



Your way to be profesional

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Grade:9

Module:1

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Trending

celebrity	إحتفال	talented	موهوب
entertainment	تسلية	user	مستخدم
gadget	أدوات	usual	مألوف / معتاد
style	طريقة / نمط	weigh	يزن / وزن
arrange	يُرتب	wonder (v.)	يتساءل
at all	على الاطلاق	accessory	مُلاحق / شريك
cancel	يلغي	average	متوسط
chance	فُرصة	baggy	فضفاض / واسع
discuss	يُناقش	brand	ماركة
hard	صلب / شاق	bright	ساطع / مُبتهج لامع
plan (v.)	يُخطط	casual	غير رسمي
term	فترة / نهاية	develop	يُطور
though	رغم ذلك	formal	رسمي
amount	كمية	harmful	ضار
because of	نتيجة لـ	identity	الهوية / تطابق
century	قرن (100 عام)	indoors	في البيت / في الداخل
charge (v.)	يشحن بطارية	market	سوق
common	شائع / معروف	pocket	جيب
cost (v.)	يُكلف	reach	يصل
fly (v.)	يطير	region	منطقة
globally	عالميا	shape	شكل
GPS device	جهاز جي بي إس	shine	يسطع / يلمع
huge	ضخم	specific	خاص / مُميز
incredible	غير معقول	tear (v.)	يُمزق
journey	رحلة	trend	اتجاه / ميل / نزعة
non-stop	بدون توقف	whatever	مهما / لا يهم
normal	طبيعي	cotton	القطن
perfect (adj.)	تام / كامل	denim	الجينز
produce (v.)	يُنتج	leather	جلد
regularly	بانتظام	plastic	بلاستيك



rich	غني	polyester	البوليستر
sell	يبيع	rubber	المطاط
speed	سرعة	silk	الحرير
sports star	نجم رياضي	wool/woollen	صوف / صوفي
create	يُبدع / يخلق	nearly	تقريباً
crowd	إزدحام	pitch	ملعب
energy	طاقة	poem	قصيدة
fantastic	رائع / خيالي	poetry	الشعر
final	نهائي	whistle	يُصفر / صفارة
gift	منحة / هبة	whole	كامل
half (n.)	نصف	straight away	مباشرة / فوراً
like (prep.)	مثل / يشبه	a variety of	تشكيلة من / مجموعة
any more	مزيد	issue	مُشكلة
athletic shoes	حذاء رياضي	environmental	بيئي
at the moment	في هذه اللحظة		

Prepositions and expressions

Anyway...	على أي حال
Are you doing anything tonight?	هل سوف تفعل شيئاً الليلة؟
Don't worry about it.	لا تقلق بشأنها
Have you got any plans for...?	هل لديك أي خطط لـ.....؟
How are you doing?	كيف حالك؟
How could I say no?	كيف لي أن ارفض
How's everything?	كيف تسير الامور؟
How's it going?	كيف تسير الامور؟
I can't make it.	لا يُمكنني فعل ذلك
I haven't got any plans.	ليس لدي أي خطط
I'd love to.	أحب ذلك / أوافق
I'm afraid I'm busy.	اسف، انا مشغول
social media	وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
Maybe some other time.	ربما وقت اخر
No problem.	مفيش مُشكلة
Not too bad, thanks.	ليس سيئاً، شكراً. / على ما يُرام، شكراً.



Nothing much.	لا شئ / الامور طبيعية
So-so.	لا بأس / مُش بطل
Sounds great!	يبدو رائعاً
Sure, why not?	بالتاكيد، لما لا .
Take care.	حُذ حذرك / اعتني بنفسك
That would be great.	سوف يكون ذلك عظيماً
What are you up to?	ما هي اخر اخبارك؟
at the beginning of	في بداية
How long did it take?	كم استغرقت؟
in the 50s...	خلال خمسون عاماً
in the past	في الماضي
come out (=appear)	يظهر
in fashion	أنيق / حديث / موضة
out of fashion	قديم / ليس من الموضة
straight away	مباشرة / فوراً
be a big fan of	يكون مشجع كبير لـ
be into	مُهتم بشئ
be so-so	يكن متوسطاً
find sth horrible	يجد شئ مرعب
I don't mind it.	لا اهتم بذلك
It's nothing special.	ليش شيئاً مُميزاً
It's something else!	شئ مُختلف / مُميز
There's nothing I like more!	ليس هناك ما احبه

Language Plus

popular	(with sb.) = liked or enjoyed by many people
famous	= known about by many people
usual	= that happens or is done most of the time or in most cases
common	= not unusual, happening often and to many people
normal	= typical, usual
imagine	= to form a picture in your mind of what something might be like
wonder	= to think about sth and try to decide what will happen
think	= believe
pay for	= to give money for goods, services, etc. you have bought

spend on = to give money to pay for goods, services, etc.

