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

Full Blast 3

H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

KSA Edition

كتاب الطالب
Student's Book

شامل كتاب التمارين والقواعد
Including Workbook
and Grammar Book

Student's Book

Modules

Vocabulary

Structures

Functions

Hello

page 4

- Revision of basic vocabulary, grammatical structures and functions

Module 1

That's me!

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- School subjects and facilities
- Daily routines/chores
- Household appliances
- Clothes and accessories
- Free-time activities
- Physical appearance
- Personality adjectives

- Present Simple
- Prepositions of time
- Adverbs of frequency
- How often?
- Present Progressive
- Present Simple vs Present Progressive
- Stative verbs
- will/would/could/can't stand + -ing form of noun
- would like/want + to

- Discussing habitual actions and routines
- Discussing current activities and temporary states
- Distinguishing between current activities and habitual actions
- Expressing limitations
- Expressing desire
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- Points of the compass
- Adjectives

- Past Simple
- Time expressions
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- Body parts
- Words related to funerals
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- Adjectives describing emotions

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- Types of houses
- Words related to space
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- Can/Could/May/Might
- Prepositions of place and movement
- Comparative forms
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- Which?

- Asking for giving and refusing permission
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Reading

Listening

Speaking
(Pronunciation*)

Writing

- A short text: *BEACON* - A school on board
- A comic strip

- Three short dialogues about chores and routines
- Two short dialogues about clothes and accessories
- A dialogue about free-time activities

- Pair work
 - Group work
 - Group survey: Do you like...?
 - Class game
- * /k/, /æ/, /e/

- A paragraph for a website
 - A description of a person
- Developing skills:**
- Word order and paragraphing

- A magazine article: *My trip to Malaysia*
- A magazine article: *On the move*
- A short text about Captain James Cook and a journal

- An interview with an old man
- A radio programme: Christopher Columbus
- A dialogue about a family trip

- Pair work
- * consonant clusters

- A paragraph about a famous person of the past
 - An email to a friend about a family trip
- Developing skills:**
- Linking words (and, but, so, because)
 - Set phrases for letters and emails

- Two personal accounts about real-life stories
- An extract from the novel *White Fang*

- A dialogue between two friends
- Three short dialogues at a fair
- A conversation in a classroom about the novel *White Fang*

- Role play (police officer and eye witnesses)
 - Pair work
 - Class discussion
 - Story telling based on prompts
- * /r/, /i:/, /a/

- A paragraph about an accident
 - A story based on prompts
- Developing skills:**
- Advice for story writing

- Quiz: *Are you a city or a country person?*
- Facts about our solar system

- A dialogue between two people discussing directions
- Four monologues about new homes
- A radio advertisement about Abu Dhabi

- Pair work
 - Group work
 - Guessing game: Find the planet
- * /k/, /i/

- A description of one's town/city
- Developing skills:**
- Avoiding repetition
 - Using a variety of adjectives

الانشطة والتمارين غير المقررة على مدارس تحفيظ القرآن الكريم

The omitted activities and exercises for the Quran Memorization Schools:

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Hello



Where are you from?



A. Match the countries with the nationalities. Then listen and check your answers.



Countries	Nationalities
Saudi Arabia	Bahraini
Bahrain	Egyptian
China	Saudi
United Arab Emirates	Jordanian
Cuba	Moroccan
Egypt	Emirati
Greece	Peruvian
Italy	Mexican
Jordan	Thai
Mexico	Greek
Morocco	Chinese
Peru	Cuban
Thailand	Italian

B. Talk in groups. Ask and answer questions.

What's your name? My name's Ahmad
 Where are you from? I'm from Jeddah
 How old are you? I'm 14



Classroom language



Listen and repeat the following phrases. Who says them? Students, teachers or both? Write S for Students, T for Teachers or B for both.

- How do I do this exercise? **S**
- Can you repeat that? **B**
- I need some help. I don't understand this word. **S**
- Try not to be late again. **T**
- I'm sorry I'm late. **B**
- Can I see your homework? **T**
- Open your books to page 34, please. **T**
- Can I borrow a pen? **S**
- Write your answers in your notebook. **T**
- I'm sorry, I left my notebook at home. **S**



3 Eating habits

A. Work in groups of four. Ask and answer the questions to complete the survey.

food survey

1 Do you eat junk food?

- a. Yes, I eat a lot.
- b. Yes, sometimes.
- c. No, never.



2 How much milk do you drink?

- a. Not much.
- b. I drink a lot of milk.
- c. I never drink milk.

3 How much fruit do you eat every day?

- a. I don't eat any fruit.
- b. I eat a lot of fruit.
- c. I eat some fruit.



4 How many meals do you have a day?

- a. 2-3
- b. 3-4
- c. 4-5



5 How much chocolate do you eat?

- a. I eat a lot of chocolate.
- b. I don't like chocolate.
- c. I eat one bar a week.



B. Write a few questions for your partner using *how much/how many*. Then ask your partner about his/her eating habits.

How much... water do you drink every day?

How much tea do you drink?

How many... sweets do you eat?

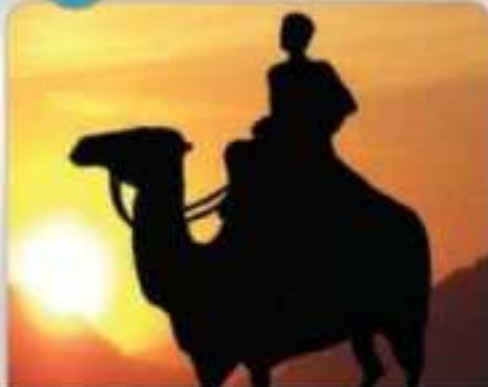
How many vegetables do you eat?

1**That's me!****Questions**

- What are your hobbies and interests?
- What do you do in your free time?
- What are your favourite sports and activities?

Write a short story about your favourite hobby and what you do in your free time.**Write a short story about your favourite hobby and what you do in your free time.**

- To write a short story, you need to think about the characters, the setting, the plot, and the ending.
- You can use your imagination to create a world that is different from the one we live in.
- You can also use real-life events as inspiration for your story.
- You can write about a person who is different from you, or about a place that you have never visited.
- You can also write about a problem that you have solved, or about a goal that you have achieved.
- You can use your own experiences as a starting point for your story.
- You can also use your imagination to create a world that is different from the one we live in.

2**Exploring****Questions**

- Do you like exploring new places?
- What's the most interesting place you've ever visited?
- What places in the world would you like to visit?

Write a short story about your favourite place to visit.

- To write a short story, you need to think about the characters, the setting, the plot, and the ending.
- You can use your imagination to create a world that is different from the one we live in.
- You can also use real-life events as inspiration for your story.
- You can write about a person who is different from you, or about a place that you have never visited.
- You can also write about a problem that you have solved, or about a goal that you have achieved.
- You can use your own experiences as a starting point for your story.
- You can also use your imagination to create a world that is different from the one we live in.

**3****Adventure****Questions**

- Do you like adventure sports?
- What's the most exciting thing you've ever done?

Write a short story about your favourite adventure sport and what you do in your free time.**Write a short story about your favourite adventure sport and what you do in your free time.**

- To write a short story, you need to think about the characters, the setting, the plot, and the ending.
- You can use your imagination to create a world that is different from the one we live in.
- You can also use real-life events as inspiration for your story.
- You can write about a person who is different from you, or about a place that you have never visited.
- You can also write about a problem that you have solved, or about a goal that you have achieved.
- You can use your own experiences as a starting point for your story.
- You can also use your imagination to create a world that is different from the one we live in.

4**Places****Questions**

- Do you like to travel to new places?
- What's the best place you've ever visited?
- What are your favourite places to visit?

Write a short story about your favourite place to visit.**Write a short story about your favourite place to visit.**

- To write a short story, you need to think about the characters, the setting, the plot, and the ending.
- You can use your imagination to create a world that is different from the one we live in.
- You can also use real-life events as inspiration for your story.
- You can write about a person who is different from you, or about a place that you have never visited.
- You can also write about a problem that you have solved, or about a goal that you have achieved.
- You can use your own experiences as a starting point for your story.
- You can also use your imagination to create a world that is different from the one we live in.

1

That's me!



Discuss:

- What's your favourite school subject? **English**
- What do you do in your free time? **I play football**
- What kind of clothes do you like wearing? **I like wearing casual clothes**

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 school life
- to talk about your daily routines
- to say how often you do household chores
- to give your opinion about clothes
- to talk about things that are happening now
- to talk about temporary situations
- to distinguish between habitual actions and things that are happening now
- to talk about free-time activities
- to say what you like and don't like doing
- to say what you want or would like to do
- to write about yourself
- to describe people (appearance and personality)
- to write about your best friend

1a

My school

Lesson 1a

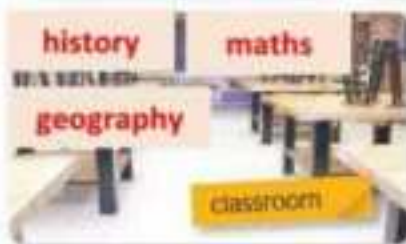
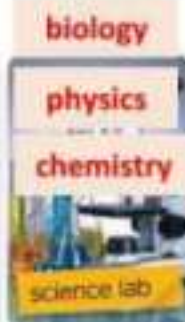


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1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat the school subjects below. Then look at the pictures and decide where you do each of the subjects.

- History
- Biology
- Geography
- Chemistry
- PE (Physical Education)
- ICT (Information and Communications Technology)
- Physics
- Maths
- Art



2 Read

A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. How do you think Beacon is different from other schools? Listen, read and check your answers.

They learn sailing in this school

BEACON

A school on board



TIP! Before you read, try to predict what the text is about with the help of the title and the pictures.

The students on Beacon are 14-19 years old. They do the same subjects as other secondary schools like Maths, Geography, etc. but they also learn about sailing.

Beacon is a great school. Classes start at 8:15am every day and they finish at 4 o'clock on most days. On Wednesdays they don't finish at 4:00. They finish at 3:00, but I stay till 5 o'clock in the computer room and do my homework. I want to become a sailor so Beacon is perfect for me.

Tom Kingsley, 15



My favourite subject is Modern Art, but I love sailing, too. It's great fun! The facilities on Beacon are excellent. My favourite place is the art room. At the end of the school day, I go to the art room and paint with my friends.

Jack Hunt, 14



B. Read again and

1. What subjects
2. What time do
3. What time do

1 They do the same subjects as other secondary schools in addition to sailing.

2 They start at 8:15

3 They finish at 4:00

4 He says that sailing is great fun

5 He goes to the art room and paints with his friends

3 Grammar

Present Simple

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			QUESTIONS		
I			I			I		
We	start	He	We	don't start	He	Do	we	start?
You		She	You		She	you		Does she start?
They		It	They		It	they		Does it start?

- A: What do you do every day after school?
 B: I watch TV and then my brother and I play computer games.

Prepositions of time

at	7am / midnight / the weekend, etc.
in	the morning / spring / March, etc.
on	Thursday / Sunday evening / weekdays, etc.
till/until	9pm / noon / Sunday, etc.
before/after	lunch / school / 11pm, etc.

Complete with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

- William **does** (do) his homework when he **gets** (get) home.
- A: **Do** you **finish** (finish) school at 3pm on Wednesdays?
 B: No, we **finish** (finish) at 1:30.
- My mother **doesn't work** (not work) on Thursdays so she **goes** (go) shopping.
- A: When **does** your brother **play** (play) computer games?
 B: Every day after school and he also **plays** (play) computer games at the weekends.
- Tom and Ali **don't stay** (not stay) at home on Fridays. They **ride** (ride) their bikes in the park.

4 Pronunciation

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

- a. lunch b. lab c. place

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

	lunch /ʌ/	lab /æ/	place /eɪ/
Maths		✓	
same			✓
fun	✓		
information			✓
subject	✓		
understand		✓	
study	✓		

5 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs about your school. Use the ideas below.

- What's the name of your school?
- Where is it?
- How many teachers work there?
- How many students are there?
- What facilities are there at your school?
- What time do classes start and finish?
- What subjects do you do?
- What are your favourite subjects?

B. Use the ideas from activity 5A to write a paragraph about your school.

My school's name is Al Irshad School. It's in Jeddah. There are 30 teachers and 600 students in my school. You can find a laboratory, a playground and art rooms in it. Classes start at 8:00 am. We do maths, science, English, Arabic and many other subjects. My favourite subject is English.

1b

At home

Lesson Link



www.bbc.co.uk



cooker



fridge

1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.



iron



electric toothbrush



washing machine



hoover



rubbish bin



telephone



sponge

2 Read



A. Listen to the comic strip. Then read it out in groups.

Panel 1: Hoover: "I Hoover twice a week! All those carpets! I'm always tired!"

Panel 2: Iron: "I always iron the clothes. I usually iron for hours. It isn't boring but I get so hot!"

Panel 3: Toothbrush: "This family talks on the phone all day. I often get a headache. How often do you brush Mrs Fisher's teeth?"

Panel 3: Phone: "Three times a day. She's got 32 teeth. That's a lot of work!"

Panel 4: Fridge: "I always do the washing-up and there isn't a dishwasher to help me. My brother, the blue sponge, washes the car once a month. I want to wash the car, too!"

Panel 5: Iron: "I want to do the washing."

Panel 5: Toothbrush: "And I want to cook dinners!"

Panel 5: Toothbrush: "Let's all change jobs!"

Panel 6: Hoover: "Great idea! Who wants to do my job?"

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

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 1. The Fisher family Hoover the house twice a month. | <input type="radio"/> F | 5. The Fisher family haven't got a dishwasher. | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 2. The iron doesn't like ironing because it's boring. | <input type="radio"/> F | 6. The blue sponge washes the car once a week. | <input type="radio"/> F |
| 3. The phone never gets headaches. | <input type="radio"/> F | 7. The yellow sponge wants to wash the car. | <input type="radio"/> T |
| 4. Mrs Fisher brushes her teeth every day. | <input type="radio"/> T | 8. The fridge wants to become a cooker. | <input type="radio"/> T |

3 Vocabulary

Complete with the words in the box.

does take brush iron tidies do Hoover cooks

- I always **take** out the rubbish after dinner.
- On Tuesdays my mum **does** the washing and on Wednesdays I **iron** the clothes.
- How many times a day do you **brush** your teeth?
- Can you help me **hoover** this carpet?
- Mary often **tidies** her room on Thursday mornings but she never cleans the windows.
- My sister sometimes **cooks** lunch on Thursdays.
- I never **do** the washing-up. My mum does it.



4 Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

always usually often sometimes never

We place adverbs of frequency:

- **before** the main verb.
Hamza **never** does the washing up.
Hilda **doesn't often** clean the windows.
- **after** the verb *be*.
Wayne is **usually** tired after work.

How often?

- A: How often do you wash the car?
B: Once/ Twice/ Three times a month.

5 Listen

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

- How often does Colin brush his teeth?
 a. once a day
 b. twice a day
 c. three times a day
- Who usually does the washing-up?
 a. Sally
 b. Mary
 c. both
- What does Tanya never do?
 a. She never cooks.
 b. She never hoovers.
 c. She never irons.

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

- the / Arnold / never / rubbish / takes out /
Arnold never takes the rubbish out
- play / on weekdays / I / football / often / don't /
I don't often play football on weekdays
- sometimes / after / TV / Susan / school / watches /
Susan sometimes watches TV after school
- see / cousins / how / you / do / often / your / ?
How often do you see your cousins

Go to pages 132-136 for extra grammar practice

6 Speak

Talk in pairs about how often you and other members of your family do housework.

TIP! Don't be afraid to make mistakes when you speak.

How often do you Hoover the house?

Once a week. What about you?

I never Hoover the house. My mum hoovers...

twice a week
and I tidy my room once a week. My sister sometimes does the washing-up. My big brother takes the rubbish out every day.

1c

My style

Learn More



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1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat. Which of these clothes and accessories are for boys, which are for girls and which are unisex?



2 Read

A. Look at the picture. What is Bill doing? Listen to the dialogue and check your answers. Then read it out in pairs. **He is changing his jeans**

- Tom Hey, Bill. What are you doing?
 Bill I'm putting a patch on my jeans.
 Tom But they're your favourite jeans!
 Bill I know.
 Tom Erm... You don't usually decorate your own clothes. What's up?
 Bill Well, I'm bored of my old clothes, so I'm changing them. Anyway, jeans with patches are in fashion this summer.
 Tom I see. What are you doing now?
 Bill I'm drawing a tiger on one of the pockets. What do you think?
 Tom Well, it doesn't look like a tiger.
 Bill You're right. What a mess!
 Tom Don't worry. I've got an idea.
 Bill What are you looking for?
 Tom Just wait...
 Bill A patch! Nice one! I can have two. Let's put this green patch here on my ugly tiger and the blue patch on the other pocket.
 Tom Do you still want a tiger?
 Bill Yes, please draw a tiger for me on the green patch. You're good at it.
 Tom Sure. There you go.
 Bill Thanks, Tom.



C. Read again and tick the correct picture a, b or c.

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What is Bill using to decorate his jeans?
2. Why is Bill making changes to his clothes?
3. What's in fashion this summer?
4. What does Tom want to put on the jeans?
5. Who's good at drawing?

- 1 He's using patches.
- 2 Because he's bored of his old clothes.
- 3 Jeans with patches
- 4 A patch
- 5 Tom is good at drawing

3 Grammar

Present Progressive

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

TIME EXPRESSIONS

now, at the moment, these days, today, this week/year, etc.

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

TENSE	USE	EXAMPLE
Present Simple	Everyday activities or routines	Beth usually wears trainers.
Present Progressive	Actions happening now	Beth is looking for her sandals at the moment.
	Temporary states	Beth is wearing sandals this summer because they are in fashion.

NOTE STATIVE VERBS (see, like, love, hate, want, think, need, understand, know, etc.) are usually **not** used in the present progressive.

I want to buy these earrings. I love them!

Complete with the present simple or the present progressive of the words in brackets.

- Omar isn't watching (not watch) the tennis match at the moment. He is listening (listen) to the radio. He hates (hate) tennis. He thinks (think) it's boring.
- A: What are the boys doing (do) in the garden?
B: They are playing (play) football. They play (play) football every Thursday.
- Keith usually goes (go) to the skatepark after school, but today he is visiting (visit) his grandmother.
- My uncle and aunt live (live) in London, but they are staying (stay) with a friend in Paris these days. They want (want) to see the city.

