. must **b. don't have to** c. mustn't
4. You _____ swim here. It's dangerous!
a. don't have to **b. can't** c. have to
5. Martha can't see well, so she _____ wear glasses.
a. doesn't have to b. have to **c. has to**
6. Iris had an accident. She _____ go to the doctor.
a. must b. mustn't c. don't have to



D. Look at the following situations. Write sentences with *have to*, *don't have to* and *mustn't* for each situation. Use the prompts given.



1. **AT A HOTEL** make / noise
pay / before / leave
cook

You have to pay before you leave.

You don't have to cook. you mustn't make noise.

2. **AT THE GALLERY** throw / rubbish / on / floor
see / all paintings
buy / ticket



You have to buy a ticket you don't have to see all the paintings . You musn't throw rubbish on the floor



3. **ON A PLANE** turn off / mobile
run
eat / meal

you have to turn off tour mobile . You don't have to eat a meal .you mustn't run

E. Read and complete the sentences.

TREES ARE OUR FRIENDS

Trees are very important to humans and animals. They give us oxygen and they help clean the air from pollution. They offer us wood, fruit and many more things. Also, many animals make their homes in and on trees and also get their food from them.

Most trees are 4-6 metres tall and some kinds can reach 60 metres! Trees can live for hundreds or even thousands of years, like the Giant Sequoias in California.

Unfortunately, trees are disappearing. There are many forest fires every year and people also cut down trees to make paper and build houses and roads. Did you know that every two seconds a forest as big as a stadium disappears? That means that all the animals that live there die, too.

We must help protect trees. One thing we can do is recycle. For every one thousand kilos of paper we recycle, we save seventeen trees. Another thing we can do is plant trees. We must all do something now!

1. Trees offer many things to **Humans** and **Animals**.
2. Some trees can be **60** metres tall.
3. **the giant sequoias in California** are one of the oldest kinds of trees on the planet.
4. Many **Animals** die when a forest disappears.
5. You can save **17 trees** by recycling one thousand kilos of paper.
6. To protect forests, people can **recycle** and **Plant trees**.



1d

Protect the animals

A. Complete with the words in the box.

endangered touch ocean danger jungle
whales organisation deer harm polar

1. GREENPEACE is a very important **organisation**. It helps protect the environment.
2. Killer **whales** can be as big as a bus.
3. We are learning about **endangered** species at school.
4. Zayed was swimming in the **ocean** when he saw a dolphin.
5. We saw a beautiful **deer** in the forest.
6. Tigers live in the **jungle**.
7. Some **polar** bears weigh 700 kilos.
8. Don't **touch** that. It's dangerous.
9. Many animals are in **danger**. They may become extinct.
10. Chocolate can **harm** your teeth.

B. Circle the correct words.

1. If you see a bat in the cave, **don't try** / won't try to catch it!
2. If we go to London, we **can visit** / don't visit Big Ben.
3. We will buy a new car next year if we **will have** / **have** the money.
4. If Turki **won't want** / **doesn't want** to go to the zoo, he can stay at home.
5. **Ask** / Will ask the teacher if you don't understand something.
6. If you **will break** / **break** anything in the shop, you must pay for it.
7. If you are quiet, the baby **will sleep** / sleeps.
8. If you want to help protect the environment, you **throw** / **must throw** your rubbish in the bin.

C. Read the sentences. Then write conditional sentences type I, as in the example.

1. Mike may not find a ticket so he might not go to the match.

If Mike doesn't find a ticket, he won't go to the match.

2. It may rain tomorrow. We can't go swimming.

If it rains tomorrow we can't go swimming

3. Are you ill? Don't go out tonight.

If you are ill, don't go out tonight.

4. Don't jump! You will get hurt.

If you jump you will get hurt.

5. We must protect tigers or they will become extinct.

If we don't protect tigers they will become extinct.

6. Run or we'll miss the bus.

If we don't run, we will miss the bus.



1e

I'm looking forward to it!

A. Match. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|--------------|----------|------------------|
| 1. rearrange | b | a. food |
| 2. order | a | b. the furniture |
| 3. send | d | c. the house |
| 4. decorate | c | d. invitations |

- My parents decorate the house with flowers in the spring.
- I always rearrange the furniture when I have a get-together.
- Paula wants to useful all the invitations today. Let's go to the post office with her.
- Let's order food. Malik and his friends are coming and they're hungry.

B. Look at the pictures below and make suggestions using the prompts.



1. A: The weather's going to be very nice tomorrow.

B: I've got an idea. (go / beach)

Why don't we go to the beach



2. A: Mike and Khaled are coming in a while.

B: (prepare / snacks)

Let's prepare (some) snacks



3. A: Let's go to the zoo on Thursday.

B: Great idea (invite / Vicky)

Why don't we invite Vicky.



4. A: Do you want to play table tennis?

B: Sure! (go / sports centre)

How about going to the sports center.



5. A: I'm hungry. What are we going to have for lunch?

B: (have / sandwich)

Why _____

don't we have a sandwich

6. A: I want to do something exciting this summer.

B: (travel / island)

How **about traveling to an island**

C. Complete the emails with the phrases a-f. Then match the emails of invitation (1-3) with the replies (A-C).

a. I'm afraid I can't make it.

d. I'm looking forward to seeing you.

b. Would you like to come with us?

e. How could I say no?

c. Maybe after the weekend.

f. How about coming to our house?

I'm writing to invite you to my house next Thursday. I won the Poetry Competition at school! So, I'm having a get-together.
_____ **d,c** _____

1

_____ **e** _____ I'll definitely be there and we'll have lots of fun. Don't worry about the tickets. I'll get them.

A

There's an important match next Thursday at the stadium. Tom and I want to go.
_____ **A,b** _____

2

I'm sorry but I have to stay at home and help my sister tidy our room. Our grandparents are visiting us this weekend and we promised our parents to help with the housework. I'd really love to come and show you my new game.
_____ **c** _____ Sorry!

B

My parents won't be home on Friday and my sister and I are going to be alone. _____ **f,b** _____ We can play computer games. I hope you can make it.

3

_____ **a** _____ You see, I'm going to Italy next weekend with my dad. Maybe some other time. Anyway, it was nice of you to invite me. I hope you have fun!

C

1

Round-up

A. Write

1. three computer parts:

monitor

screen

keyboard

2. three animals:

dolphin

deer

tiger

3. three types of materials:

paper

plastic

glass

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Dodos are **rare** / **extinct**. There are no dodos left in the world.

2. If you wait till next month, you might find good **bargains** / **habits** in this shop.

3. Why were you shouting? Did you and Frank have a(n) **relationship** / **argument** again?

4. You have to buy a ticket at the **exit** / **entrance** of the museum.

5. The recycling bin was **whole** / **full** of rubbish.

6. My uncle Hatim is very **poor** / **rich**. He's got lots of money.

7. I'm hungry. Let's **order** / **invite** some pizza.



C. Choose a or b.

1. A: These boxes are very heavy.

B: Don't worry, I _____ you take them outside.

a. am helping

b. will help

4. I'm sorry. I _____ borrow your clothes without asking again, I promise.

a. am not going

b. won't

2. A: _____ take me with you to the volleyball game?

B: Sure. We can go and buy a ticket for you tomorrow.

a. Going to

b. Will you

5. Mike _____ travelling to New York today. His plane leaves in three hours.

a. is

b. will

3. I think it _____ later. Let's take an umbrella.

a. will rain

b. is raining

6. Saud _____ going to have a barbecue tomorrow. Let's go together.

a. will

b. is

D. Circle the correct words.

1. You **mustn't** / **don't have to** drive me to the airport. I can take a taxi.

2. Yesterday someone called Tom while we were having dinner and he **must** / **had to** go back to work.

3. Excuse me, you **can't** / **must** shout in here. This is a hospital!

4. When they get here, they **must** / **had to** explain why they are late again.

5. Kevin **mustn't** / **doesn't have to** drive without his glasses. He can't see well.

6. You **have to** / **mustn't** drink a lot of water. It's good for you.

E. Use the prompts to make sentences, as in the example.

1. If / we / not get up / early / we / miss / train

If we don't get up early, we will miss the train.

2. Call / me / if / you / fancy going / horse riding

2. call me if you fancy going horse riding

3. If / Iris / have / get-together / Wednesday / we / not go

3. If Iris has a get-together on Wednesday . we won't go

4. If / Sultan / not be / careful / he / have / accident

4. If Sultan isn't careful he will have an accident

5. If / you / need / more information / you / go / library

5. If you need more information , you will go to the library

6. If / you / visit / Spain / try / Paella

6. If you visit Spain try paella .

F. Match.

1. I'm bored. How about playing tennis?

c

2. Do you fancy going to the new skatepark later?

a

3. Sorry, I broke your mobile. I'll buy you a new phone.

e

4. Why don't we go hiking next weekend?

b

5. Would you like to come for dinner tomorrow?

f

6. I just love these earrings!

d

a. Actually, I went yesterday. It was out of this world.

b. Maybe some other time. I have an exam on Sunday and I need to study for it.

c. Sounds good. I'll go and get my trainers.

d. I'll buy them for you.

e. Don't worry. It doesn't matter.

f. How could I say no? I love your food.

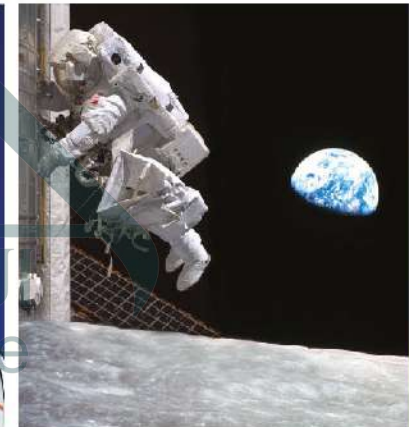
G. Read the text and answer the questions.

Holidays in SPACE!

If you think space travel is for astronauts only, you are wrong! Forty years after Yuri Gagarin went to space for the first time in history, Dennis Tito became the world's first space tourist. Dennis stayed almost eight days in the International Space Station. Of course, he had to pay 20 million dollars and spend 900 hours training!

Today, space holidays are becoming more popular and cheaper. In the future, space flight companies are going to give people the chance to travel to space for 200,000 dollars only! It still sounds like a rich person's holiday, but this means that space travel is going to become a bit cheaper every year.

We might even see a space hotel opening in the future! The hotel will be the most expensive in the galaxy and it will cost \$4 million for 3 days. So, if you like the idea of looking at the Earth from space, now you know where to go on your next holiday!



1. Do you have to be an astronaut to go to outer space?

No, you don't.

2. Who was the first person to go to outer space?

Yuri gagarin

3. How much did Dennis Tito have to pay to go to outer space?

20 million dollars

4. How much will people pay in the future to go to outer space?

200,000 dollars

5. Is there a hotel in outer space?

No, there isn't



An endangered animal

1. Think of an endangered animal.
2. Do research and write facts about it.
2. Use ideas from pp. 12-13 of the student's book.
3. Draw or stick pictures for decoration.

Name: Sand cat
 Habitat: Middle East/Africa/Asia
 Population: unknown
 Status: endangered

The Sand cat is a small cat and can live
 in temperatures from -5°C to 52°C. Sand
 cats live...



A. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

couple result question close answer correctly abroad

- My older brother lives **abroad**, so I don't see him often.
- What was the **result** of the Arsenal game?
- Could you repeat the **question**, please? I didn't hear what you said.
- Make sure you have written your address **correctly** or the letter won't get to your house.
- A: Did the teacher ask you about the situation in Europe?
B: Yes, but I couldn't **answer** him.
- A: Are you nearly ready?
B: Yeah, I'll be there in a **couple** of minutes.
- A: Do you see your cousins very often?
B: No, we aren't very **close**.

B. Choose a, b or c.

- Have you _____ visited Peru?
a. always **b. ever** c. before
- I've _____ seen a bat.
a. never b. ever c. twice
- Have you come to this restaurant _____?
a. just **b. before** c. so far
- I have _____ wanted to live in Paris.
a. before b. once **c. always**
- Lisa has _____ arrived home from school.
a. just b. so far c. twice
- What has happened in the story _____?
a. never b. ever **c. so far**
- Paul has only used a computer _____.
a. just **b. once** c. always
- Mr Williams has travelled by helicopter _____.
a. twice b. never c. ever

C. Complete the dialogues with the present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: What are you reading?
B: A magazine. It's a quiz about friends.
A: I **'ve done** (do) that quiz. It's quite interesting.
B: Yeah, but I **haven't finish** (not finish). So, can you be quiet?
- A: You're good at table tennis. **have** you **played** (play) before?
B: No, but I **have played** (play) tennis many times.
- A: **have** you **read** (read) any of Jack Wilson's books?
B: Yes, I have. Actually, I **have bought** (buy) three so far.
A: Can I borrow them?
B: Khaled **'s borrowed** (borrow) them and he **hasn't returned** (not return) them.

D. Look at the pictures and write questions and answers. Use the prompts given and the present perfect simple.



Mark / travel

Has Mark ever travelled by coach?

No, he hasn't but he has travelled by plane.

Has Iisa ever seen a shark? No, she hasn't but she's seen a dolphin



Lisa / see



Bill / play

Has Bill ever played tennis? No he hasn't but he has played table tennis .

**Have Peter and Ali ever explored a cave?
No they haven't but they've explored a jungle**



Peter and Ali / explore

E. Complete with the sentences a-e.

Abdullah Let's go to the skatepark tomorrow.

Fahd I thought you didn't want to go to the skatepark. (1) c

Abdullah Well, I checked the weather forecast and it's going to be very nice tomorrow.

Fahd OK, but my brother wants to borrow my skateboard tomorrow.

Abdullah (2) a You can take my old skateboard.

Fahd Why don't we invite Armeer, too?

Abdullah He can't come. (3) e

Fahd What did he do? Did he take his brother's laptop without asking, again?

Abdullah (4) b He took his brother's bike and he crashed it into a tree.

Fahd Oh, no! Is he OK?

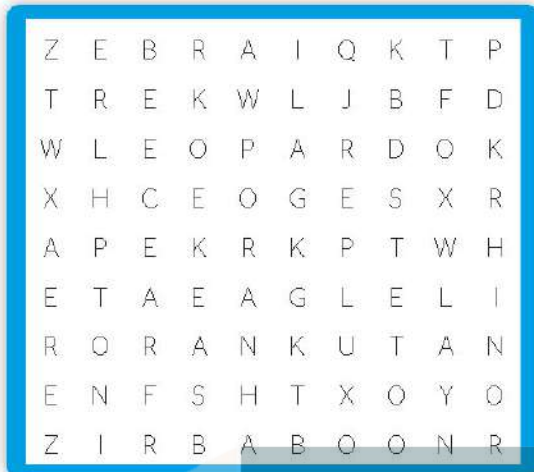
Abdullah Yes, he is. (5) d So, he may not be OK tomorrow.

- a. No problem.
- b. Of course not.
- c. Why have you changed your mind?
- d. But his brother hasn't seen the bike.
- e. He's in trouble.

2b

In their nature

A. Find seven animals in the grid.



- zebra
- bee
- leopard
- fox
- rhino
- eagle
- baboon

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

trainer laughed talented audience thrilled fascinating

- The children were **thrilled** when they heard that they were going to a safari park at the weekend.
- Jeff is a very **talented** football player.
- The **trainer** taught the dolphins many new tricks.
- This documentary is **fascinating**. I've learnt so many interesting things.
- The **audience** really enjoyed the show.
- Everyone **laughed** when the sea lion jumped into the water. It was very funny.



C. Complete with *have/has been* or *have/has gone*.

- A: **has** Peter **been** to Italy?

B: Yes, he's visited Rome many times.
- A: **have** you ever **been** to Chicago?

B: Yes, I **have been** there twice. It's a very nice city.
- A: Where are your parents?

B: They **have gone** to Canterbury. They went to visit my grandparents.
- A: **has** Hasan **gone** to the supermarket to buy some milk?

B: Yes. He'll be back soon.
- A: We **have** already **been** to the new zoo three times.

B: Really. I **have been** there only once. I didn't like it.

D. Look at the list of things Vic wants to do before he's 20 years old. The pictures show what he's already done. Write sentences about the things he's already done and about the things he hasn't done yet.



Things to do before I'm 20

- watch a football match
- travel to New York
- ride a camel through the desert
- try scuba-diving
- learn how to drive a car

1. *He has already watched a football match.*
2. **2. He hasn't travelled to New York yet**
3. **3. He has already ridden a camel through the desert**
4. **4. He has already tried scuba-diving**
5. **s. He hasn't learnt how to drive a car yet**

E. Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple or the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. I **have just returned** (just / return) from my trip and I'm really tired.
2. Alex **took** (take) his brother to the zoo yesterday. He **has taken** (take) him to the zoo twice this month.
3. A: **have** Nancy and Linda **called** (call) you yet?
B: Yes. Actually they **have called** (call) me twice. They **called** (call) an hour ago.
4. Peter **didn't book** (not book) his flight to Jeddah last weekend. Actually, he **hasn't booked** (not book) it yet.
5. Paul **went** (go) to Victor's house two hours ago. He'll be home soon.
6. Saleh **hasn't played** (not play) this computer game before. I think he'll love it.
7. A: **did** you **see** (see) Robert yesterday evening?
B: No, he **didn't come** (not come) to the skatepark.
8. We **have read** (read) this book three times. We love it! We **bought** (buy) it last month.

F. Use the prompts to write questions. Then answer them.

1. Where / you / go / on holiday / last summer?
where did you go on holiday last summer?
2. What strange food / you / taste / so far?
what strong food have you tasted so far?
3. When / you / see / wild animal?
When did you see a wild animal?
4. What countries / you / visit / so far?
What countries have you visited so far?

I went...

A. Complete with the words in the box.

champion handball spectators championships trophy

- The **spectators** celebrated when their team won the match.
- Tom's team has won three **championships** so far.
- Fred King is a famous swimming **champion**.
- How about playing **handball**?
- Look! This is my brother's **trophy**. He's a fast runner.

B. Complete the sentences with *for* or *since*.

- Jake has played in this team **since** 2007.
- I have lived in New York **for** three years.
- Sultan and I haven't seen Peter **since** yesterday.
- Paul hasn't been to the skatepark **for** months.
- I haven't spoken to Saleh **since** last summer!
- Reema has known Bayan **for** 2 weeks.
- We haven't watched a football match **since** last month.
- Brad hasn't visited his sister **for** a week.

C. Use the prompts to make sentences. Use the present perfect simple and *for* or *since*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Our team / play / four times / at / stadium / June
<i>Our team has played four times at the stadium since June.</i> | 4. Becky / not visit / grandmother / March
<i>Becky hasn't visited her grandmother since March</i> |
| 2. I / not see / Jack / this morning
<i>I haven't seen Jack since this morning</i> | 5. We / not win / cup / two years
<i>We haven't won the cup for two years</i> |
| 3. They / be / friends / three years
<i>they have been friends for three years</i> | 6. Robert / travel abroad / twice / last summer
<i>Robert has travelled abroad twice since last summer.</i> |

D. Match.

- How long has Prince Mohamed bin Fahd Stadium been the home of Ettifaq FC? **d**
- When did you start playing for the English national football team? **a**
- How long have you been in the hockey team? **b**
- When did the Tigers play against the Bears? **c**

- For four years. We have won three trophies so far.
- Two years ago. It's a great experience.
- Last month. It was a fantastic game.
- Since 1973. Today it can hold 35,000 spectators.

2d Team work

A. Look at the pictures and complete the crossword with the correct jobs.

1 lifeguard
2 builder
3 painter
4 photographer
5 cameraman
6 firefighter
7 architect

B. Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

catch colleagues opinion injured uniform helmet indoors expect

- Your cooker can **catch** fire if you aren't careful when you cook.
- We wanted to go swimming, but it started raining so we decided to stay **indoors**.
- In my **opinion**, a reporter's job is very difficult.
- Kenny is not at home. I **expect** he'll be home before nine.
- Diana and I work together. We have been **colleagues** for three years.
- All the workers have to wear a(n) **helmet** before they go into the building sites to protect their heads.
- The children at this school wear a blue and white **uniform**.
- My friend got **injured** during a football match so we took him to hospital.

C. Complete with the phrases a-e.

- a. my opinion b. I suppose c. In other words d. In general e. For instance

Cl. **Andy** Hey Mark. How are you?

Mark Not so well, Andy.

Andy Why? What happened?

Mark (1) b I've been a little unlucky lately. **Andy**
What do you mean?

Mark Well, on Monday I woke up at 10, so I went to
work late. (2) d, my boss is
very understanding, so I was shocked
when he told me to leave and never come
back. (3) c. I lost my job.

Andy Oh no! That's horrible! Did you try to talk to
him?

Mark Yes, but he didn't want to listen.

Andy I'm so sorry to hear that.



2. **Bob** In (4) a, we should try to
protect

the environment in any way we can.

Steve I agree. There are lots of things we can do.
(5) e. We can recycle, use public
transport and save energy.