Irregular verbs

Meaning	Infinitive التصريف الاول	Past simple التصريف الثاني	Past participle التصريف الثالث
يكون	Be (am/is/are)	was/were	been
يلد / يتحمل	bear	bore	born(e)
يهزم	beat	beat	beaten
يُصبح	become	became	become
يبدأ	begin	began	begun
يلدغ / يعض	bite	bit	bitten
يُقشر	bleed	bled	bled
تهب الرياح	blow	blew	blown
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يُحضر	bring	brought	brought
يبنى	build	built	built
يحرق	burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
ينفجر	burst	burst	burst
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يمسك / يصطاد	catch	caught	caught
يختار	choose	chose	chosen
يأتي	come	came	come
يكلف	cost	cost	cost
يقطع	cut	cut	cut
يتعامل مع	deal	dealt	dealt
يحفر	dig	dug	dug
يفعل	do / does	did	done
يرسم	draw	drew	drawn
يحلم	dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
يشرب	drink	drank	drunk
يقود	drive	drove	driven
يأكل	eat	ate	eaten
يسقط	fall	fell	fallen

Grammar

Present Simple المضارع البسيط

Affirmative

I work as a doctor.	He works as a doctor.
We work as doctors.	She works as a doctor.
You work as doctors.	It works well.
They work as doctors.	

Negative

We don't work as doctors.	He doesn't work as a doctor.
You don't work as doctors.	She doesn't work as a doctor.
They don't work as doctors.	It doesn't work well.
I don't work as a doctor.	

Question

Do I work as a doctor?	Does he work as a doctor?
Do they work as doctors?	Does she work as a doctor?
Do you work as doctors?	Does It work well?
Do we work as doctors?	

يستخدم المضارع البسيط في الآتي:

Maria lives in Bristol with her sister.	1	وصف المواقف الدائمة مثل:
He eats fruit for breakfast every morning.	2	وصف الاحداث المتكررة والتعبير عن العادة مثل:
The earth rotates around the sun.	3	التعبير عن الحقائق العامة مثل:
John's train leaves tomorrow at 6p.m.	4	التعبير عن الاحداث المستقبلية المتعلقة بالبرامج والجدول الزمنية:
Oliver Twist goes to the workhouse at the age of nine.	5	للاشارة الى مغزى قصة:

TIME EXPRESSIONS التعبيرات الزمنية

always, often, usually, never, etc.
every day / week, etc.



in the morning / spring, etc.

at the weekend

once / twice / three times, etc. a week / day, etc.

on Mondays / Monday morning, etc.

المضارع المستمر Present progressive

Affirmative

I am working. = I'm working.

He is working. = He's working.

We are working. = We're working.

She is working. = she's working.

You are working. = You're working.

It is working. = It's working.

They are working. = They're working.

Negative

We are not working.

He is not working.

You are not working.

She is not working.

They are not working.

It is not working.

I am not working.

Question

Am I working?

Is he working?

Are they working?

Is she working?

Are you working?

Is it working?

Are we working?

يستخدم المضارع المستمر في الاتي:

وصف أحداث تحدث الان:

Rebecca is washing the dishes right now.

1

لوصف حدث أو حالة مؤقتة:

I'm taking an intensive Spanish course this month.

2

التحدث عن الاحداث المزعجة التي تتكرر باستمرار باستخدام بعض التعبيرات مثل
(always, constantly, continually).

You're always interrupting me!

3

التحدث عن الترتيبات المستقبلية:

I'm meeting my brother for lunch tomorrow.

4

TIME EXPRESSIONS التعبيرات الزمنية

now, at present, at the moment, today, these days

this week / year, etc.

next week / year, etc.

tonight, tomorrow, etc.

Stative Verbs الأفعال الخبرية

الأفعال الاتية لا تُستخدم في الزمن المُستمر:.

Verbs of the senses أفعال الحواس

see, feel, hear, smell, taste, seem, look (=seem), appear, etc.

Verbs of emotions and preferences: أفعال العواطف و التفضيل

like, love, hate, dislike, want, need, prefer, mind, admire, wish, fear, etc.

Verbs of perception, belief, knowledge and opinion: أفعال المعرفة و الاعتقاد و الرأي

know, agree, find, think (= believe), believe, understand, remember, forget, hope, mean, imagine, appear, seem, notice, etc.