Go to pages 137-141 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

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

TIP! Before you listen, look at the pictures carefully.

- What is the boy wearing?



a



b



c

- What colour is the boy's shirt?



a



b



c

5 Speak & Write

A. Discuss in pairs or small groups.

I usually wear a shirt and trousers

• What kind of clothes do you usually wear to school?

• What do you wear when you go out

I usually wear a t-shirt and jeans

• Are your clothes in fashion?

Yes, they are

• What's your favourite item of clothing?

My favourite item is the belt

B. Use the ideas from activity 5A to write a paragraph about your clothes.

I usually wear a shirt and trousers to school. But when I go out with my friends I wear a t-shirt and jeans. My clothes are in fashion. My favourite item of clothes is the belt



TIP! Learn whole phrases (e.g. verb+noun), not just isolated words.

1 Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check your answers.
Do you do any of the following in your free time?

surf	→	rollerblading / skateboarding
read	→	on the phone
go	→	the Net
hang	→	magazines / newspapers
play	→	out with friends
do	→	table tennis
download	→	arts and crafts
chat	→	information from the Net



2 Read

A. Listen and read. Which group are the boys talking about? **The rollerblading club**

Do you love playing table tennis?

COME TO TABLE TENNIS FANS!

Tournaments, free coaching for beginners, free bats and balls **AND ONLY FOR £5 for a whole week**



Take part in this month's tournament!
Winner gets £100 and a brand new bat!

Every day except weekends from 6pm-10pm
All ages and levels welcome

THE ROLLERBLADING CLUB

Have you got free time on your hands after school or at the weekend? Do you like going rollerblading?

Just have your knee pads and elbow pads with you!

6-week courses (1-1.5 hours per week) for £60
Ages 14+

From beginners to advanced levels.
Our instructors are at Wellington Square every day from 5pm-9pm.

Weekly competitions!



- Dave: Hey, Kevin. Would you like to join a group?
Kevin: I'd love to, but what kind of group?
Dave: Well, check out this flyer.
Kevin: It looks good.
Dave: It's perfect for us. We love trying out new things.
Kevin: I don't want to go there on a weekday, though. I can't stand being tired on school nights.
Dave: We can go at the weekend, then.
Kevin: My brother would like to join, too. He loves exercising.
Dave: Well, it's definitely good exercise. But he's a bit old.
Kevin: He's only eighteen.
Dave: Oh, that's OK, then. Do you want to go there now and join?
Kevin: Maybe an instructor needs to be there for us to join?
Dave: It's 7 o'clock now and the instructor is there till 9.
Kevin: So, he's there now. Let's go and ask!
Dave: Sure, why not?

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

- 13-year-olds can join the *Table Tennis Fans*. **T**
- You can take part in tournaments at the *Rollerblading Club*. **F**
- The *Rollerblading Club* courses are £60 a week. **T**
- Kevin enjoys doing things after school. **F**
- Kevin's brother likes exercising. **T**
- It's nine o'clock now. **F**

3 Grammar

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + **ing** or **noun**
I love going to museums.
Jack hates museums.

would like / want + **to**
I'd like to surf the Net.
Julie wants to watch TV.



Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Mark would like **to go** (go) out for dinner tonight.
- Do you enjoy **hanging** (hang) out with your friends?
- I don't want **to get** (get) up early tomorrow morning.
- Stan hates **reading** (read) newspapers but he likes **reading** (read) magazines.
- A: Would you like **to watch** (watch) the match tonight?
B: Sorry, I can't stand **watching** (watch) football.

Go to pages 142-143 for extra grammar practice



4 Listen

Listen to a brother and sister talking and answer the questions. Write F for Fran, I for Ian or B for both.

- Who is looking for information on the Net? **I**
- Who has got information on his/her computer? **B**
- Who always downloads information from the Net for projects? **B**
- Who is sending an email? **F**
- Who enjoys playing computer games? **I**
- Who likes reading computer magazines? **B**

5 Speak

GROUP SURVEY
A. Talk in groups of three. Ask and answer questions and complete the table. Use the verbs in the box.

like love enjoy hate can't stand

Do you like...

	YOU	Student 1	Student 2
go / skateboarding?	like	love	hate
chat / phone?	love	Can't stand	like
play / table tennis?	enjoy	hate	love
hang out / friends?	love	love	enjoy
surf / Net?	enjoy	love	Can't stand
read / newspapers?	Can't stand	love	hate

Do you like going skateboarding?

Yes, I love going skateboarding.

What about you?

I hate going skateboarding.

B. Report your group's answers to the class.

...and... like going skateboarding,

but I don't.

Hi! Welcome to my website. I'm Ahmad and I'm 14 years old. In my free time I love surfing the net. But I can't stand chatting on the phone. My friends and I enjoy going skateboarding. And we really love hanging out together.

Hi! We I'm... a In my My frie

A: Do you like playing table tennis?
B: No, I can't stand playing it, but I enjoy surfing the net. What about you?
C: I love playing table tennis

1e

Meet my friend

Lesson 1.6.6



www.oxford.co.uk

1 Vocabulary

A. Read and write the correct name under each picture. Then listen and check your answers.



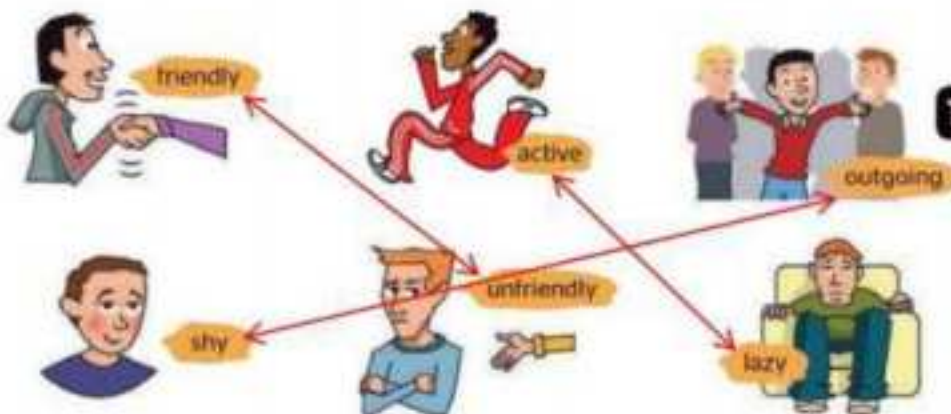
1 Amanda

2 Emma

3 Fiona

- ✚ Fiona is short and chubby. She's got medium-length straight fair hair.
- ✚ Emma is really good-looking. She's got short curly hair.
- ✚ Amanda is tall and slim. She's got long wavy dark hair.

B. Look at the pictures and match the opposite adjectives. Then listen and check your answers.



TIP! When you learn new words, it's a good idea to learn any synonyms and/or opposites.

2 Speak

CLASS GAME

Say three sentences describing one of your classmates (appearance and personality) to the class, including one sentence which is not true. Your classmates must find what is not true about this person.

*Lee has got blue eyes and...
He's active and...*

3 Speak & Write

A. A teenage magazine invites its readers to write about their friends. Read what Rob Fabregas wrote. In which paragraph can you find information about the following?

- Marco's personality 2
- what Rob and Marco do together 2
- Marco's appearance 1
- who Marco is 1

My best friend

by Rob Fabregas

My best friend's name is Marco. He's 13 years old and he's short and slim. Marco has got curly brown hair and brown eyes.

Marco is shy but when we hang out together, we always have a lot of fun. Marco is also very clever and helpful, so I like studying with him. We both like sports, and we're in the same ice-hockey team. Marco is a great player! In the winter, we spend all our free time at the ice rink. We want to play for our local team one day.

B. Read again and complete the table below about Rob's best friend.

Name: **Marco**

Age: **13**

Appearance:

Height: tall Build: chubby

short slim

Hair: **curly and brown**

Eyes: **brown**

Personality:

shy, clever and helpful

Interests/Hobbies:

Sports, ice-hockey

Things we do together:

Hang out, study, play ice-hockey



D. Read and make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

Word order

- **subject + verb + object**
We read magazines.
- **adjective + noun**
He's a beautiful baby.
He's got beautiful eyes.
- **verb be + adjective**
This baby is beautiful.



C. Copy and complete the table above with information about your best friend. Then talk in pairs.

Who's your best friend?

Samer

How old is he/she?

He's 13

What does he/she look like?

He's tall, he has got curly black hair and brown eyes.

What is he/she like? Is he/she shy, friendly, etc.?

He's outgoing, funny and friendly

What does he/she do in his/her free time?

He surfs the net and plays football

What do you do together?

We play computer games and play football together

1. has got / Bruce / hair / straight

Bruce has got straight hair

2. is / outgoing / brother / my

My brother is outgoing

3. every day / Anna / the washing-up / does

Anna does the washing up every day

4. a / girl / Kate / lovely / is

She is a lovely girl

5. the Net / Andrew / in the evenings / surfs

Andrew surfs the net in the evenings

E. Write two paragraphs about your best friend. Use the information from activity C and follow the plan below. First, go to the Workbook p.126 and complete the writing plan.

Paragraph 1:

- Say who your best friend is and how old he/she is.
- Write about his/her appearance (hair, eyes, etc.).

Paragraph 2:

- Write about his/her personality.
- Write what you do together.

TIP! Group relevant information together and put it in the same paragraph.

E:

My best friend is Samer. He's 13. he is tall and slim. He has got curly black hair and brown eyes.

Samer is very outgoing. He's funny and friendly. He surfs the net in his free time. We spend a great time together. We play computer games and play football. We play for our school football team.



Vocabulary

A. Cross out the odd word. Then add one more.

- Maths - ~~Net~~ - Art - Biology - **English**
- chubby - ~~lazy~~ - active - helpful - **outgoing**
- skirt - jeans - boots - shirt - **jumper**
- Fridge - carpet - ~~dishwasher~~ - cooker - **Washing machine**

Score: / 8

B. Match.

- | | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| 1. have | → | a. skateboarding |
| 2. go | → | b. on the phone |
| 3. wash | → | c. arts and crafts |
| 4. talk | → | d. fun |
| 5. do | → | e. newspapers |
| 6. read | → | f. the Net |
| 7. surf | → | g. the car |

Score: / 7

C. Circle the correct words.

- I Hoover the **carpet** / windows twice a week.
- Emad has PE / **Chemistry** now so he's in the science lab.
- Mr Adams is very shy / **outgoing**. All the students like him.
- I don't like chatting on the phone. It's **boring** / lazy.
- This year we're **learning** / exercising about Britain at school.

Score: / 5

Grammar

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

- A: How often **do** you **hang out** (hang out) with your friends?
B: About three times a week. But we **talk** (talk) on the phone for hours every day.
- School **starts** (start) at 8:30 every day and **finishes** (finish) at 3pm.
- A: **Does** Tom **wear** (wear) belts?
B: No. He **doesn't** (not like) accessories.

like

Score: / 6

E. Complete with the present progressive of the verbs in the box.

not watch iron check out help do clean

- A: Hey, what **are** you **doing**?
B: **checking out** some new computer games.
- Anna and Mary **aren't watching** TV at the moment. They **are helping** their mother with the housework. Mary **is ironing** clothes and Anna **is cleaning** the windows.

Score: / 6

F. Circle the correct words.

- A: Where is Omar? Does he watch TV again? **Is he watching**
B: No. He **plays** / **is playing** table tennis with his brother. They **love** / **are loving** sports.
- Daniel **doesn't study** / **isn't studying** now. He **plays** / **is playing** computer games with his friend. They always **play** / **are playing** computer games in the evenings.

Score: / 6

G. Put the words in order to make sentences.

- my mother / does / often / the washing-up /
My mother often does the washing up
- a / your / day / always / brush / you / do / twice / teeth / ?
Do you always brush your teeth twice a day?

- never / the / takes / rubbish / Leo / out /
Leo never takes the rubbish out

Score: / 3

H. Circle the correct words.

- I enjoy **play** / **playing** table tennis with my friends in the evenings.
- Andy wants **join** / **to join** an ice-hockey team.
- My mother can't stand **wearing** / **to wear** earrings.
- I'd like **making** / **to make** my own clothes.

Score: / 4

Communication



I. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | | |
|--|---|------------------------------|
| 1. What does Mohammed look like? | → | a. Twice a week. |
| 2. What is your brother like? | → | b. She's cooking. |
| 3. Would you like to join the skateboard club? | → | c. He's friendly and active. |
| 4. How often do you tidy your room? | → | d. He's tall and slim. |
| 5. What is Amy doing now? | → | e. I'd love to. |

Score: / 5

Speak

Talk in pairs. Look at the picture of Malik's room below. What can you say about him? Use the ideas in the box.



surf / Net read / magazines play /
computer games active lazy

*I think that Malik likes surfing the Net.
And I think that he is ...*

Score: /5

Write

Look at the picture above and the ideas in the box and write a few sentences about Malik.

Malik likes surfing the Net and...
I think he enjoy reading
magazines. He love playing
football. I think he is lazy

Score: /5

TOTAL SCORE: /60

Now I can...

- talk about my school
- talk about my free-time activities / daily routines / chores
- say how often I do things
- talk about things that are happening now
- understand the difference between the present simple and the present progressive
- talk about my clothes and accessories
- say what I like / don't like doing and what I want / would like to do
- describe people's appearance and personality
- talk and write about my best friend

Rhyming Corner

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

trainers like early evening
skatepark explore games take home

Me and my board!

I wake up so (1) early, outside it's still dark
I take my board n' head for the (2) skatepark
My friends are there, they're all looking good
Super cool (3) trainers, and tops with hoods
After school ends, I skateboard some more
I just go around, it's a great way to (4) explore
I never (5) take the bus, walk or ride a bike
I've got my board, and that's what I (6) like
The (7) evening comes and it's time to go
I jump on my board and skateboard (8) home
No skateboarding at home and that's a shame
So on my computer, I play skateboard (9) games!



A. Look at the pictures of the famous stadiums. What do you know about them?
Listen, read and check your answers.



King Fahd International Stadium



King Fahd International Stadium is in the eastern part of Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. It is a football stadium, but athletics events also take place there. The stadium opened in 1987 and it can hold about 70,000 people. It is a beautiful stadium with a very clever roof. It keeps almost all the sports fans out of the sun. It is actually the largest stadium cover in the world. King Fahd International Stadium is the home of the Saudi Arabian National Football Team and they play all their important matches there.

Wembley Stadium

Wembley Stadium is in London, England. It is the biggest stadium in the United Kingdom. It opened in 2007, and it has got seats for 90,000 sports fans. It is mainly a football stadium, and the England national team plays all its important matches against other countries there. Also, the FA Cup final between British teams takes place there every year. There are often American football (NFL) matches at the stadium too, and people really enjoy them.

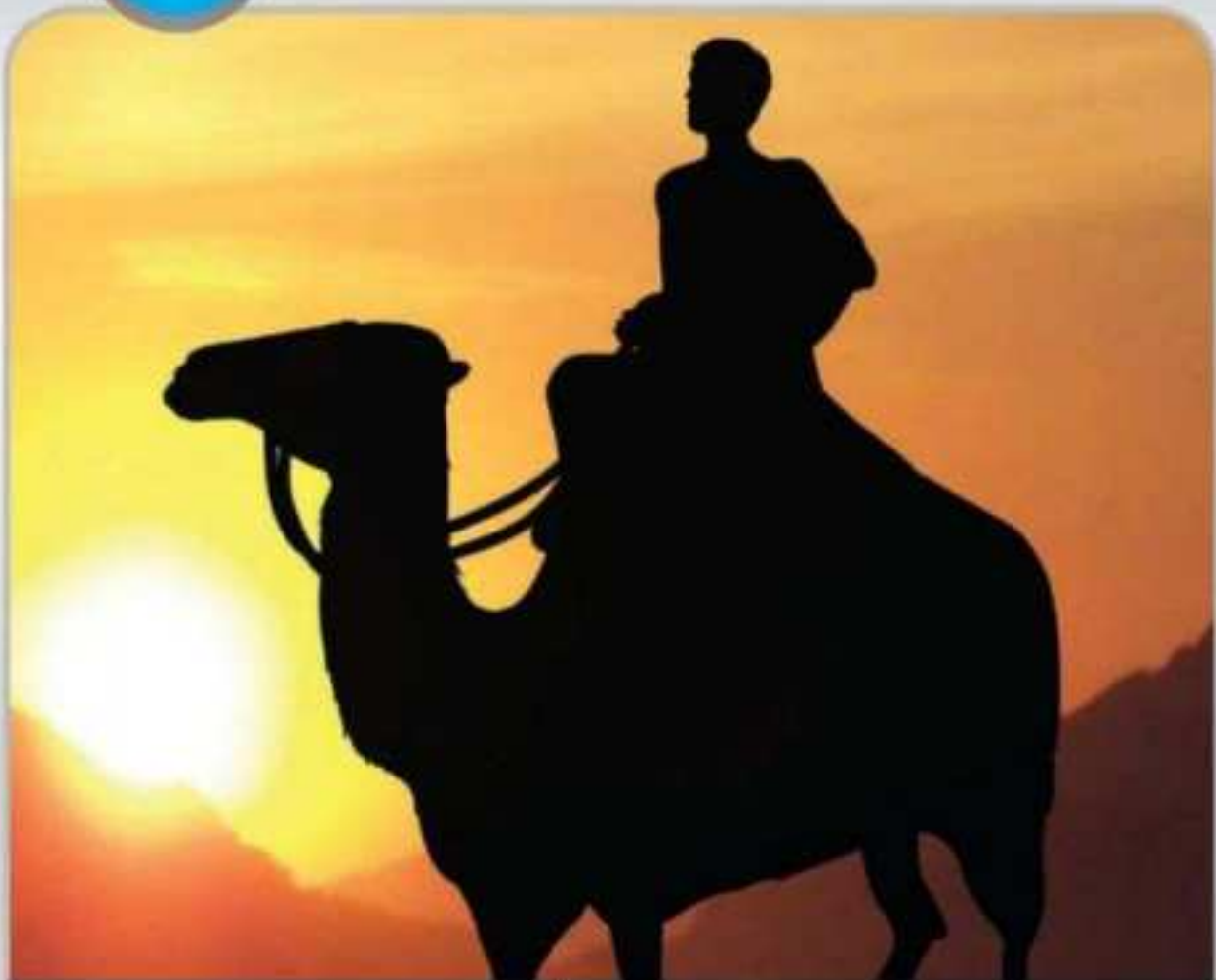


B. Read again and write KF for King Fahd International Stadium, W for Wembley Stadium and B for Both.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1. You can watch athletics there. | KF | 4. The country's national team plays there. | B |
| 2. This stadium holds more people. | W | 5. This stadium is older than the other stadium. | KF |
| 3. You can watch American football there. | W | 6. You can watch teams from different countries there. | B |

2

Exploring



Discuss

Yes I do

- ❖ Do you like visiting new places?
- ❖ What's the most exciting place you have visited?
- ❖ Which place in the world would you like to visit?