Bob We can also plant trees and save water.

D. Read and write T for True or F for False.

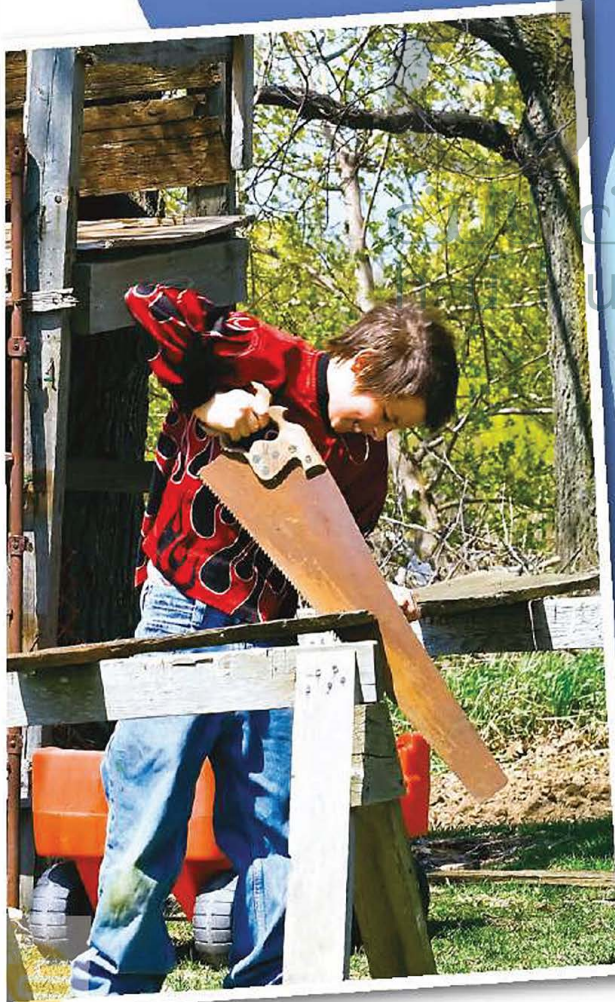
Working holidays

Have you ever thought about having fun and helping people during your holidays?

Well, in many countries some organisations build homes for people in need. You don't have to be a builder or an architect to join. Lots of students like you help build and paint houses and even plant trees and flowers in gardens! Don't worry if it's your first time. Working holidays are for everyone.

Everything you do can make a big difference. You can help for as many days of the week as you want. Even helping for one day during your holiday is important. You can join alone or bring your friends. You can help people abroad or even in your own area. Just ask and find out where. You'll be surprised to see how many people near you need your help. It costs as little as €20 and food is usually free. Also, there are lots of fun activities in the evenings after a long day's work!

Find an organisation near you and join today. You can change somebody's life!



1. You must have experience to go on a working holiday. **f**

2. Only adults can go on working holidays. **f**

3. You have to help during the whole of your holidays. **f**

4. You can help people in other countries, too. **T**

5. On working holidays, you have to work in the evenings. **F**

A. Label the pictures.



B. Match. Then use the phrases to complete the sentences 1-5.

1. keep
2. go on
3. take part in
4. take up
5. follow

- a
- b
- c
- d
- e

- a. advice
- b. a sport
- c. fit
- d. a diet
- e. a tournament

1. Why don't you take up a sport like basketball? You can exercise and have fun at the same time.
2. Peter is very excited because he's going to take part in a tournament next weekend. I hope he wins.
3. I always follow my sister's advice when I have a problem.
4. I have decided to go on a diet so I don't want any chocolate.
5. Mike's weight is ideal, but he must start going to the gym to keep fit.

C. Choose a, b or c.

Dear Matt,

How are you? I'm great. I (1) c you for five months! When (2) a you? Guess what! I'm in the local water polo team. Can you believe it? After you (3) a for Canada five months ago, I (4) b to join the local sports club. Three of my friends are in the water polo team and they (5) a it. So I joined and it's amazing! Actually, we (6) c seven games since February and our coach is very pleased. Of course, it can be very tiring sometimes. We always (7) a for about half an hour before we start practice. I can't say it's an easy sport but it's fantastic. Next month we (8) c against another local team, the Tigers.

Well, that's all for now. Write back and tell me your news.

Take care,
Ryan

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. a. didn't see | b. don't see | c. haven't seen |
| 2. a. am I going to see | b. did I see | c. have I seen |
| 3. a. left | b. have left | c. leave |
| 4. a. have decided | b. decided | c. decide |
| 5. a. love | b. have loved | c. loved |
| 6. a. won | b. are going to win | c. have won |
| 7. a. swim | b. have sworn | c. are swimming |
| 8. a. played | b. have played | c. are going to play |

A. Circle the correct words.

- Excuse me. May I ask you a **quiz** / **question**?
- I can't play water polo without my **racket** / **goggles**.
- Our football team won its first **champion** / **trophy** in 2008.
- We helped our neighbours **catch** / **put out** the fire in their kitchen.
- Tommy was **thrilled** / **talented** when he saw his grandfather coming.
- Ameen is a **photographer** / **firefighter**. He's saved many people's lives.
- Mike is very chubby. He must **lose** / **put on** some weight.

B. Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple of the verbs in brackets.

- have** you **been** (be) to the new shopping centre yet? It's huge.
- Jonathan **has already read** (already / read) that book.
- Lucy and Eve **haven't seen** (not see) their aunt Lisa since December.
- I **have taken part** (take part) in many competitions so far.
- Bob **hasn't driven** (not drive) a Ferrari, but he wants to.
- A: **Has** Frank **ever met** (ever / meet) Mark?
B: No, they **have never met** (never / meet).
- Karen **hasn't finished** (not finish) her homework yet.
- Call Waleed. He **has called** (call) three times since this morning.

C. Choose a, b or c.

- Which museum did you visit _____?
a. ago **b. yesterday** c. just
- I don't think I've _____ had a more exciting day.
a. before b. never **c. ever**
- Someone has _____ walked into the shop.
a. just b. twice c. before
- We've lived here _____ twenty years.
a. for b. last c. since
- Three weeks _____, I met a man from China.
a. before **b. ago** c. since
- Salah has _____ wanted to go to Brazil.
a. once b. twice **c. always**
- I had lunch with Mike _____ Thursday.
a. ago b. yet c. last
- Where have I seen that man _____?
a. before b. yesterday c. ever

D. Circle the correct words.

- A: How long **did you have** / **have you had** this skateboard?
B: For two years. My parents **have bought** / **bought** it when I was 12.
- A: Is Stan here?
B: No, I think he's **been** / **gone** to the football match.
A: But the match **has finished** / **finished** two hours ago.
B: Oh. Well, maybe he's at his friend's house.
- A: **Have you slept** / **Did you sleep** well last night?
B: Actually, no. **haven't slept** / **didn't sleep** well since Tuesday.



E. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- a. Let me know how the game was.
- b. Of course not.
- c. Take care.
- d. In my opinion, they are beautiful.
- e. Why have you changed your mind?

1. **Henry** So, are you excited about the basketball game?
Jason Actually, I'm not going.
Henry What? (1) e
Jason My friend Mario is coming from Italy and I can't find a ticket for him. So, I've decided not to go.
Henry Oh, I see.
Jason (2) a
Henry No problem. I'll call you.
Jason Thanks. (3) c

2. **Alison** What are you reading?
Karen *Our Lives*. It's a book of poems. Have you read it?
Alison (4) b I hate poems. They're really boring.
Karen (5) d
Alison Well, I disagree.



F. Read the text and complete the sentences.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games are the biggest sports event in the world. Over 11,000 athletes from around the world take part in more than 300 events!

They began over two thousand years ago, in ancient Greece and they lasted one day. After that, the games took place every four years in the town of Olympia. That's how the Olympics got their name. Unfortunately, in 393 BCE the games stopped for more than 1500 years. The first modern Olympic Games took place in 1896 in Athens, the capital of Greece. There were only nine sports then.

Today there are 26 sports (about 300 events) in the summer Olympic Games and 7 sports (about 60 events) in the winter Olympics. There are traditional sports like athletics and gymnastics. But there are also some newer sports like basketball, hockey and table tennis.

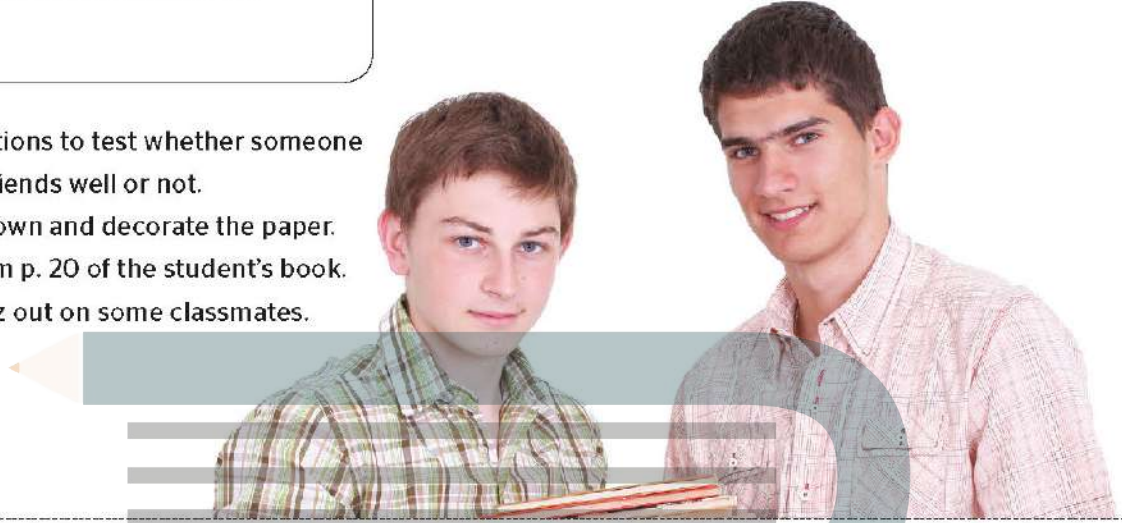


1. The first Olympic Games were in ancient Greece.
2. The Olympic Games didn't take place for over 1500 years.
3. In the 1896 Olympic Games there were only nine sports.
4. There are 33 sports in the winter and summer Olympic Games.
5. Hockey, table tennis and basketball are newer sports in the Olympic Games than athletics and gymnastics.

Quiz: How well do you know your friends?

Has your friend ever had a pet?
Has your friend ever been abroad?
...

1. Think of questions to test whether someone knows their friends well or not.
2. Write them down and decorate the paper.
3. Use ideas from p. 20 of the student's book.
4. Test your quiz out on some classmates.



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3a

What's wrong?

A. Look at the picture. What's wrong with these people?



1. *Steven has got the flu.*
2. *Tony has got stomach ache*
3. *Colin has got a sore throat*
4. *Paul has got earache*
5. *Harry has got a headache*
6. *Roger has got toothache,*

B. Complete with the words in the box.

time fever lemon painkiller cancel look hang

1. I can't go out now because my parents aren't at home and there is nobody to time after my baby sister.
2. I'm waiting for Bayan again. She is never on cancel.
3. Jonathan was ill so he had to lemon his trip.
4. Some tea with honey and _____ will help if you've got a sore throat.
5. Stan had a fever and had to stay in bed for a few days.
6. Sorry Beth, I must hang up now because I'm busy. I'll call you later.
7. Have you got a painkiller? I've got toothache.

C. Complete the dialogues with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. **Eddie** That's a beautiful painting! You should become an artist.
Andy Thanks. Actually, I want to buy a new paint box.
Eddie You shouldn't buy it yet. There's an art competition at school and the prize is a professional art box.
 You should take part in it.
Andy That's great! I will.
2. **George** I can't sleep lately and I'm always tired.
Andy You should drink some warm milk before you go to bed.
George I'll do that. What else?
Andy Well, you shouldn't drink lots of coffee. It doesn't help.
George OK. should I drink tea?
Andy Yes, but you shouldn't drink a lot.

D. Look at the prompts and write sentences. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

take / painkiller go out / tonight buy / boots eat / it buy / new monitor



He should buy some boots



She should take a painkiller



He should buy a new monitor



He shouldn't go out tonight



He shouldn't eat it

E. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- a. Did you take any medicine?
- b. You should go to the doctor.
- c. What's wrong with you?
- d. Maybe I should go and get some cough medicine.
- e. You shouldn't drink anything very hot or cold!


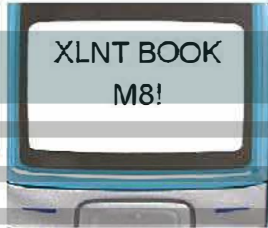




- Ali I'm sorry I'm late.
 Mahmud No problem. (1) c
 Ali I've got a terrible cough and a sore throat.
 Mahmud Oh dear! (2) e
 Ali I didn't have any, so I had some hot tea with lemon.
 Mahmud Oh no! (3) a
 Ali I know that now! My throat is worse.
 Mahmud (4) b
 Ali No, it's OK. (5) d
 Mahmud Come on, I'll drive you to the pharmacy.

3b Messages :-)

A. Choose a or b.

- I couldn't _____ very fast when I first got my laptop.
a. type b. text
- Did you _____ an email from Sandra today?
a. shorten b. receive
- Steve and Marco will be right _____.
a. normal b. back
- Before you leave, _____ sure you close all the windows.
a. take b. make
- Can I use your mobile phone? I want to send a _____.
a. note b. message
- Does this _____ mean that he's angry?
a. smiley b. rule

B. Read the text messages and rewrite them by expanding them into full sentences.

<p>1.</p>  <p>CU L8R</p>	<p>See you later</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>4.</p>  <p>XLNT BOOK M8!</p>	<p>excellent book male</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>2.</p>  <p>Y DIDN'T U W8 4 ME?</p>	<p>why didn't you wait for me</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>5.</p>  <p>PLS DON'T B L8 AGAIN</p>	<p>Please don't be late again</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>3.</p>  <p>THX! U R A GR8 FRND!</p>	<p>thanks you are a great friend</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>6.</p>  <p>R U @ HOME?</p>	<p>Are you at home ?</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

C. Turn the short letter into a note.

Dear Tom,
I'm going to Jack's house today.
I've gone to the shopping centre
to buy him something. Come
and meet me at Brad's house at
six o'clock.
Mike

Tom

Going to jack today . gone to shopping centre
to buy him something , meet me at Brad's at 6
mike

A. Match the phrases. Then complete the sentences.

- | | | |
|------------|-----|--------------|
| 1. credit | (b) | a. money |
| 2. fitting | (d) | b. card |
| 3. shop | (c) | c. assistant |
| 4. cash | (e) | d. room |
| 5. pocket | (a) | e. desk |

- A lot of people were waiting outside the fitting room, so I bought the shirt without trying it on.
- Martha didn't have enough money on her so she paid by credit card.
- Some parents give their children lots of pocket money.
- The shop assistant was a very polite and helpful young man.
- Yes, I'd like to pay for these books. Where's the cash desk ?

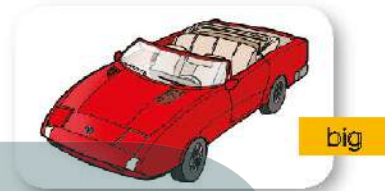
B. Complete the blanks.

- \$57.80
fifty-seven dollars and eighty cents
- 53.65
fifty-three euros and sixty-five cents
- SAR145.20
a hundred and fortyfive saudi riyls and twenty balala
- €89.50
eiahrtv-oine euros and fifty cents
- SAR 1893
one/a thousand, eight hundred and ninety-three saudi riyl
- 5.32
five pounds and thirty-two pence

C. Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Write sentences using *too* or *enough* and the words given.



- I can't buy this watch.
It's too expensive.



- We all fit in this car.
it's big enough.



- Billy isn't a good shop assistant.
He isn't polite enough



- I don't want to walk to Kathy's house.
it's too far



- Larry won't win the race.
He isn't fast enough.



- I can't hear you.
it's too noisy

D. Complete the sentences. Use *too* or *enough* and the words in the box.

heavy money crowded dark talented
chairs warm tiring

- Gary can't stay at this hotel. He hasn't got enough money.
- Let's leave this café. It's too crowded.
- This house is very cold. Our bedroom isn't warm enough.
- Scott isn't going to become an artist. He isn't talented enough.
- Can you help me take these boxes to the car? They are too heavy.
- Mr Fisher can't see anything. It's too dark.
- We spent the whole day hiking. It was fun but it was too tiring for me.
- There aren't enough chairs in the living room. Please, go and bring some from the kitchen.

E. Match the questions 1-8 with the answers a-h.

- Why don't you pay by credit card? **c**
- Does your brother drive? **h**
- Where is the cash desk? **a**
- Did you pay in cash? **f**
- Why are the shops closed? **d**
- Have you got this in blue? **b**
- How much did you spend on all these clothes? **e**
- What did you buy yesterday? **g**

- Next to the fitting rooms.
- No, sorry. But we've got it in grey.
- Because I forgot it at home.
- It's too early. They open in an hour.
- Well, less than you think. There was a 50% discount on them.
- No, I never pay in cash.
- I got a blue shirt.
- No, he is too young.

F. Complete the dialogues with the sentences.

1.

- We have a 50% discount.
- Yes, have you got this jacket in a bigger size?
- I've only got 70.
- I wear a medium.
- We've got it in three sizes.



- Customer** Oh, this is nice!
- Shop assistant** Can I help you?
- Customer** (1) b
- Shop assistant** Yes, we have. (2) e
What size are you?
- Customer** (3) d
- Shop assistant** Of course. Here you are.
- Customer** How much is it?
- Shop assistant** It's 75 euros.
- Customer** 75 euros? (4) c
- Shop assistant** OK then, you could get one of these jackets here. (5) a
- Customer** OK, I'll go and try it on.

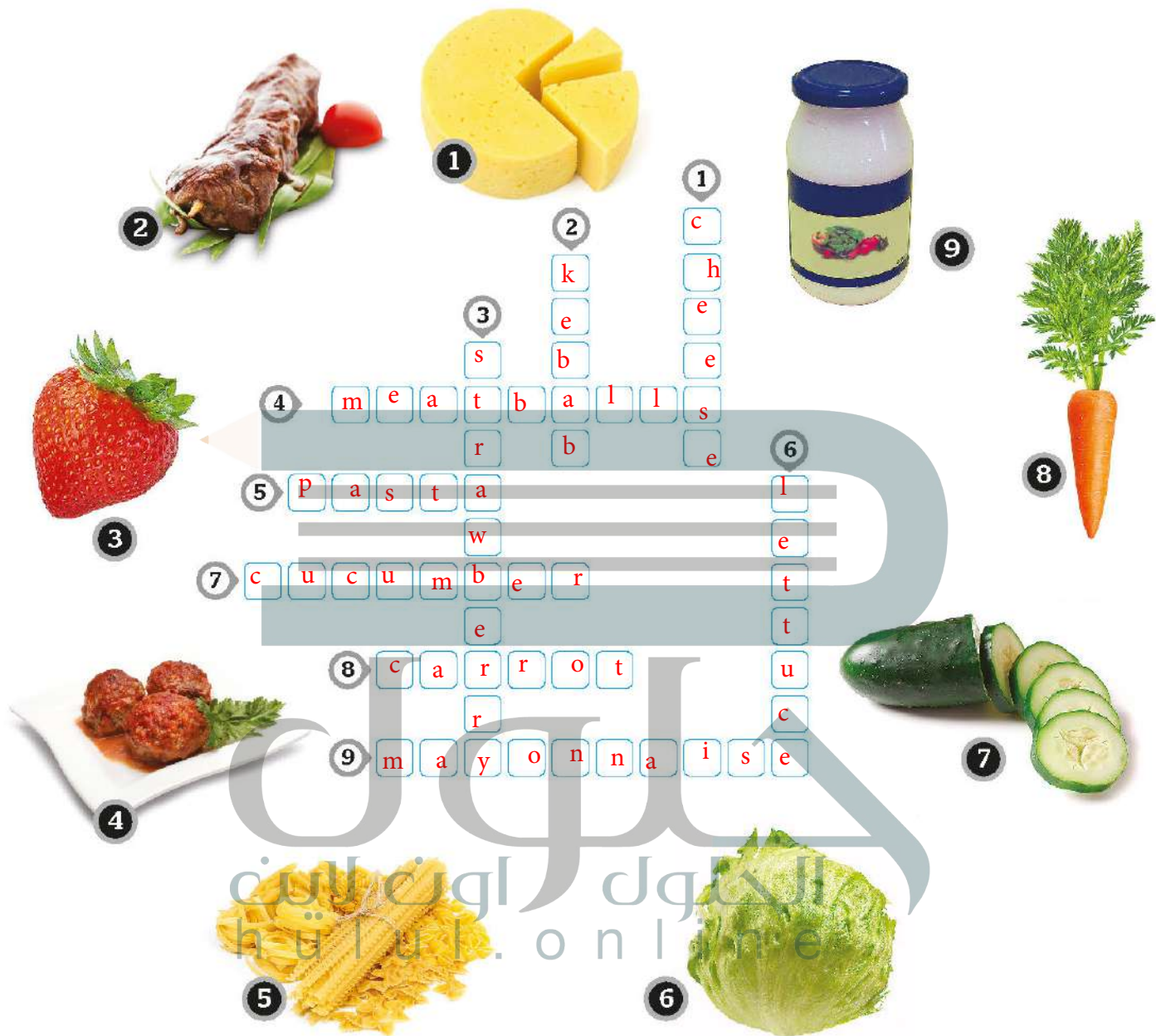
2.