Verbs of ownership: أفعال الامتلاك

have (= possess), own, belong, possess, etc.

Past Simple الماضي البسيط

Form: Subject + verb + d/ ed / ied or irregular verb

Affirmative

I worked yesterday.

He worked yesterday.

We worked yesterday.

She worked yesterday.

You worked yesterday.

It worked yesterday.

They worked yesterday.

Negative subject + didn't + inf

I didn't work yesterday.

He didn't work yesterday.

We didn't work yesterday.

She didn't work yesterday.

You didn't work yesterday.

It didn't work yesterday.

They didn't work yesterday.

Question Did + subject + inf ?

Did I work yesterday?

Did he work yesterday?

Did we work yesterday?

Did she work yesterday?

Did you work yesterday?

Did it work yesterday?



Did they work yesterday?

Notice that when forming negative and question we always put the verb in infinitive form without adding d / ed / ied

They didn't work yesterday.

Did they work yesterday?

إضافة d / ed / ied

تُضاف للأفعال المنتظمة التي تنتهي بحرف e		d
arrive – arrived	attach - attached	
تُضاف للأفعال المنتظمة التي لا تنتهي بحرف e		ed
work – worked	watch – watched	
تُضاف للأفعال المنتظمة التي تنتهي بحرف y ويسبقه صوت ساكن		ied
cry – cried	try – tried	
أما الأفعال المنتظمة التي تنتهي بحرف y ويسبقه صوت مُتحرك فيُضاف لها ed		
play – played	stay - stayed	

يُستخدم الماضي البسيط في الاتي:

To describe a completed action in the past (the time is usually mentioned or implied).	1
حدث إكتمل في الماضي ووقت حدوثه معروف: We went to the Natural History Museum yesterday.	
To describe completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.	2
وصف حدث إكتمل بعد حدث آخر تم في الماضي في الماضي: Dad got up early, made coffee and then he left for work.	
To describe past habits or repeated actions in the past (often used with adverbs of frequency).	3
وصف العادات والاحداث المتكررة في الماضي عادة نستخدم في الجملة ظروف التكرار: When my sister and I were younger, we often borrowed each other's clothes.	



TIME EXPRESSIONS الكلمات الدالة

yesterday / yesterday morning, etc.
 in + years / centuries
 last night / month / Friday / summer, etc.
 two days / a week ago

Prepositions of Time حروف الجر الخاصة بالوقت

1. at:	at six o'clock / at half past two at noon / at night / at midnight / at the weekend at breakfast/ at lunch/ at dinner at fifteen / at the age of twenty at the moment, etc.
2. in:	in the morning/ in the afternoon, etc. in April / in spring, etc. in 2026 / in the 20th century in two hours in my spare time, etc.
3. on:	on Friday on Friday morning/ on afternoon, etc. on weekdays on 15th May, etc.
4. till/until:	till 9 p.m. / till midnight / till Friday, etc.
5. during:	during the week / during the night / during the winter / during my trip, etc.
6. before/after:	before/after lunch / before/after school / before/after work / before/after midnight, etc.
7. from... to/till/until:	from Monday to/till/until Friday / from 8 to/till/until 4 / from January to/till/until May, etc.
8. last:	last Monday / last week / last month / last year / last night / last summer, etc.
9. ...ago:	a week ago / two days ago , etc.



Used to + Inf اعتاد أن

Affirmative الاثبات	I / He / She/It / We / You / They used to play.
Negative النفي	I / He / She/It / We / You / They didn't use to play.
Question السؤال	Did I / He / She/It / We / You / They use to play?

We use (used to + inf) to talk about something that happened regularly in the past, but no longer does.

نستخدم **used to** للتحدث عن شيء كان يحدث بالترار في الماضي ولكن توقف الان ولم يعد يحدث:

Ex: My cousin used to go swimming in the lake every morning.

Greeting

Greeting	Reply
Hi, how are you?	Not bad.
Hello, how's it going?	Not too bad, thanks.
What are you up to?	So-so.
How are you doing?	Not much.
How's everything?	Nothing much.
	I'm fine / very well.
	And you?

Making plans

Asking	Reply
Are you doing anything tonight?	I'm free. I haven't got any plans.
What are you doing tonight?	Of course. I'd love to.
Have you got any plans for tonight?	Sure, why not?
Any plans for tonight?	That would be great.
Do you want to...?	Sounds great!
Let's go...	How could I say no?
How about going...?	I'm afraid I'm busy.
Why don't we go...?	I'm afraid I can't make it.
	Sorry, I've got other plans.
	I'd like to come, but...