Disney Land in America

In this module you will learn...

- ❖ to talk about present and past events
- ❖ to talk about past holidays
- ❖ to discuss means of transport you use
- ❖ to express ability in the past
- ❖ to write a paragraph about a historical figure
- ❖ to write about a trip you went on
- ❖ to express your opinion
- ❖ to link your ideas with *and*, *but*, *so* and *because*

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

2a

Holiday fun!

Lesson Link



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1 Vocabulary

Match the pictures with the holiday activities. Then listen and check your answers.

- travel abroad (5)
- go on a cruise (3)
- go sightseeing (1)
- buy souvenirs (7)
- go hiking (6)
- explore a cave (4)
- go horse riding (2)



2 Read

A. Look at the pictures. Where did Ali travel to? Listen to the dialogue and check. Then read it out in groups.

- Ali Hi, guys!
- Tom Hey, you're back!
- Bill How was your trip?
- Ali It was a great experience.
- Tom Did you visit the Pyramids?
- Ali Of course. And the Sphinx. We also walked around Cairo and went on a cruise down the Nile.
- Bill Did you take pictures?
- Ali Yeah, but I haven't got my camera with me, so I can't show you.
- Tom So, what else did you do there?
- Ali I rode a camel. Well, I tried to ride a camel.
- Bill No! What was it like?
- Ali I was quite scared, to be honest. It's not like riding a horse. Camels are really tall.
- Tom Did you fall off?
- Ali Almost. But I managed to stay on.
- Tom So, did you go on a trip into the desert?
- Ali No, it was really hot. Oops, I almost forgot. Here you go guys, souvenirs all the way from Egypt.
- Tom A pyramid! Thanks.
- Bill Errrr... All my souvenir is broken. It hasn't got a nose.
- Tom It's the Sphinx, Bill. It's supposed to be like that.
- Bill I know, I'm only joking!



B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. Where did Ali go on a cruise?
2. Why can't Ali show them pictures of his trip?
3. What does Ali think of camel riding?
4. Did Ali fall off the camel?
5. What did Ali get Tom from Egypt?
6. Why does Bill say his souvenir is broken?

- 1 He went on a cruise down the Nile.
- 2 Because he hasn't got his camera with him.
- 3 He thinks it's scary and it isn't like horse riding.
- 4 No, he didn't.
- 5 He got him a pyramid.
- 6 Because hasn't got a nose

3

Grammar

Past Simple

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		QUESTIONS	
I		I		I	
You		You		you	
He		He		he	
She	visited/went	She	didn't (did not) visit/go	Did she	visit/go?
It		It		it	
We		We		we	
You		You		you	
They		They		they	

TIME EXPRESSIONS

yesterday
last night/week/year, etc.
in 1981, etc.
two days/months ago

NOTE The past simple of the verb *be* is *was / were*.

My friends were at the park yesterday, but I was at home.

For a list of irregular verbs, go to p. 72.

Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: **Did** you **like** (like) the food?
B: Yes, it **was** (be) great.
- Last summer we **didn't go** (not go) camping.
We **went** (go) on a cruise around the Mediterranean.
- Matt and Fred **didn't buy** (not buy) a bike.
They **bought** (buy) a skateboard.
- Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, it **started** (start) raining, so I **stayed** (stay) at home.
- A: **Did** All **take** (take) pictures in Japan?
B: Yes, he **took** (take) lots of pictures.
He **loved** (love) the place.

Go to pages 145-146 for extra grammar practice.

4

Pronunciation

A. Look at the words below containing consonant clusters. Listen and repeat.

problem place brush spend
clean drink skirt dark friendly

B. Listen. Then practise saying these sentences.

The train went through the tunnel at twenty to three.

Spencer speaks Spanish and French.

Brian got on the bright blue plane to Brazil.

5

Speak

Talk in pairs. Think of your last holiday. Then ask each other questions.

When did you last go on holiday?

Last summer

Where did you go?

To Egypt

Did you go sightseeing? What did you see?

Yes, I did. I saw the pyramids and the sphinx

Did you take pictures?

Yes, I did

Did you buy souvenirs? What did you buy?

Yes, I did. I bought souvenir pyramids

Did you have a good time?

Yes, I did.

TIP! While speaking, use vocabulary and language you've learnt.



2b

City tour

1 Vocabulary

A. Look at the means of transport below. Are they land, sea or air transport? Listen and check your answers. What other means of transport do you know?
bus - ship - plane

land

underground

land



motorbike

helicopter

air

sea
ferry

tram



van

land

land

B. Complete the sentences with the adjectives below. Then listen and check your answers.

dangerous expensive fast
crowded popular

- When something isn't cheap, it's **expensive**.
- When something isn't slow, it's **fast**.
- When lots of people like something, it's **popular**.
- When there are lots of people in a place, it's **crowded**.
- When something isn't safe, it's **dangerous**.

Scram Link



www.oxford.com

2 Read

A. Listen, read and put the pictures in the correct order. Write 1-4.



a 4



b 1



c 2



d 3

My trip to

Malaysia

by Adam Storm



Last month I was in Malaysia and I wanted to try Malaysian food. The hotel receptionist told me about a popular restaurant near the Melaka River. I decided to go on foot and explore the city. I soon got tired and took the bus from a nearby bus station. There was a lot of traffic, so I got off and decided to take a taxi. When the taxi stopped, I couldn't see the restaurant. I didn't know what to do. 'Do you need help?' a man asked me. I was so happy! He could speak English very well! I asked him for directions to the restaurant and he said, 'Oh, you're on the wrong side of the river. It's on the other side.' So, I took the ferry. I finally arrived at the restaurant, guess what! It was closed.

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

- Adam was in Malaysia a month ago. **T**
- Adam wanted to go to a place near the Melaka River. **T**
- The man spoke to Adam in Malaysian. **F**
- The man gave Adam the wrong directions. **F**
- Adam didn't have lunch at the restaurant. **T**

3

Grammar

The verb *could*

- I **couldn't** speak Spanish when I was young, but now I **can**.
- Tony **could** run fast when he was young, but now he **can't**.

Circle the correct words.

- I didn't take my umbrella with me because I **can't** / **couldn't** find it.
- A: **Can** / **Could** you speak Arabic?
B: Yes, I **can** / **could**.
A: But you **can't** / **couldn't** speak Arabic five years ago.
B: No, but I studied in Riyadh for a year.
- I **can** / **can't** buy this dress. It's very expensive.
- My father **can** / **could** play football very well when he was young, but now he **can't** / **couldn't**.

Adverbs

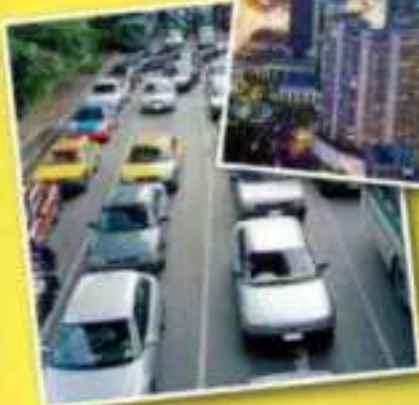
ADVERBS OF MANNER

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
nice	nicely
careful	carefully
happy	happily
terrible	terribly

IRREGULAR ADVERBS

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
good	well
fast	fast
early	early
late	late
hard	hard

- Mark is a **careful** driver. He drives **carefully**.
- They are very **good** dancers. They dance **well**.



Complete the sentences with adverbs. Use the adjectives in bold to form adverbs.

- The taxi driver was **terrible**. He drove **terribly**.
- James is very **polite**. He always speaks to his teachers **politely**.
- Laura is **good** at languages. She speaks Italian very **well**.
- The children are very **lazy**. They just sit **lazily** playing computer games all day.

Go to pages 149-151 for extra grammar practice.

4

Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Discuss the questions below.

- Which means of transport do you usually use? Why?
- Which means of transport do you like/don't like? Why/Why not?

I usually take the underground because it's fast. What about you?

I take the bus. It isn't very fast, but it's cheap.



B. Write a few sentences about the means of transport you use/like/don't like. Say why.

I usually take the bus because...

I usually take the bus because it's a cheap and safe means of transport. I like using the underground too, because it's fast. I don't like the tram because it's slow and crowded.



1 Read

A. Listen and read. Do you know anything about The Orient Express or about the Silk Road?

No, I don't

ON THE MOVE

THE ORIENT EXPRESS

The Orient Express was a train route that went all around Europe. The line started from Paris and went to Istanbul with many stops in between. The first train left from Paris on 10th October, 1882, around 6:30 in the evening and got to Vienna the next day at 11:20 at night. The Orient Express was a famous means of transport because it was comfortable. The train system operated for over a hundred years but it doesn't operate any more. It stopped running in December 2009.



THE SILK ROAD

The Silk Road is a system of roads that connect Asia with the Mediterranean. In the past, people used this network for trading goods from Asia to Africa and Europe. Chinese silk was a very popular trading item in the network and for this reason the "road" got its name from it. The Silk Road is about 3,000 years old and the roads are over 11,000 km long.



Merchants travelled in caravans and used camels, horses and even donkeys to carry their goods. Because of this network of roads it was easy for people, ideas and traditions to spread from one part of the world to another. For example, Arabs used the Silk Road to spread Islam and their culture to China.

Old Silk Routes



2 Vocabulary

Read the sentences below and replace the phrases in bold with the words/phrases in the box.

at the age of in the past for this reason long

1. They didn't have the T-shirt in red and **that is why** I didn't buy it. **for this reason**
2. Alexander the Great died **when he was** thirty-three. **at the age of**
3. It was very cold outside so we didn't stay **for a long time**. **long**
4. **Some years ago** I liked rollerblading. **In the past**
Now I think it's boring.



B. Read again and complete the sentences.

1. The Orient Express started operating on **10th October 1882**
2. People liked travelling by the Orient Express because it was a **comfortable** means of transport.
3. People used the Silk Road to **trade their goods**

The Chinese silk gave its name to this road.

5. Animals like **camels, horses and donkeys** carried goods from one part of the world to another.

3 Grammar

Present Simple vs Past Simple

*I didn't travel a lot in the past.
Now I travel every month.*

Complete the sentences below. Use the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tom **never went** (never / go) to the gym in the past, but now he **goes** (go) every day.
2. A: **Did you visit** (you / visit) London last year?
B: Yes, my uncle and aunt **live** (live) there so I **visit** (visit) them often.
3. Mark **came** (come) to the park on foot this morning because he **doesn't have** (not have) a car.
4. Jack and I **played** (play) sports after school every day when we were younger, but now we only **meet** (meet) on Saturday.
5. **Did you see** (you / see) Sami last week? I think he **bought** (buy) a house near you.

4 Listen

Listen to a reporter interviewing an old man, Mr Smithers, for a TV programme and complete the sentences.

TIP! Before you listen, try to predict what kind of information is missing.

1. Mr Smithers is **100** years old.
2. Before he got a TV, Mr Smithers **read books** and listened to the radio.
3. Mr Smithers bought a TV in **1956**.
4. Mr Smithers bought his first car in **1963**.
5. Before he had a car, Mr Smithers **took the train** to work.

5 Speak

Talk in pairs about what you do now and what you did five years ago. You can use the ideas in the box.

can speak English go to bed early
have a computer eat... drink... like...

Now I drink a lot of milk, but five years ago I didn't like it. What about you?

Me too. Now I also drink coffee.

**Now I have a computer, but five years ago I didn't have one. What about you?
I have a laptop now**

2d**Land ahoy!**

Lesson Link

**1****Read** **He was a sailor of Captain Cook**

A. Listen and read. Who was Zachary Hicks?

Captain James Cook was a famous explorer. He was born in England in 1728. In 1768, he went on his first voyage to the South Seas. On 19th April 1770, he reached and explored the east coast of Australia. Cook named the place he reached first Point Hicks, after one of his sailors.

*James Cook*

The Journal of Zachary Hicks
19th April, 1770

This morning something incredible happened. After our long voyage, we saw land! Actually, I saw it first. It was around 6 o'clock in the morning and we were all on deck. It was a beautiful sunny morning. Then I saw something. I looked carefully again, because I wanted to be sure. The next time I saw it, I immediately shouted, 'Land ahoy!' We all felt really excited. I ran to the captain to tell him. He was very pleased and promised to name the place after me! I can't wait to tell my mother.



- 1 He was born in 1728
- 2 In 1768
- 3 He saw land at six o'clock in the morning
- 4 It was beautiful and sunny.
- 5 Because he wanted to be sure
- 6 They felt excited

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. When was Captain Cook born?
2. When did he first travel to the South Seas?
3. What time did Hicks see land?
4. What was the weather like?
5. Why did Hicks wait to shout 'Land ahoy'?
6. How did the sailors feel?

2 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sailors captain north voyage
explorers land coast

- I'm reading a book about **explorers** like Columbus and Cook.
- On its first **voyage**, the ship travelled around the world.
- After two months at sea, we saw **land**.
- The **captain** of the ship was very popular with his **sailors**.
- Polar bears live in the **north**.
- We stayed at a beautiful town on the **coast** and went swimming every morning.

3 Grammar

Personal Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

A: *Captain Cook* was a famous explorer.
B: I know a lot about **him**.
He was from England.

Complete using personal pronouns.

- A: Give **me** my mobile phone Khaled. I know you have **it**.
B: I don't. I gave **it** to your brother. Ask **him**.
- Tell **us** about your trip. We want to know all about **it**.
- A: Those shoes are nice! I want to buy **them**.
B: Aren't **they** a bit expensive?
- A: Where's the captain?
B: **He** is over there. Do **you** want to talk to him?

Go to pages 152-155 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

A. How much do you know about the explorer Christopher Columbus? Answer the questions below. Then listen to the first half of a radio programme and check your answers.

- Where was he from?
a. Italy b. Spain
- When was he born?
a. In 1451 b. In 1541
- Where did he travel to?
a. The Americas b. Australia
- How many voyages did he go on?
a. 3 b. 4

B. Now listen to the rest of the radio programme and write T for True or F for False.

- Columbus took three ships on his first voyage. **T**
- After three months they found land. **F**
- Near the end of the voyage, the sailors didn't have food or drink. **F**
- Columbus also travelled to India. **F**
- Columbus found out he was in America on his third voyage. **F**



Christopher Columbus



5 Write

Use the answers to the questions in activity 4A to write a short paragraph about Christopher Columbus.

Christopher Columbus was

Christopher Columbus was an explorer from Italy. He was born in 1451. He travelled to the Americas. He did four voyages

1 Vocabulary

Look at the adjectives in the box. Which of them have a positive and which a negative meaning? Listen and check your answers.

p	n	p	p
interesting	awful	amazing	cool
Pfantastic	nweird	Pexciting	nfrightening
pbrilliant	nhorrible	p wonderful	

2 Listen

A. Listen to Tim talking to his friend Adam on the phone about a trip to a cave and answer the questions.

- Did Tim enjoy the journey there and back? **No, he didn't**
- Did he enjoy the visit to the cave? **Yes, he did**

B. Listen again and choose the correct pictures a or b.

- What time did Tim's family leave for the trip?



- How did Tim and his family explore the cave?



- What happened in the cave?



- Sami is Writing to Hamza
- They went last Friday.
- They went to the science museum.
- They got there by bus
- It took them two hours
- They arrived at 10:30
- They spent all day, they saw old and new inventions and fossils of dinosaurs and they watched a 3D documentary.
- Yes, he did

trip?

- Where did they go?
- How did they get there?
- How long did it take them to get there?
- What time did they arrive?
- What did they do there?
- Did Sami have a good time?

Dear Hamza,

How are things? I hope you are well, I went on a family trip last Friday and I had a fantastic time. We went by bus to the city and visited the Science Museum. We arrived there at about 10:30. It took us two hours to get there because of the traffic, but we didn't mind. We had fun on the bus, too. We spent all day at the museum and we saw old and new inventions and fossils of dinosaurs. We even watched a brilliant 3D documentary. My favourite place, though, was the experiment room. We could do our own experiments! It was so cool! I think it was the best family trip ever!

Speak to you soon,
Sami

- What time did Tim and his family get home?



B. Think about a family trip. Look at the questions in the speech bubble and make some notes. Then talk in pairs.



When did you go on the trip?

I went yesterday / last week / two days ago, etc.

Where did you go? **I went last week**

I went to... **the beach**

How did you get there?

I got there by bus

What time did you arrive?

I arrived at 9:00

How long did you stay there?

I stayed there all day

What did you do there?

I played on the beach, had lunch and took lovely photos

What time did you leave / get home?

I arrived home at 8

Did you have a good time?

Yes I did

Dear Munzer

How are you? I hope you are well.

Last week I went on a trip with my family to the beach. We went by bus and arrived at 9:00 in the morning.

We stayed there all day, so we did many things. We played on the beach, then we had lunch and took lovely photos. We arrived home at 8 pm. It was a great family trip.

Bye for now

Ahmad

C. Read and complete with *and*, *but*, *so* or *because*.

Linking words

• and

We went to the city and visited the museum.

• but

All my friends had a good time but I didn't.

• so

We were tired so we went home.

• because

I ate a sandwich because I was really hungry.

- We didn't visit the Egyptian room at the museum **because** it was closed.
- My friends wanted to buy some souvenirs **so** we went to the souvenir shop.
- Tina bought chopsticks **but** she doesn't know how to use them.
- The journey took two hours **because** the weather was terrible.
- We spent the day on the beach **and** then had lunch at a local restaurant.
- The place was horrible **so** we didn't stay long.

D. Write an email to a friend telling him/her about a family trip. Use your notes from activity 3B. First, go to the Workbook p.127 and complete the writing plan.

TIP!