- What size are you?
- How much does this shirt cost?
- Here's your receipt.
- Would you like to pay in cash or by credit card?



- Customer** (6) b
- Shop assistant** Twenty euros.
- Customer** Great. I'd like to try the blue shirt on, please.
- Shop assistant** (7) a
- Customer** I'm an extra large.
- Shop assistant** Here you go.
- Customer** Thanks... It's perfect. I'll take it!
- Shop assistant** That's twenty euros. (8) d
- Customer** Credit card. Here you go.
- Shop assistant** Just a minute... (9) c

A. Look at the pictures and complete the crossword.



1

2

3

4

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9

B. Circle the correct words.

- John never eats junk food because he thinks it's **unhealthy** / **tasty**.
- Fried food has a lot of **fat** / **sugar** in it.
- Let's have some pitta **peas** / **bread** with our meal.
- Lisa **avoids** / **overdoes** eating food with a lot of salt or sugar because she is on a diet.
- If you want to lose weight, it is **necessary** / **strong** to exercise.
- Michael never drinks milk. He hates **vitamins** / **dairy products**.
- What do you **feel** / **choose** like eating today?
- John bought some **rich** / **fresh** fruit from the market yesterday.
- My brother goes for a walk in the park every **nowadays** / **now** and then.

C. Look at the picture and write sentences about what's in Julie's kitchen. Use *much*, *many* or *a lot of / lots of*, as in the example.



1. She hasn't got many eggs.
2. She hasn't got much cheese.
3. She hasn't got much yoghurt.
4. She has got a lot of/lots of potatoes.
5. She hasn't got many carrots.
6. She has got a lot strawberries.
7. She hasn't got many tomatoes.
8. She hasn't got much milk.

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. Would you like _____ chips with your tuna sandwich?
 - a. many
 - b. a few**
 - c. a little
2. How _____ bananas do you need for the banana cake?
 - a. much
 - b. many**
 - c. a few
3. Don't give me _____ cheese. I don't really like it.
 - a. many
 - b. much**
 - c. a little
4. Molly only has _____ milk with her cereal.
 - a. much
 - b. a little**
 - c. a lot
5. There were _____ bargains in that shoe shop yesterday.
 - a. lots of**
 - b. a little
 - c. a lot
6. There was a _____ noise at the restaurant.
 - a. many
 - b. lot of**
 - c. lots of
7. I want to ask you _____ questions about the exam.
 - a. much
 - b. a little
 - c. a few**
8. Add _____ salt to your food to make it tasty.
 - a. a little**
 - b. much
 - c. a few

E. Read and complete the sentences.

Do you want to feel good?

YOU SHOULD:

- ... have a balanced diet with lots of fresh fruit and vegetables.
- ... drink lots of water.
- ... exercise for about half an hour a day three to four times a week. Maybe even take up a sport!
- ... have a lot of light in your house.
- ... have a warm shower before you go to bed. It relaxes you and you can sleep better.
- ... sleep on a comfortable bed for about 7-8 hours a night.

YOU SHOULDN'T:

- ... eat a lot of unhealthy foods or forget to have your three main meals.
- ... drink lots of soft drinks or coffee.
- ... do lots of difficult exercises because you will feel tired.
- ... live in a house without a lot of light.
- ... eat a lot of food before you go to bed. Never go to bed on a full stomach.
- ... work long hours or forget to sleep 7-8 hours a night.

1. Exercising for about _____ minutes a day three to four times a week, helps you feel good.
2. Drinking a lot of soft drinks or coffee is bad for you.

3. You should eat three main meals and drink lots of water.
4. You shouldn't eat lots of unhealthy food.

A. Circle the correct words.

- Steven is upset because he's got a **flat** / crash tyre on his bike.
- The shop assistant **made** / told a mistake. She gave me €10 change instead of €5.
- Andy always **lends** / shares me his tent when I go camping.
- Cheer** / Calm up Daniel. Everything will be all right.
- Alison feels **down** / fair because she lost her favourite book.
- Ted always tells the **mistake** / **truth**. He never lies.
- Perhaps** / **At least** let me give you some cake before you leave.



B. Complete with the correct possessive adjectives or pronouns.

I feel down because (1) **my** friend, Vanessa, isn't talking to me any more. She lent me (2) **her** favourite sunglasses and I lost them. Now she's very angry. It's not fair. She lost four books last month. One of them was (3) **hers** and three of them were (4) **mine** but I didn't mind!

(5) **my** uncle and aunt have bought (6) **their** first house. They're very happy. The house is small but they love it because it's (7) **theirs**. It's also near the coast and it's got a view of the sea. (8) **its** view is fantastic.

C. Choose a or b.

- _____ work outdoors.
a. Reporters b. Reporters'
- This is _____ and Andrew's room. It's always a mess.
a. Tom's b. Tom
- The _____ pocket money is on the table.
a. childrens' b. children's
- Those mobiles are my _____.
a. parent's b. parents'
- _____ football boots are these? Are they Abdullah's?
a. Whose b. Who's
- The _____ books are on the table.
a. girls b. girl's
- A _____ job is sometimes very dangerous.
a. police officers' b. police officer's
- Are these _____ and Linda's mobiles?
a. Mary's b. Mary

D. Read the phrases 1-10 below. Where would you use them? Write A for a letter asking for advice and G for a letter giving advice.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. I feel down. | A | 6. It's going to be all right. | G |
| 2. I think you should talk to your friend. | G | 7. I've got a problem with my best friend. | A |
| 3. I need your advice. | A | 8. I'm in trouble. | A |
| 4. What should I do? | A | 9. Calm down. | G |
| 5. Perhaps you shouldn't eat lots of junk food. | G | 10. I don't know what to do. | A |

A. Complete with the words in the box.

painkiller note discount receive nowadays necessary contain choose

- Does this box **contain** pencils or pens?
- nowadays**, many people shop online.
- Both cars are very nice but you have to **choose** only one!
- Woolly's Shops have a 70% **discount** on all products in June.
- This earache is terrible. Have you got a **painkiller**?
- Steve has left a **note** for you on your desk. It's got his number on it.
- It's **necessary** to exercise at least twice a week if you want to be healthy.
- Did you **receive** the invitation? I sent it to you last Monday.

B. Complete with the correct preposition.

- My older sister looks **after** me and my brothers when our parents aren't home.
- Let's take Khaled out to dinner. He needs something to cheer him **up**.
- Instead **of** ordering pizza, why don't we cook something tonight?
- Should I pay for these shoes **in** cash or **by** credit card?
- Ian feels a bit **down** because he lost his mobile.
- Make sure you are here **on** time. Mrs Hodge hates waiting.
- Joe and I were talking on the phone when he just hung **up**!

C. Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box and *should* or *shouldn't*.

go lend tell call eat

- Anna wants to lose weight. She **shouldn't eat** fried food.
- Frank is looking for you. You **should call** him.
- You **should** always **tell** the truth.
- Saud is very tired. He **shouldn't go** to the skatepark.
- Rupert isn't very careful. You **shouldn't lend** him your car.

D. Write sentences with *too* and *enough* and the adjectives given.

1. Billy can't drink his tea.

cold it's too cold.

warm it isn't warm enough

2. This shirt doesn't fit. It's very small.

tight it is too tight

big it isn't big enough

3. Jessica can't talk to anyone right now.

upset she is too upset

calm she isn't calm enough

E. Circle the correct words.

1. There isn't **much** / many butter in the fridge. I think we need to buy some.

2. Zayed invited a **lots of** / **lot of** people to his house on Thursday.

3. Sandra gave us **a few** / a little tips on how to stay fit.

4. How **much** / many salt did you put in the soup? It's awful.

5. I want **much** / a little sugar in my coffee.

6. A: How **much** / many pocket money do you get every week?

B: I don't get **much** / many. About €6.

7. I've only read **a few** / a little books but I've visited

lots of / lot of websites to get the information about Jordan.

F. Choose a or b.

- _____ are these painkillers? Can I take one?
a. Who's **b. Whose**
- A: Are these your sunglasses?
B: No. _____ are on the table, next to the TV.
a. Mine b. My
- A: Whose books are these? Mary's?
B: Yes, they're _____.
a. her **b. hers**
- Is that _____ car? It's cool!
a. yours **b. your**
- A: Is that your father's computer?
B: No, it's _____.
a. my **b. mine**
- A: Is this Tony's jacket?
B: No, it isn't _____.
a. his b. him
- Wow! Is that _____ and Julia's new house?
a. Alan b. Alan's
- Ted and Fred are brothers. _____ house is near the park.
a. Theirs **b. Their**

G. Complete with the sentences a-g.

- What should I do?
- I hope everything goes well.
- Why? What happened?
- But you shouldn't do that again.
- I don't get it.
- What's wrong with you?
- Oh dear!

- Tom (1) **f** _____ You look upset.
Bill My parents are angry with me.
Tom (2) **c** _____
Bill Well, yesterday they went out for dinner.
Tom OK, so?
Bill I went out, too. I went to Neal's house.
Tom (3) **e** _____ Why are they angry?
Bill Because I returned home very late.
Tom (4) **g** _____
Bill I know. I feel terrible. (5) **a** _____
Tom I don't know. (6) **d** _____
Bill I won't. I've learnt my lesson now.
Tom (7) **b** _____
Bill Thanks.

H. Read the text and write T for True or F for False.

Got a problem? Ali Ahmed can help you!



I've got a problem. I can't decide what to do and I need some advice. I play in the school football team and I usually play quite well.

But last month everything went wrong. During the week before the match, I was feeling a bit ill. But I continued to go to practice every day. This of course didn't help me get any better. As a result, on the day of the big match I was feeling horrible. I even had a fever but I didn't tell anyone because I didn't want to miss the match. You see, it was a very important game and my teammates were expecting me to be there, so I played.

Before the match started, I had a bit of a headache so I took a painkiller and

thought I would soon be OK. But during the game, my stomach started hurting, too. It just kept getting worse and worse. At some point, I was standing very close to the goal and the ball came to me. It was an easy goal, but my stomach ache was really bad and I missed the ball.

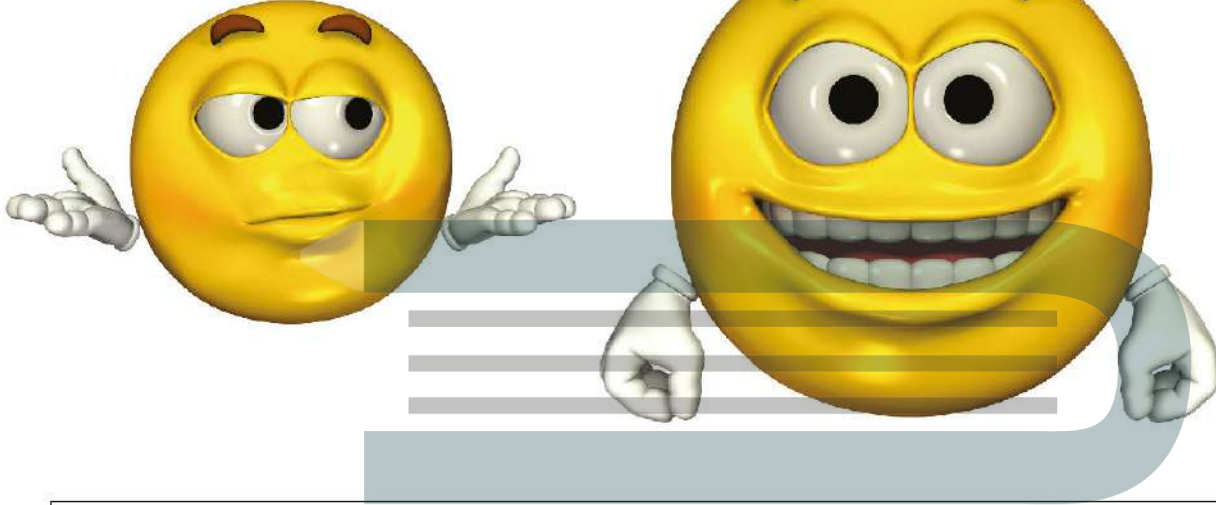
My teammates were very upset that we didn't win, and I feel like I made the wrong decision. The problem is that we have another big match in a few days and I've got a bit of a sore throat. Do I say I can't play, or not? The team really needs me and my teammates will be upset if I don't go. What should I do?

Mahmud

- Mahmud missed practice because he wasn't feeling well. **f**
- The coach knew about Mahmud's illness. **f**
- Mahmud had a fever, but he still played in the match. **t**
- Mahmud didn't score a goal because he didn't see the ball. **f**
- Mahmud feels his team didn't win because of him. **T**
- Mahmud's teammates don't want him to play in the next match. **F**

A chatspeak conversation

1. Write a conversation using chatspeak and smileys.
2. Use the chatspeak and smiley dictionary on p. 61 of the student's book.
3. Use ideas from p. 36 of the student's book.



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A. Complete with the words in the box.

design town hall headline article plants hopeful organiser colourful sudden

- We were driving along when all of a sudden there was a loud noise and the car stopped.
- Let me see your design for the advertisement.
- The flowers in Mrs Smith's garden are very colorful.
- A: What happens next in this competition?
B: I'm not sure. Waleed is the organiser. Let's ask him.
- I read an interesting article in the newspaper yesterday.
- Check out the headline on the first page: 'Barcelona win cup!'
- Khaled probably won't win the competition but he is hopeful.
- I'll meet you outside the town hall at four o'clock.
- I've got lots of plants on my balcony.

B. Use the nouns given to form adjectives and complete the sentences.

- These chips are really tasty.
- Be careful! It's dark in that cave.
- I'm going to bed. I'm very sleepy.
- Don't worry, this fruit looks strange but it's not poisonous.
- Kelly drank a whole bottle of water because she was thirsty.
- The garden looks beautiful in the spring.
- The shop assistants in the new clothes shop are quite helpful.
- It's so nice and peaceful in the countryside.
- My brother is very adventurous. He goes mountain biking every weekend.
- My father is a successful architect.

 TASTE
 CARE
 SLEEP
 POISON
 THIRST
 BEAUTY
 HELP
 PEACE
 ADVENTURE
 SUCCESS
C. Complete with *who*, *which* or *that*.

I entered a national art competition last month but I didn't win. The girl (1) that / who won was from my school, but she's a student (2) that / who never gets good marks in Art. The painting (3) that / which won the first prize is called *Swirly Sea*.



Last week, I was walking home when I saw my cousin Robert. He was wearing strange clothes and a hat (4) that / which was really ugly and he was with a boy (5) that / who was dressed in red. I thought they were wearing silly clothes just to have some fun, so I said, 'Very funny guys!' The boy (6) that / who was standing behind them said, 'They're not trying to be funny. They think they're in fashion!' and then he began laughing. I felt really bad.

D. Cross out the extra word.

1. That's the man who ~~he~~ won the competition.
2. Show me the shoes that you bought ~~them~~ yesterday.
3. That's the boy who ~~he~~ lives near us.
4. That's the book which I was looking for ~~it~~ last night.
5. Is ~~that~~ the man who ~~he~~ works at the library?
6. This is the pen ~~that~~ ~~it~~ writes underwater.



E. Join the sentences. Use *who, which* or *that*. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

1. Brenda is feeding a cat. She found it in her garden.

1. Brenda is feeding a cat (That / which) she found in her garden .
2. Every Thursday we play football in the park. It's near our school.

2. Every Thursday we play football in the park (that / which) is near our school .
3. We've got a new classmate. He looks like my cousin.

3. we've got a new classmate (That / Who) looks like my cousin .
4. Do you like this painting? My sister bought it today.

4. Do you like this painting (That / Which) my sister bought today ?
5. There's the football player. Adrian saw him at the funfair.

5. There's the football player (That / Who) Adrian saw at the funfair .

F. Complete the sentences with *who, which* or *that* and your own ideas.

1. My best friend is a person _____
2. That's the book _____
3. There's the man _____
4. My teacher is the person _____
5. Basketball is a sport _____



A. Complete with the words in the box.

confident disappointed embarrassing
 proud nervous confused

- Our water polo team is very good.
I'm **confident** that we're going to win.
- I was walking to the front of the class when I fell down. It was so **embarrassing**!
- Andy is always **nervous** before exams but this time he was relaxed and he did well.
- I'm a bit **confused**. Is Kevin your cousin or your uncle?
- We had to cancel our trip because of the bad weather. We were very **disappointed**.
- Well done Jimmy! We're really **proud** of you! Now, go and get your prize.

B. Complete the dialogues. Use *so/neither* + auxiliary verbs.

- A: I was quite disappointed with that roller coaster.
B: **so was** I. It was too slow.
- A: I'm not going to go to work tomorrow.
B: **neither am** I. I'm really tired.
- A: I've never been to a bowling alley before.
B: **neither have** I. I'm very excited.
- A: I don't drink enough water.
B: **neither do** I. I should drink more.
- A: My brother is a great volleyball player.
B: **so is** my brother. He plays for a successful team.
- A: We had pasta for dinner yesterday.
B: **so did** we. Let's have something different today.

C. Choose a or b.

- I haven't entered a competition like this before.
 a. I have.
 b. I haven't.
- Ameen didn't play well today.
 a. So did Sultan.
 b. Neither did Sultan.
- I love going to art galleries.
 a. So do I.
 b. I do.
- Olga hates talking in front of people.
 a. Ellen does.
 b. Ellen doesn't.
- My brothers are going to Egypt on holiday this year.
 a. So do my parents.
 b. So are my parents.
- I can't see the headlines clearly.
 a. I can't.
 b. Neither can I.
- Jeff and I love watching nature documentaries.
 a. I don't.
 b. I do.
- I didn't like the food at the restaurant.
 a. We did.
 b. We didn't.

D. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- a. What if we lose again?
- b. I gave it my best shot.
- c. I'll tell you what. I'll practise with you this week.
- d. There's no need to get upset.
- e. How come you lost?

- Steve** So, how did the match go?
Brian The other team won 3-1.
Steve (1) e You're a really good team.
Brian I don't know.
Steve What about you? Did you play badly?
Brian Not really. (2) b
Steve Well, that's all you can do.
Brian It wasn't enough, though.
Steve Hey! (3) d
Brian I don't want to play next Friday. (4) a
Steve Come on, you can't think like that. (5) c
Brian Will you? Oh, thanks.

E. Read and answer the questions.

A lucky winner *by Tony Richards*

Last month, I won a photography competition, but to be honest, I was quite lucky with my winning photo. One day during the summer holidays, I was playing around with my new digital camera when I found that it had a setting with which I could make it take a picture every minute. So, I set it up at my bedroom window and let it take pictures all afternoon, while I was playing football with my friends at the park. On the way home, I saw my neighbour and he said his cat was acting very strangely, but he didn't know why. I didn't understand.

Later on at home, I was checking the photos on my computer, when I found something amazing: a picture of a huge bird attacking my neighbour's cat. I showed it to my dad and he said, 'That's an eagle, isn't it?' So, we surfed the Net and checked, and it was. My brother saw my picture and told me about a photography competition. He wanted me to enter, so I did.

I wasn't very confident about winning, so when the organiser read out my name, I was very surprised. The next day, my photograph was in the newspaper and I was really embarrassed. My parents were really proud of me, and so was my brother. I've done lots more similar experiments with my camera but I haven't taken anything as good yet.



1. Where was Tony while his new camera was taking pictures?
he was playing football at the park with his friends
2. What did Tony find which was amazing?
a picture of an eagle attacking his neighbor's cat
3. Whose idea was it to enter a photography competition?
It was tony's brother's idea
4. Did Tony think he could win?
No, he didn't.
5. How did Tony's family feel when he won the competition?
They were really proud of him.



A. Circle the correct words.

1. There is something **blocking** / **filling** the door and I can't get in.
2. Use the garden **sprayer** / **hose** to water the trees.
3. This island is the **main** / **ideal** place for a summer holiday.
4. It is a **myth** / **possible** that Sami will buy a new house, as he has a lot of money.
5. I need some **instructions** / **circles** on how to build this bookcase. Any ideas?
6. My aunt likes **impressions** / **indigo** very much, which is why her room is painted in that colour.
7. How did you get all **wet** / **filled**? Were you out in the rain?