Saying goodbye

Bye.

Goodbye.

See you later.

See you tomorrow.

Take care.

Choose a, b, c or d:

1. When did trainers firstin shops?

a. produce

b. appear

c. cost

d. come

2. I was never reallycomics when I was young.

a. to

b. in

c. into

d. over

3. My sister never wears clothes that are out of

a. fashion

b. brand

c. trend

d. term

4. There's a greatof designs to choose from.

a. amount

b. region

c. variety

d. crowd

5. We can order pizza if you want. I don't

a. wonder

b. mind

c. think

d. discuss

6. Kevin wants tohis old computer and get a laptop.

a. sell

b. weigh

c. create

d. plan

7. Iliked the first car we saw.

a. globally

b. regularly

c. particularly

d. nearly

8. Their house is! It's got fifteen rooms!

a. hard

b. huge

c. bright

d. common

Circle the correct words.1. The hotel was **incredible** / **horrible**. We loved it.2. I bought Janet this **polyester** / **bracelet** with matching earrings. Do you like it?3. GPS devices are very useful **gadgets** / **whistles**.4. It is **common** / **perfect** for people learning a foreign language to make mistakes.

5. Mr Foster **cancelled** / **charged** the meeting because he was ill.
6. Many **celebrities** / **identities** attended the event.
7. Look at the **issue** / **shape** of that building! Isn't it strange?
8. They have **arranged** / **reached** to visit their grandparents on Saturday.

Choose a, b or c.

1. **A:** Hi, Max. What are you up to?
B:
 a. It's nothing special.
 b. Nothing much.
 c. Sounds great!
2. **A:** How about going to the football match tonight?
B:
 a. I'm afraid I can't make it.
 b. It's so-so.
 c. Take care. See you later.
3. **A:** Do you play video games?
B:
 a. No, but I used to.
 b. No, maybe some other time.
 c. No problem.
4. **A:** Have you got any plans for today?
B:
 a. I'd love to, thanks.
 b. Not too bad.
 c. Actually, I'm free.

Complete with the Present Simple, the Present Progressive or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets

1. **A:** Hi, Debbie. What's going on?
B: Not much. I (cook).
A: Where's your flatmate? She (usually / cook) on Fridays.

B: Yeah, but she (do) a lot of housework yesterday and I (not help) her, so today I have to cook lunch. Stay and have lunch with us.

A: I'm afraid I can't. I (meet) Olga for lunch today. Maybe some other time.

2. A: Peter and his friends (go) on a trip abroad last month. They (visit) Mexico and Peru.

B: Really? Greg and I (travel) to Spain next week..... (you / want) to come with us?

A: Sorry, I can't. I (work).

Complete the sentences with the correct form of used to and the verbs in the box.

be	work	not study	go	come	not like
1. Lucyhard when she was in secondary school, but now that she's a university student, she does.					
2.Gregfor a computer company?					
3. My grandparentsliving in the city, but now they don't mind it.					
4. Your friends oftenover. Why don't they visit you anymore?					
5. My sisterafraid of the dark when we were children.					
6.youpearl fishing when you were younger?					

Choose a, b, c or d:

1. Tina usually works eight to four o'clock.

a. from b. at c. during d. for

2. We bought our house ten years

a. before b. ago c. last d. past

3. his spare time, Tony plays video games.

a. At b. After c. In d. On

4. What time do you get up weekdays?



a. at	b. on	c. in	d. for
5. They waited for the bus for an hour, from two o'clock three, then they decided to take a taxi.			
a. at	b. after	c. until	d. during
6. My son learnt to drive a car the age of sixteen.			
a. at	b. to	c. in	d. on

Match the phrases 1-5 with their synonyms a-e.

1. How's it going?	a. What are you doing at the moment?
2. I'm free.	b. That's a good idea.
3. Sure, why not?	c. How are you?
4. What are you up to?	d. I haven't got any plans
5. No problem.	e. Don't worry about it.

Complete with the **Present Simple** or the **Present Progressive** of the verbs in brackets.

A: What (you / do) there, Rashid?

B: I (look) for my car keys. I (need) them.

A: You (sometimes / leave) them in the kitchen.

B: They aren't there, or in my bag. I (not understand).

A: Calm down.

B: Oh, I (not want) to be late for my meeting and I

..... (hate) taking the bus to work.

A: Listen, I (leave) in ten minutes. (you / want)

.....me to take you to work?

B: Yes, please.