- When writing a letter or an email to a friend, don't forget:
 - to start with *Dear/Hello/Hi* + your friend's first name
 - to use a set phrase *How are you? I hope you're well./ How are things?/I'm writing to tell you about...*
 - to end with a set word/phrase and your first name under this. *Yours./ Bye for now./ Speak to you soon./ Best wishes.*
- Do not write very short sentences. Join your sentences with *and*, *but*, *so* or *because*.



Vocabulary

A. Match.

1. explore → a. hiking
 2. go on → b. a trip
 3. do → c. souvenirs
 4. buy → d. a cave
 5. go → e. an experiment

Score: / 5

B. Circle the correct words.

1. We went to the restaurant by **on** foot.
 2. A: Yesterday **at** school we did a brilliant **experiment** / invention!
 B: Wow, that's **cool** / horrible.
 3. The sailors were very crowded **excited** when they reached the coast.
 4. The **trip** / voyage to the museum was interesting.
 5. It's a good thing to keep family **networks** / **traditions**.
 6. In the past, a bridge **connected** / carried the two countries.
 7. The water in the **swimming** pool was a bit cold, but I didn't **hope** / **mind**.
 8. I need to speak to Mr Nolan **immediately** / probably!

Score: / 9

Grammar

C. Complete with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Harry **visited** (visit) his cousins in Rome last month. He **went** (go) sightseeing and he **learnt** (learn) a lot about the history of Italy.
 2. A: What **did** you **do** (do) last night?
 B: We **had** (have) dinner at a Chinese restaurant.
 A: Really? **did** you **like** (like) it?
 B: Yeah. The food **was** (be) fantastic and we **were** (be) all very happy but **couldn't** (not can) stay long.

didn't We **couldn't** (not manage) to find a taxi so we **manage** **took** (take) the bus to the city centre.

Score: / 11

D. Complete the sentences below. Use the present simple or the past simple and the verbs in the box.

not travel go be walk visit

1. Last year my brother **walked** to school but now he **rides** on his bike.
 2. My parents **didn't travel** abroad in the past, but now they do.
 3. When I was a child, I **visited** my grandparents at the weekend.
 4. When I was young, I **was** afraid of cats. I was so silly!

Score: / 5

E. Complete the sentences with adverbs. Use the adjectives in brackets to form adverbs.

1. Look **carefully** (careful). Can you see the spider?
 2. I always go to bed **late** (late) on Thursdays.
 3. My grandfather walks **slowly** (slow) but he doesn't get tired **easily** (easy).
 4. Ted can drive a car very **well** (good) and he's only eighteen!

Score: / 5

F. Complete with personal pronouns.

1. We've got a new PE teacher at school, Mr Jones. **He** is brilliant. We all like **him**.
 2. I saw Laura today and I asked **her** about the cruise.
 3. **We** took lots of pictures on our holiday. Would you like to see **them**?

Score: / 5

Communication

G. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-e. Then listen and check your answers.

- a. How long did you go for?
 b. To be honest, I don't like the sea.
 c. I'm only joking!
 d. Well, I almost fell into the sea because of a kid!
 e. Actually, I didn't.

- Jake** Hey, Peter! Where were you last week?
Peter I went on a cruise.
Jake (1) **a**
Peter Three days.
Jake Did you have a good time?
Peter (2) **e** It was terrible.
Jake But why? Cruises are exciting. I love the sea!
Peter (3) **b** I can't swim.
Jake Oh, I didn't know that. And what happened?
Peter (4) **d** He wanted to skateboard on deck! It was a very frightening experience.
Jake That's horrible! Listen, Peter, let's go swimming later.
Peter Jake!
Jake (5) **c**

Score: / 10

Speak

MIMING GAME

Take turns to go to the front of the class and mime an action you could do when you were five years old. The rest of the students must guess what you could do.

Could you paint when you were five years old?

No, I couldn't.

Could you write when you were five years old?

Yes, I could.

Write

Write a short paragraph about what you could/couldn't do when you were five years old.

When I was five years old I could run but I couldn't swim

When I was five years old I could play and sing but I couldn't ride a bike. Also I could count to ten but I couldn't write.

Score: /5

TOTAL SCORE: /60

Score: /5

Now I can...

- talk about present and past events
- express ability in the past
- talk and write about famous people
- use the past simple
- use linking words (and, but, so, because)



Rhyming Corner

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



North, East, South, West

hiking boring kids
fun experience horse trip

We decided to go on a long (1) trip

The train is (2) boring, so we went by ship

The weather was great and we all had (3) fun

There was lots of time to relax in the sun

North, East, South, West

Exploring places is the best

My mum and dad spent all day (4) hiking

My brother and I tried out (5) horse riding


What an (6) experience! It was really cool!

I can't wait to tell all the (7) kids at school!

North, East, South, West

Exploring places is the best



A. Listen, read and match the pictures with the paragraphs. 

Means of transport around the world



Double Decker - London ①

The red double decker buses of London are world famous and one of the most common sights in London. They have two levels and some have an open top so that tourists can see the sights better. Over fifty years ago, the first double decker took passengers around London, and today they are still popular. They are a great way to get around London and they are not very expensive.

Gondola - Venice ③

When people think of Venice, they think of the canals and the long black boats, called gondolas. Gondolas take people around the city. They were the most common means of transport in the 18th century. However, today mainly tourists ride in them. Riding in a gondola is an excellent way to see this beautiful city.

Coco taxi - Cuba ②

A fun way to get around cities in Cuba, like Havana, is to take a coco taxi. They are funny-looking vehicles; they are black or yellow, and round like a coconut with three wheels. They look funny but coco taxis are cheap and can take you around the city very fast.



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

1. Double decker buses are over fifty years old.
2. Double deckers are a cheap way to see London.
3. People didn't use gondolas in the past.

T
T
F

4. You can see coco taxis only in Havana.
5. Coco taxis are only one colour.

T
F

3

Adventure



Discuss

- ❶ Are you an adventurous person?
- ❷ What's the most exciting thing you have ever done?

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



A

P: 38



B

P: 37



C

P: 43



D

P: 44



E

P: 40

In this module you will learn...

- ❶ to use the past progressive
- ❷ to narrate past events
- ❸ to distinguish between the past simple and the past progressive
- ❹ to describe your feelings
- ❺ to discuss what to eat at a funfair
- ❻ to write a story



1 Vocabulary

Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

tree banana bike arm broke wall



2

Tim fell off his bike and hurt his knee.



3

Nigel crashed into a tree hit his head and broke his wrist.



1

Brian jumped off a wall fell down and hurt his arm and his back, and broke his finger.



4

Jeff slipped on a banana skin, fell down and sprained his ankle.

2 Read

A. The people and the cat shown below were involved in a car accident. Can you guess what happened?



TIP! Before you read the text, look at the pictures. They will help you understand the text.



B. A police officer is interviewing three eye witnesses to the accident. Listen, read and check your answers. Then read the dialogues out in groups.

Officer Excuse me, what exactly happened here?
Mr Aziz I'm not sure. I live in that house over there. I just saw the boy. He was lying on the pavement and his knee was bleeding, so I called for an ambulance.

Officer Did a car hit the boy?
Mr Aziz I really don't know. Is he OK now?

Officer The boy? Yes, he just hurt his back and his knee.

Officer Excuse me, did you see the accident?
Jake Yes. The boy was skateboarding on the pavement. Suddenly, I saw the car.

Officer Where were you?
Jake I was walking on the other side of the street.

Officer Was the driver going fast?
Jake Yes! But suddenly, the car swerved, changed direction and almost hit the boy!

Officer So, the car didn't hit the boy.
Jake No, he just fell down and the car crashed into a tree.

Officer That's strange.

3

Grammar

Past Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I He She It was sleeping	I He She It wasn't (was not) sleeping	I he she it Was ... sleeping?
We You They were sleeping	We You They weren't (were not) sleeping	we you they Were ... sleeping?

• I **was studying** at ten o'clock last night. I **wasn't watching** TV.

• It **was raining** yesterday and the children **were playing** in the rain.



- Officer Excuse me, can you explain what happened?
 Mr Nasser Well, there was a cat, you see.
 Officer Ah! A cat.
 Mr Nasser Yes. It was in the middle of the street. I think the driver didn't want to hit it, so he...
 Officer Now, I understand. The driver swerved because of the cat and almost hit the boy.
 Mr Nasser What boy?
 Officer Never mind.

C. Read again and complete the paragraph below.

A boy was skateboarding on the (1) **pavement**.
 A young man was (2) **driving** his car but he was going fast. Suddenly, he saw a (3) **cat** in the middle of the (4) **street**. He tried not to hit the cat so he swerved and (5) **crashed** into a tree. He didn't (6) **hit** the boy but the boy fell off his (7) **skateboard** and hurt his back and his (8) **knee**.

Complete with the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Yesterday afternoon Jill and Jane **were cooking** (cook). Suddenly, Jill cut her finger. It **was bleeding** (bleed) a lot and she couldn't stop it so Jane took her to hospital.
- Susan **was watching** (watch) TV all day yesterday. At around seven, a friend came to see her.
- A: What **were** you **doing** (do) all afternoon? **were** you **playing** (play) computer games?
 B: No, I **wasn't playing** (not play) computer games. **was surfing** (surf) the Net.
- A: How did Ryan break his leg?
 B: Well, he **was running** (run) near the swimming pool and he slipped and fell.

4

Speak & Write

A. ROLE PLAY

Imagine that there was a car accident in your neighbourhood yesterday. Talk in groups of four.

Student A: You are a police officer. Ask the eye witnesses (Students B, C, D) questions:

- What time did the accident happen yesterday?
- Where were you?
- What were you doing?
- What exactly did you see?
- Did you call for an ambulance?

Students B, C, D: You are eye witnesses to the accident. Think about the questions above and discuss what happened. Then answer Student A's questions.

B. Write a short paragraph about the accident.

4:

A:

- What time did the accident happen yesterday?
- At around six o'clock
- Where were you?
- We were at the skatepark
- What were you doing?
- Ali and I were skateboarding and Hassan was talking on his mobile phone.
- What exactly did you see?
- I saw a boy running down the street. A man was riding his bike but the boy didn't see him. The man tried not to hit the boy. He crashed into a car.
- Did you call for an ambulance?
- Yes, we did because the man's head was bleeding.

B:

Yesterday, my friends and I were at the skatepark. Ali and I were skateboarding , and Hassan was talking on his mobile phone.

Suddenly we saw a boy running down the street. A man was riding his bike . He tried not to hit the boy, so he crashed into a car. The man hit his head and he was bleeding. We called for an ambulance.

3b

Believe it or not!

1

Vocabulary

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



hole

scream

shadow

footprints

cliff

dark

chase

5

2

7

4

1

6

3

TIP!

When you learn new words, you must remember if they are verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc.

2

Read

A. Look at the pictures, read the titles of the texts and guess what the stories are about. Then listen, read and check your answers.

Real-life

The story is about someone who went into a cave and fell on a hole



Down the hole

Last year I was on holiday in New Zealand with my parents. One afternoon, I was climbing a cliff with my brother, Omar, when we found a huge cave. We were exploring the cave when suddenly Omar disappeared. I shouted his name but there was no answer. I was really scared, but I tried to stay calm. Then, I saw a hole in the floor of the cave and I heard Omar's voice. I looked down the hole and saw Omar swimming in the sea. 'I fell in!' he shouted. 'Come on, it's brilliant!' So, I jumped down the hole, too. In fact, we spent the whole afternoon jumping down the hole into the sea.

Waleed Otail

stories

The story is about someone who went to the desert and something dangerous happened to him

Dangerous desert

My school organised a camping trip in the desert last year. On the first evening, my friend Ali and I decided to go for a walk. When we left the campsite, it wasn't dark, but after a while it was very dark. While we were walking, we heard a strange noise. It was coming from a big bush. 'It's probably a wild animal!' Ali said. I was getting closer to the bush when I saw a long shadow! Suddenly, a huge camel appeared from behind the bush and started chasing me. I screamed and ran away, but it continued to follow me. Luckily, a man from a nearby village was looking for the camel. He heard me and came to my rescue.

Abdoh Hazazi

B. Read again and write W for **W**ailed, A for **A**li or B for **B**oth.

- I was with a friend when it happened. **A**
- I had fun in the end. **W**
- I was scared. **B**
- I lost someone, then found him again. **W**
- I heard something strange. **A**

3 Grammar

Past Simple - Past Progressive
Time clauses (when, while)

- While we **were sitting** in the garden, we **heard** a strange noise.
- I **was walking** on the beach when it **started** raining.
- While George **was driving**, he **was listening** to the radio.

Complete the sentences with the past simple or the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- I **was lying** (lie) on the sofa when I **saw** (see) a shadow on the wall. I was frightened.
- While Samantha **was talking** (talk) on the phone, Parvati **was writing** (write) emails.
- While y **were playing** (play) tennis, Rob **called** (call) you.
- The teacher **was reading** (read) something to his students when Mr Barnes **came** (come) into the room.
- Gary **fell** (fall) and **broke** (break) his leg while he **was running** (run).

Go to pages 157-160 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

Listen to two friends talking and write T for True or F for False.

- The boys found some strange footprints in the forest. **T**
- It was dark because it was evening. **F**
- John was scared. **F**
- The baby bear was looking for its mother. **T**
- The boys saw the bear's mother. **F**
- Steve went to get some help. **T**
- The baby bear is now at the zoo. **T**

5 Speak

Talk in pairs. Go to page 63.



1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.



2 Read

A. Look at the pictures. What happened to Bill? Listen to the dialogue and find out. Then read it out in groups.

- All** Hey, Tom, let's get some popcorn and go to Dreamland.
- Tom** OK. Wait, there's Bill.
- All** So, what's it like in Adventureland?
- Bill** There are no roller coasters but there are some great rides.
- Tom** Hang on a minute. You're all wet.
- Bill** Yeah, I went on the log flume.
- All** What's that?
- Bill** It's like a big water slide. And you're in a boat.
- Tom** Bill, you've got some blood on your T-shirt. Are you OK?
- Bill** Don't worry, that's just ketchup. I ate a sandwich. Well, actually I didn't eat it all. Ha, ha.
- All** What do you mean?
- Bill** I got a sandwich before I got on, but I didn't manage to finish it. So, I took it with me.
- All** You took food on the ride?
- Bill** Yeah, bad idea. I was eating my sandwich when suddenly, I went down a hill. I got ketchup all over my T-shirt. Luckily, I splashed into some water and it washed it off a bit. Anyway, it was great fun! Right, what's next?
- All** Was there a long queue at the log flume?
- Bill** Why?
- Tom** We want to go on it too!



3 Grammar

some - any - no

- There are **some** nice souvenirs over there. Let's check them out.
- Would you like **some** popcorn?
- We haven't got **any** computer games.
- Is there **any** coffee left?
- There were **no** sandwich stands at the funfair.
- There was **no** food left so we went out for dinner.

Complete with **some**, **any** or **no**.

1. Are there **any** good restaurants in the area?
2. I'm sorry. There is **no** lemonade. Would you like **some** orange juice?
3. We wanted to go on the roller coaster and luckily there were **no** people in the queue.
4. When we went to Costa Rica, we bought **some** beautiful paintings by a local artist.
5. They didn't have **any** crisps so I got us **some** candy floss.

Go to pages 161-164 for extra grammar practice.

4 Pronunciation

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

- a. crisp b. wheel c. ride

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

	crisp /ɪ/	wheel /i:/	ride /aɪ/
slide			✓
cream		✓	
prize			✓
hill	✓		
milkshake	✓		
why			✓

5 Listen

Listen to three dialogues and choose a, b or c.

1. What do the people decide to get?
 - a. Popcorn and a milkshake.
 - b. Corn on the cob and a milkshake.
 - c. Corn on the cob and popcorn.
2. Why didn't Jack go on the roller coaster?
 - a. Because he was scared.
 - b. Because Keith didn't want to go with him.
 - c. Because there was a long queue.
3. What did Ted win?
 - a. a free game
 - b. a goldfish
 - c. a basketball

TIP! Before you listen, read the questions and answers carefully.

6 Speak

Go to page 63.

B. Read again and complete the sentences.

1. Ali and Tom were going to **dreamland** when they saw Bill.
2. There aren't any **roller coasters** in Adventureland.
3. There's **ketchup** on Bill's T-shirt.
4. Bill **was eating** while he was on the log flume.
5. **Tom and Ali** want to go to Adventureland.

Tom and Ali



Vocabulary



How do they feel? Listen and repeat.



worried



angry



shocked



lonely



surprised



embarrassed

TIP! Write down new words in your notebook. Together with the English word write an example sentence.



Read



A. Look at the book cover and the picture from Chapter 1 and guess the answers to the questions below. Then listen, read and check your answers.

1 In the far north of America 3 the dogs are friendly but the wolves aren't

1. Where does the story take place? 3. Are the animals friendly or unfriendly?
2. Who are the main characters? 4. What is going to happen?

4 the wolves are going to kill Bill

2 Henry and Bill

TEXT 1

It was cold and icy in the far north of America, and there was snow all around. Henry and Bill were on a long and difficult journey. In the beginning, they had six dogs, but every night, they lost another to the wolves. Now, with only three dogs, they were travelling slowly.

'You know that sharks follow ships. Well, those wolves are land sharks!' said Bill. He was very angry because they couldn't scare the wolves away.

Suddenly, a brave she-wolf appeared. She was different from the rest of them. She wasn't scared of the humans. Henry and Bill were surprised. Even their dogs were friendly to her and one of them ran towards her. Then about twelve wolves jumped out of the bushes, attacked the dog and started biting

1. White Fang | Jack London

its neck and legs. The two men were shocked!

'It's a trap! These wolves are clever! We need to stop them, now!' said Bill and started chasing the wolves.

'You're crazy!' shouted Henry. 'You've only got three bullets!'

A few minutes later, Henry heard cries and three gun shots. Then, there was silence. Bill didn't return. Henry knew he couldn't save him. It was just him and two dogs now. He was alone and afraid.

TIP! When you don't know the meaning of a word, try to guess its meaning.



3 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

angry scare different brave shocked lonely attack worried

1. A bear tried to attack me and my brother when we went to the forest, but he helped me scare it away.
2. After we moved to another town I always felt lonely because all my friends were away.
3. I was shocked when I saw Mark. I couldn't believe how much he changed!
4. Hassan is very brave. He saved a little boy who fell in the river.
5. The weather here is very different from the north. It's really hot there.
6. My mother is worried about my brother because he doesn't answer his phone.
7. Andy is angry because his brother borrowed his car and crashed it into a tree.