B. Match the two halves of the zero conditionals.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|
| 1. If there's a snowstorm, | c | a. you need a passport. |
| 2. You protect the environment | e | b. when it's hot. |
| 3. If you want to travel to the UK, | a | c. it's difficult to climb a mountain. |
| 4. When you mix red and white, | d | d. you get pink. |
| 5. I have a shower twice a day | b | e. when you recycle old newspapers and magazines. |
| 6. If I've got some free time, | f | f. I relax and watch TV. |

C. Join the sentences to form zero conditionals. Use the words in the brackets.

1. People sometimes don't brush their teeth. Then they turn yellow. **(when)**
when people don't brush their teeth , they turn yellow .
2. I often get lost when I go to the city centre. So, I use my map. **(if)**
If I get lost when I go to the city center , I use my map .
3. I sometimes feel really tired. Then I go to bed early. **(when)**
When I feel really tired , I go to bed early .
4. It's usually hot in the summer. Plants need lots of water. **(when)**
when it's hot in the summer , plants need lots of water .
5. Sometimes people are rude and selfish. These people haven't got many friends. **(if)**
If people are rude and selfish , they haven't got many friends
6. It's often windy in the winter. Then you can't travel by boat. **(when)**
When it's windy in the winter , you can't travel by boat .

4d School awards

A. Complete the sentences and do the crossword.

- This **impressive** building belonged to a king who lived in England in 1130.
- Is this a **typical** Saudi dish?
- People are not **perfect**, because they make mistakes all the time.
- His **character** made everyone like him immediately.
- Children should learn to **respect** older people.
- You should **consider** all your options before you decide.
- Abdullah's children are very **honest** and **responsible**.
- They keep the meat and vegetables in **separate** fridges.

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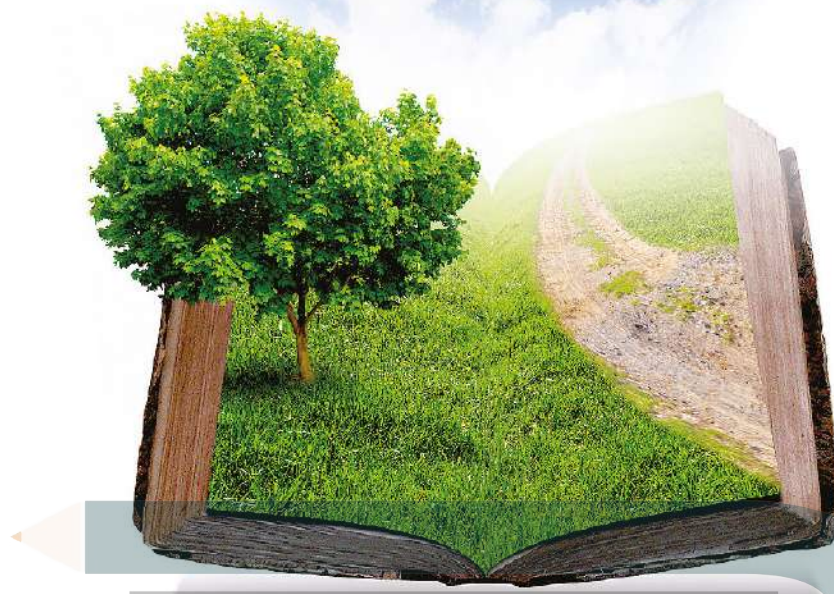
B. Complete the text using the correct word from the box.



society encourage cultural examples award honour

One of the great things about being a teacher is that you can (1) **encourage** your students to try harder until they make their dreams a reality. It is not just hard work. It's also a(n) (2) **honour** because teachers prepare students to become future members of (3) **society**. Another thing teachers do is introduce their students to the world of (4) **cultural** activities and education. Students usually view their teachers as (5) **examples** which they want to follow. Many teachers say that this is the greatest (6) **award** they could ever receive.





C. Read the text and answer the questions.

GREEN SCHOOL AWARDS

All about...

The Green School Awards are for excellence in environmental education. Through these awards, teachers encourage students to take care of the environment and respect the planet we live on. Also, students become more responsible and learn how to become useful members of society. They have to choose a project on any environmental theme and work on it together. The winners will receive a cash prize which they can use to make their school greener.

What project to choose?

Students can work on different projects related to the environment, depending on their interests. For example, they can choose a project about their own school such as 'recycling', 'school gardens' or 'saving energy at school'. Some others might choose to combine their project with another area of study, such as History or Science, e.g. 'Wild birds in our city now and in the past'.

Who can enter?

Groups of students, individual classes, or even whole schools can take part in each project. All they have to do is form a team and enter the competition.

1. What are the students encouraged to do through the Green School Awards?

- they are encouraged to take care of the environment and respect the planet we live on .

2. What can they use the prize for?

- They can use it to make their school greener .

3. What kind of projects can they choose to work on?

**- they can choose different projects such as school gardens or saving energy .
they can also combine the project with another area of study .**

4. Can individual students take part in the competition?

- No , They can't . only groups of students , individual classes , or whole schools can take part in the competition .

A. Complete with the words in the box.

mention novel chapter well incredible passed sat for

- Yesterday we **sat for** _____ an exam, but I didn't have time to study so I don't think I **passed** _____.
- It's **incredible** _____ how much Thomas has grown! Just last year he was a baby!
- Did he **mention** _____ what time he will return?
- At school we read a **chapter** _____ from a **novel** _____ about friendship. It's called 'Close to the heart'.
- As **well** _____ as shopping for food, Stella needed to buy a new pair of sunglasses.

B. Choose a or b.

- The artist _____ won the award is from Australia.
 a. who b. which
- Jack is usually _____. He never remembers anything.
 a. absent-minded b. entire
- The sports news in this newspaper _____ yesterday's match.
 a. informs b. discusses
- The documentary _____ was on TV last night was very good.
 a. which b. who
- People _____ like science fiction should definitely read this book.
 a. which b. who
- This is a story about a sailor _____ searches for lost treasure.
 a. which b. who

C. Complete the dialogue using the phrases a-e.

- I did well, I think
- I look forward to
- it took a lot of effort
- In most cases, yes
- I missed a lesson

A: So how was the test?

B: (1) **A** _____.

A: Good job! You always get good marks, right?

B: (2) **D** _____. But not always.

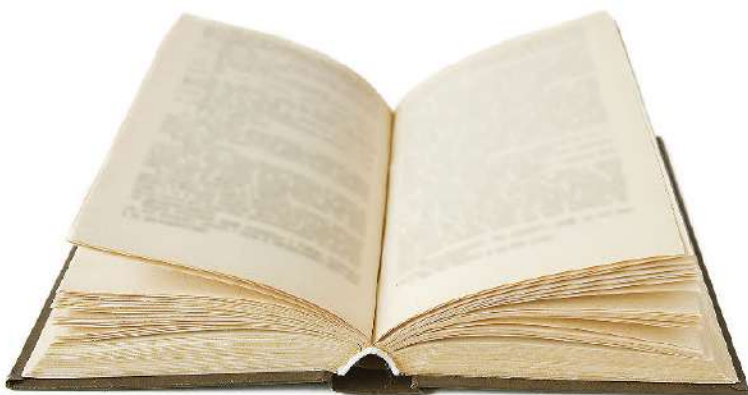
A: What do you mean?

B: Like the other day, for example.

 (3) **E** _____ so I tried to study alone, but
 couldn't understand anything. So I didn't get a
 good mark in that test.

A: I see. Do you like school, generally?

 B: Yes, of course. At weekends, (4) **B** _____
 Sunday!

 A: Ha, ha. I remember I didn't like school when I was
 your age. I thought (5) **C** _____. All that
 homework! But now I think it's the best thing that
 happened to me.


A. Choose a or b.

- The writer of the _____ is not well-known but he is very talented.
a. chapter **b. novel**
- Turki made a lot of _____ to build this company.
a. instruction **b. effort**
- I'm very _____ of you. You cooked a lovely meal in just one hour.
a. disappointed **b. proud**
- I'm just reading the _____ to see if there's anything interesting.
a. headlines b. leaves
- I feel _____ I'm going to win the race.
a. nervous **b. confident**
- The boys aren't going to _____ the competition this year.
a. inform **b. enter**
- I'm very _____. I don't understand.
a. confused b. pleased

B. Match the two halves of the sentences. Then join them using *who*, *which* or *that* to make sentences. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1. <i>MegaMarket</i> is a shopping centre in my area... | c | a. ...designed the Burj Al Arab Hotel. |
| 2. Tom Wright is the architect... | a | b. ...lives in the ocean. |
| 3. The red Ferrari is the car... | e | c. ...is open till 10 at night. |
| 4. A librarian is someone... | d | d. ...works in a library. |
| 5. A killer whale is an animal... | b | e. ...Mark wants to buy. |

- Mega Market is a shopping center in my area that/which is open till 10 at night**
- Tom Wright is the architect that / who designed the Bud At Arab Hotel**
- The red Ferrari is the car (that/which) Mark wants to buy**
- A librarian is someone that/who works in a library**
- A killer whale is an animal that/which lives in the ocean**

C. Complete the sentences to form zero conditionals.

- When I go out for lunch, I **ask** _____ (ask) for a salad.
- When my parents **are** _____ (be) away, I look after my brother.
- If I feel hungry, I **eat** _____ (eat) something.
- When I meet my boss, we **discuss** _____ (discuss) our problems.
- If I have money, I **buy** _____ (buy) gifts for my family.
- When Monday **comes** _____ (come), the farmers sell their fruit.
- If they don't work, they **spend** _____ (spend) time resting at home.

D. Complete the sentences with *who/which*.

- The man **Who** Ali is talking to is his father.
- This is a restaurant **Which** is very popular with young people.
- The boy **Who** came round is the neighbour's son.
- Did you see the book **Which** I got from the bookshop yesterday?
- That's the car **Which** I wanted to buy.

E. Complete the sentences with *so/neither* + auxiliary verb.

- A: I haven't read *Treasure Island*.
B: **Neither has** Jenny.
- A: We weren't hungry in the morning.
B: **Neither were** we.
- A: I didn't go to the beach because it was raining.
B: **Neither did** Bill.
- A: Hatim always stays at the Palace Hotel.
B: **so does** my brother.
- A: Alice will prepare some snacks.
B: **so well** Molly.

F. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- Yes, but it was very embarrassing.
- How come?
- I'm sure he'll give it his best shot.
- In fact there's one next month.
- Then all of a sudden he fell.

Andy Did your brother win the race?

Ray No, he didn't.

Andy (1) **b** He always wins.

Ray In the beginning, he was doing great.

(2) **e**

Andy Oh, no! Is he OK?

Ray (3) **a**

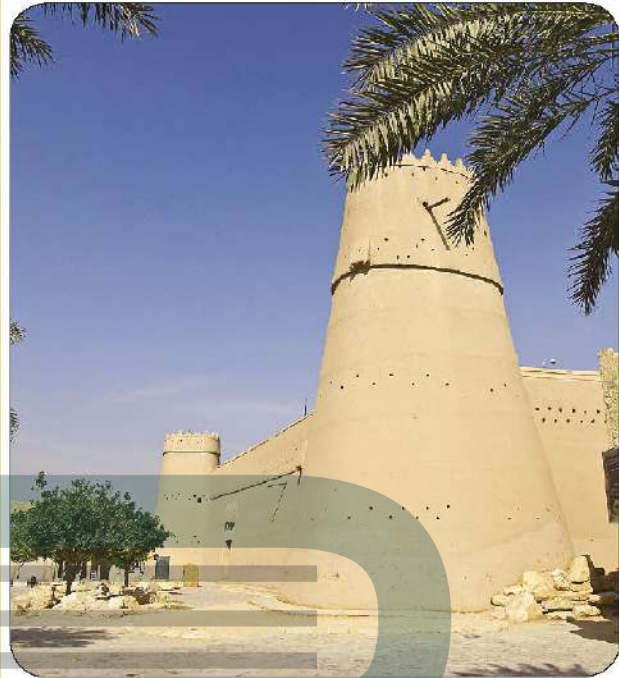
Andy Of course. But there's no need to be disappointed. He can always enter another race.

Ray I know. (4) **d**

Andy Well, good luck then. (5) **c**

G. Read the text and answer the questions.

The Masmak Fort



The *Masmak Fort* is considered to be one of the most important sights in the centre of Riyadh. It was built around 1865 by Mohammed bin Abdullah bin Rasheed and came under the control of King Abdulaziz in 1902. Its architecture is a typical sample of Saudi Arabian culture and tradition. The word *masmak* means strong and thick, and this is why it was used not only as a palace but as a fort as well. The four Watch Towers on each corner of the fort make the building look really impressive.

In 1995, the fort became a museum and nowadays it is visited by thousands of people every year. During their visit, visitors can learn many things about the tradition and history of Saudi Arabia. Some of the most important things to see are the *Diwan* (the King's sitting room), the old Mosque with the modern clock tower and the main gate of the Fort. The museum is open from Saturday to Thursday and entrance is free.

- Where is the Masmak Fort situated?
- How many Watch Towers does the fort have?
- When did the fort turn into a museum?
- What can visitors do at the museum?
- What shouldn't someone visiting the museum miss?
- Is the museum open during the whole week?

- it is situated in the center of riyadh .
- it has four watch towers .
- in 1995.
- They can learn many things about the tradition and history of Saudi Arabia .
- He / She shouldn't miss the diwan the old mosque with modern clock tower and the main gate of the fort .
- No , it isn't . it's open from Saturday to Thursday .

A famous building/structure

1. Think of a famous building/structure in your town/city or one that you have heard of.
2. Do research and write facts about it.
3. You can use some of the questions given below.
 - What is the name of the building/structure?
 - What is it used for?
 - When was it built?
 - Who was it designed by?
 - What's special about it?
 - What does it look like?
 - How many people visit it every year?
4. Draw or stick pictures of the building/structure.



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CONSOLIDATION: MODULES 1-4

A. Put the words in the correct group and add one more word to each group.

keyboard tiger pound deer builder earache cough dollar cent onion
screen leopard sugar lettuce goggles monitor stick
lifeguard paramedic racket fever

COMPUTER PARTS	ANIMALS	JOB
keyboard	tiger	builder
screen	deer	lifeguard
monitor	leopard	paramedic-
mouse	rhino	reporter

AILMENTS	MONEY	FOOD	SPORTS EQUIPMENT
earache	pound	onion	goggles
cough	dollar	Sugar	stick
fever	cent	lettuce	racket
headache	euro	carrot	knee pads

B. Complete with the words in the boxes.

species bins organisations public

A: Do you do anything to help the environment?

B: I try. I always use the recycling (1) **bins** near my house, and I try to use (2) **public** transport as much as I can.

A: That's good. What about protecting endangered (3) **species**?

B: What can I do about that?

A: Well, there are lots of (4) **organisation** you can join. Let me show you a few on the Internet.



vitamins overweight junk diet tasty

A: Hello, what are you doing here at the gym?

B: Well, the doctor said I am a bit (5) **over weight** and I need to exercise more.

A: You should go on a (6) **diet**, too, you know. You can't keep eating (7) **junk** food and expect to lose weight.

B: I know, but it's really (8) **tasty**.

A: Maybe, but you need to eat food with more (9) **Vitamins**, like fruit and vegetables.

B: You sound like my doctor.

C. Circle the correct words.

- I'm having a small **invitation** / **get-together** at my house on Thursday. Would you like to come?
- There were lots of wild animals to see at the **safari** / **jungle** park.
- My favourite team won the **champion** / **championship** last year.
- We need to call an **electrician** / **architect** to come and **ruin** / **fix** the lamp.

- My coach is **nervous** / **confident** that I'm going to win the tennis match tomorrow.
- Here's your change. Your **discount** / **receipt** is in the bag.
- You should see the new museum. It's a very **creative** / **impressive** building.



D. Choose a or b.

- If my brother goes to the football match, I _____ with him.
 - will go
 - go
- My parents will be disappointed if I _____ good marks.
 - won't get
 - don't get
- If it rains, I _____ an umbrella.
 - will take
 - take

- A: I've got a sore throat.

B: I _____ you some tea.

 - I'll make
 - make
- If Jack _____ money, I can lend him some.
 - will need
 - needs
- Are you ready? I _____ you to the airport.
 - will drive
 - drive

E. Circle the correct words.

- A: Where were you?

B: I (1) **have to / had to** go to the supermarket after school.

A: What for?

B: Well, my mum needed some milk.

A: I (2) **have / must to** go to the pharmacy.

B: Let's go together on our bikes.

A: We (3) **mustn't / don't have to** take our bikes. It's very close. We can walk.
- A: Excuse me!

B: Shhh. This is a library. You (4) **don't have to / mustn't** shout in here.

A: Sorry. I (5) **have to / had to** find a book about French painters for my project. Could you help me?

B: Sure. Follow me.

F. Complete the sentences with the *present perfect simple* of the verbs in brackets.

- Hasan **has planted** (plant) three trees in his garden so far.
- We **have returned** (return) from our trip to Jordan.
- have** you ever **played** (play) football on the beach?
- I **haven't visited** (not visit) a farm before.
- My parents **have lived** (live) in this village all their lives.
- has** Tim always **wanted** (want) to be a firefighter?



G. Circle the correct words.

- Turk **made / has made** a few mistakes in yesterday's Geography test.
- Zayed's parents **haven't given / didn't give** him his pocket money yet.
- I **have been / went** to London last weekend.
- Have you gone / Did you go** to the bowling alley yesterday afternoon?
- I'm really excited about the zoo because I **haven't gone / haven't been** there before.
- A: **Did you ever have / Have you ever had** earache?

B: Yes, once when I was younger.

H. Choose a or b.

- Do you like sports, for _____, tennis or football?
 - instance
 - general
- In your _____, which is faster, the cheetah or the leopard?
 - words
 - opinion
- Jake said he can't come with us tonight. I _____ he is tired.
 - suppose
 - harm
- I haven't heard anything from Rob in ages. In _____ words, I don't know where he is.
 - general
 - other
- What time do you _____ your visitors to arrive?
 - guess
 - expect

I. Match the sentences 1-6 with the sentences a-f.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Jack's had a headache for days. d | a. He should give it his best shot. |
| 2. My new computer isn't working. b | b. You should take it back to the shop. |
| 3. I'm a bit overweight. f | c. You should wear goggles. |
| 4. Malik is taking part in a writing competition. a | d. He should see a doctor. |
| 5. I'm going to visit my uncle at a building site. e | e. You should wear a helmet. |
| 6. My eyes hurt when I go swimming. c | f. You should go on a diet. |



CONSOLIDATION: MODULES 1-4

J. Rewrite the sentences. Use the adjectives in the box and *too* or *enough*.

quiet expensive short young

- I didn't buy the car because it wasn't cheap enough.
I didn't buy the car because it was too expensive
- The tennis player couldn't play well because the spectators were too loud.
the tennis player didn't play well because the spectators weren't calm enough .
- Sultan couldn't go on the roller coaster because he wasn't old enough.
Sultan couldn't go on the roller coaster because he was too young .
- I'm not tall enough to reach the book on that shelf.
I am too short to reach the book on the shelf

K. Choose a, b or c.

- We haven't got _____ olive oil left.
a. many **b. much** c. a little
- There's a _____ noise in here.
a. lot of b. much c. many
- I need _____ more carrots for the carrot cake.
a. a few b. a little c. much
- _____ people enjoy spending their holiday in the mountains.
a. Lot of b. Much **c. Lots of**
- There were a _____ reporters outside the town hall this morning.
a. lots of **b. lot of** c. little
- There aren't _____ football players that don't wear shin pads.
a. much b. lots **c. many**



L. Read the dialogue and circle the correct words.

- A: Hey, Kevin. (1) **Who's / Whose is** that tennis racket?
Is it (2) **your / yours**?
- B: No, it's not (3) **my / mine**. It might be the tennis (4) **instructor / instructor's**. I broke (5) **my / mine** racket last week, so I'm borrowing my (6) **brother's / brothers'**. (7) **He's / His** racket is better anyway.
- A: Do you fancy a game?
B: Sure. But my tennis balls are quite old.
A: Don't worry. We can use (8) **my / mine** new tennis balls.
B: Great.

M. Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

- The photographer **who** took our picture was from the local newspaper.
- This is the message **which** my sister sent me last night.
- Camels are animals **which** live in the desert.
- Hatim is the shop assistant **who** I was talking to.
- That's the artist **which** created the work of art in the town hall.
- Portuguese is the language **which** is spoken in Brazil.

N. Complete the sentences to form zero conditionals.

- If you buy two shirts from this shop, you **get** _____ (get) one for free.
- If your children cry, it **means** _____ (mean) they are hungry.
- When it **snows** _____ (snow), the city is white.
- If Steve is in the neighbourhood, he **comes** _____ (come) round to say hi.
- When spring comes, flowers **blooms** _____ (bloom).
- When I have guests, I **make** _____ (make) lots of food.

O. Complete using *so* or *neither* and an auxiliary verb.

A: I'm really excited about the school trip.

B: (1) **so am** _____ I.

A: I've never been to a safari park before.

B: (2) **neither has** _____ John. But I have.

A: I hope we spend all day there.

B: (3) **so do** _____ I.