Complete the sentences with the words in the boxes.

popular	famous	
1. Social media websites are verywith young people.		
2. Ahmad is a talented football player, but he isn't very		
usual	normal	common
3. John and Ethan sat at theirtable next to the window.		



4. It isfor people travelling by plane to play games on their tablets.

5. After a long holiday, it's difficult to get back tolife.

imagine

wonder

think

6. I can'tmy son driving a car.

7. Iwhat Sandra is making for dinner.

8. Do youI should visit my aunt in the hospital?

spend

pay

9. How much do you usuallyon clothes every month?

10. Let mefor lunch today.

Complete with the **Past Simple** of the verbs in brackets.

1. Last week Mona (sell) her old computer and (buy) a laptop. She (want) to buy a digital camera too, but she (not can). She (not have) enough money.

2. Our first trip abroad (be) two years ago. We (go) to Canada. We (travel) around and (see) many beautiful places. We (not want) to leave.

3. A: When (you / get) your first job?

B: Oh, that (be) in 1999. I (work) at a computer shop.

A: (you / like) that job?

B: Not very much. The job I have now is better.

Match the phrases 1-6 with their meanings a-f.

1. bright

a. keep something secret

2. ray

b. very large

3. hide

c. a thin line of light from the sun

4. variety

d. a number of different kinds of things

5. massive








e. giving a strong light, shining

6. match

f. look nice with

Look at the pictures and complete the phrases with the materials in the box.



denim	polyester	rubber	plastic	woollen	silk	leather
						
a jacket		bracelets			
						
shirt 20% and 80%			ajacket			
						
a hat			Scarf: 100% pure			
						
a pair of						

Complete with the correct form of **used to and the verbs in the box.**

not go	ride	call	not eat	exercise	have
1. Ronaldfor two hours every day, but now he doesn't.					
2.youyour bike to school when you were younger?					
3. Isushi, but, after my trip to Japan, I love it.					
4. Peopleme Budgie at my last job, and I hated it.					
5. Weto the fast food place a lot, but now we go every weekend.					
6. Roger and Leea car, but they sold it.					

Which of the phrases in bold are used when you **like something, which when you **dislike** something and which when you think something is **just OK**?**

1. I really like most kinds of modern art, but I think this painting is just so-so .	
2. Haya is really into poetry, so I got her a book of poems for a gift.	
3. A: Can we go to a different restaurant? I'm not a big fan of fast	

food.

B: Really? I think **it's something else!**

4. My sister **finds** rainy weather **horrible**, but I **don't mind** it.

5. A: Why do you always go to that café? **It's nothing special.**

B: What are you talking about? I enjoy hanging out there. **There's nothing I like more!**

Circle the correct options.

- I'm going to a wedding at the weekend, so I need to find something **casual** / **formal** to wear.
- Tina isn't at home. I **wonder** / **imagine** where she is.
- Khaled always goes shopping at the shopping centre, because he can find his favourite **brands** / **trends** there.
- It's **usual** / **normal** for parents to worry about their children.
- Sahar works for a shoe company. She **designs** / **develops** shoes.
- Mr Carson **created** / **cancelled** the meeting and went home because he felt sick.
- This shop has a **region** / **variety** of boots. Let's check it out.
- We're **planning** / **discussing** an evening out. Do you want to join us?

Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Mr Hamad (not fly) to Edinburgh next week. He (drive). He (hate) flying.
- A: Excuse me, I (look for) a gift for my sister. Can you help me?
B: What you (think) of these bracelets?
A: They (seem) nice. How much this bracelet (cost)?
B: Let me check.
- Asma (not wear) wool. She (find) it uncomfortable.
- My brother (work) at an office in the city centre. However, this week he (be) on a business trip and he (travel)



around

Complete with the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.

not like	buy	take	not work	find	let
1. I don't think Mr Bennetthis son walk to school alone.					
2. Ia new game console last week, but for some reason it, so Iit back to the shop.					
3. Wethe book at all. We it very boring.					

Complete with the correct form of used to and the verbs in brackets.

1. Aisha (not speak) French, but now she does.
2. I (read) comic books all the time when I was younger, but now I don't.
3. A: you (live) in Newport? B: Yes, and I (take) two buses to come to work.

Circle the correct options.

1. My dad started working at / in the age of 16.
2. The company started having problems a year ago / last .
3. Ted finished studying on / at midnight.
4. We're going for coffee after / until work. Come with us.
5. I heard a strange noise at / during the night. What was it?