4 Listen

A. Listen to a teacher talking to his students about White Fang and put the pictures in order. Write 1-4.



B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What was the weather like? **It was cold and icy.**
2. How many dogs did Henry and Bill have when they started on their journey? **Six dogs**
3. Why was the she-wolf different?
4. What happened when one of the dogs ran towards the she-wolf?
5. Why did Henry think Bill was crazy to chase the wolves? **Because he's got only three bullets**
6. What happened to Bill? **He was killed by the wolves**
7. How did Henry feel? **He felt lonely and afraid**

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

1. Some men saved Henry from the wolves. **T**
2. The she-wolf is White Fang's mother. **T**
3. A man called Grey Beaver gave White Fang his name. **T**
4. The she-wolf tried to attack the Indians. **F**
5. White Fang used to live with men in the past. **F**

5 Speak

Discuss the following:

- Did you like the extract from White Fang? **Yes, I did**
- How do you think the story continues?
- Would you like to read the book White Fang?

Yes, I would

The she-wolf and White Fang will live with the Indians in peace

3 because she wasn't scared of the humans
4 about twelve wolves jumped out of the bushes, attacked the dog and started biting.

3e

A bad day

Lesson Link



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1 Vocabulary

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

- I lost my keys.
- I got stuck in a lift.
- I missed the bus.
- I got lost.
- I got a flat tyre.
- I got locked out.



1 a



2 f



3 b



4 e



5 c



6 d

2 Speak & Write

A. Read the story and answer the questions. When it is possible, underline words/phrases in the story to justify your answers.

What a day!

It all happened two months ago. It was Monday afternoon and I was walking back home from school.

When I got home, I went straight to my room. Suddenly, from my window, I saw a beautiful bird in our garden. It looked injured. I quickly ran outside to help it but it was very windy and the door closed behind me. I got locked out! I had no keys, phone or money. My parents were away for a few days, so nobody could help me. Luckily, my bedroom window was open, so I took a ladder and started climbing up. Unfortunately, while I was climbing, a police officer saw me. 'Come down immediately!' he shouted. I was shocked!

I tried to explain the situation but he didn't want to listen. Fortunately, after a while, our next-door neighbour heard us, came out and said to the police officer, 'Charlie is a good kid. That's his house!' What a day!

- Does the writer say when and where the story happened? **Yes he did**
- Does the writer use present tenses to describe what happened? **No, he didn't**
- Does the writer say what finally happened?

Yes, he did



B. Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

when while suddenly luckily unfortunately

When you write a story:

- use the words **when** and **while** to link two past actions.
When I saw the bus, I started running.
When Pete arrived home, his parents were having lunch.
While I was walking home, I met my teacher.
Kate was talking on the phone while she was doing the washing-up.
- use **adjectives** like *surprised, shocked, scared, etc.* to describe how you felt and **adverbs** like *suddenly, (un)luckily* and *(un)fortunately*.

1. Saud was in the lift all alone. **suddenly** . It stopped. He was frightened!
2. **When** Waheed left the room, they started talking about him.
3. We were walking on the beach when it started raining. **luckily** . It stopped after a while.
4. Bayan had a very nice book about Spain. **unfortunately** , she lost it.
5. **while** we were studying, Brian was playing computer games.

C. Talk in pairs. Below are the first and last paragraph of a story. Look at the pictures and use the prompts to tell the main part of the story.

Last weekend, Ken and his cousin Carl decided to go camping in the forest. It was the beginning of summer and it was quite warm and sunny.



When they arrived, they put up their tent near a river. Then they decided to explore the area

- When / they / arrive / tent / near / river
- Then / they / decide / to explore / area

They were walking in the forest when they suddenly heard a strange noise.

They thought it was a bear! They were frightened, so they started running

- They / were / frightened / so / they / start / running



After a while they got tired and stopped. They wanted to go back to the tent but they couldn't. they were lost.



- After a while / they / get tired / and / stop
- They / want / go back / tent / but / they / not can
- They / be lost!



Ken and Carl walked for an hour and finally found a road. Luckily there was a car with a flat tyre. The driver was trying to fix it.

- Ken / find
- Luckily / there / be / car / with / flat tyre
- The driver / try / fix / it

Fortunately, when the driver fixed the flat tyre, he took the boys home safely. They were so happy to be back. After their adventure, they didn't want to go camping alone again!

D. Write the main part of the story shown above. First, go to the Workbook p.128 and complete the writing plan.

TIP! Use the prompts given. Don't forget to make any necessary changes.



Vocabulary

A. Cross out the odd word. Then add one more.

- shocked - angry - worried - ~~loved~~ - **surprised**
- ~~tooth~~ - ankle - finger - wrist - **arm**
- popcorn - doughnut - crisps - ~~blend~~ - **milkshake**
- ~~wildly~~ - quickly - fortunately - finally - **luckily**

Score: / 8

B. Circle the correct words.

- I crashed into a tree yesterday. **Fortunately** / Unfortunately, someone saw me and **screamed** / **called** for an ambulance immediately.
- My mum was on a **pavement** / **ladder** cleaning the windows when she slipped and fell. **Luckily** / Suddenly, she didn't break anything.
- A: It's very **dark** / shadow in this cave. Let's go outside.
B: Why? Are you **surprised** / **frightened**?
- Last month Mark **missed** / **lost** his keys twice and he got a **stuck** / **flat** tyre three times.
- There's a huge **prize** / **queue** for the ferris wheel. Let's go to the bumper cars.
- When Jude heard about the accident, she was **shocked** / embarrassed.

Score: / 10

Grammar

C. Complete with the past progressive of the verbs in the box.

not sleep buy show talk wait

- Tina **was waiting** me outside the shop while I **was buying** souvenirs.
- The boys **were talking** about the school trip all day yesterday!
- A: What **was** Andrea **showing** you when I saw you in the park yesterday?
B: Pictures from her holiday.
- My uncle called us very late last night, but we **weren't sleeping**.

Score: / 5

D. Complete with the past simple or the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Alan **slipped** (slip) on a banana skin and **fell down** (fall down) while he **was** (walk) to school today.
- The kids **were swimming** (swim) when suddenly they **saw** (see) a shark.
- I **was listening** (listen) to the radio when my parents **got** (get) back from their trip. That's why I **didn't hear** (not hear) them.

Score: / 8

E. Complete with some, any or no.

- There isn't **any** milk left. Would you like **some** tea?
- A: Aunt Fay gave me **some** cake. It's in the fridge.
B: Hey. There's **no** cake in the fridge. Who ate it?

Score: / 4

F. Circle the correct words.

- We have **any** / **no** plants in our classroom. The teacher wants to buy **some** / **no** plants.
- A: What's that noise?
B: I think **any** / **some** cats are playing in the garden.
- Have you got **some** / **any** books on Saudi Arabia?
- I'm thirsty, but I've got **no** / **some** cold water in the fridge.
- Are there **some** / **any** food stands around here?
- He has **no** / **some** time for shopping today.

Score: / 7

Communication



G. Complete the dialogue with the sentences a-d. Then listen and check your answers.

- I don't think so.
- Hang on a minute.
- Well, what do you mean?
- I don't believe you.

A: Hey, Jack. Something really scary happened yesterday.

B: (1) **c**.

A: Believe it or not a wild animal was in my garden.

B: (2) **b**. Maybe it was just a cat.

A: No, the thing I saw was bigger than a cat.

B: Oh come on. (3) **d**.

A: But I saw a big shadow and...

B: Maybe it was your brother or someone else.

A: (4) **a**.

Score: / 8

Speak

Work in pairs. Imagine you were in one of the places below and something happens. Write down your ideas in the box.

appear
disappear
frightened
embarrassed
shout
suddenly
worried



We heard a strange noise. Suddenly something strange appeared in front of us, and then disappeared again

Last week I was in the forest.

What was it like?

It was... **very dark**

What were you doing there?

I was... **I was walking**

Were you alone?

No, I was with... **my friend Hussam**

What happened?

What did you do?

We ran away trying to get out of the forest

How did you feel?

We were really frightened.

Score: / 5

Write

Choose one of the pictures above and write a short story using the ideas from the speaking activity.

Last week I went for a walk in the

with my friend Hussam. It was very dark. While we were walking we heard a strange noise. Suddenly a strange animal appeared in front of us and then disappeared again. We ran away trying to get out of the forest. We were really frightened.

Now I can...

- narrate past events and accidents
- describe my feelings
- use the past progressive
- understand the difference between the past simple and the past progressive
- write a story

Rhyming Corner

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

What a day!


I woke up this morning
One hour late for (1) breakfast / **school**
I missed the (2) taxi / **bus** so I walked
Oh, I'm such a fool!

While I was walking
I saw a huge (3) deer / **duck**
I slipped and fell down
Ouch! I (4) broke / **hurt** my back.



I asked my brother for his (5) car / **bike**
And he gave it to me
But when I was (6) driving / **riding** home
I crashed into a tree!

What a day!
Oh, when does it end?
Please tell me soon
Oh, when does it end my friend!

A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. What do you know about Al-Shallal Theme Park? Listen, read and check your answers. 

Al-Shallal Theme Park

There are lots of theme parks in Jeddah, but probably the most popular is Al-Shallal.

At the park, you can enjoy an exciting ride on one of the largest roller coasters in the world. It is 34 metres high and more than 700 visitors ride it every hour. There is also a two-floor entertainment building which is full of fun and excitement. There is an ice-skating rink and a themed area which is very popular with young people. You can also go rollerblading, play video games at the games arcade and take a trip on the Amazon ride. With life-size models of animals and light and sound effects, the Amazon ride is just like being in the jungle. The Amazon ride covers an area of 1800m² and includes a lake with a waterfall. There is also a European village theme area and a Far East village.

Children of all ages always have a great time at Al-Shallal. And after all the fun, you can relax at one of the seven restaurants or spend some time at one of the souvenir shops.

So, what are you waiting for? Get down to Al-Shallal!

3. A life-size models of animals and light and sound effects, and a lake with a waterfall

B. Read the text again and answer the questions.

1. How high is Al-Shallal's roller coaster? **It's 34 metres high**
2. Where can you go ice-skating? **To the ice-skating rink**
3. What can you see on the Amazon ride?
4. What other themed areas are there at Al-Shallal?
5. How many restaurants are there at Al-Shallal?

5. Seven

4. A European village theme area and a far east village

4

Places

There is a lot of traffic and noise

I'd like to live in a quieter neighborhood



Discuss:

- ❶ Do you live in a small town or a big city? **A big city**
- ❷ What's it like where you live?
- ❸ Would you like to change anything about where you live?

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



In this module you will learn...

- ❶ to make an offer, ask for permission and make polite requests
- ❷ to express possibility
- ❸ to ask for and give directions
- ❹ to refer to the location of places in a town/city
- ❺ to read a map
- ❻ to make comparisons
- ❼ to discuss life in the city and in the country
- ❽ to talk about space and our solar system
- ❾ to write about your town/city

4a

Around town

1 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the places in the box. Then listen and check your answers.

- You can buy magazines and newspapers at the newsstand.
- You can post a letter or buy stamps at the post office.
- You can borrow books from the library.
- You can get a haircut at the hair salon.
- You can book a holiday at the travel agency.
- You can get medicine from the pharmacy.
- You can buy fruit and vegetables at the market.
- You can buy flowers at the flower shop.

2 Read

A. Listen and read. Where would you hear these dialogues? Choose from the names of the places in activity 1 and write them in the boxes.

1 newsstand

- Mr Adams Hello.
 Assistant Good afternoon, can I help you?
 Mr Adams Yes, please. Have you got today's *Daily News*?
 Assistant Yes, of course. Here you are.
 Mr Adams Thanks.
 Assistant Would you like anything else?
 Mr Adams Yes. Have you got the magazine *Popular People*?
 Assistant Hmm, there may be one on that shelf over there. Let me check.

2 travel agency

- Assistant Good morning, how can I help you?
 Mr Jameson I'd like to go to Ponce in July.
 Assistant Ponce, Puerto Rico?
 Mr Jameson That's right. Are there any cheap flights?
 Assistant Umm, I'm afraid not. Tickets are around 1100 euros. But I might find some cheap tickets for June.
 Mr Jameson June? Oh, no. I want to go to a conference in July.
 Assistant I haven't got anything, sorry.
 Mr Jameson Thank you anyway.

3 library

- Boy Hello, could I ask you something?
 Man Yes, of course.
 Boy I left my card at home. Can I still borrow this book?
 Man No, I'm afraid you can't.
 Boy But I really need this book. I can bring my card tomorrow.
 Man I'm sorry. You know, there is something you can do.
 Boy What's that?
 Man Ask one of your friends to borrow it for you.
 Boy That's a good idea. Thank you!
 Man You're welcome.

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

Dialogue 1

- Mr Adams wants to buy two newspapers. (F)
- The man is sure he's got *Popular People*. (F)

Dialogue 2

- There are cheap flights to Ponce in July. (F)
- Mr Jameson wants to go to Puerto Rico in July. (T)

Dialogue 3

- The boy hasn't got his card with him. (T)
- The man decides to give the boy the book anyway. (F)

Listen Link



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hair salon newsstand flower shop library
 travel agency pharmacy post office market



TIP! Find key words in the text. They help you understand the main ideas.



5 Speak

Talk in pairs. Imagine you are the people shown in the pictures below. Ask and answer questions.

go / library / Dad?

Yes, you can

Can I go to the library Dad?



3 Grammar

Can / Could / May / Might

We use

- **Can I ...?**, **Could I ...?**, **May I ...?** to make an offer.
Could I get you something to drink?
- **Can I ...?**, **Could I ...?**, **May I ...?** to ask for permission.
May I use the phone?
- **Can I/you ...?**, **Could I/you ...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour. **Could** is more polite.
Could you drive me to the city centre?
Can I have some coffee, please?

- **may**, **might** and **could** to express possibility in the present or future. **Might** expresses slight possibility.
We might go to the park, but I'm not sure.



Match.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|----|------------------------------------|
| c | 1. It's hot in here. | a. | Can I borrow €50? |
| e | 2. You look tired. | b. | May I use your phone? |
| b | 3. I need to call my sister. | c. | Could you open the window, please? |
| f | 4. I'm a bit hungry. | d. | It might rain. |
| d | 5. It's very cloudy. | e. | Can I help you with the housework? |
| a | 6. I really want to buy this shirt. | f. | I may get a sandwich. |

Go to pages 166-169 for extra grammar practice.

4 Pronunciation

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

- a. café b. cereal

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

	café /k/	cereal /r/
medicine		✓
welcome	✓	
card	✓	
centre		✓
facilities		✓
haircut	✓	
perfect	✓	
voice		✓

I'm late for work. Can you post the letter for me please?

Sorry, you can't



May I have an espresso please?

Could you help me to tidy my room?



see / ticket / please?

Yes, of course

Yes, of course

Can I see your ticket please?



Can I go to the library, Dad? Yes, of course
Yes, of course. / Sorry, you can't.

4b

How do I get there?

Lesson Link



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Go straight on



Turn left

Turn right

1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.



traffic lights



pedestrian crossing



footbridge



bus stop



tunnel



stop sign

2 Read

A. Listen to the dialogue. Then read it out in pairs. Does Tom manage to get to level eight? **Yes, he does**

Bill Hi, Tom, my brother's got that game. What level are you on?
Tom Seven.
Bill That's quite difficult. Need some help?
Tom Yes, please. How do I get to the bank?
Bill Right, get into the police car. Go straight on and turn right at the traffic lights.
Tom Oh, there's the bank, on the left.
Bill And the bank robbers are outside the bank! They're getting into their car. Catch them!
Tom Here we go! They're going very fast. Oh no! Where did they go? I lost them.
Bill Quick, go past the bus stop and turn left.
Tom What? Do I drive into the park?

Bill No, sorry. Turn left at the end of the park.
Tom OK. Now what?
Bill Turn right at the petrol station. Hmm. What street is this?
Tom I think we're on Station Road.
Bill OK, go down Station Road and turn left into Bell Street.
Tom Do I go through the tunnel?
Bill No, stop the car in front of the supermarket. The bank robbers are in the house behind it.
Tom How do you know?
Bill I play this game all the time. Get out of the car, go catch them and you win.
Tom Thanks. Level eight, here I come!

B. Read again and put the pictures in the correct order. Write 1-5.



3 Grammar

Prepositions of place



Prepositions of movement



Look at the map in activity 4 and circle the correct words.

- A: Excuse me, is there a flower shop near here?

B: Yes, there's one on Sunset Road. It's opposite / next to a supermarket.

A: How do I get there?

B: Well, we're on Green Street now. Go straight on and on / at the traffic lights, turn right. Go past / through Mint Road and turn left at the pharmacy. That's Sunset Road. Go up / around this road and the flower shop is on your left.

A: Thank you very much.
- A: How do I get from / at the train station to the police station?

B: Well, go down / into Green Street and turn right to / into George Street. The police station is on your right, behind / between the library and the post office.

Go to pages 170-173 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen & Speak

A. Listen to two people talking and draw the route on the map.



B. Talk in pairs.

STUDENT A: Look at the map above and imagine you live in one of the blue houses. Student B wants to come to your house but doesn't know the way. Give him/her directions from the station to your house. Use the phrases in the box.

STUDENT B: You want to go to Student A's house but don't know the way. Follow Student A's directions to find his/her house.

Go down... Turn right/left at the...
Walk towards... Turn right/left into... Street/Road.
Go past... It's on your right/left.
Go straight on.

So, how do I get from the station to your house?
Go straight on and then...

Go down Green Street and at the traffic light turn left into King Road. My house is on your right next to the clothes shop.

4c

City vs Country

Listen Link



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1 Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

- | | | | |
|------------|---|----------------|---|
| houseboat | 3 | farm | 4 |
| cottage | 1 | caravan | 5 |
| bungalow | 6 | block of flats | 7 |
| tree house | 2 | | |

2 Read

Do you like life in the city or in the country? Do the quiz and find out!



QUIZ:
Are you
a **city**
or a
country
person?