A: All the students in my class will do a project about an animal after the trip.

B: (4) **so will** _____ we.

A: I don't know what I'm going to write about yet.

B: (5) **neither do** _____ I.

P. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever been to a funfair? If yes, when?

2. What are you going to do this weekend?

3. How much water do you drink every day?

4. If you get bad marks, what will you do?

5. What kind of job would you most like to do in the future?

6. How long have you had your school bag?

7. If you see a fire, what should you do?

Q. Complete the dialogue with the phrases in the box.

- It doesn't matter.
- How could I say no?
- Listen, it was nice of you to invite me.
- It's out of this world.
- I hope everything goes well.
- I can't make it.
- How much does it cost to get into the exhibition?

A: Hey, have you seen my latest painting?

B: Of course. (1) **d** _____

A: Thanks. I like it, too. Are you coming to my exhibition opening?

B: (2) **b** _____

A: Brilliant.

B: Wait a minute. When is it?

A: Thursday afternoon.

B: (3) **f** _____ I have to go to Henry's house.

A: (4) **a** _____ The exhibition will be open for a few weeks, so you'll have lots of time to see it.

B: That's good. (5) **c** _____

A: No problem.

B: (6) **g** _____

A: Don't worry about that. I can give you some free tickets.

B: Really? That's great. Good luck with the opening night. (7) **e** _____

A: Thanks.



Self-assessment (What I can do in English)

Use this checklist to record what you can do (Column 1 = me). Ask someone else, for example your teacher, to also assess what they think you can do (Column 2 = my teacher). Use column 3 to mark those things which you cannot yet do but which you feel are important (Column 3 = goals).

Add to the list - perhaps with the help of your teacher - other things you can do, or that are important for your English learning at this stage.

Use the following symbols:

In columns 1 and 2

✓ I can do this under normal circumstances

✓✓ I can do this easily

In column 3

! This is one of my goals

	me	my teacher / other	my goals
Listening	1	2	3
I can understand my teacher's instructions and what is said on the CD.			
I can understand simple questions about myself, the place where I live, what I do, the people I know.			
I can understand short conversations about topics I'm familiar with.			
I can understand numbers, prices and the time.			
I can understand short recorded messages or short passages said by the teacher.			
I can understand when someone speaks slowly and clearly to me on topics I'm familiar with.			
I can understand when people are talking about the present, the past or the future.			
I can understand short radio extracts which are spoken slowly and clearly.			

Reading	1	2	3
I can guess the content of a text with the help of illustrations.			
I can read and understand the key points in some magazine and newspaper articles and websites.			
I can understand whether a text refers to the present, past or future.			
I can understand what different words refer to in a text.			
I can understand the main topic of a paragraph and match headings with paragraphs.			
I can understand notes and text messages.			
I can understand simple short narratives about everyday things and familiar topics.			
I can understand a simple personal letter or email in which the writer tells or asks me about aspects of everyday life.			

I can understand a simple letter or email of invitation (inviting, accepting or refusing an invitation).			
I can understand the writer's attitude in a text.			
I can understand the main points in letters addressed to a teenage magazine's problem page.			
I can understand and put in order a procedure that is being described.			

Speaking	1	2	3
I can talk about quantities.			
I can give short, basic descriptions of events.			
I can talk about future plans.			
I can make predictions about my life in the future.			
I can make suggestions.			
I can make and respond to invitations.			
I can talk about experiences I've had.			
I can express obligation, lack of obligation and prohibition.			
I can carry out simple transactions in shops.			
I can agree and disagree.			
I can talk about problems and their consequences.			
I can ask for and give advice.			
I can talk about facts I'm familiar with.			
I can express my opinion and describe my feelings.			
I can use tenses that refer to the present, past or future.			

Writing	1	2	3
I can write a short letter/email giving news or talking about experiences.			
I can write a short description of my life in the future.			
I can write a short letter/email of invitation.			
I can write a short letter/email asking for advice and narrating experiences.			
I can write facts about things I'm familiar with (e.g. a team I know well, a building).			
I can write notes and messages.			
I can write an account of an event.			
I can use appropriate tenses to refer to the past, present or future.			
I can use a variety of structures (e.g. relative pronouns, passive voice) when I write.			

Writing Section

1e Writing Plan: An informal email/letter of invitation

Before you write:

- Who are you writing to?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your email/letter

GREETING

How will you begin your email/letter?

OPENING PARAGRAPH

Begin the paragraph in an appropriate way (e.g.:ask about how your friend is / apologise for not writing more often, etc):

Say why you are writing:

MAIN PART Describe the event

When?

Where?

What will happen?

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

Make a general comment about the event and express your hope that your friend will accept the invitation.

SIGNING OFF

Close with an appropriate phrase (e.g. Take care, Bye for now, etc).

SIGNATURE

Write your first name.

2e Writing Plan: An informal email/letter giving news about an activity you have taken up

- Before you write:**
- Who are you writing to?
 - Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your email/letter

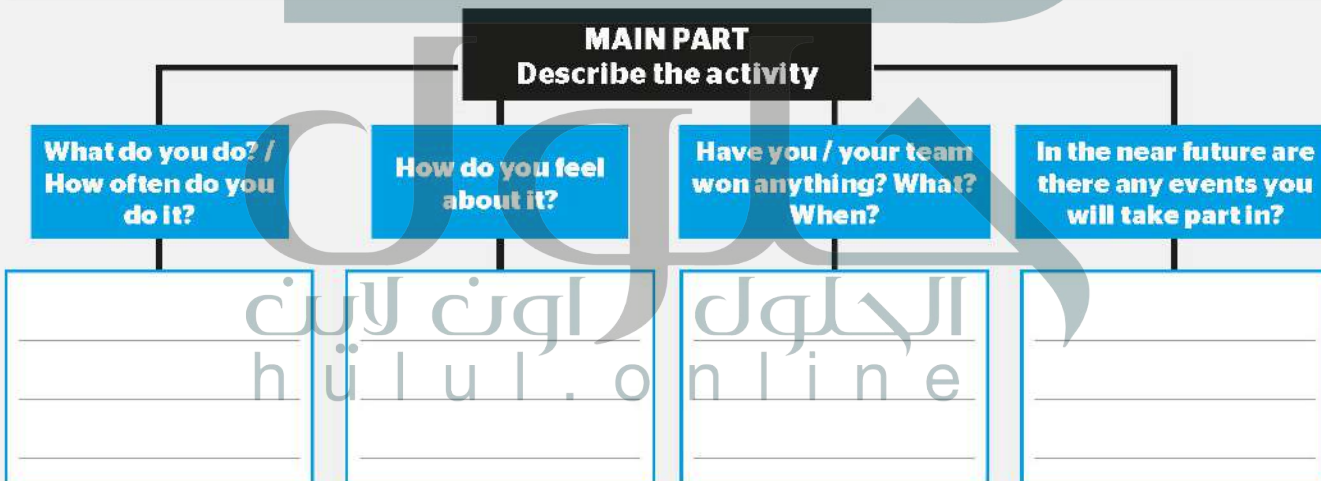
GREETING

How will you begin your email/letter?

OPENING PARAGRAPH

Begin the paragraph in an appropriate way (e.g. ask about how your friend is / apologise for not writing more often, etc).

Say why you are writing:



CLOSING PARAGRAPH

Make a general comment and ask your friend about what activities he/she has taken part in / ask your friend to write to you with his/her news, etc.

SIGNING OFF

Close with an appropriate phrase (e.g. Take care, Bye for now, etc).

SIGNATURE

Write your first name.



Writing Section

3e Writing Plan: A letter asking for advice

Before you write:

- Who are you writing to?
- Why are you writing?
- What are you writing about?

Brainstorm
ideas for
your letter

Say why you are writing using an appropriate phrase to state your problem:

What is the problem?

How do you feel?

Ask for advice

SIGNING OFF

Close with an appropriate phrase.

SIGNATURE

Write your first name.

4e Writing Plan: An account of an event

Before you write:

- What are you writing about?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm
ideas for your
account

SETTING		
When?	Where?	Who was involved?
What happened?		How did you feel?
First		
Next		
Then		

Why is the event hard to forget?



Full Blast 4

Grammar Book

OPTIONAL

The Grammar Book contains:

- Structures presented in meaningful contexts
- Clear explanations and illustrative examples
- Carefully graded exercises
- Communicative activities
- Oral and written practice
- Revision sections

Module 1 (1a) Future going to

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Aisha I read something really interesting in a magazine yesterday and I'm **going to do an** experiment. When you keep a goldfish in a dark room for days, it turns white! Isn't it amazing?

Fatima Oh, no! **Are you going to try** it on your fish? Poor Goldie!

Aisha Don't worry, she's **going to be** all right. We're just **going to call** her Snowy after the experiment!



Write T for True or F for False.

1. Aisha is going to do an experiment. T
2. A goldfish turns white when you keep it in a room without any light. T
3. Fatima likes Aisha's idea. F
4. Goldie is going to become white. T
5. After the experiment, Goldie's going to have a new name. T

Grammar

Future going to

Affirmative		Negative	
I am	going to travel	I'm not	going to travel
He/She/It is	going to travel	He/She/It isn't	going to travel
We/You/They are	going to travel	We/You/They aren't	going to travel

Questions		Short Answers	
Am I	going to travel?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it	going to travel?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they	going to travel?	Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

We use the **future going to**:

- for plans and actions that we intend to do in the future.
I'm going to travel to Australia this summer.
- for predictions based on evidence.
Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

Time Expressions

tomorrow / tonight
 next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
 this weekend/week/month, etc.
 in a(n) hour/year, etc.
 soon

NOTE: It is not necessary to say or write **to go** with the **future going to**.
Ted's going (to go) swimming next weekend.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the future *going to*, as in the example.



1. Dennis / travel / car ✗
plane ✓
Dennis isn't going to travel by car. He is going to travel by plane.



2. They / clean / room ✗
paint / room ✓
they aren't going to clean the room They are goig to paint the room



3. They / ride / bikes ✗
horses ✓
They aren't going to ride bikes. They are going to ride horses.



4. Laura / buy / a pair of shoes ✗
a jacket ✓
laura isn't going to buy a pair of shoes, She's going to buy a jacket.



5. Liam / play / basketball ✗
tennis ✓
Liam isn't going to play basketball He's going to play tennis .



6. They / have / coffee ✗
lunch ✓
They aren't going to have coffee. They're going to have lunch .

B. Write questions and answers using the prompts and the future *going to*.

- What / Kevin / do / tomorrow / ? (hang out / cousins)
What is Kevin going to do tomorrow?
He's going to bang out with bis cousins
- Where / they / meet / ? (shopping centre)
Where are they going to meet?
They are going to meet at the shopping center.
- How long / they / stay / there / ? (three hours)
How long are they going to stay there?
They ace going to stay there foe three hours .
- Where / they / have / lunch / ? (Italian restaurant)
Where are they going to have lunch?
- They are going to have lunch at an Italian restaurant .
- When / they / go home / ? (in the afternoon)
When are they going to go borne?
- they are going (to go) home in the afternoon .

C. Complete the dialogue with the future *going to* of the verbs in brackets.

Brad Hey, Alex! What (1) are you going to do (do) this weekend?
Alex I (2) am going to organize (organise) a get-together with my cousins.
Brad That's nice! Where (3) is the get-together going to take (take) place?
Alex I don't know. I (4) am going to call (call) my cousin Jim. Maybe we can meet at his house. He's got a big garden.
Brad I spoke to him yesterday. He (5) isn't going to be (not be) here at the weekend. He (6) is going to visit (visit) a friend in Oxford.
Alex Really? Then he (7) isn't going to visit (not come) to the get-together.
Brad No, he isn't. So, (8) isn't going to come you going to look for (look for) another place?
Alex Yes, I am! Can you help me?
Brad Sure!



Speaking

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about what you are going to do on Wednesday afternoon. You can use some of the ideas in the box.

- play volleyball
- play computer games
- have a ... lesson
- go shopping
- visit a museum
- go to a café
- hang out with friends
- go to the skatepark

Are you going to ... on Wednesday afternoon?
 Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
 When are you going to...?
 I'm going to ... at 6:00.
 What else are you going to do on Wednesday?
 I'm going to ...



Writing

Complete the sentences. Use the future *going to*.

Tomorrow afternoon ...

At the weekend ...

Next summer ...

On Thursday afternoon ...

Module 1 (1b, 1d) Future will Conditional Sentences Type 1

Read the dialogue.

Andrew Hey, Lee! What's wrong?
Lee Hmm! I'm thinking about the future.
Andrew What do you mean?
Lee Well, in a few years I **will finish** school and go to university. I **will become** a famous astronaut and travel to the moon. I **will get** a big house in the countryside.
Andrew I'm sorry Lee, but **if you become** an astronaut, you **won't have** time to enjoy the countryside. You **will need** a house near the space station **if you work** there all the time.
Lee You're right about that. Maybe, I'll **become** a doctor and stay here.



Now, answer the questions.

1. What is Lee thinking about?

He is thinking about the future

2. Will Lee be in university in a few years?

yes, he will

3. Where will Lee travel to if he becomes an astronaut?

He will travel to the moon

4. Will Lee become an astronaut?

No, he won't

Grammar

a Future will

Affirmative		Negative	
I/He/She/It	will play	I/He/She/It	won't (will not) play
We/You/They		We/You/They	

Questions		Short Answers	
Will	I/he/she/It we/you/they play?	Yes, I/he/she/It we/you/they will.	No, I/he/she/It we/you/they won't.

We use the **future will** for:

- **predictions**, usually with the verbs **think** and **believe**.
I believe / think he won't come tonight.
- **spontaneous decisions** that we make at the moment of speaking.
I like these sunglasses. I'll buy them!
- **offers**.
I'll help you with the washing-up.
- **warnings and threats**.
Be quiet or I'll tell your father.
- **promises**.
I won't do it again, I promise.
- **requests**.
Will you help me with my homework?

Time Expressions

tomorrow / tonight
next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
this weekend/week/month, etc.
in a(n) hour/year, etc.
soon

b Conditional Sentences Type 1

- We use **conditional sentences type 1** to express something which is possible to happen in the present or future.

If-clause	Main clause
If + present simple <i>If you go to John's house,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • future will <i>you'll have a good time.</i> • modal verbs (may, might, can, must) <i>you may play computer games.</i> • imperative <i>call me.</i>

Activities

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hulul.online

A. Match.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I haven't got any money to buy this hat. b | a. I promise I'll bring them back tomorrow. |
| 2. Daniel is crazy about Physics. c | b. I'll buy it for you. |
| 3. I think I'm ill. h | c. Yes, I know. I think he'll become a scientist. |
| 4. My room is a mess but I am very tired. e | d. Buy me some new ones or I'll tell Dad. |
| 5. I'm sorry I broke your sunglasses. d | e. Will you help me tidy it up? |
| 6. I didn't do my homework. g | f. I'll go on a trip to Egypt. |
| 7. I need a holiday. f | g. The teacher won't be happy. |
| 8. I need to borrow your speakers. a | h. Lie down. I'll make you some tea. |

B. Complete the dialogue with the future *will* of the verbs in brackets.

- Tony** Hey Dad, look at that red bike. It's cool. (1) will you buy (buy) it for me?
- Dad** No, I (2) won't buy (not buy) it. You don't need a new bike.
- Tony** Oh, come on Dad, please. I promise I (3) will take (take) out the rubbish for a month.
- Dad** I said 'no'.
- Tony** Oh, Dad. I (4) will wash (wash) your car for two months.
- Dad** Tony, stop it or I (5) will not get (not get) you anything.
- Tony** Oh, OK. You know I (6) will need (need) some new clothes for our holiday.
- Dad** Mmm... That's a good idea. We (7) will go (go) shopping and buy some clothes.

C. Read the sentences and make *conditional sentences type 1*.



1. Bill must run very fast or he won't win the race.
If Bill runs very fast, he will win the race. / If Bill doesn't run very fast, he won't win the race.



2. Do you feel tired? You must go on holiday.
If you feel tired you must go on holiday



3. Take a taxi or you'll be late for work.

If you, I feel tired you must go on holiday



4. The mobile phone might be expensive so Philip might not buy it.

If the mobile phone is expensive, Philip might not buy it



5. Are you cold? Take a jacket with you.

If you're cold take a jacket with you



6. Don't write on the desk! The teacher will be angry.

If you write on the desk, the teacher will be angry

D. Choose a or b.

- If you ruin my painting, I _____ speak to you again.
 - don't
 - won't
- If it rains, _____ an umbrella.
 - will take
 - take
- If we _____ water, there won't be any left.
 - won't save
 - don't save
- What will happen if everyone _____ rubbish in the streets?
 - throws
 - will throw
- I _____ you to the airport if you are ready.
 - take
 - will take
- If you see an animal in danger, you _____ for help.
 - must call
 - will call
- _____ you _____ with me if I go shopping tomorrow?
 - Will... come
 - Do... come
- If there's a good exhibition on at the gallery, we _____ see it.
 - go
 - may go

E. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- If we **continue** (continue) to cut down trees, the forests **will disappear** (disappear).
- I'm hungry. I **will make** (make) a sandwich.
- We can go to the skatepark later if you **like** (like).
- If Mark **goes** (go) to the zoo, I **will go** (go) with him.
- Don't do the washing-up, Mum. I **will do** (do) it.
- I think Ali **will become** (become) a doctor.
- I'm a bit tired. I think I **will go** (go) home now.
- If you **are** (be) bored, **come** (come) to the park with me.
- I need information about endangered species. **will** you **help** (help) me find some on the Net?
- If Tina **doesn't study** (not study) hard, she **won't do** (not do) well at school.

Speaking

Student own answer

Work in pairs. Use the prompts to make questions and discuss with your partner.

What will you do if...?
If I..., I will ...

What / do / if / get / bad marks?

What / do / tomorrow / if / not have got / homework?

What / do / next weekend / if / cousins / visit / you?

Writing

Write a few sentences about what you think schools will be like in the future. Think about the following:

teachers books / computers homework transport to school

In the future, all the teachers will ...

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

- Andy** Dad, can you drive me to the park? I **have to** go to football practice.
- Dad** Oh, no, not again! You **had to** go to basketball practice last night and I **had to** drive you there, too.
- Andy** Please, Dad, try to understand. I really like sports and it's a good way to keep fit.
- Dad** I know but you **have to** spend more time studying. You **must** work hard if you want to do well in the exams.
- Andy** OK, I'll talk to the coach later. You **don't have to** get angry.



Now, complete the sentences. Write Andy or Andy's dad.

1. **Andy** spends a lot of time playing sports.
2. **Andy dad** doesn't want to drive **Andy** to practice again.
3. **Andy** believes that sports are a good way to keep fit.
4. **Andy dad** believes **Andy** needs to study more.

Grammar

Must

AFFIRMATIVE	I/He/She/It/We/You/They must go
NEGATIVE	I/He/She/It/We/You/They mustn't go
QUESTIONS	Must I/he/she/it/we/you/they go?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they must. No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they mustn't.

- **Must** is a modal verb.

B. Complete with *don't / doesn't have to* or *mustn't*.

- I **don't have to** wake up early at the weekend. There's no school.
- It's cloudy outside. You **don't have to** wear sunglasses.
- The baby is sleeping. You **mustn't** shout.
- Tariq **doesn't have to** take a taxi to work. I'll drive him there.
- People **mustn't** talk on the phone while they're driving. They might have an accident.
- Beth **doesn't have to** buy a new sleeping bag to go camping in the desert. Her mother has got two.
- You **don't have to** wash that glass. It's clean.
- You **mustn't** feed the animals. Look at the sign!

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write questions and answers, as in the example. Use *have to*.



1. Kareem / work / evening / ?

→ No / morning

Does Kareem have to work
in the evening?

No, he doesn't. He has to
work in the morning.

2. Jim / stay / in bed / ?

→ Yes

Does Jim have to
stay in bed? Yes, he
does

3. Carol / study / History / tonight / ?

→ No / Geography

Does carol have to study
history tonight ?

no she doesn't , she has to study
geography



4. John / buy / ticket / ?

→ Yes

Does John have to
buy a ticket? Yes,
he does.



5. your sisters / clean / room /
every day / ? → No / weekend

Do your sisters have to
clean the
the room every day?
No they don't they
have to clean it every
weekend



6. Jim / take out / rubbish / every
morning / ? → Yes

Does Jim have to take out the
rubbish every morning? Yes
he does

D. Read the prompts below and write sentences. Use **have to** in the correct tense.

1. Turki / drive / brother / airport / yesterday

Turki had to drive his brother to the airport yesterday.