Choose a, b, c or d:

1. A: Hey, Omar. Are you doing anything tonight? B:	
a. Sure, why not?	b. I haven't got any plans.
2. A: How about going bowling later? B: I'm afraid	
a. I can't make it	b. it's nothing special
3. A: Hi, Terry. What are you up to? B:	

a. Nothing much.

b. Not too bad, thanks.

4. A: Do you like water sports?

B: Yes,them.

a. I'm really into

b. I'm not interested in

5. A: Are you a fan of Chinese food?

B: No way.....

a. I don't mind it.

b. I find it horrible.

Complete with the words in the box.**care****great****go****discuss****make****chance****term****time**

1. A: Well, it was nice to see you. Take

B: You too.

2. A: Do you want tofor a pizza tonight?

B: Sounds

3. A: Have you got a minute? I need tosomething with you.

B: Sure. What's up?

4. A: I usually go to the city centre at the weekend.

B: Me too. It's a goodto meet some friends and do some shopping.

5. A: Frank can'tit tomorrow. His father is visiting him, so they are spending the day together.

B: Oh, OK. Maybe some other

6. A: The secondis more difficult than the first one.

B: Yeah, I know.

Complete with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

My name is Kevin Shaw and I'm a student at Texas A&M University in Education City, Qatar. I (study) Art & Design. What about you? What (you / study)? At the moment, I (stay) in a small flat with my flatmate, Danny. He is from San Francisco and he really (love) it here. He (not like) the weather, though. I haven't got a problem with it. You see, I'm from Seattle and it always (rain) there. So, all I (want) is the sun. Where are you from? Have



you got a flatmate? It's usually nice to have one; when he's not in a bad mood. At weekends, Danny and I (go) on trips to nearby places like Khor Al Udeid. Unfortunately, we (not go) anywhere this weekend because we (study) for an exam, so we're really busy.

Use the prompts and the Present Simple or the Present Progressive to complete the dialogues.

1. A: How about going out for dinner tonight?

B: OK..... (Charlie / go / Chinese restaurant /.)
Let's go with him.

2. A: (How / you / usually / spend / your afternoons /?)

B: I stay home and read magazines. What about you?

3. A: Are you coming with us to the Science Museum?

B: No, thanks. (I / not like / museums /.)

4. A: (you / often / visit / your parents / ?)

B: Yes. We have lunch together every Saturday.

5. A: Sorry..... (We / not go / match /.) The tickets were sold out.

B: Really? That's too bad.

6. A: Where does Sally study?

B: (She / enjoy / studying / library /.)

Match.

1. How are you doing?	a. Take care.
2. Have you got any plans for tomorrow?	b. How could I say no?
3. I'm afraid I'm busy, so I can't come over today.	c. So-so.
4. So, do you want to join us?	d. No, I'm free.
5. See you later.	e. No problem.
6. What are you up to?	f. Nothing much.

Complete with the words/phrases in the box.

because of	common	camera	produce	century	users
------------	--------	--------	---------	---------	-------

Did you know that webcams were invented at the end of the 20th? The world's first webcam appeared in 1991, when the people working in one of the buildings of the University of Cambridge installed a(n) in the coffee room to let people know if there was coffee! Nowadays, webcams are very popular and millions of Internet buy them every day. this, companies new models regularly. It's also for laptops to have a built-in webcam.

Complete with the **Past Simple** of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Hey, Jassim. When (you / arrive)?
 B: A few hours ago. I (not call) you because I (go) straight to my hotel to get some rest. I (not feel) well.
 A: Oh. Do you feel better now?
 B: Yes, thank you.
 A: Great. (you / have) lunch before coming?
 B: No. I (not be) hungry.
 A: OK. Let me know when you get hungry. Tariq and I (have) dinner at a nice restaurant in the city centre last night. It (be) really good so we want to take you there.
 B: That would be great.
2. A: Where (you / be)? You're late.
 B: But I (leave) you a
 A: B: Yes!
 A: Umm... He (not tell) me anything!
 B: Please don't tell me he (forget).
 A: Well, he usually does.
 B: Incredible. I even (tell) him to write it down. Anyway, I'm late because I (take) my car to the mechanic's. There's something wrong with it.

Circle the correct option.

1. **On / In** the past, we spent more time at home than we do now.
2. **From / At** the age **of / to** 13, Ray decided to study architecture.
3. I can't meet my friends **during / on** the week, so we usually get together **in / at** the weekend. Sometimes, we also arrange something **to / on** Wednesdays.
4. Aameena was born **at / in** June, 1992.
5. Jack is at work **at / on** the moment. Can you call back **at / in** the evening, please?
6. Karim graduated from university **on / in** 2011.
7. Frank works **from / during** nine o'clock **to / at** five o'clock.
8. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone **on / in** the 19th century.
9. Jenny's arriving **at / in** an hour.