- What do you usually do on a sunny day?
 - hang out at the shopping centre
 - go for a long walk and enjoy nature
 - do gardening or have a barbecue
- What is your ideal pet, a goldfish, a horse or a cat?
 - A goldfish, because it is smaller than the others.
 - A horse, because you can ride it around.
 - A cat, because it's more useful than the others. It can kill mice.
- Where is your favourite place to have a meal?
 - At an expensive restaurant, of course
 - At home. Home-cooked food is better and healthier than food in restaurants.
 - At a friend's house. It's free and I don't need to cook.
- Which is your ideal house?
 - a big flat in the city centre
 - a cottage near a lake
 - a bungalow in a quiet area
- Everyone in your neighbourhood knows each other. How do you feel about it?
 - It's a big problem. I don't want everyone to know everything about my life.
 - It's perfect. You make lots of friends this way.
 - It's useful when you need some help but sometimes it's a bit annoying.
- What is your general opinion about life in the country and life in the city?
 - Life in the country is more exciting than life in the city.
 - Life in the country is more peaceful than life in the city.
 - Life in the country isn't very different from life in the city.

Check your score:

More As: You are a city person and you prefer a busy lifestyle. You enjoy the excitement and you don't mind noisy places. You love shopping and all the things a city has to offer. Living in the country is boring for you.

More Bs: You are a country person and you prefer a relaxed lifestyle! You love nature and animals, and you like living without noise and pollution. You love walking, exploring places and meeting people.

More Cs: You are not exactly a city or a country person. You like the fun of the city but you also enjoy some peace and quiet. For you, an easy and comfortable lifestyle is more important than the place you live.

3 Grammar

Comparative forms

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE
fast	faster
nice	nicer
big	bigger
busy	busier
peaceful	more peaceful
good	better
bad	worse
far	farther/further
many/much	more

Life in the country is **more peaceful** than life in the city.

Complete the sentences with the comparative form of the adjectives in brackets.

- We are **more tired** (tired) today than we were yesterday.
- The houseboat is **cheaper** (cheap) than the caravan.
- Tom is **more annoying** (annoying) than his brother Alex.
- Today, your room is **cleaner** (clean) than it was last week.
- Phil is **better** (good) than Neil at tennis.
- Life on a farm is **more difficult** (difficult) than life in the city.
- Our new sofa is **more comfortable** (comfortable) than my bed.

4 Listen

A. Listen to four people talking and match them with their new homes.



Lionel ① Paul ② Eric ④ Stan ③

B. Listen again and match the people with the statements.

- Lionel ~~→~~ My new home is nice but noisier than my old home.
 Paul ~~→~~ I think life in the country is healthier than life in the city.
 Eric ~~→~~ I liked my old neighbourhood better than my new one.
 Stan → I like living in the country and in the city.

5 Speak & Write

A. Talk in small groups. Look at the pictures below. Compare the two places using the adjectives in the box.



boring interesting busy crowded
 healthy ugly safe dangerous modern
 noisy peaceful exciting quiet

Life in the city is **more dangerous** than life in the country.

Yes, but life in the city is **more exciting**.

B. Write a few sentences answering the following questions: Which place do you prefer? The city or the country? Why?

5:

I prefer life in the country because it's peaceful and quite. It's safer than life in the city. Of course life in the city is more exciting than life in the country, but it's also very busy, noisy and dangerous. In addition to the fact that country life is healthier and more relaxing than city life.

4d

Outer space

Lesson 3.6.6



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1 Vocabulary

Listen and number the pictures. Write 1-6.



planet 3



galaxy 6



moon 4

star 1



solar system 2



Earth 5

2 Read

A. What do you know about our solar system? Listen, read and check your answers.

Our solar system

There are billions of galaxies in the universe. Each galaxy has got billions of solar systems! Everybody knows that, right? Well, there's more!

Our galaxy, *the Milky Way*, has got up to 400 billion stars, and one of them is the sun. The sun is in the centre of our solar system and all the planets move around it. It is important for life on Earth because it gives us light and heat.

Our solar system has got eight planets, not nine like we used to think: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Scientists don't consider Pluto a planet any more, but a *dwarf planet*, because it's very small. So, the smallest planet in our solar system is Mercury and the biggest is Jupiter. Also, the closest planet to the sun is Mercury, but it isn't the hottest. The hottest planet of all is Venus: it has temperatures of about 460°C! Neptune is the farthest planet from the sun, and it is one of the coldest planets of the solar system along with Saturn and Uranus. Temperatures on Neptune can reach -220°C!

! It takes one second for a human to freeze on Uranus!

! You can fit around 1320 Earths inside Jupiter! That's big! Also, Jupiter is as heavy as 317 Earths!



! Sunlight travels at over 1 billion km/h. It takes about 8 minutes to reach the Earth and about four hours to reach Neptune.



3 Vocabulary

Look at the box and read the numbers a-e aloud. Then listen and check.

- 4056 four thousand and fifty-six
 25,377 twenty-five thousand, three hundred and seventy-seven
 33,000,000 thirty-three million
 2,850,146,500 two billion, eight hundred and fifty million, one hundred and forty-six thousand, five hundred

- a. 372
 b. 3,400,000,000
 c. 59,213
 d. 4,200,000
 e. 7690

4 Grammar

Superlative forms

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
tall	taller	the tallest
large	larger	the largest
hot	hotter	the hottest
easy	easier	the easiest
popular	more popular	the most popular
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest
many/much	more	the most

Venus is **the hottest planet of all**.
 The **smallest planet in our solar system is Mercury**.

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Malik is **taller** (tall) than Saleh, but Hasan is the **tallest** (tall) of the three.
- I didn't have a lot of money on me so I bought the **cheapest** (cheap) T-shirt in the shop.
- The National Museum is **more popular** (popular) than the History Museum.
- I think it's the **coldest** (cold) day of the week today.
- My uncle's car is **newer** (new) and **more modern** (modern) than my dad's.
- Who's the **most** (famous) scientist of our century? **famous**

Go to pages 174-178 for extra grammar practice.

5 Speak GUESSING GAME. Talk in pairs.

	average temperature	size (diameter)	distance from sun
Mercury	332°C	4900 km	57,000,000 km
Venus	464°C	12,100 km	108,000,000 km
Earth	14°C	12,800 km	150,000,000 km
Mars	-46°C	6800 km	229,000,000 km
Jupiter	-145°C	143,000 km	777,000,000 km
Saturn	-184°C	120,000 km	1,400,000,000 km
Uranus	-214°C	51,800 km	2,800,000,000 km
Neptune	-220°C	49,500 km	4,500,000,000 km

Student A: Choose four planets from the table above, but don't tell Student B. Then describe the planets to Student B, as in the example. You have two minutes. How many planets did he/she guess correctly?

Student B: Listen to Student A's descriptions and try to guess the planets. How many planets did you guess correctly in two minutes?

It's bigger than Mars but it isn't the biggest planet in our solar system.

Is it...? Neptune?

No. It's the hottest planet.

I know. It's... Venus

TIP! Before you speak, make sure you understand the task and the example.

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

- Every galaxy has got lots of universes. F
- The sun is in a solar system but not in the Milky Way. F
- The Earth is bigger than Mercury. T
- The Earth is 1320 times smaller than Jupiter. T
- Venus is hotter than Mercury. T
- Uranus isn't colder than Venus. F

- Correct! Next one is farther than Mercury from the sun. but it isn't the coldest planet
- Is it Jupiter?
- Correct!

4e

Where I live



1 Vocabulary

Match the pictures with the words and the signs. Then listen and check your answers.



1 e



2 a



3 b



4 b



5 f



6 d



7 h



8 c



a. train station



b. airport



c. stadium



d. car park



e. mosque



f. bridge



g. castle



h. port

2 Listen

A. Before you listen, look at the pictures below. Do you know anything about these places?



1 Sheikh Zayed Mosque ✓



Saadiyat island



3 Khalifa Park ✓



✓ 2 The Corniche



Sky tower





Sheikh Zayed Stadium

B. Listen to a radio advertisement and tick (✓) the places above that are mentioned.

C. Listen again and complete the sentences.

1. Abu Dhabi is on the west coast of the United Arab Emirates.
2. One million people visit Abu Dhabi every year.
3. 40,000 people can fit inside the Sheikh Zayed Mosque.
4. At the Corniche you can walk by the sea.
5. There is a museum and an aquarium at Khalifa Park.
6. It's cheaper to buy things at the souks than at shopping centres.
7. The best way to see the city is by helicopter.

5 they go cycling and play football
 6 fascinating, interesting, amazing, great
 and  **Speak & Write**

A. Read the description and answer the questions below. 

1. What place is the writer describing? **Riyadh**
2. Where is that place? **In the centre of the Arabian peninsula**
3. How many buildings the second paragraph? **two**
4. What does the writer think of Riyadh? **It's a great city**
5. What does the writer enjoy doing with his friends?
6. What adjectives does the writer use to describe the place?

I live in Riyadh, the capital and largest city of Saudi Arabia. Riyadh is in the centre of the Arabian Peninsula and it is one of the most fascinating cities in the world.



Riyadh has got many interesting buildings and people never get bored of visiting them. There's the Al Mamlaka Tower, for example. It is 302m tall and many people visit it every year. The view from the top is amazing! Riyadh has also got lots of museums. The biggest and the most popular is the National Museum of Saudi Arabia. Here you can see the bones of prehistoric animals, ancient texts and interesting exhibitions.

Riyadh is a great city and I like it very much. There are lots of parks and my friends and I often go cycling in them. We also love sports and play football all the time. For me, Riyadh is the best place in the world.

- B. Think about your town/city. Look at the speech bubble and make some notes.

- 1 It's Jeddah
- 2 It's on the coast of the red sea
- 3 Jeddah is the second largest city in Saudi Arabia. It's got a population of 3.2 million people.
- 4 There are a lot of fascinating buildings near the beach. The city has very nice beaches and a corniche. Jeddah has the highest fountain in the world, named King Fahd's Fountain.
- 5 They can go for a walk by the sea at the corniche
- 6 it's really an amazing city
- 7 I enjoy going shopping with my friends and going for walks by the sea

What's the name of your town/city?

Where is it?

What are some of the most interesting sights?

What can people do there?

What do you think of the town/city?

What do you enjoy doing there with your friends?

- C. Read and find what the highlighted words (1-6) from the text refer to.

Avoiding repetition

When writing, try not to repeat the same words all the time. Use words like:

- he / she / it / we / they
- him / her / it / us / them
- here / there
- this / that

• There's a beautiful forest near here. I go **there** hiking in the forest every weekend.

• Lots of tourists visit my town and I always **them** try to show the tourists around.

- The National Museum**
1. it: **Riyadh**
 2. them: **The buildings**
 3. it: _____
 4. Here: _____
 5. them: **The parks**
 6. We: _____
- The Al Mamlaka tower The writer and his friends**

- D. Write a description of your town/city. Use your notes from activity B and follow the plan below. First, go to the Workbook p.129 and complete the writing plan.

Introduction:

D –

I live in Jeddah, It's on the coast of the red sea. It's the second largest city in Saudi Arabia after Riyadh. It's got a population of 3.2 million people. There are a lot of fascinating buildings near the beach. The city has very nice beaches and a corniche. People love going there and walking by the sea . Jeddah has the highest fountain in the world. It's called King Fahd's Fountain. Jeddah is really an amazing city and I like it very much. There are a lot of things people can do here, that's why it's never boring for it's tourists. My friend and I love going shopping and for long walks by the sea. Jeddah is fantastic.



Vocabulary

A. Match.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| c 1. outer | a. office |
| e 2. car | b. sign |
| f 3. pedestrian | c. space |
| a 4. post | d. system |
| g 5. bus | e. park |
| h 6. travel | f. crossing |
| b 7. stop | g. stop |
| d 8. solar | h. agency |

Score: / 8

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

block stamps comfortable post ideal
planet neighbourhood caravan

- My aunt and uncle bought a(n) **caravan** and travelled around the country last summer.
- This island is the **ideal** place for your holiday.
- Linda lives in a(n) **block** of flats in the city centre, and it's very noisy there.
- I think Saturn is the most beautiful **planet**.
- We need to **post** this letter but we haven't got any stamps.
- That sofa doesn't look very **comfortable**.
- I'm going to the post office because I need to buy some **stamps**.
- My **neighbourhood** is really noisy. I can't stand living there.

Score: / 8

Grammar

C. Circle the correct words.

A: Excuse me, where's the pharmacy?

B: It's on Baker Road, (1) **through** / **between** a flower shop and a bookshop.

A: Is it far?

B: No, it's about five minutes (2) **out of** / **from** here. Go (3) **down** / **through** Palm Street and turn right (4) **to** / **into** Malcolm Road. Walk (5) **up** / **towards** this road, go (6) **around** / **past** the supermarket and turn left (7) **behind** / **at** the traffic lights. That's Baker Road. The pharmacy is (8) **in** / **on** your left. (9) **next** / **opposite** to a flower shop.

Score: / 9

D. Circle the correct words.

- I need to go shopping. **May** / **Could** you come with me?
- A: Is Mike joining us?
B: I **don't** know. He's got a lot of homework so he **might** / **can** stay at home.
- It's a very cold day today; it **can** / **may** snow.
- May I** / **Can you** borrow your red dress, please?
- Ted's house **can** / **might** be that one, but I'm not sure.

Score: / 5

E. Complete the dialogues with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1.

A: So, what do you think? The blue or the yellow bag?

B: Well, the yellow bag is (1) **nicer** (nice) than the blue bag, but it's (2) **smaller** (small). But look at that price! Maybe the blue bag is (3) **better** (good). The yellow bag is much

(4) **more expensive** (expensive) than the blue bag.

A: Look, maybe we need to find something

(5) **cheaper** (cheap) than this. It's probably the

(6) **most expensive** (expensive) thing in this shop!

A: So, are you coming to the beach with us?

B: I don't know. It's a bit cold today.

A: What? It's (7) **hotter** (hot) than it was yesterday and (8) **sunnier** (sunny), too.

B: Really? And where are you going?

A: To Blue Bay Beach.

B: But that's the (9) **most** (popular) beach around here! It's always (10) **popular** (crowded) than the other beaches.

A: The Blue Bay may be (11) **More crowded** (crowded) and (12) **noisier** (noisy) than the other beaches but it is the (13) **nicest** (nice) of all!

Score: / 13

Communication

F. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| g 1. May I see your ticket, please? | a. The castle and the museum. |
| f 2. Thanks for your help. | b. Yes, please. |
| c 3. How do I get to the market? | c. Go straight on, towards the station. |
| a 4. Which sights can we visit? | d. I want some peace and quiet. |
| e 5. What's the museum like? | e. It's more interesting than the aquarium. |
| b 6. Need some help? | f. You're welcome. |
| d 7. Why do you want to be alone? | g. Here you are. |

Score: / 7

Speak

Talk in pairs. Talk about a place you visited in the past which you liked. Say what you did there and which sights you visited. Use the vocabulary in the box and your own ideas.

busy quiet modern buildings houses blocks of flats pollution
sights museums castles ancient city fascinating

Score: / 5

Write

Write a short paragraph to describe the place you talked about in the speaking activity.

A few years ago I visited Abu Dhabi.

It is a fascinating city with a lot of interesting sights to visit. It isn't a very quiet city but it has got many parks and the corniche

Score: / 5

TOTAL SCORE: / 60

Now I can...

- make requests and offers
- ask for, give and refuse permission
- express possibility
- talk about space
- say where buildings are located
- ask for and give directions
- make comparisons
- talk about life in the city and in the country
- describe my town/city



Rhyming Corner

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



Space travel

5... 4... 3... 2... 1...

Blast off! Let's travel to the (1) sun / earth!

But that's 150 (2) million / billion km away
Let's travel somewhere (3) further / closer I say.

The closest planet is (4) Venus / Jupiter from here
100 million km isn't exactly (5) far / near

Mars is close too, but it's very (6) hot / cold there
Don't worry, I've got a (7) coat / hat you can wear

What about the (8) planet / moon That's quite near
That's true, in fact, I can see it from here

But it's a bit (9) fun / boring and we'll be all alone
You're right about that, OK, let's go back (10) house / home!

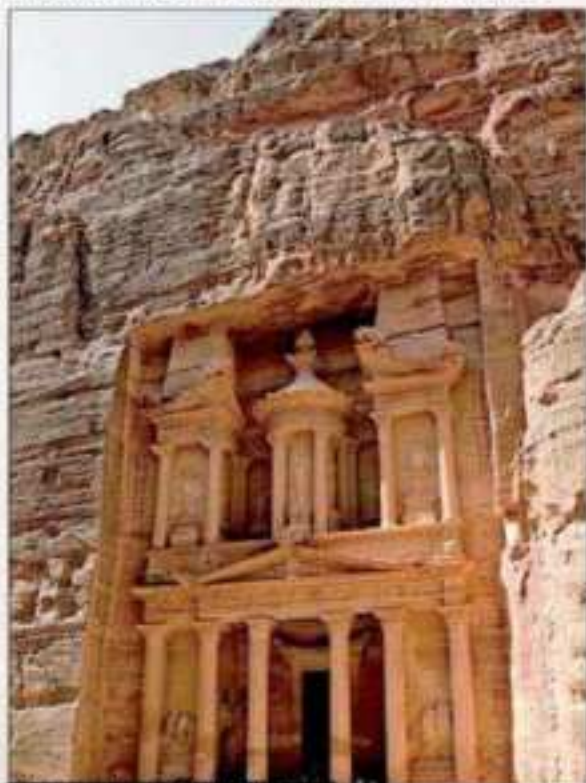


A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. Do you know anything about this place? Listen, read and check your answers.



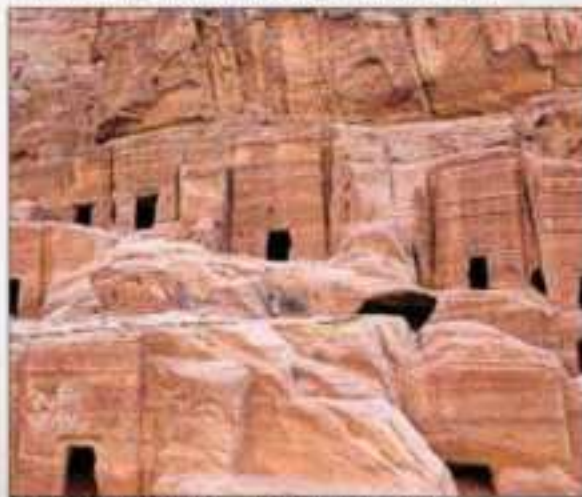
Petra, Jordan: A must-visit sight...

While he was travelling through Jordan in 1812, the Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt found an ancient city unknown to the Western World. People described it as 'a rose-red city half as old as time'. In Greek, Petra means 'stone'.