2. Peter / take / rubbish / out / every evening

Peter has to take the rubbish out every evening

3. John / buy / new printer / last week

John had to buy a new printer last week

4. Mr Robertson / not work / every Saturday

Mr Robertson doesn't have to work every Saturday

5. We / not cook / last Saturday

We didn't have to cook last Saturday

6. Jane / stay / bed / last weekend

Jane had to stay in bed last weekend

E. Choose **a, b** or **c**.

1. Students _____ go to school at the weekend.

a. mustn't **b. don't have to** c. doesn't have to

4. You _____ to be quiet in the library.

a. have b. had c. must

2. Maria _____ to study for a test. That's why she didn't come to my house yesterday.

a. have **b. had** c. must

5. When I was younger, I _____ do any housework, but now I do.

a. mustn't b. don't have to **c. didn't have to**

3. At school, we _____ keep our desks clean.

a. must to b. has to **c. must**

6. You _____ use the laptop. There's something wrong with it.

a. don't have to **b. mustn't** c. didn't have to

Speaking

Talk in pairs about:

- two things you must do every day
- two things you don't have to do at home
- two things you had to do when you were younger
- two things you mustn't do at school / In class

I must do my homework every day.
I don't have to do the washing-up at home.

Writing

Look at the Speaking activity above and write sentences.

Every day I must ...

At home ...

When I was younger ...

At school ...

Revision: Module 1

A. Complete the dialogues with the future *will* of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: It's raining! How **will** _____ I **get** _____ (get) to school?

B: Don't worry! I **will drive** _____ (drive) you there.

2. I think you **will become** (become) an amazing chef one day.

3. A: When **will** _____ I **find** _____ (find) time to take out the rubbish and do the washing-up?

B: Well, I'm leaving now so I **will take** _____ (take) the rubbish out for you.

A: Thank you.

4. A: Don't borrow my things without asking or I **won't speak** _____ (not speak) to you again.

B: I'm sorry, I promise I **won't do** _____ (not do) it again.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form *conditional sentences type 1*.

1. If you **want** _____ (want), we can go out for dinner.

2. If John **does** _____ (do) his homework in the afternoon, he **will come** _____ (come) to the football match with us tonight.

3. If we **don't leave** _____ (not leave) now, we **will miss** _____ (miss) the train.

4. Lucy **won't buy** _____ (not buy) a new printer if her brother **fixes** _____ (fix) it for her.

5. We **will go** _____ (go) hiking if it **doesn't rain** _____ (not rain) tomorrow.

6. Taleen **will get** _____ (get) good marks if she **studies** _____ (study) harder.

7. If people **start** _____ (start) using public transport more, there **will be** _____ (be) fewer cars in the streets.



C. Look at the poster and expand the notes to write sentences about what's going to happen on Science-Earth Day

Science-Earth Day

- Dr Everwood shows us how to save energy
- Do experiments and find out how you can help the environment
- Plant trees
- Collect rubbish from the lake and streets
- Make your own recycling bins
- Go on a nature walk



Dr Everwood is going to show us how to save energy. We are going to do

experiments and find out how we can help the environment. We are going to plant trees We are going to collect rubbish from the lake and streets. We are going to make our own recycling bins. We are going to go on a nature walk,



D. Choose a, b or c.

1. You _____ touch the paintings in the art gallery.

- a. mustn't b. must c. don't have to

2. If you want to help the environment, you _____ recycle paper, metal and glass.

- a. have to b. must to c. had to

3. Last summer Tom _____ work at his dad's restaurant.

- a. has to b. must c. had to

4. When I was young, I _____ take the bus to school. It wasn't far.

- a. don't have to b. mustn't c. didn't have to

5. I _____ study tonight because I don't have school tomorrow.

- a. didn't have to b. don't have to c. mustn't

6. My dad _____ have to wear a uniform to work, but he has to wear a suit.

- a. don't b. doesn't c. didn't

Module 2 (2a) Present Perfect Simple

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

- Tim** Hey Carl! Do you want to come to an exhibition of Arabic art with me tomorrow?
- Carl** Mmm... That's a good idea. Where is the exhibition?
- Tim** At the new gallery, *The Mowbry*. Have you been there yet?
- Carl** No, I haven't. To be honest, I've never heard of it. Where is it?
- Tim** It's in the city centre. My brother has been there twice and he says it's great.
- Carl** OK then. Hey... wait a minute. Let's call Henry, too.
- Tim** I don't think he can come. He has gone to Paris for the weekend.
- Carl** Oh, lucky Henry.



Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| 1. Tim's brother | _____ | a. is going to an exhibition with a friend. |
| 2. Carl | _____ | b. is in Paris now. |
| 3. Henry | _____ | c. has been to <i>The Mowbry</i> . |
| 4. Tim | _____ | d. wants to invite Henry to an exhibition. |

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

Affirmative		Negative	
Full Forms	Short Forms	Full Forms	Short Forms
I have played	I've played	I have not played	I haven't played
You have played	You've played	You have not played	You haven't played
He has played	He's played	He has not played	He hasn't played
She has played	She's played	She has not played	She hasn't played
It has played	It's played	It has not played	It hasn't played
We have played	We've played	We have not played	We haven't played
You have played	You've played	You have not played	You haven't played
They have played	They've played	They have not played	They haven't played

Questions	Short answers	
Have I played?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he played?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she played?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it played?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we played?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they played?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

- We form the **present perfect simple** with **have / has** and the **past participle** of the verb. The past participle of **regular verbs** is formed in the same way as the **past simple** (by adding the ending **-ed** to the verb). Each **irregular verb** forms the past participle in a different way. You can find these in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 70.

We use the **present perfect simple**:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.
I have visited Rome twice.
- for actions which happened in the past but their results are obvious in the present.
Ted has sprained his ankle so he can't walk very well.

Time Expressions

ever, never, before, always, so far, once, twice, just, already, yet

Time Expressions

- **ever**: It is used in questions.
Have you ever visited Jordan?
- **never**: It is used in affirmative sentences, but with a negative meaning.
She's never seen a snake.
- **already**: It is used in affirmative sentences and questions. It is placed between have / has and the past participle, or at the end of the sentence.
He has already bought a car. / He has bought a car already.
Has he already bought a car? / Has he bought a car already?
- **yet**: It is used in questions and negative sentences. It is placed at the end of the sentence.
She hasn't finished her homework yet.
Has she finished her homework yet?

NOTE:

- **have / has gone** means that someone has gone somewhere and is still there.
Zayed has gone to the airport. (= He is still there.)
- **have / has been** means that someone has gone somewhere but has returned.
Zayed has been to Egypt. (= Now he's back.)

Activities

A. Complete the table.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
take	took	taken
be	was-were	been
do	did	done
go	went	gone
wear	wore	worn
eat	ate	eaten
learn	learnt/learned	learn / learned
make	made	made
get	got	got
decide	decided	decided

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Can you believe it? Mark **has** / have bought three caps for his holiday.
2. Lisa has **saw** / **seen** the dolphin show twice.
3. My brother isn't here at the moment. He's **been** / **gone** to the park with his friends.
4. **Have** / Has you ever played volleyball?
5. John hasn't **finish** / **finished** work yet.
6. **I've** / 's broken my leg and now I can't walk.
7. My parents have **been** / gone to Dubai twice.

C. Complete the blanks with the *present perfect simple* of the verbs in brackets.

- Charlie **has travelled** (travel) to Africa three times.
- have** you ever **been** (be) camping?
- My sister **hasn't tasted** (not taste) Chinese food before.
- Martha **has** always **wanted** (want) to have a pet.
- My cousins **haven't written** (not write) to us from Mexico yet.
- Julie **hasn't decided** (not decide) what to do yet.
- I **have invited** (invite) my friends to dinner.

D. Circle the correct words.

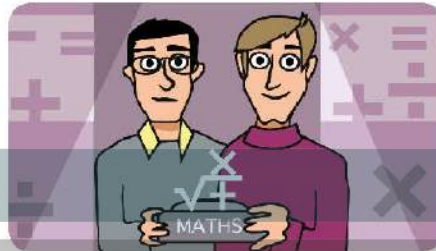
- Clara has **already** / yet had dinner.
- Mike has **never** / ever been to England.
- Have you sent an email **ever** / **before**?
- Julie has been to a French restaurant twice **just** / **so far**.
- Bruce has **always** / before wanted to become a teacher.
- My brother hasn't read this book **already** / **yet**.
- Have you **ever** / once sprained your ankle?

E. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write questions and answers. Use the *present perfect simple*.



1. Roy / just / buy / new laptop / ?
No → camera

Has Roy just bought a new laptop? No, he hasn't. He has just bought a new camera.



2. Thomas and Kyle / win / science competition / ?
No → Maths competition

Have Thomas and Kyle won a science competition? No, they haven't. They have won a maths competition.



3. Peter and Mike / ever / travel / helicopter / ?
Yes

Have Peter and Mike ever travelled by helicopter? Yes, They have.



4. Hassan / ever / ride / horse / ?
Yes
Has Hassan ever ridden a horse ?
Yes, He has



5. Brad / just / meet / famous chef / ?
No → famous scientist
Has Brad Just met a famous chef ?
No, he hasn't. He's just met a famous scientist.



6. Bill / ever / try / rock climbing / ?
No → windsurfing
Has Bill ever tried to rock climbing ?
No, he hasn't. He has tried Wind surfing.

F. Complete the dialogue with the *present perfect simple* of the verbs in the box.

say buy think read not answer be want ask

Barry Hey, Hatim. Where are you going on holiday this summer? (1) **have** you **thought** about it yet?
Hatim Yes, I have. I'm going to Morocco.
Barry Wow! You (2) **have** always **wanted** to go to Morocco, right?
Hatim It's my favourite country. I (3) **'ve read** a lot of books about it but I (4) **have** never **been** there.

Barry Who's coming with you?
Hatim I (5) **'ve asked** Mark and Turki, my two best friends. Mark (6) **has** already **said** yes, but Turki (7) **hasn't answer** yet. He's not sure.
Barry What about the tickets?
Hatim (8) **Have** you **bought** them yet?
Barry No, not yet. Next week.
Barry Well, have a nice holiday!

G. Below is a list of exciting things John wants to do. What has he already done and what hasn't he done yet? Write sentences.

Exciting things to do

- try sailing ✓
- taste Mexican food
- travel around the Mediterranean ✓
- try surfing
- stay in the jungle for a week ✓



1. John has already tried sailing.
2. John hasn't tasted Mexican food yet
3. John has already travelled around the Mediterranean
4. John hasn't tried surfing yet.
4. John has already stayed in the jungle for a week
5. _____

Speaking

Student own answer

Work in pairs. Imagine that you and your partner are going camping for the weekend. Before you leave, you must do everything on the list below. Tick (✓) three things that you have done, but don't show your partner. Then take turns to ask and answer questions about what each of you has done.

- find tent
- buy sleeping bag
- buy bottles of water
- make sandwiches
- take camera
- take a torch
- put everything in car



Have you found the tent yet?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Writing

Make a list of 5 activities you think are interesting or exciting. Then write sentences saying whether you have done these activities or not.

I have been sailing but I haven't tried scuba-diving.

Read the interview and complete it with the questions a-c.

WAKEboard UP!

It's the coolest sport around. It's like skateboarding on water with a boat pulling you along! Richard Stevens, 16, **has had** this hobby **for** six months and he's already **become** one of the best wakeboarders!

1 b

Since last May. My friend Don **talked** to me about wakeboarding a few months **ago**. When I **tried** it for the first time, I **loved** it!

2 a

No, never. Wakeboarding isn't really dangerous.

3 c

Because, I've always **liked** adventure and I love the sea, too!

a. Have you ever **had** an accident?

b. How long have you **been** a wakeboarder?

c. Why **did** you **decide** to take up wakeboarding?



Grammar

a Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

The **present perfect simple** is used:

- for actions that happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.

I have visited Africa.

Time Expressions

ever, never, before, always, just, how long, so far, since, for, already, yet

The **past simple** is used:

- for actions which happened at a specific time in the past.

I visited Africa last summer.

Time Expressions

last week/month/year, ago, yesterday, in 1990, etc.

- ago** is always used with the **past simple**.
I went hiking two weeks ago.
- before** is used with the **present perfect simple**.
I've been hiking before.



b Present Perfect Simple (How long...?, for, since)

We use the **present perfect simple** with **for**, **since** and **how long...?** for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.

A: *How long have you been a secretary?*

B: *For five years. / Since 2001.*

We use:

- **How long...?:** when asking about the duration of an action.
How long have you lived in London?
- **for:** to refer to the duration of an action.
I have lived in London for 6 months.
- **since:** to refer to the time when an action started.
I have lived in London since last April.

Activities

A. Use the prompts below to write sentences. Use the *present perfect simple* and *for* or *since*, as in the example.

1. Mohammed / be / photographer / ten years

Mohammed has been a photographer for ten years.

5. I / not travel / abroad / two months

I haven't travelled abroad for two months

2. Michael / work / in / Germany / February

Michael has worked in Germany since February

6. Linda / read / two History books / last Monday

Linda has read two History books since last Monday

3. My sister / not eat / anything / 11 am

My sister hasn't eaten anything since 11 am.

7. Paul / not play / football / last month

Paul hasn't played football since last month

4. Wendy / know / about / event / days

Wendy has known about the event for days

8. We / not see / Kevin / yesterday

We haven't seen Kevin since yesterday

B. Circle the correct words.

1. I haven't visited Laura **for** / **since** last week.

5. We haven't been on holiday **in** / **since** 2003.

2. I bought some new clothes two weeks **ago** / **before**.

6. I saw Mr Harris an hour **ago** / **before**.

3. Tim hasn't tried surfing **ago** / **before**.

7. Harry and Sheila got married **in** / **since** 1999.

4. My parents have had this house **for** / **since** a long time.

8. Tariq has wanted to become a doctor **for** / **last** years.

C. Circle the correct words.

1. A: How long **have you lived** / did you live in this house?
 B: Well, I **have lived** / lived here since 1990 but I **have bought** / bought it in 1989.
2. I **have travelled** / travelled to Paris two years ago but I **haven't been** / wasn't there since then.
3. Eric and Ali **have tried** / tried water skiing last May, but they **haven't tried** / tried sailing yet.
4. Mario **has always wanted** / always wanted to explore a cave but he **hasn't done** / didn't do that yet.

5. A: So, **have you gone** / did you go to Africa last year?
 B: Yes, It **has been** / was great.
- A: **Have you seen** / Did you see any wild animals?
 B: Of course. I **have seen** / saw lots of animals and I really **have liked** / liked the zebras.
- A: You're lucky. I **have never seen** / never saw any wild animals.

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers using the *past simple* and the *present perfect simple*, as in the example.



1. You / ever / visit / Egypt / ?
 Yes → two years ago

Have you ever visited Egypt?
 Yes, I have. I visited Egypt two years ago.

2. Your brother / break / leg / before / ?
 Yes → in 2006

Has your brother broken his leg before? Yes, he has. He broke it in 2006

3. Ann / ever / eat / Japanese food / ?
 Yes → last week

Has Ann ever eaten Japanese food? Yes, she has. She ate Japanese food last week



4. Don and Steve / ever / try / surfing / ?
 Yes → yesterday

Have Don and Steve ever tried surfing? Yes they have. They tried surfing yesterday.

5. Your brother / travel / by ship / before / ?
 Yes → last Saturday

Has your brother travelled by ship before? Yes he has. He travelled by ship last Saturday.

6. Kevin / ever / cook / ?
 Yes → three days ago

Has Kevin ever cooked? Yes he has. He cooked three days ago

E. Complete the dialogues with the **present perfect simple** or the **past simple** of the verbs in brackets.

1. Nancy Hey, Kelly. Where (1) **have** you **been** (be)? I (2) **haven't seen** (not see) you around since June!
- Kelly Well, a month ago my family and I (3) **went** (go) to Italy and we (4) **visited** (visit) my aunt Gabriella.
- Nancy (5) **Did** you **have** (have) a good time?
- Kelly Yes, it (6) **was** (be) great. We (7) **didn't spend** (not spend) a lot of time by the sea though because my mum (8) **wanted** (want) to visit all the museums and art galleries. What about you?
- Nancy Actually, I'm going on holiday to Tenerife next week. I (9) **have never been** (never / be) to the Canary Islands before. My brother (10) **has been** (be) there twice and he says it's wonderful.
- Kelly Well, enjoy your holiday!
2. Liam Hey, Kevin. (11) **have** you **heard** (hear) of the painter John Thatcher? There's an exhibition of his paintings at the end of the month.
- Kevin Really? I (12) **didn't know** (not know) that! How (13) **did** you **find out** (find out)?
- Liam My brother (14) **told** (tell) me last night. He (15) **heard** (hear) it on the radio while he was driving to work.
- Kevin I love his paintings. I (16) **have wanted** (want) to go to one of his exhibitions for years!
- Liam Yeah, me too.
- Kevin (17) **have** you **bought** (buy) tickets yet?
- Liam Well, my brother (18) **bought** (buy) two tickets this morning on the Internet, but don't worry. There are lots of tickets left.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about the ideas below.

live in this town / city

How long have you lived in this town?
I've lived here for ... / since...

know your best friend

have a bike / computer / pet

Writing

Write sentences about the ideas below. Say whether you have done them before and when.

- visit / a museum, an art gallery, etc.
- try / horse riding, scuba-diving, etc.
- travel / by train, plane, etc.
- drink a milkshake, a lemonade, etc.

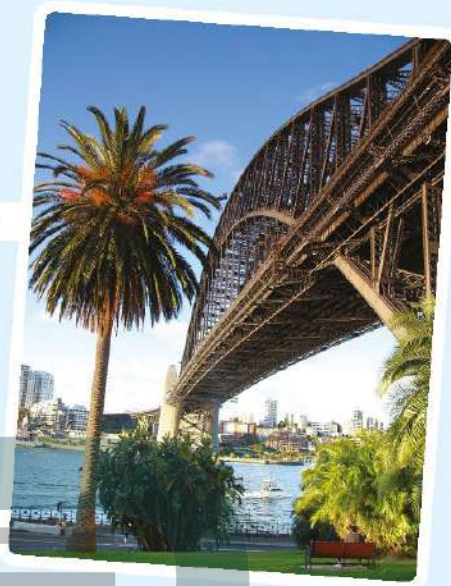
I have visited the National Museum. I went there last summer.

I haven't...

Revision: Module 2

A. Complete the sentences with the *present perfect simple* of the verbs in brackets.

- I **'ve studied** (study) English for three years.
- We **haven't seen** (not see) this documentary before.
- Dennis **has already had** (already / have) dinner.
- Have you read** (you / read) the newspaper today?
- Tariq **has never tried** (never / try) skiing.
- My parents **have always wanted** (always / want) to travel to Australia.
- How long **have you known** (you / know) John?



B. Choose a, b or c.

- We have _____ been to Italy before.
 - ever
 - never**
 - since
- Hatim has _____ liked tennis.
 - always**
 - just
 - ever
- My father has worked as a teacher _____ 1978.
 - since**
 - for
 - in
- Have you _____ travelled by plane?
 - before
 - so far
 - ever**
- We haven't seen you _____ weeks.
 - since
 - last
 - for**
- Our team has won three games _____.
 - never
 - so far**
 - since

C. Complete the sentences with *have/has been* or *have/has gone*.

- A: Is Sultan there?

B: No, he isn't. He **has gone** to the new funfair. He'll be back in the evening.

A: Oh, I **have** already **been** there. It's fantastic!
- A: Ali and Malik sent me this postcard from Abu Dhabi. _____ **have** you ever **been** there?

B: No. But are you sure they **have gone** to Abu Dhabi? I thought they were in Dubai.
- A: Have you visited the new Mexican restaurant yet?

B: No, but my brother **has been** there. Let's ask him what it's like. He went last week.



D. Use the prompts to write sentences. Use the *present perfect simple* or the *past simple*.

1. We / buy / our house / two years ago / .

We bought our house two years ago

2. your / brother / buy / tickets / the basketball game / yet / ?

Has your brother bought tickets to the basketball game yet?

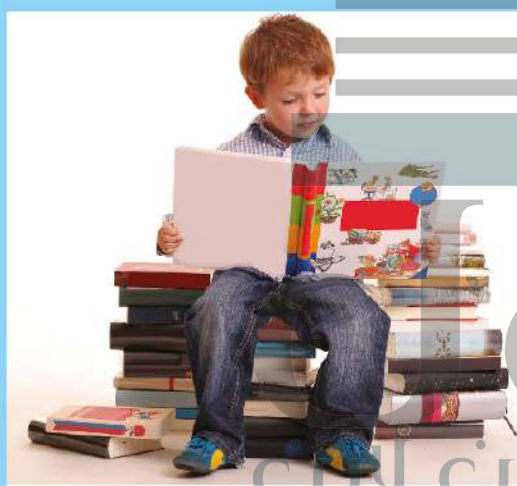
3. Turki / go / bowling alley / last night / .

turki went to the bowling alley last night

4. I / not see / him / before / .

I haven't seen him before

E. Complete with the *present perfect simple* or the *past simple* of the verbs in brackets.



Lionel Holmes (1) **has been** (be) a writer for many years now. He (2) **has written** (write) some of the most popular books of all time. He (3) **wrote** (write) his first book when he (4) **was** (be) 19 years old. It was a children's book and it (5) **made** (make) him well-known all over the world. But Lionel (6) **didn't want** (not want) to write only children's books. He (7) **decided** (decide) to start travelling to have more experiences. Since 1999 he (8) **has travelled** (travel) all around Europe. He (9) **has visited** (visit) lots of cities and (10) **has made** (make) lots of new friends.