Use the prompts to make questions using the **Past Simple**. Then answer the questions.

1. where / you / be / yesterday afternoon?

.....

2. you / watch / any documentaries / last week?

.....

3. what / you / want / to be / when / you / be / younger?

.....

4. you / go / on holiday / last year?

.....

5. you / can / drive / car / ten years ago?

.....

Circle the correct words.

1. Ms Bennett's clothes are **in / out of** fashion. They're great.
2. Trainers are too **formal / casual** for a wedding.
3. I hope this event is **indoors / outdoors** because it's cold today.
4. The sun is really **huge / bright**. I need my sunglasses.
5. It was really hot yesterday. The temperature **reached / developed** 35 °C.

Put the dialogue in the correct order.

	About three hours!
	Terrible. Everything went wrong!
	Yes, I did and I didn't have my mobile phone with me to call anybody.
1	How was your trip?
	What happened to your GPS? You only bought it last month.
	Are you sure? It's a new device. Anyway, what did you do?
	I know. I spent over €300 on it and there's something wrong with it, just when I needed it.
	I just drove around till I found a petrol station.
	Why? What happened? Did you get lost again?
	How long did it take you to find one?

Complete the dialogues with the correct form of used to and the verbs in brackets.

1. A: What? No shopping today? You (go) shopping every Saturday.
 B: I know. But I (have) lots of money to spend. Now I don't.
 A: I see. Do you want to come with me and Frank to the bowling alley?
 B: But Frank hates bowling!
 A: Actually, he (hate) bowling. Now he loves it.
2. A: What happened with your best friend Betty? You (hang out) every day.
 B: Well, she (have) lots of free time in the past. But now she works a lot.
 A: Really? She (not work) long hours. I guess things change.



3. A: Nice sunglasses!

B: Thanks! I (not think) the sun is harmful, but now I try to be really careful.

A: Me too. I (not wear) hats or sunscreen, but now I always do.

4. A: Excuse me, (you / work) at the bank?

B: No. I'm a football coach.

A: A coach? (you / teach) at Wilford Secondary?

B: That's right.

A: You (be) my son's coach!

Write five things that you *used to* do and five that you *didn't use to* do five years ago.

used to:

.....
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.....

didn't use to:

.....
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.....
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.....
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.....
.....
.....

.....

Choose a, b, c or d:

1. Rick ispoetry so he's thinking of entering this year's school literature competition.

a. crazy

b. fan of

c. into

2. A: So, is that book any good?

B: It's nothing

a. else

b. special

c. so-so

3. I don't know how you can read comics all day. Ithem boring.

a. think

b. find

c. believe

4. My brother doesn't like walking to school, but I don'tit.

a. stand

b. mind

c. care

5. Ilike the red trainers. Have you got them in a bigger size?

a. particularly

b. nearly

c. regularly

6. What happened? Please tell me thestory.

a. normal

b. perfect

c. whole

7. A: Look at that car over there!

B: Wow! It'selse!

a. anything

b. something

c. nothing

Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

1. fan / a / volleyball / I'm / of / big / not

.....

2. I / nothing / cooking / there's / more / than / like

.....

3. really / tennis / into / I'm / football / and

.....

4. boring / I / games / find / online

.....

5. in / not / photography / really / I'm / interested

.....

Expand on the notes below to write a post about an event that Omar took part in. Use the Past Simple.

Hi, I'm Omar and I'm sixteen. I'm really into swimming!

last week / take part / swimming / competition / good / cause

.....

all / money / go / Feel good Charity Organisation

.....

I / swim / very / fast / win / second place / 200 m race

.....

whole / experience / be / something / else

.....

Complete with the words/phrase in the box.

came out	perfect	created	variety	develop	speed	journeys
----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-------	----------

Baron Karl Drais von Sauerbronn wanted to make a machine so he could walk at a greater So, in 1817, he one of the first types of bicycles, called the 'laufmaschine', a German word meaning 'running machine'. This wooden device didn't have any pedals, so the rider used his legs to push the bike forward. But Karl Drais's machine was not In fact, it was not very comfortable at all, especially for long In the following years, a of bicycle designs

People continued to the bicycle and it became more comfortable and easier to use. Nowadays, bicycles are very popular because they are a cheap form of transport, as well as a good form of exercise.

Complete with the Present Simple, the Present Progressive or the Past Simple

of the verbs in brackets.

A: Hey, Majed. What are you up to?