Al Khazneh carved into the cliff

The incredible thing about the city is that the Nabataeans carved the rose-red stone hills to create it. About 2400 years ago, Petra was the capital city of the Nabataeans. The Nabataean kingdom was very rich, and they built the most fascinating buildings. One of these is Al Khazneh or the Treasury. This building stands 39m tall, but nobody knows why the Nabataeans built it. Today, Al Khazneh is quite famous and has appeared in many documentaries. Around 600,000 tourists visit the ancient site every year and in 2007 people chose it in an Internet poll as one of the New Wonders of the World.



The capital city of the ancient Nabataeans

B. Read again and answer the questions.

- 1 He found an ancient city unknown to the western world
- 2 the Nabataeans carved the rose-red stone hill to create it.

3. Why did the Nabataeans build Al Khazneh?
4. How tall is Al Khazneh?

3 nobody knows why they built it.
4 it's 39m tall.

5 people chose Petra in an internet poll as one of the new wonders of the World

Pair work activities

3b What happened?

Talk in pairs. Look at the pictures below and imagine these things happened to you. What were you doing at that time? Use the prompts to ask each other questions.



What were you doing when you fell into the water?
I was walking by the river.

3c Funfair food

Talk in pairs. Look at the things below and discuss what you are going to get.



Do you want some popcorn?
No, I want something else.

Are there any doughnuts?
No, there aren't. but you can get some
milkshake or ice cream.
Ok, I'll take some ice cream please!

Grammar Reference

Hello

The verb be

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am	I'm	I am not	I'm not
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't

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

We usually use short forms when we speak and full forms when we write.

Question Words

- Who...?** We ask questions about people.
Who's that? My friend Ken.
- What...?** We ask questions about things, animals and actions.
What's your favourite school subject? PE.
- Where...?** We ask questions about places.
Where are you from? I'm from China.
- How...?** We ask about the way in which something happens or to find out someone's news.
How are you? Fine, thanks.
- How old...?** We ask about someone's age.
How old are you? I'm thirteen years old.
- When / What time...?** We ask about time.
When's the football match? On Saturday.
What time is the football match? At 3pm.
- How many...?** We ask about the number of something.
How many bedrooms are there in your house?
Three.

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?
- We use **How many...?** with plural countable nouns to ask about the number of something.
How many cars 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.

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

Module 1

Present Simple

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I speak	I do not speak	I don't speak
You speak	You do not speak	You don't speak
He speaks	He does not speak	He doesn't speak
She speaks	She does not speak	She doesn't speak
It speaks	It does not speak	It doesn't speak
We speak	We do not speak	We don't speak
You speak	You do not speak	You don't speak
They speak	They do not speak	They don't speak

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Do I speak?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you speak?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Does he speak?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she speak?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it speak?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.
Do we speak?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do you speak?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do they speak?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.

NOTE: No **s** in the 3rd person singular after **does/doesn't**.

Formation of the 3rd person singular (he/she/it)

- Most verbs take **-s**.
I eat → He eats I like → He likes
- Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** take **-es**.
I watch → He watches I go → He goes
- Verbs ending in a consonant + **y**, drop the **y** and take **-ies**.
I tidy → He tidies BUT I play → He plays

We use the **present simple**

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
I watch TV every day.
He goes out at the weekend.
- for situations that are always the same.
We live in Jeddah.
I like ice cream.

Prepositions of time

at	six o'clock / half past two noon / night / midday / midnight the weekend(s)
in	the morning / afternoon / evening my free time Saturday
on	Friday morning / afternoon, etc. weekdays
till until	We usually work till 5:00 pm.
before	Jack always has a shower before dinner.
after	My dad goes for a walk after breakfast.

Adverbs of frequency

	•	•••	••••	•••••
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

We use **adverbs of frequency** to talk about how often we do something. We place them:

- **before** the main verb.
John often plays football on Thursdays.
Peter doesn't always have breakfast.
- **after** the verb *be*.
Saleh is never late for school.

How often...?

We use **How often...?** to show the frequency of an action.

- A:** How often do you go out?
B: I go out twice a week, but I never go out on Fridays.

Present Progressive

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

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

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

We use the **present progressive**:

- for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking.
What is Bayan doing now? She's talking on the phone.
- for temporary states.
I'm working at a supermarket these days.

FORMATION OF -ing

• most verbs take -ing	talk → talking
• verbs ending in -e drop the -e before the -ing	come → coming
• verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant double the consonant before the -ing	stop → stopping
• verbs with two or more syllables ending in one stressed vowel + one consonant double the consonant before the -ing	begin → beginning BUT happen → happening
• verbs ending in one vowel + / double the / before the -ing	travel → travelling
• verbs ending in -ie change -ie to -y before the -ing	lie → lying

TIME EXPRESSIONS

now, at the moment
today, these days
this week / year, etc.

Present Progressive vs Present Simple

- We use the **present progressive** for actions that are happening at the moment of speaking and for temporary states.
Saiman is watching TV now.
- We use the **present simple** for habits, repeated actions and permanent states.
Saiman watches TV at the weekend.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE	PRESENT SIMPLE
now, at the moment today, these days, this week/year, etc.	usually, always, often, etc. every day/week, etc. in the afternoons/summer, etc. on Mondays, at the weekend, etc.

Stative Verbs

The following verbs are usually **not** used in the **present progressive**. They are called **stative verbs**:

- see, hear, smell, etc.
- like, love, hate, want, need, etc.
- think, understand, know, etc.
- be, have, cost, etc.

► **like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + -ing**
like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + noun
would like / want + to

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + -ing

I enjoy playing tennis.

Pablo can't stand going to art galleries.

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + noun

I like Maths. Sam hates Geography.

would like / want + to

I'd like to go to the park.

Nouf wants to go to the museum.

NOTE: We use **like + -ing** to say what we like in general.

*I like going to the shopping centre.
Do you like tennis?*

We use **would like to** to say what we want to do and to make offers, invitations and requests.

*I'd like to go to the shopping centre.
Would you like to play tennis with me this afternoon?*

Module 2

► **Past Simple of regular verbs**

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I played	I did not play	I didn't play
You played	You did not play	You didn't play
He played	He did not play	He didn't play
She played	She did not play	She didn't play
It played	It did not play	It didn't play
We played	We did not play	We didn't play
You played	You did not play	You didn't play
They played	They did not play	They didn't play

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Did I play?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did you play?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did he play?	Yes, he did.	No, he didn't.
Did she play?	Yes, she did.	No, she didn't.
Did it play?	Yes, it did.	No, it didn't.
Did we play?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Did you play?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did they play?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.

SPELLING	
• most verbs take -ed	<i>talk → talked</i>
• verbs ending in -e take only -d	<i>explore → explored</i>
• verbs ending in a consonant + -y take -ied	<i>try → tried</i> BUT <i>play → played</i>
• verbs with one syllable ending in one vowel + one consonant double the consonant before the -ed	<i>stop → stopped</i>
• verbs with two or more syllables ending in a stressed vowel + one consonant double the consonant before the -ed	<i>prefer → preferred</i> BUT <i>happen → happened</i>
• verbs ending in one vowel + -l double the l before the -ed	<i>travel → travelled</i> BUT <i>sail → sailed</i>

► **Past Simple of irregular verbs**

• Irregular verbs don't take -ed in the past simple.

AFFIRMATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They	went
NEGATIVE	I/You/He/She/It/We/You/They	didn't go
QUESTIONS	Did I/you/he/she/it/we/you/they	go?

NOTE: Look at the list of irregular verbs on page 72.

We use the **past simple** for:

- actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.
We bought our house five years ago.
- habitual or repeated actions in the past.
I always went to bed early when I lived with my parents.
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
Yesterday I got up at 8:00, had breakfast and left for school.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

yesterday / yesterday morning, etc.
 last night / week / weekend / month / year
 last Wednesday / Friday, etc.
 last summer / winter, etc.
 two days / a week / three months / five years ago
 in + year

► **Past Simple of the verb be**

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I/He/She/It was	I/He/She/It wasn't (=was not)
We/You/They were	We/You/They weren't (=were not)

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS
Was I/he/she/it?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. Yes, we/you/they were.
Were we/you/they?	No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

► **The verb could**

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE
I/He/She/It could walk	I/He/She/It could not walk
We/You/They	We/You/They couldn't walk

QUESTIONS		
Could	I/he/she/it	walk?
	we/you/they	

SHORT ANSWERS					
Yes,	I/he/she/it	could.	No,	I/he/she/it	couldn't.
	we/you/they			we/you/they	

- **Could** is the past tense of **can**. We use it to talk about ability in the past.
My brother could speak English when he was ten.

Adjectives / Adverbs

- Adjectives describe nouns.
- Adverbs of manner describe how something happens.

We form most adverbs of manner by adding <i>-ly</i> to the adjective.	quiet → quietly careful → carefully
Adjectives ending in a consonant + <i>-y</i> , drop the <i>-y</i> and take <i>-ily</i> .	easy → easily
Adjectives ending in <i>-le</i> , drop the <i>-e</i> and take <i>-ly</i> .	terrible → terribly

IRREGULAR ADVERBS

good → well
fast → fast
hard → hard
late → late
early → early

Present Simple vs Past Simple

PRESENT SIMPLE	PAST SIMPLE
I play / eat	I played / ate
He/She/It plays / eats	He/She/It played / ate
We/You/They play / eat	We/You/They played / ate

- We use the **present simple** for actions that happen regularly and for situations that are always the same.
- We form the question and negative form with **do/does** and **don't/doesn't**.

I go to the library every Monday.

- We use the **past simple** for actions that happened in the past and for past situations.
- We form the question and negative form with **did** and **didn't**.

I went to the library last Monday.

Personal Pronouns

SUBJECT PRONOUNS	OBJECT PRONOUNS
I	me
You	you
He	him
She	her
It	it
We	us
You	you
They	them

- Subject personal pronouns** are used as subjects and go before the verb.

Look at that painting. It's beautiful.

- Object personal pronouns** are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.

Look at him! He's my brother.

Module 3

Past Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE
I was eating
You were eating
He was eating
She was eating
It was eating
We were eating
You were eating
They were eating

NEGATIVE	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I was not eating	I wasn't eating
You were not eating	You weren't eating
He was not eating	He wasn't eating
She was not eating	She wasn't eating
It was not eating	It wasn't eating
We were not eating	We weren't eating
You were not eating	You weren't eating
They were not eating	They weren't eating

QUESTIONS	SHORT ANSWERS	
Was I eating?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you eating?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he eating?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she eating?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it eating?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we eating?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you eating?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they eating?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

We use the **past progressive**:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
I was watching TV at 7 o'clock yesterday evening.
- to describe background scenes to a story.
Hussein was walking in the forest and it was raining.
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use **while**.
While I was watching TV, my mother was cooking.

Past Simple - Past Progressive Time Clauses (when, while)

- We use the **past progressive** and the **past simple** in the same sentence when one action interrupted another in the past. We use the **past progressive** for the longer action and the **past simple** for the shorter action. In this case we usually use **while** or **when**.
While I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.
I was sleeping when the telephone rang.

some/any/no

- some + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in affirmative sentences and offers.
There is some orange juice in the fridge.
Would you like some chips?
- any + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in questions and negative sentences.
Is there any orange juice in the fridge?
There aren't any chips on the table.
- no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.
There is no cheese in the fridge. = There isn't any cheese in the fridge.

NOTE:

Countable Nouns

- We can count them.
- We can use *a/an* and numbers before them.
- They have singular and plural forms.
one orange five sandwiches a lamp

NOTE:

Uncountable Nouns

- We cannot count them.
- We cannot use *a/an* or numbers before them, but we often use *some* and *any*.
- They have only singular forms.
rice water pasta

Module 4

can/could/may/might

The verbs **can, could, may** and **might**:

- are followed by the base form of the verb without **to**.
- are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- do not form the question and negative with **do**.

- We use **Can I...?**, **Could I...?**, **May I...?** to ask for permission.
Can/Could/May I go to the shopping centre?
Yes, you can/may.
No, you can't/may not.
- We use **Can you...?**, **Could you...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour. **Could** is more polite.
Can/Could you help me with my homework?
- We use **Can I...?**, **Could I...?**, **May I...?** to offer help.
Can/Could/May I help you?
- We use **may, might** and **could** to express possibility in the present or future. **Might** expresses slight possibility.
We may/might/could go to the Summer Festival next weekend.

Prepositions of place

- next to** *The museum is next to the post office.*
in front of *The bus stop is in front of the museum.*
opposite *The library is opposite the museum.*
between *The museum is between the bank and the post office.*
behind *The park is behind the museum.*

Prepositions of movement

- up** *Walk up this road.*
down *Go down Elm Street.*
into *Don't come into the house with those shoes!*
out of *Nuha walked out of the room.*
through *This road goes through the park.*
towards *Walk towards the library.*
past *Walk past the post office and turn left.*
from...to *Mark drives from his house to work every day.*
around *Stop running around the garden!*

Comparative and Superlative Forms

- We use the **comparative** of adjectives when we compare two people, animals or things.
- We use the **superlative** of adjectives when we compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind.

FORMATION			
Comparative			
adjective + -er	+ than	<i>All is older than Mohammed.</i>	
more + adjective		<i>My watch is more expensive than Jim's.</i>	
Superlative			
the +	adjective + -est	+ off/in	<i>All is the tallest boy in his class.</i>
	most + adjective		<i>This watch is the most expensive of all.</i>

- All one-syllable and most two-syllable adjectives take **-er/-est**:
clean → cleaner → the cleanest
clever → cleverer → the cleverest
- One-syllable adjectives ending in **-e** take **-r/-st**:
nice → nicer → the nicest
- One-syllable adjectives ending in one vowel + one consonant, double the consonant before the **-er/-est**:
hot → hotter → the hottest
- Adjectives ending in a consonant + **y**, drop the **y** and take **-er/-est**:
easy → easier → the easiest
- Adjectives with three or more syllables and some two-syllable adjectives take **more + adjective/ most + adjective**:
expensive → more expensive → the most expensive
careful → more careful → the most careful

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
good	better	the best
bad	worse	the worst
many/much	more	the most
far	farther/further	the farthest/furthest

Which...?

- We use **Which...?** when we want to select one from a group of things or people.
Which mountain is higher? Mt Everest or Mt Kilimanjaro?

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.

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

Hello

be late
borrow
chocolate bar
exercise (n)
junk food
notebook
page
try

Countries - Nationalities

China - Chinese
Cuba - Cuban
Egypt - Egyptian
Greece - Greek
Italy - Italian
Jordan - Jordanian
Mexico - Mexican
Morocco - Moroccan
Peru - Peruvian
Saudi Arabia - Saudi Arabian
Thailand - Thai
United Arab Emirates - Emirati

Phrases

Can you repeat that?
How much...?
How old are you?
Where are you from?

1a

after
also
become
before
end (n)
excellent
facilities
finish
gym
learn
like (prep.)
modern
other
paint (v)
perfect
place
selling
say
science lab
secondary school
start
the same... as
til
until
want

School subjects

Art
Biology
Chemistry
Geography
History
ICT
Maths
PE
Physics

Phrases

It's great fun!

1b

a lot of
boring
brush one's teeth
carpet
change (v)
electric
for hours
headache
help
on the phone
rubbish bin
sponge
tired
toothbrush

Appliances

cooker
dishwasher
fridge
hoover
iron
washing machine

Chores

clean the windows
cook
do the washing
do the washing-up
hoover
iron clothes
take out the rubbish
tidy my room
wash the car

Phrases

How often...? once/twice/three
times a...
Let's...

1c

bored
decorate
draw
in fashion
look for
look like
own (adj)
patch
pocket
put
still
ugly
wait

Clothes and accessories

abaya
belt
boots
earrings
hat
headscarf
jumper
leggings
sandals

shirt
skirt
thobe
tracksuit

Phrases

Anyway...
Don't worry.
What a mess!
What's up?
Why...?

1d

a bit
bat
can't stand
competition
course
elbow pad
exercise (v)
free
group
join
kind
knee pad
only
take part in
though
try out
website
winner

Free-time activities

chat on the phone
do arts and crafts
download information from
the Net
go rollerblading
go skateboarding
hang out with friends
play table tennis
read magazines/newspapers
surf the Net

Phrases

Check out this...
I'd love to.
It looks good.

1e

age
both
ice hockey
local
really
spend
Appearance
chubby
curly
dark
fair
good-looking
medium-length
slim
straight
wavy

Personality

active
clever
friendly
helpful
lazy
outgoing
shy
unfriendly

Phrases

What does he look like?
What is he like?

2a

almost
around
be back
broken
camel
desert
experience (n)
fall off
forget
guys
manage
quite
scared
show (v)

Holiday activities

buy souvenirs
explore a cave
go hiking
go horse riding
go on a cruise
go on a trip
go sightseeing
travel abroad

Phrases

Here you go.
I'm only joking.
To be honest...
What else...?

2b

ask (for)
careful
cheap
closed
crowded
dangerous
decide
early
expensive
fast
get off
hard
late
later
on foot
polite
popular
safe
side
slow

something
station
tell
terrible
traffic
wrong

Means of transport

ferry
helicopter
motorbike
tram
underground
van

Phrases

Guess what!

2c

any more
at the age of
caravan
carry
connect
donkey
for this reason
goods
in the past
item
leave
line
long (adv)
merchant
network
operate
route
silk
spread (v)
stop (n)
trade
tradition
train system

2d

actually
around (=about)
be born
captain
coast
excited
explorer
famous
feet
happen
immediately
incredible
land (n)
name (after)
next
pleased
promise
reach
sailor
shout
sunny
voyage

Points of the compass

east
north
south
west

2e

3D documentary
arrive
because of
dinosaur
experiment
hope
invention
journey
leave
mind (v)
visit (n)

Adjectives expressing opinion

amazing
awful
brilliant
cool
exciting
fantastic
frightening
horrible
interesting
weird
wonderful

Phrases

How are things?
How long?
It takes...

3a

ambulance
banana skin
call for
exactly
explain
in the middle of
jump (off)
just
lie (lay)
pavement
strange
suddenly

Parts of the body

ankle
arm
back
finger
knee
wrist

Verbs related to accidents

bleed
break
crash into
fall down
hit
hurt
slip
sprain

Phrases

Never mind.