F. Circle the correct words.

- I **haven't been** / ~~didn't go~~ to this restaurant for years.
- Last year the Jones **have bought** / ~~bought~~ a house by the beach which they ~~didn't use~~ / **haven't used** so far.
- I **have seen** / ~~saw~~ Jeremy twice yesterday.
- Where **have you been** / ~~were you~~ this morning? I **called** / ~~have called~~ you five times.
- I ~~never travelled~~ / **have never travelled** abroad, but my father is away all the time. Now, for instance, he **has been** / **has gone** to Mexico and won't be back until next month.
- Schools **opened** / ~~have opened~~ last month. **Have you made** / ~~Did you make~~ any new friends yet?
- A: Where is Mike? I **have thought** / ~~thought~~ he was here.
B: He **was** / ~~has been~~, but now he **has gone** / ~~has been~~ to the dentist.
- I met Mark eight years **before** / ~~ago~~ and we are still best friends.
- Have you eaten lunch **yet** / ~~so far~~?
- I don't think I **have ever** / ~~never~~ seen anything like this before.

Module 3 (3a) The verb *should*

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.



Abdullah Oh, Mum, my tooth hurts again.

Mum Well, my dear, you don't take good care of your teeth. First of all, you **should** brush them twice a day. Also you **should** visit a dentist every six months and you **shouldn't** eat so many sweets.

Abdullah But I love sweets, you know that.

Mum Yes, I do, but look at you now.

Abdullah Oh, mum! I think I **should** call Dr Al-Nasser.

Now, write T for True or F for False in the boxes.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Abdullah's got toothache. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 3. Abdullah's mum likes eating sweets. | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Abdullah doesn't take care of his teeth. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 4. Abdullah should go to the dentist. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

Grammar

The verb *should*

The verb *should*

AFFIRMATIVE	I/He/She/It/We/You/They should go
NEGATIVE	I/He/She/It/We/You/They shouldn't go
QUESTIONS	Should I/he/she/it/we/you/they go?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I/he/she/it/we/you/they should.
	No, I/he/she/it/we/you/they shouldn't.

We use **should**:

- to ask for or give advice.
A: I've got toothache. *What should I do?*
B: You should go to the dentist.
- to express an opinion.
I think you should ask your teacher.
- to make a suggestion.
We should go to the new café. They've got amazing hot chocolate.

Activities

A. Complete the blanks with *should* or *shouldn't*.

- Tom has had earache for two weeks! He **should** see a doctor.
- If you've got a fever, you **shouldn't** go to school. You **should** stay in bed.
- A:** I need to lose weight. What **should** I do?
B: Well, you **should** go on a diet and you **should** take up a sport.
- A:** I'm going to Paris this summer!
B: You **should** definitely visit the Eiffel Tower.
- Brian looks tired. He **shouldn't** work so hard.
- You **shouldn't** lie to your parents or your friends.
- People **shouldn't** cut down trees. They **should** plant more trees.
- Speak nicely to the shop assistant. You **shouldn't** be rude!

B. Look at the prompts and write sentences, as in the example.

Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

- Albert has got a bad cough.

eat / ice cream

He shouldn't eat ice cream.

drink / some tea

He should drink some tea.

- Turki has broken his leg.

walk

He shouldn't walk.

stay / bed

He should stay in bed

- Sophie isn't doing well at school.

hang out / with friends / every day

She shouldn't hang out with her friends every day.

study / harder

She should study harder.

- Ali's clothes don't fit him.

eat / lots of sweets

He shouldn't eat lots of sweets

lose / weight

He should lose weight

- Brian can't sleep very well at night.

drink / coffee

He shouldn't drink coffee

see / doctor

He should see a doctor

- Peter has got a terrible headache.

play / computer games

He shouldn't play computer games

go / bed early

He should go to bed early



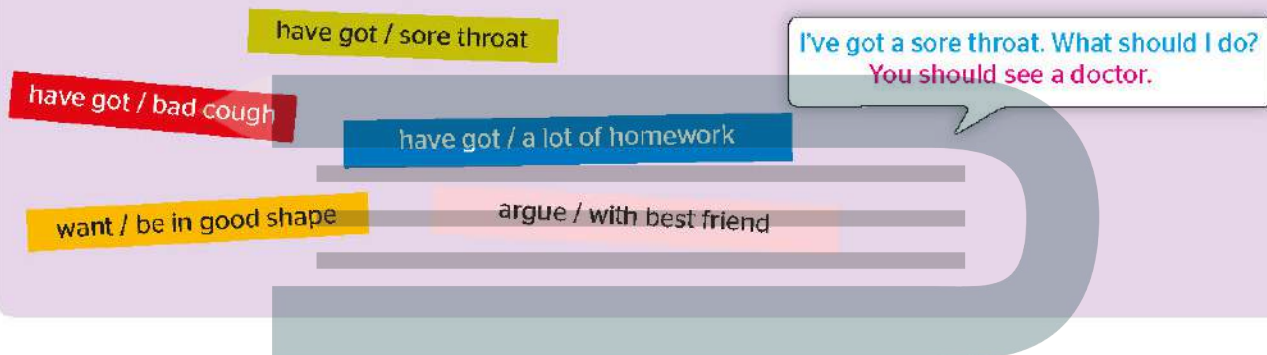
C. Match the two columns.

- | | | |
|--|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dan looks very tired. | d | a. He should see a doctor. |
| 2. It's a nice day. | c | b. You should try to be on time. |
| 3. Ted's got the flu. | a | c. We should go for a walk. |
| 4. It's very dark in here. | f | d. He should lie down. |
| 5. You shouldn't take your car to the city centre. | e | e. You should use public transport. |
| 6. You shouldn't be late. | b | f. You should turn on the lights. |

Speaking

Student own answer

Talk in pairs. Ask for and give advice. Use *should* or *shouldn't*, the ideas below or some ideas of your own.



have got / sore throat
 have got / bad cough
 have got / a lot of homework
 want / be in good shape
 argue / with best friend
 I've got a sore throat. What should I do?
 You should see a doctor.

Writing

Imagine that you have received an email from a friend who has got a problem. Below is part of your friend's email. Read it and answer it, giving your friend advice. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

Subject: _____

I get terrible stomach aches and I think I've put on some weight. I don't understand why. I've been very busy lately. I haven't even got time to eat at home. I just have sandwiches and soft drinks.

Dear ... _____

I think you should... _____

You shouldn't... _____

Read the magazine page.

Style Advice

A Do your old jeans look **too** boring? Draw on them like in the picture and you'll be really trendy!



B Sandals made a huge comeback this year. These sandals will help you keep cool at just €20 and they are comfortable **enough** to wear all day long. Don't you think?



What 2 wear... How 2 wear it!

C If your T-shirts aren't cool **enough**, draw a picture or write something on them.



What style advice should each of these people follow? Write A, B or C in the boxes.

1. **Karen:** 'My feet always get too hot in the summer.' B
2. **Billy:** 'I'd like to buy new shoes but everything's too expensive!' B
3. **Tracey:** 'I want my clothes to look cool!' A and C

Grammar

a Too / Enough

Too:

- means '**more than necessary**'. It has a negative meaning.
- is used **before** adjectives and adverbs.
This coffee is too hot. I can't drink it.
It's too early. Don't wake him up.

Enough:

- means '**adequate**' or '**adequately**'. It has a positive meaning.
- is used **after** adjectives and adverbs, and **before** nouns.
It's warm enough today. I think I'll go swimming.
You can't be in the team. You don't play well enough.
I can't buy these sandals. I haven't got enough money.

Activities

A. Complete with *too* or *enough*.

1. This T-shirt doesn't fit me any more. It's **Too** tight.
2. I can't see anything in here. It's **Too** dark. Can you open the window?
3. I don't usually go shopping. I haven't got **enough** time.
4. These bags are **Too** heavy. Can you help me?
5. John isn't fast **enough**. He won't win the race.
6. We're ready for Thursday. We've got **enough** food and drinks for everybody.

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Write sentences using *too* or *enough* and the words given.

1. Rob can't buy the camera.

(expensive)

It's too expensive.



4. Bill and Andy don't like this café. (crowded)

It's too crowded.



2. Jack can't play basketball well. (tall)

(tall)

He isn't tall enough.



5. John needs to buy a new laptop. (old)

It's too old



3. Sally can't make a

chocolate cake. (chocolate)

She hasn't got enough

chocolate



6. Malik can't go on holiday abroad. (money)

He hasn't got enough money.



C. Rewrite the sentences below. Use the adjectives in the box and *too* or *enough*.

old cold small easy

1. Ameen can't stay with me because my flat isn't big enough.
Ameen can't stay with me because my flat is too small.

2. Bruce can't drive a car! He's too young.
Bruce can't drive a car! He isn't old enough.

3. Molly can't do the exercise. It's too difficult.
Molly can't do the exercise. It isn't easy enough.

4. I want to wear a T-shirt but it isn't hot enough.
I want to wear a T-shirt but it's too cold.

D. Circle the correct word.

1. I don't feel well because I haven't had **enough** / **too** time to sleep.
2. He is **enough** / **too** young to drive a car, but **too old** / **old enough** to drive a motorbike.
3. This room isn't **big enough** / **enough big** for two sofas.
4. The test was **too difficult** / **difficult enough**, so I didn't finish on time.
5. This chicken is **small enough** / **too small** for the three of us. We should buy some more.
6. Today it's **too hot** / **enough hot** to wear a jacket.
7. I need a new mobile phone. This one isn't **good enough** / **too good**.
8. The boy isn't **too tall** / **tall enough** to open the door.

E. Look at the pictures and write the sentences using the prompts below and *too* or *enough*.



1. Mary / not buy / yellow / jumper / because it / not be / big

Macy didn't buy the yellow jumper because it wasn't big enough

2. Tony / like / shirt / but / it / be / small / for him

Tony liked the shirt but it was too small for him



3. My dad / stop / using / his car / because / it / not be / fast

My dad stopped using his car because it wasn't fast enough

4. Sandy / not like / skirt / because / it / not be / long

Sandy didn't like the skirt because it wasn't long enough



5. My trainers / not be / comfortable

My trainees aren't comfortable enough

6. Maria and Clara / not buy / pink mobile phones / because / they / be / expensive

Maria and Clara didn't buy the pink mobile phones because they were too expensive.



Speaking

Student own answer

Which of the items below would you like to buy? Tick (✓) the appropriate boxes. Then talk in pairs. Which items have you chosen? Why? Which items haven't you chosen? Why not?

Which hat have you chosen?
 The pink hat. I like it because it's trendy. I don't like the red hat because it's too big.

















Writing

Imagine that you have ordered some of the items of clothing above from the Internet, but you are not happy with them. Write a letter to a friend saying what your problems are.

Dear ...
 Hi! You won't believe what happened. Last week I ordered... but it isn't ... enough / it is too....

I think I'll send everything back and ask for my money back!

Yours,

...

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.



Jack How much time have we got before we have to leave, Alan?
Alan Not much. The coach leaves in half an hour.
Jack Oh, no. There are a lot of people in this restaurant. Where are we going to sit? We won't have time to eat.
Alan Why did you order so much food?
Jack I'm really hungry and I love tuna sandwiches.
Alan Yes, but you ordered two tuna sandwiches and a chicken salad. How are you going to eat all that in only a few minutes?
Jack I'll eat fast. Just watch me!

Now, write T for True or F for False in the boxes.

1. Jack and Alan have got a lot of time. F T
2. There aren't many people in the restaurant. F T
3. Jack has got a lot of food. T F
4. Jack won't eat it all. F T

Grammar

How much...? - How many...? - Much - Many - A lot of - Lots of - A little - A few

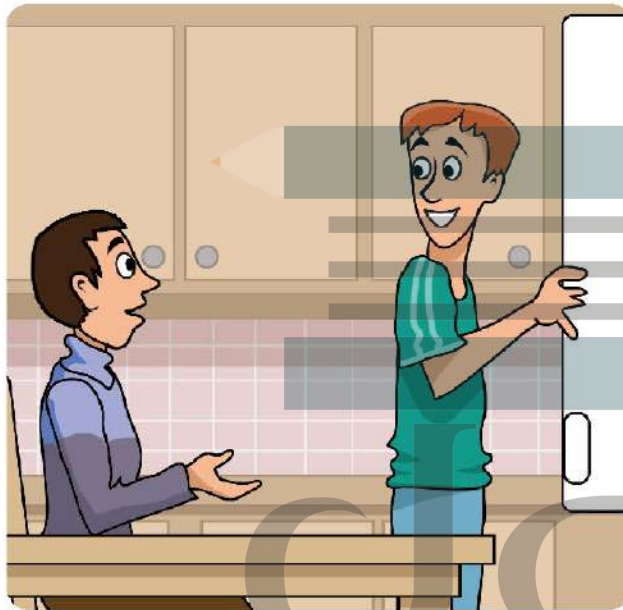
- We use **How much...?** + **uncountable noun** when we ask about quantity.
How much milk is there in the bottle?
- NOTE:** We also use **How much...?** when we ask about the price of something.
How much are these jeans? €80?
- We use **How many...?** + **plural countable noun** to ask about the number of something.
How many students are there in the classroom?
- We use **much + uncountable noun** in questions and in negative sentences.
There isn't much milk in the fridge.
- We use **many + plural countable noun** usually in questions and in negative sentences.
Are there many chairs in the room?
- We use **a lot of / lots of + uncountable noun** and **plural countable noun**, usually in affirmative sentences.
They spend a lot of money on books.
She has got lots of problems.
- We use **a little + uncountable noun** in affirmative sentences (when there is a small but adequate amount of something.)
There's a little sugar in the bowl.
- We use **a few + plural countable noun** in affirmative sentences (when there is a small but adequate number of something.)
There are a few pens on my desk.

Activities

A. Complete with *how much* or *how many*.

- How many** parks are there in New York?
- How many** fried eggs do you want?
- How much** sugar do you take in your coffee?
- How many** pictures are there in this book?
- How many** students are there in your class?
- How much** money do you need?
- How much** does this shirt cost?
- How much** orange juice is there in the fridge?
- How many** hours do you sleep a day?
- How many** people were there at Salman's house?

B. Complete with *a few* or *a little*.



- Joe** Let's make something to eat! I'm hungry.
- Paul** Yeah, me too! Let's see what we've got. Well, there is (1) **a little** cheese and (2) **a few** eggs.
- Joe** Mmm! And there is (3) **a little** bread, too. We can make sandwiches.
- Paul** Cool. Have we got anything to drink?
- Joe** Erm... there is (4) **a little** orange juice in the fridge. You can have it. I don't drink orange juice.
- Paul** There are (5) **a few** cans of lemonade, too. You can drink some if you want.
- Joe** Great!

C. Complete with *much*, *many* or *a lot of / lots of*.



1. There aren't **many** people in the café.



2. There's **a lot of / lots of** water in the fridge.



3. Jason hasn't got **much** homework for tomorrow.



4. There isn't **much** sunlight in this room.



5. There are **a lot of / lots of** cars in the city centre.



6. Lisa hasn't got **many** skirts. Only two.

D. Choose a, b or c.

- There aren't _____ books on my desk.
 - many
 - much
 - lots
- He can buy anything. He's got _____ money.
 - many
 - a few
 - lots of
- Come on! We haven't got _____ time. The skatepark closes in half an hour.
 - much
 - few
 - many
- _____ people take the bus to work.
 - Lots of
 - Lot of
 - Much
- It's September but there are still _____ tourists on the island.
 - a little
 - a few
 - much
- There is _____ milk. I think it's enough for the cake.
 - many
 - a few
 - a little
- There are _____ of beautiful flowers in my grandmother's garden.
 - much
 - a lot
 - many

E. Write sentences about yourself using *much, many, a lot of, a few, a little* and the prompts, as in the example.

- have got / posters / in / room

I have got a lot of posters in my room.

I haven't got many posters in my room.
- drink / water
- invite / friends / to my house / Thursday
- spend / money / when / go shopping
- read / magazines / in / free time
- spend / time / with / friends



F. Match the questions 1-5 with the responses a-e.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Have you got many red T-shirts? | d | a. Just a few glasses. |
| 2. How much pocket money do you get? | e | b. Only three. I don't work much. |
| 3. How much is the camera? | c | c. It's cheap. Only €49. |
| 4. How many days a week do you work? | b | d. No, but I've got lots of blue ones. |
| 5. How much water do you drink a day? | a | e. €20 a week. Why are you asking? |

Speaking

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask each other the questions in the quiz below using *how much/how many*, circle the appropriate answers and add up your partner's score. Then report to the class.

Do you spend a lot of money?

1. money / you / spend / on clothes?
 A. A lot of money.
 B. A little money.
 C. No money at all.
2. magazines / you / buy / every week?
 A. Lots of magazines.
 B. Only a few magazines.
 C. I don't buy any magazines.
3. books / you / buy ?
 A. I buy lots of books.
 B. I don't buy many books.
 C. I never buy books.
4. money / you / spend / when / you / go out?
 A. Lots of money.
 B. I don't spend much money.
 C. I never go out.

Results

More As?

You need to be more careful. You spend too much money.

More Bs?

Good for you! You won't have any money problems.

More Cs?

You need to enjoy life more. Don't be afraid to spend a little money.

How much money do you spend on clothes?
 A lot of money.

Writing

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Use the ideas in the Speaking activity above and write about yourself and your spending habits.

Read the email.

Dear Betty,

I've got a problem and I need your advice. My family and I have moved to a new house and I had to change schools. I am lonely. My **parents'** advice was to make new friends, but I can't. My sister has no problem. Her classmates are very nice but **mine** are awful. They never talk to me.

That's not my only problem. You see, my new bedroom is smaller than my **sister's** and I don't like it. **Hers** is huge and it has a big window with a great view. Oh, I hate it here. What should I do?

Love,
Jane

Now, write T for True or F for False.

1. Jane's sister has got a problem. F 3. Jane has got a big bedroom. F
2. Jane's classmates are nice. F 4. Betty is Jane's friend. T

Grammar

a Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	-
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

- **Possessive adjectives** are used to show who something belongs to. They always go before nouns and do not take any articles before them.
Her hat is green.
- **Possessive pronouns** are used instead of **possessive adjectives + noun**, so they are never followed by nouns. They can be used as short answers to questions starting with **Whose...?**
Your bag is brown, but mine is black.
That cat is hers.
Whose is this car? It's his.

b Possessive Case

- We use the **possessive case** to show that something belongs to someone (people or animals).
John has got a book. → This is John's book. → It's John's.
Jack has got black hair. → Jack's hair is black.

We form the **possessive case**:

- by adding **'s** to **singular** nouns.
This is Helen's cat. This is the cat's ball.
- by adding **'** to **regular plural** nouns.
The girls' T-shirts are over there.
- by adding **'s** to **irregular plural** nouns.
These are women's watches.
- When two or more people own the same thing, we add **'s only** to the **last** noun.
This is George and Mary's house.
- When two or more people own two or more different things, we add **'s to each** noun.
These are John's and Rick's bikes. (John and Rick own different bikes.)

NOTE: We use **of + noun** to show that something belongs to a thing or to an abstract noun.
The windows of the house are red.

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

1. **A:** John, is that car **your** / **yours**?

B: No, it isn't **my** / **mine**. It's my brother's. **Our** / **Ours** parents bought it for him.

2. **A:** Whose camera is that? Lisa's?

B: No, I don't think it's **her** / **hers**. Let me see it. Hey, this is **my** / **mine** camera.

3. **Ours** / **Our** new house is bigger than **yours** / **your**, isn't it?

B. Complete the sentences with *possessive adjectives (my, your, his, etc.)* or *possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, etc.)*.

1. Rawan is **MY** best friend. We spend all **our** free time together.

2. **A:** Are these **your** bikes, children?

B: No, they aren't **ours**.

3. Waleed is driving a new car but it isn't **his**.

4. I've got a parrot and my neighbours have got a parrot, too. **mine / theirs** is very quiet but **mine / theirs** is very noisy.

5. Debbie doesn't like poetry, so I don't think these books are **hers**. **her** favourite kind of books are adventure books.