B: Nothing much. I (do) some gardening at the moment.
What about you?

A: I (hang out) at home.

B: You (usually / not be) at home this time of the day.
..... (you / get) the day off?

A: Yes, I did. Listen, some friends (come) over later.
..... (you / want) to come?

B: I'd love to, but my sister (call) me an hour ago and
..... (ask) me to have dinner with her. Maybe some other
time.

A: OK, then. Enjoy!

Choose a, b, or c:

In the past, news to travel very differently, and much more slowly.
..... newspapers, people sent men on horseback to deliver written
messages. It was common in towns to put up posters with news,
there were also 'town criers'.

These people went to different towns to read out important information, so
that all the people could learn the latest news, not many people
could read.

..... the beginning of the 17th century, the first newspapers began to
appear in Europe. Most large cities had daily newspapers, but people in the
countryside didn't receive news daily, because it took a while to
reach them. Nowadays, with 24-hour news channels and the Internet, news
travels very fast and we learn about events the same day, often
within minutes of the event happening.

1. a. use

b. used

c. was

2. a. After

b. During

c. Before

3. a. so

b. but

c. because

4. a. because

b. so

c. but

5. a. On

b. At

c. To

6. a. use to	b. used to	c. used
7. a. at	b. in	c. on

Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-f.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a. Take care. | d. Not too bad, thanks. |
| b. I find museums kind of boring. | e. Don't worry about it. |
| c. Have you got any plans for tomorrow morning? | f. I'm free. |

A: Hi, Tony. How's it going?

B: And you?

A: I'm all right. Listen,

B: No.

A: Great. Do you want to come to the new museum on Manson Road with me?

B: Hmm, no thanks.

A: Why not?

B: Well,

A: Really? I really enjoy them.

B: Sorry.

A: I can ask my brother to come along.

B: OK.

Writing



A post about an event

Complete the writing plan below and write your post on the next page.

INTRODUCTION

Personal Information

Name:

Age:

Interests:

MAIN PART

What you expected and how you felt

.....
.....
.....

Highlights and drawbacks

.....
.....
.....

Your opinion

.....
.....
.....

Write a post about an event which you have attended:

An example

Hi, I'm Salem Ali! I'm 16 years old; I'm a student in a secondary school. I am interested in family events.

Last Monday there was a happy event in my life that I attended and I would like to talk about the time when my family gathered to make a cake for the New Year holiday.

The New Year is a very special traditional holiday in my country. It was probably my most favourite holiday when I was a small boy as my family had a lot of activities to celebrate this occasion. Among them, making the cake made me excited the most. The cake is made of glutinous rice, green beans and fat pork, wrapped in banana leaves in the shape of a square. I often played with my older brother when my parents prepared the ingredients for the cake. And then, my father lit a small fire to boil the cake overnight.

It was perhaps the only time of the year when I was allowed to stay up late. While my family was sitting around the warm fire, my grandmother would tell the old legendary story about the cake to commemorate the filial affection of one prince to his father and remind us of the long-lasting tradition of our country.

In recent years, my family has not had enough time for making the cake on our own. However, to me, a ready-made cake that we buy from a local market can't bring the special feeling and replace the taste of a cake from my childhood. I hope that my family can continue our tradition in the coming years.

Write a paragraph about one's clothes and accessories

An example

Nowadays most people feel they should keep up with the latest fashion when buying clothing and accessories. Young people often wear fashionable clothing which can be very expensive. When a new brand or design comes out in the shops it is not long until it is followed by another design. However, this does not stop people wanting the most up to date clothing. People often get to know of the latest fashion through the use of social media, magazines and newspapers. Some designs of clothing have even been associated with crime as the people that wear it usually does something to break the law. The clothing people wear when they play sports has changed over time. Many years ago football players wore baggy shorts and loosely fitted shirts. Nowadays players often play in tight fitting shorts and shirts. This can also be said for rugby.

Parents often find it very expensive to clothe a growing child. This is because a child is constantly growing and needs a larger size more regularly than an adult. Some designer items are so expensive it is not possible for people on an average salary to be able to afford them. People often wait for big sales to be promoted in the shops before they spend their money to buy an expensive fashionable item.

Many countries around the world have their own traditional clothing which is worn for special occasions. People are often seen wearing very colourful outfits in festivals and carnivals which take place in certain countries of the world. Some countries follow strict rules regarding clothing when visiting places of religious belief. Tourists are also asked to respect the social rules regarding clothing when visiting. This can be seen especially in Thailand because people are encouraged to not visit a temple without first covering any revealing parts of their body.