6. Pam and Mary are very lazy. **their** rooms are always a mess.

C. Choose a or b.

1. These are _____ clothes.

a. Meg's

b. Megs

2. Can you see that boy? _____ my brother.

a. His

b. He's

3. Mary is very clever. _____ projects are the best in class.

a. Her

b. Hers

4. _____ car is that?

a. Who's

b. Whose

5. These are Mike's and _____ shoes.

a. John

b. John's

6. My _____ new house is on Ester Street.

a. friend's

b. friends

7. These are not _____.

a. ours

b. our

8. _____ abaya is old. I need to buy a new one.

a. My

b. Mine

9. Adrian and Bob love tennis. It's _____ favourite sport.

a. their

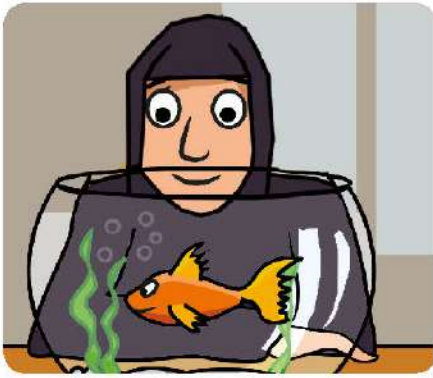
b. theirs

10. These are the _____ pens. Give them to the girls.

a. girl's

b. girls'

D. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the *possessive case*, as in the example.



1. Hasna has got a beautiful goldfish.
Hasna's goldfish is beautiful.



2. John and Bill have got a very tall dad.
John and Bill's dad is very tan



3. My brothers have got a new car.
My brothers' car is new



4. My neighbour has got a brother.
He's a police officer.

My neighbour's brother is a police officer.



5. The children have got a white cat.

The children's cat is white



6. Alex and Tom have got blue mobiles.

Alex's and Tom's mobiles are blue

Speaking

Work in groups of four. Students put a few of their things in an empty box or schoolbag. Then students take turns to pick something out of the box/bag and ask the rest of their group who it belongs to.

Whose book is this? Is it yours, Debbie?
Yes, it's my book / it's mine.
No, it isn't mine. It's Reem's.

Writing

Write a paragraph about your best friend. Answer the following questions:

- Who's your best friend?
- How old is he/she?
- Has he/she got any brothers/sisters?
- What are their names?
- What's your best friend's favourite subject?
- Is he/she a good student?
- How often do you hang out together?
- What do you like doing together?

Revision: Module 3

A. Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. Malik has got a really bad cough. He shouldn't go on a skiing trip.
2. Karen sprained her ankle yesterday and the doctor said that she shouldn't walk.
3. So James, you've got a fever. You shouldn't play football and you should take your medicine.
4. A: I've got a terrible headache. Any advice?
B: Well, you should take a painkiller and you shouldn't spend your time surfing the Net. That's why you get those headaches.
5. Nigel doesn't know about the get-together. We should send him a message.

B. Choose a, b or c.

1. That bike isn't _____. It's Tony's.
a. your b. you **c. yours**
2. This is _____ snake. Isn't it beautiful?
a. Ray and Ted **b. Ray and Ted's** c. Ray's and Ted's
3. If this bag isn't yours, then _____ is it?
a. who b. who's **c. whose**
4. My _____ car is very old. They need a new one.
a. grandparent's **b. grandparents'** c. grandparents
5. This is your mobile phone. It isn't _____.
a. mine b. my c. me
6. A: Who's doing the washing-up tonight?
B: My _____.
a. sister b. sister's c. sisters'
7. There's our new classmate. What's _____ name?
a. his b. him c. he

C. Complete the sentences using *too* or *enough* and the words in brackets.

1. A: These sandals are too expensive (expensive). I'm not going to buy them!
B: How about those ones? They only cost €30. You've got enough money (money) to get them.
2. A: Nouf, wake up! It's time for school!
B: Oh Mum, it's too early (early). It's only 7am.
3. A: Hello, I would like to try this skirt on, but I don't think it's big enough (big) for me.
B: What size is it? If it's a 36, it's too small (small). I think you are a 38.



D. Circle the correct words.

1. You look great in that jacket. Is it **your / yours?**
2. A: Have you seen **my / mine** shirt?
3. A: I love these jeans. They're very trendy.
B: Ask Jake where he bought them. They're **his / him**.
4. Not all digital cameras are expensive. **My parents / My parent's** are very cheap.

E. Complete using *how much, how many, a little or a few*.

1. A: **How much** lemonade have we got?
B: Only two bottles.
A: We need to buy **a few** more soft drinks and snacks for Thursday. **How many** people have we invited?
B: About 10. Let's go to the supermarket together. Just give me **a few** minutes to get ready.
2. A: What's for lunch?
B: I'm making cheese sandwiches. **How many** do you want?
A: I'm very hungry. I want three. But don't forget to put just **a little** ketchup in my sandwiches.
B: Yeah, yeah, I know. What about chips?
A: Just **a few**. I don't like them very much.
3. A: Excuse me, **How much** is this red bag?
B: €40.
A: Have you got it in green?
B: Let me see. I've got **a few** bags here... No, sorry.



F. Circle the correct words.

1. There aren't **much / many** white tigers left in India.
2. Najla hasn't got **much / many** free time.
3. Nowadays you can download **lots of / a lot** games from the Internet.
4. There's **many / a lot of** cheese in the fridge. Let's make something.
5. I got **lots of / lot of** biscuits from the supermarket.



Look at the picture and read part of a story.

'Strange,' thought Ken. 'The man **who** was behind me at the bank is here on the bus, too. On Monday he was at the gym **which** I go to after work and on Tuesday he was talking to the man **that** lives next door to me. Who is he? What does he want from me?' he thought and got off the bus **which** takes him home.

The man got off the bus too, walked up to him and said: 'Detective Frank Miles, can I ask you a few questions?'

Ken was shocked. 'I haven't got much time,' he answered.

'**Neither have I!**' replied the Detective. 'But it's important.'



Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. At the bank | c | a. Frank Miles talked to Ken. |
| 2. After work | d | b. Frank Miles talked to Ken's neighbour. |
| 3. On Tuesday | b | c. a man was behind Ken. |
| 4. When they got off the bus | a | d. Ken goes to the gym. |

Grammar

a Relative Clauses

Relative clauses give information about the subject or object of the main clause. They are introduced by the relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that**.

b Relative Pronouns

- **Who** is used for people.
*That's my friend. She gave me this pen. → That's my friend **who** gave me this pen.*
*That's the boy. I met him at Tim's house. → That's the boy **who** I met at Tim's house.*
- **Which** is used for animals, things and abstract nouns.
*There's the cat. It was in our garden. → There's the cat **which** was in our garden.*
*The car is blue. We bought it last week. → The car **which** we bought last week is blue.*
- **That** is used for people, animals, things and abstract nouns. It can replace **who** and **which**.
*That's the man **who** gave me this painting. → That's the man **that** gave me this painting.*
*The T-shirt **which** I bought last week is red. → The T-shirt **that** I bought last week is red.*

NOTE: • The relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** can be omitted when they refer to the object of the main clause.

*That's the woman. I met her last week. → That's the woman **who/that** I met last week.
That's the woman I met last week.*

*Come and see the house. We bought it last year. → Come and see the house
which/that we bought last year.
Come and see the house we bought last year.*

c So / Neither

We use **so** + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject:

- when we **agree** with an **affirmative statement**, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: I want to be an architect.

B: So do I.

A: Mary has just finished her homework.

B: So have I.

We use **neither** + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject:

- when we **agree** with a **negative statement**, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: My brother can't drive.

B: Neither can I.

A: The exhibition was terrible. I'll never go to the art gallery again!

B: Neither will I.

Activities

A. Complete the sentences with **who** or **which**.

- John is the person who taught me how to drive.
- Spanish is a language which many people like.
- Cats are animals which can climb trees.
- Salman is the student who won the writing competition.
- That's the camera which I wanted to buy.
- That's the athlete who won the race last year.
- That's the artist who has become successful in just a few years.
- Look at that fox which is running around the lake!

B. There's an extra word in each of the sentences below. Cross it out.

- This is the camera that I bought ~~it~~ for Maggie.
- The armchair which I've got ~~it~~ in my bedroom is green.
- Look at that parrot which ~~it~~ is flying through the window!
- I met a boy last night who ~~he~~ is really friendly.
- Where are the pictures that you were looking at ~~them~~ yesterday?

C. Join the sentences. Use **who**, **which** or **that**. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

- Here's the painting. I bought it in Venice.

Here's the painting (which/that) I bought in Venice.

- Do you like the poem? I wrote it for you.

Do you like the poem (which/that) I wrote for you?

- There's my cousin. He lives in London.

There's my cousin who /that lives in london

4. Look at this coin. I found it in the street.

Look at this coin (which/that) I found in the street

5. Saleh went to the museum with a boy. He met him at Ali's house.

Saleh went to the museum with a boy (who/that) he met at Ali's house

6. Every Friday we go to a restaurant. It's near our house.

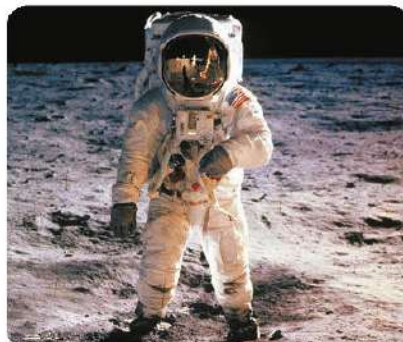
Every Friday we go to a restaurant which/that is near our house

D. Match the two halves of the sentences. Then, join them using *who*, *which* or *that* to make sentences. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. A map is something... f | a. ... many people love playing. |
| 2. A photographer is someone... d | b. ... walked on the moon. |
| 3. A firefighter is a person ... e | c. ... is very clever. |
| 4. A dolphin is an animal ... c | d. ... takes pictures. |
| 5. Neil Armstrong was the first man ... b | e. ... puts out fires. |
| 6. Football is a sport ... a | f. ... helps you find your way when you're lost. |



1. A map is something which/that helps you find your way when you're lost.
2. A photographer is someone who/that takes pictures
3. A firefighter is a person who/that puts out fires



4. A dolphin is an animal which/that is very clever
5. Neil Armstrong was the first man who/that walked on the moon
6. Football is a sport (which/that) many people love playing

E. Match the sentences 1-10 with the responses a-j. **i**

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. I've lost some weight. c | a. Neither can I. |
| 2. James will enter the competition. e | b. So are we. |
| 3. Mark won a race last week. e | c. So will I. |
| 4. Daniel doesn't like reading books. h | d. Neither have I. |
| 5. Mike can't speak Chinese. a | e. So did Tom. |
| 6. Jack and Peter aren't going out tomorrow. j | f. So should I. |
| 7. I haven't seen Maria since last year. d | g. So do mine. |
| 8. My brother and I are staying at home tonight. b | h. Neither do I. |
| 9. I should start eating healthily. f | i. So has Sultan. |
| 10. My parents drink tea every morning. g | j. Neither are we. |

F. Complete the sentences with *so* or *neither* + auxiliary verb, as in the example.

- I have finished my homework and so has my sister.
- Neal and Phil don't want to go to the gym and neither does their brother Tom.
- Malik didn't go to the skatepark at the weekend and neither did his friends.
- Carl won't win the competition and neither will Andrew. They're not that good.
- I enjoy sitting in the garden and so do our neighbours.
- Yesterday I sent an email to Khaled and so did Michael.
- My parents are watching the news and so am I.
- Maria can't speak French and neither can Lisa.

Speaking

Student own answer

Talk in pairs. Use the ideas below.

- a book / read / last month
- a friend / visit / last week
- a magazine / like / a lot
- a thing / buy / yesterday
- a teacher / like / most

Name a book (which/that) you read last month.

White Fang!

Writing

Write sentences using your partner's answers from the Speaking activity above.

The book (which/that) Tony read last month was White Fang.

Module 4 (4c) Zero Conditional

A. Read the text.

Luke I read something really interesting in a science book yesterday and I want to do an experiment. **If you keep** a plant in a dark room for days, it **turns** yellow! Isn't that amazing?

Dave Oh no! Don't try it on your plants! Poor plants!

Luke Don't worry. They will be alright!



B. Write T for True or F for False.

1. Luke wants to do an experiment. T
2. A plant turns yellow when you keep it in a room without any light. T
3. Dave likes Luke's idea. F

Grammar

Zero Conditional

- **Zero conditionals** express general truths.

If-clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	Present Simple
<i>If you mix yellow and blue,</i>	<i>you get green.</i>

- **Zero conditionals** consist of the **if-clause** and the **main clause**.

When the if-clause is before the main clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma.

*If you don't water plants, they die. **but** Plants die if you don't water them.*

NOTE: In **zero conditionals** we can use **when** instead of **if**.
When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.



Activities

A. Match the pictures 1-4 with the pictures a-d. Then, use the prompts to make sentences with the zero conditional, as in the example.



1. you / recycle / paper **b**



a. you / get / grey



2. you / turn off / lights / when / leave / room **d**



b. you / save / trees



3. you / mix / black / white **a**



c. they / die



4. plants / not get / sunlight **c**



d. you / save / energy

1. *If you recycle paper, you save trees.*

2. *If you turn off the lights when you leave the room, you save energy*
3. *If you mix black and white you get grey*
4. *If plants don't get enough sunlight, they die*

B. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e in the box.

- a. The balloon sprays you with water.
- b. I'm doing an experiment.
- c. No, I just want to see something.
- d. I want to see what happens when you fill a balloon with water.
- e. Relax!



C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form zero conditionals.

1. If I start (start) reading a book at night, I don't sleep (not sleep) until I finish it.
2. When my parents are (be) away at the weekend, I clean (clean) the house.
3. If someone calls (call), I answer (answer) immediately.
4. When my brother leaves (leave) for work, I use (use) his laptop.
5. When you eat (eat) slowly, you don't feel (not feel) hungry any more.
6. If they find (find) time, they visit (visit) their relatives on Fridays.
7. When my computer stops (stop) working, I call (call) my father.

D. Match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. If I don't go shopping on Thursdays, h | a. you get green. |
| 2. When you use a bus, d | b. I drink some tea to relax. |
| 3. If you mix blue and yellow, a | c. they die. |
| 4. When Kim does well in her exams, f | d. you help the environment. |
| 5. If animals don't eat, c | e. everybody wants to try her food. |
| 6. When my aunt cooks, e | f. her parents buy her a present. |
| 7. If it's true that he lied, g | g. he is not my friend any more. |
| 8. When I am tired, b | h. I stay in and clean the house. |

E. Write sentences based on the prompts below and the *zero conditional*.

1. When / I / take / subway / I / arrive / at work / early

When I take the subway I arrive at work early

2. If / Ian / be ill / he / not go / to university

If Ian is ill he doesn't go to university

3. When / I / miss / my best friend / I / call / him

When I miss my best friend I call him

4. When / I / travel / abroad / always / buy souvenirs

When I travel abroad I will always buy souvenirs.

5. If Andy / finish / late / he / feel / tired

If Andy finishes late he feels tired

6. When / students / have exams / they / stay up / studying

When students have exams they stay up studying

7. If / George / have / extra money / he / help / poor people

If George has extra money he helps poor people

8. When / he / see / green car / he / want / buy one

When he sees a green car he wants to buy one

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the prompts and say what happens in these situations.

- not have / umbrella / on a rainy day → get wet
- not have / passport → can't travel / plane
- eat / too much → feel awful
- drink / coffee / at night → can't sleep
- lie / to parents → not trust / you

If you don't have an umbrella on a rainy day, you get wet.

Writing

Complete the sentences.

When I am hungry...

When I am embarrassed...

I relax when I...

I use the dictionary when...

Revision: Module 4

A. Complete with *who*, *which* or *that*. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

1. The boy that/who works at the Internet café goes to my school.
2. This is the house that/which I told you about.
3. Those are the jeans that/which my sister bought last week.
4. Mrs Thomas is the woman that/who lives next to us.
5. I gave the bag that/which I found in the street to the police.
6. The man that/who we saw at the restaurant is a friend of my dad's.
7. We went to the bookshop that/which is on Dale Road.
8. That's the reporter that/who interviewed me.
9. Is this the prize that/which you received for your painting?
10. I took a picture of the camels that/which are on my uncle's farm.

B. Complete the dialogues with *so* / *neither* + auxiliary verbs.

1. A: Tim always wears T-shirts in the summer.

B: so do I. I love wearing T-shirts.

2. A: Saud hasn't visited Jeddah.

B: neither have I. Maybe we can go together.

3. A: John went shopping yesterday.

B: Really? so did I and I bought some trendy trainers.

4. A: My mother is a teacher.

B: so is Tony's mum.

5. A: Ted and Mike aren't joining the gym.

B: neither am I. I hate it.

6. A: Ali won't go to the bowling alley tonight.

B: neither will Sultan because he's ill.

7. A: I can't ride a bike.

B: Really? neither can I.

8. A: The girls are playing computer games.

B: so are we.



C. Match.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. If football players don't wear shin pads, g | a. you get good marks. |
| 2. It's difficult to understand this book h | b. he drinks tea. |
| 3. If you study hard, a | c. his fans buy it immediately. |
| 4. When he writes a new book, c | d. we invite friends over. |
| 5. If you feel hot, e | e. you can open the window. |
| 6. When we have some free time, d | f. you get pink. |
| 7. If you mix red and white, f | g. they get hurt. |
| 8. When Joe is tired, b | h. if you don't speak Spanish. |

D. Connect the two parts of the sentences using *which* or *who*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. A mobile phone is something f | a. you use it when you don't understand a word. |
| 2. A dentist is a doctor e | b. we need it in order to survive. |
| 3. A dictionary is something a | c. you use it when you get lost. |
| 4. A bus is something d | d. you take it if you haven't got a car. |
| 5. A map is something c | e. he looks after your teeth. |
| 6. Water is something b | f. you use it to call your friends. |

1. A mobile phone is something which you use to call your friends.

2. A dentist is a doctor who looks after your teeth.

3. A dictionary is something which you use when you don't understand a word

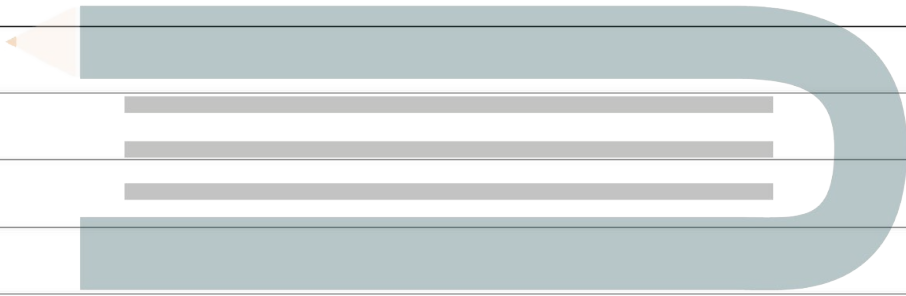
4. A bus is something which you take if you haven't got a car

5. A map is something which you use when you get lost

6. Water is something which we need in order to survive

E. Circle the correct words.

- Jonathan got an award for his book, and **so** / neither did I.
- George has asked his teacher for more information and **neither** / **so** have we.
- I never went to Europe, and **neither** / so did my parents.
- Joe likes swimming, and **so** / **neither** does his brother.
- My parents will be home tomorrow and **so** / **neither** will I.
- Brian didn't like History and **neither** / so did we.



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Tracklist for Student's CD

Track	Module/lesson	Content	Track	Module/lesson	Content
1	Titles		31	2e	2. Listen / B
2	1a	1. Vocabulary	32	2e	3. Speak & Write
3	1a	2. Read / A	33	2 Culture page	SWA - Saudi Wildlife Authority
4	1a	4. Pronunciation / A	34	3a	1. Vocabulary
5	1a	4. Pronunciation / B	35	3a	2. Read / A
6	1b	1. Vocabulary	36	3a	4. Listen
7	1b	2. Read / A	37	3b	1. Read / B
8	1b	4. Listen	38	3b	3. Pronunciation / A
9	1c	1. Vocabulary / B	39	3b	3. Pronunciation / B
10	1c	2. Read / A	40	3b	4. Listen / B
11	1d	1. Vocabulary	41	3c	1. Vocabulary
12	1d	2. Read / A	42	3c	2. Read / A
13	1d	4. Listen / A	43	3d	1. Read / B
14	1d	4. Listen / B	44	3d	3. Listen
15	1e	2. Listen	45	3e	1. Vocabulary / A
16	1e	3. Speak & Write	46	3e	3. Speak & Write
17	1 Culture page	Salam Park - Hyde Park	47	3 Culture page	Al Mamlaka
18	2a	1. Read / A	48	4a	1. Read / A
19	2b	1. Vocabulary	49	4a	4. Listen
20	2b	2. Read / A	50	4b	1. Vocabulary
21	2b	4. Listen	51	4b	2. Read / A
22	2c	2. Read / A	52	4b	4. Listen
23	2c	4. Listen	53	4c	1. Read / A
24	2d	1. Vocabulary	54	4d	1. Read / A
25	2d	2. Read / A	55	4d	3. Pronunciation / A
26	2d	4. Pronunciation / A	56	4d	3. Pronunciation / B
27	2d	4. Pronunciation / B	57	4e	1. Vocabulary
28	2e	1. Vocabulary / A	58	4e	2. Speak & Write
29	2e	1. Vocabulary / B	59	4 Cross-curricular page	Calligraphy
30	2e	2. Listen / A			

Full Blast 4 Second Intermediate Grade Second Semester Student's Book Including Workbook and Grammar Book

H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

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