3b

answer (n)
appear
bush
calm
campsite
chase

cliff
close (adj)
continue
dark
disappear
footprint
frightened
hear
hole
huge
nearby
noise
organise
probably
run away
scream
shadow
village
voice
wild

Phrases

Believe it or not.
I (don't) think so.

3c

be left
blood
each
get on
hill
ketchup
luckily
queue
wet

Words/Phrases related to

funfairs

bumper car
candy floss
corn on the cob
crisps
doughnut
ferris wheel
milkshake
popcorn
prize
rides
roller coaster
stand (n)
water slide

Phrases

Hang on a minute!
What do you mean?

3d

a few
another
attack
bite
brave
crazy
different
far
half
human
in the beginning
lose
neck
return
save

scare (away)
shark
take place
wolf
Emotions
alone
angry
embarrassed
lonely
shocked
surprised
worried

3e

adventure
after a while
be away
behind
finally
fix
fortunately
ladder
mention
neighbour
next door
put up a tent
quickly
situation
unfortunately
windy

Phrases related to misfortunes

be/get lost
be/get stuck in a lift
get a flat tyre
get locked out
lose one's keys
miss the bus
Phrases
What a day!

4a

book (v)
bring
card
euro
flight
get a haircut
medicine
post (v)
shelf
stamp
ticket

Places in a town/city

flower shop
hair salon
library
market
newsstand
pharmacy
post office
travel agency

Phrases

Can I help you?
Here you are.
I'm afraid not.
Let me check.
Would you like anything else?
You're welcome.

4b

all the time
bank
bus stop
catch
footbridge
map
pedestrian crossing
petrol station
police station
robber
stop sign
traffic lights
tunnel

Directions

Go straight on.
How do I get to...?
It's on your right/left.
Turn right/left at the...
Turn right/left into... Street/
Road.

Phrases

Need some help?
Now what?

4c

annoying
barbecue
busy
comfortable
country
do gardening
each other
excitement
general
go for a walk
healthy
home-cooked
ideal
kill
lifestyle
mouse - mice
nature
neighbourhood
noisy
offer (v)
opinion
peace and quiet
peaceful
pollution
prefer
relaxed
useful
without

Types of houses

block of flats
bungalow
caravan
cottage
farm
houseboat
tree house

Phrases

Which...?

4d

along with
any more
billion
centre
fit (v)
freeze
heat
heavy
inside
knife
light
million
minus
move
over
scientist
second (n)
sunlight
temperature
thousand

Words related to space

Earth
galaxy
moon
outer space
planet
solar system
star
sun
universe

4e

building
capital
exhibition
fascinating
go cycling
sight
top
tourist
view

Places in a city

airport
aquarium
art gallery
bridge
car park
castle
mosque
port
stadium
tower
train station

Phrases

For example...

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base Form	Past Simple
be	was/were
become	became
begin	began
bleed	bled
break	broke
bite	bit
bring	brought
build	built
buy	bought
catch	caught
choose	chose
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fall	fell
feed	fed
find	found
forget	forgot
freeze	froze
get	got
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
hit	hit
hurt	hurt
know	knew
learn	learnt/learned
leave	left
let	let
lie	lay
lose	lost
make	made
meet	met
put	put
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
send	sent
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke
spend	spent
stand	stood
swim	swam
take	took
tell	told
think	thought
understand	understood
wake	woke
wear	wore
win	won
write	wrote

Full Blast 3

Workbook

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

Hello

A. Complete the dialogues with the correct countries or nationalities.

1. A: Are you from Cuba?
 B: No, I'm not Cuban. I'm from Jordan.
 A: Oh, so you are Jordanian.
 B: Yes, I am.

3. A: Where are you from? Egypt?
 B: No, I'm not Egyptian. I'm from Bahrain.
 I'm Bahraini.



2. A: Is Gustavo Mexican?
 B: Yes, he is from Mexico.

4. A: Khaled and Ali are Emirati, right?
 B: Yes, they are from The UAE.

B. Complete the crossword.

The crossword puzzle grid contains the following words:

- Vertical words: sandwich, chili, salad, water
- Horizontal words: pear, dates, chocolate

C. Match.

1. Can you repeat that?
2. Can I borrow a pen?
3. Open your books, please.
4. How do I do this exercise?
5. Can I see your homework?
6. I'm sorry I'm late.

- b
- d
- a
- c
- f
- e

- a. On which page?
- b. Of course I can.
- c. Let me show you.
- d. Sorry, I've only got one.
- e. Try not to be next time.
- f. Of course. It's here. In my notebook.

D. Complete the questions with How much/How many and then answer them about yourself.

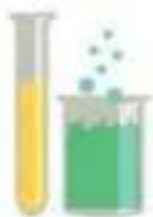
1. How much _____ milk do you drink?
I drink two glasses every day
2. How many _____ chocolate bars do you eat?
I eat one bar a week
3. How much _____ fruit do you eat?
I eat a lot of fruit

4. How many _____ glasses of water do you drink?
I drink six glasses of water every day
5. How many _____ vegetables do you eat?
I eat a lot of vegetables



1a My school

A. Find seven school subjects in the grid. Then write them under the correct picture.



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

secondary modern gym facilities:
lab learn start finish

- I really like modern Art. It's my favourite subject.
- John is 13 years old. He's in secondary school.
- We always have PE in the gym.
- On Monday mornings I have a Chemistry lesson in the science lab.
- We start classes at 8:30 in the morning and we finish at 4:30 in the afternoon.
- This school's got excellent facilities.
- We learn three languages at our school.

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



Tom and Paul are brothers but also best friends. When they (1) get (get) home from school in the afternoon, they (2) do (do) their homework. Then they (3) play (play) computer games and (4) talk (talk) in the evening. Tom (5) reads (read) and Paul (6) watches (watch) TV. Paul (7) doesn't like (not like) reading.

D. Complete with do, does, don't or doesn't.



1. A: Do you have a History lesson every Tuesday?

B: Well, I don't have a History lesson but I have a Maths lesson every Tuesday.



3. A: Does Tim want to become a teacher?

B: No, he doesn't. He wants to become a doctor.



2. A: Does Rob play tennis in his free time?

B: Yes, he does.



4. A: Do you like your new school?

B: No, I don't. It's very small.

E. Circle the correct words.

(1) On / In weekdays I haven't got free time because I've got homework every day. So, (2) in / at the weekend I want to have fun. (3) in / On Friday mornings I get up (4) after / till eleven o'clock, have a big breakfast and go to the park with my friends. We play football (5) till / before two o'clock and then I go home and have lunch with my family. (6) After / Before lunch I play computer games or watch TV and (7) in / on the evenings my friends and I go to a fast food restaurant. (8) At / On Saturdays I get up (9) at / till ten and (10) in / at midday I have lunch with my best friend. (11) in / On the evening I go out or watch TV. Then it's back to school (12) till / on Sunday.



F. Complete with the sentences a-f.

- a. How many students are there?
- b. What's the name of your school?
- c. What time do classes start?
- d. What are your favourite subjects?
- e. They're great fun.
- f. How many teachers work at your school?

Interviewer Hello, I'm from *Teen Life* magazine. Can I ask you some questions about your school?

Bill Sure.

Interviewer Thank you. (1) f

Bill About fifteen, I think.

Interviewer (2) a

Bill I don't know. There are thirty in my class.

Interviewer OK. And... (3) c

Bill At 8.30am and they finish at 4pm.

Interviewer That's seven and a half hours. (4) b

Bill Summerled.

Interviewer Ahh...OK. (5) d

Bill I like Art and PE. (6) e

1b

At home

A. Find the missing letters. Then match the words with the pictures.

1. t o o t h - r u s h

2. i r o n

3. w a s h i n g m a s h i n e

4. c o o k e r

5. f r i d g e

6. h o o v e r

7. d i s h w a s h e r



B. Complete the phrases using the verbs in the box.

iron brush take out do talk tidy do wash

1. Do the washing

2. Brush my teeth

3. Talk on the phone

4. Iron the clothes

5. Tidy my room

6. Take out the rubbish

7. Wash the car

8. Do the washing-up

C. Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

1. Frank watches TV after work. (never)

Frank never watches TV after work

2. I don't get up at 7 o'clock. (often)

I don't often get up at 7 o'clock

3. Do you have milk for breakfast? (always)

Do you always have milk for breakfast?

4. Maria cooks dinner on Wednesdays. (sometimes)

Maria sometimes cooks dinner on Wednesday

5. Naeem isn't tired after school. (usually)

Naeem isn't usually tired after school

D. Write questions using *How often?* and the prompts given. Then look at the schedules and answer them, as in the example.



1 Kelly / Hoover / carpet.

How often does Kelly Hoover the carpet?

Twice a week.



2 Ali and Rami / play basketball

How often do Ali and Rami play basketball?

Every day.



3 Mark / study

How often does Mark study?

Six days a week.



4 Jane / clean / windows

How often does Jane clean windows?

once a week.

E. Write true sentences. Use the words in the box.

always twice a week usually often sometimes once a day never

- I always help my mother at home
- My parents sometimes have dinner in a restaurant
- My best friend often visits me
- I play basketball twice a week
- I'm never late to school
- I drink orange juice once a day
- I usually watch TV in the evening

F. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- I've got a headache.
- You never help with the housework!
- Let's do the housework tomorrow.
- Hoover the living room, please.
- That's boring.

- Sally (1) b
- Kate Yes, I do. What do you want me to do?
- Sally (2) d
- Kate I can't. (3) a
- Sally OK. Can you iron the clothes, then?
- Kate No. (4) e
- Sally OK. Do the washing-up. That's fun.
- Kate No, it isn't and I'm very tired.
- Sally Thanks for your help!
- Kate Come on Sally. (5) c

1c

My style

A. Unscramble to find words. Then use them to label the picture.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a n d s a l s | _____ sandals _____ | 5. r i s h i | _____ shirt _____ |
| 2. b h o t e | _____ thobe _____ | 6. j u m p e r | _____ jumper _____ |
| 3. e b t l | _____ belt _____ | 7. h a t | _____ hat _____ |
| 4. b o o t s | _____ boots _____ | 8. t r a c k s u i t | _____ tracksuit _____ |



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

earrings cut fashion pockets ugly draw wait

- I don't like that hat. It's **ugly**.
- Let's **draw** a flower on my top.
- Kate doesn't like wearing **earrings**.
- Leggings are in **fashion** this winter.
- My jeans haven't got **pockets**.
- We **wait** for Tom at the skatepark every afternoon.
- Let's **cut** the cake. It looks good.

C. Complete with the present progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- A: **Are** you **tidying** (tidy) your room?
B: No, I **am not tidying** (not tidy) my room. I **am watching** (watch) TV at the moment.
- A: Where **is** Ahmad **going** (go) now?
B: He **is going** (go) to the park.
- A: Why **is** Steve **wearing** (wear) a jacket?
B: Because he's cold.
- A: **Are** the boys **doing** (do) their homework?
B: No, they **are riding** (ride) their bikes in the park.

D. Circle the correct words.

- Keith **doesn't often help** / **isn't often helping** at home, but he **washes** / **is washing** his dad's car at the moment.
- This week the children **stay** / **are staying** with their grandparents because their parents are in Spain. They **visit** / **are visiting** Spain every year.
- A: What **do you do** / **are you doing** in the evenings?
B: I **talk** / **'m talking** on the phone with my friends.
- A: What **does Omar look** / **is Omar looking** for?
B: His ball. He **plays** / **is playing** football with his friends every Monday afternoon.

E. Complete with the present simple or the present progressive of the verbs in brackets.


Hi Victor,

How are you? At the moment I (1) **am visiting** (visit) my grandmother in Wales. My brother, Tim, and I (2) **come** (come) here every summer. On Wednesday mornings I (3) **usually play** (usually / play) tennis with Tim but it's very hot today. So, I (4) **am sitting** (sit) in the living room and I (5) **am sending** (send) emails. On Wednesday afternoons we (6) **wash** (wash) the car with our grandfather.

I (7) **don't like** (not like) washing the car!

Tim's in the garden now. He (8) **is riding** (ride) his bike. My grandmother (9) **is making** (make) our favourite chocolate cake. I (10) **love** (love) her cakes! I (11) **want** (want) to make something for dinner too but I (12) **don't know** (not know) what to make. Any ideas?

Love,
Andy



F. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- I'm putting tigers on the earrings.
- What's up?
- I'm bored of my old earrings.
- I can make new earrings.
- Don't worry.



- Violet** Hi, Marie. (1) **b**
- Marie** I'm making earrings.
- Violet** What a mess!
- Marie** I know!
- Violet** (2) **e** I can help you tidy up later. What are you doing now?
- Marie** (3) **a**
- Violet** Nice. I want new earrings, too.
- (4) **c**
- Marie** Here, take these!
- Violet** Really? Are you sure?
- Marie** Yes, of course. (5) **d**
- Violet** Thanks, Marie.

A. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

surf read go hang out do chat read download join play

- James hates **playing** table tennis. He thinks it's boring.
- Would you like **to chat** on the phone with your cousin, Bob?
- Vicky wants **to download** some information from the Net.
- Kevin can't stand **doing** arts and crafts.
- I'd like **to surf** the Net before I go to bed.
- A: Do you like **reading** newspapers?
B: Not really. But I love **reading** magazines.
- I want **to go** rollerblading after school today.
- Yusuf enjoys **hanging out** with his friends at the weekend.
- A: Would you like **to join** an arts and crafts club?
B: Yes, I love art.

B. Look at the table below and write sentences about the people.

	go / shopping	table tennis	play / computer games	arts & crafts
Tony and Bob	love	like	can't stand	hate
Richard	hate	can't stand	enjoy	like

Tony and Bob **love going shopping. They like table tennis. They can't stand playing computer games. They hate arts and crafts**

Richard **hates going shopping. He can't stand playing table tennis. He enjoys playing computer games. He likes arts and crafts**

C. Complete with the sentences a-d.

- Check out this flyer!
- It looks good.
- We can join.
- What does the winner get?

Paul Hey! Mark. What are you reading?

Mark (1) **a** There's a new table tennis club in town.

Paul Look! (2) **c** All ages are welcome.

Mark What do you think?

Paul (3) **b** Let's join. I'm good at table tennis.

Mark OK. Why not? There's a tournament on Saturday.

Paul (4) **d**

Mark Two new bats.

Paul That's great!

1e

Meet my friend

A. Write the opposites of the adjectives below.

1. outgoing ≠ shy 3. fair ≠ dark 5. curly ≠ straight
 2. active ≠ lazy 4. slim ≠ chubby 6. short ≠ tall

B. Look at the picture, read the sentences and correct them.



1. Larry is short. He has got short straight hair and blue eyes.
 2. Gordon is chubb. He's got long fair hair.
 3. Bill is short. He's got short fair hair.
 4. Stephen has got curly hair and blue eyes.

C. Make sentences by putting the words in the correct order.

1. plays / William / every day / table tennis

William plays tennis every day

2. man / active / an / is / Mr Smith

Mr. Smith is an active man

3. got / hair / has / wavy / Mark

Mark has got wavy hair

4. skirt / ugly / that / is

That shirt is ugly

5. washes / on Thursdays / Ryan / his car

Ryan washes his car on Thursdays

6. modern / got / Frank's / house / a

Frank's got a modern house

D. Complete the text with the sentences a-e.

a. He's very outgoing.

b. He's good at all school subjects.

c. He's from Jordan and he's sixteen years old.

d. He plays basketball, ice hockey and football.

e. Ameer's very good-looking.

My New Classmate

My new classmate's name is Ameer. (1) c We always sit together in class.

(2) e He's got curly dark hair and blue eyes. He's a bit chubby and he's very tall.

Ameer's got many friends. (3) a He's also very clever. (4) b After school, he sometimes helps me with my Maths homework. He's a very helpful person.

Ameer's quite active, too. (5) d We always play in the same team.

I love spending my free time with him.

1

Round-up

A. Write:

1. three school subjects:

English

Maths

Geography

2. three items of clothing:

shirt

boots

jumper

3. three household appliances:

dish washer

hoover

cooker

4. three adjectives describing personality:

outgoing

lazy

shy

5. three adjectives describing physical appearance:

tall

chubby

slim

B. Match.

- | | | |
|----------|-----|-------------------|
| 1. iron | (c) | a. my teeth |
| 2. do | (d) | b. rollerblading |
| 3. brush | (a) | c. the clothes |
| 4. tidy | (g) | d. the washing-up |
| 5. read | (f) | e. table tennis |
| 6. go | (b) | f. magazines |
| 7. chat | (h) | g. my room |
| 8. play | (e) | h. on the phone |

C. Complete with the present simple or the present progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: How often do Jim and Carl go (go) to the gym?
B: They go (go) three times a week.
2. A: What are you doing (do) now?
B: I am drawing (draw) a flower.
3. A: Is Mary cooking (cook) at the moment?
B: No, she isn't cooking (not cook). She is downloading (download) information from the Net.
4. A: Does Ali get (get) home at 9pm every day?
B: No, he usually comes (come) at 6pm.
5. A: Ian and I are painting (paint) our house these days.
B: Do you paint (paint) your house once a year?
A: No, we don't need (not need) to paint the house every year.
6. A: My friends and I usually play (play) baseball on Saturdays.
B: I don't like (not like) baseball, but I love (love) basketball.

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. Derek c to the park.
a. never go b. goes never c. never goes
2. The rollerblading competition is a June.
a. in b. on c. at
3. I like hanging out with my friends a school.
a. after b. on c. till
4. Tony doesn't usually play computer games c weekdays.
a. in b. before c. on
5. Paul a does the washing. He hates housework.
a. never b. always c. usually
6. Leena c helps her friends. She's a very helpful person.
a. never b. sometimes c. always
7. I clean the windows b times a month.
a. once b. three c. twice
8. A: b do you watch TV?
B: In the evening.
a. How often b. When c. What
9. Every Thursday Omar goes to the table tennis club and stays there b three o'clock.
a. on b. till c. at

E. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I want **to buy** (buy) a new mobile phone.
2. Maria and Sally love **doing** (do) arts and crafts.
3. We can't stand **watching** (watch) football on TV.
4. **A:** Would you like **to go** (go) skateboarding in the afternoon?
B: Sorry. I hate **going** (go) skateboarding.
5. I enjoy **spending** (spend) my free time with my sisters.
6. Larry likes **reading** (read) a newspaper in the afternoon.

G. Read the email and answer the questions.



Hi Holly,

I can't meet you this weekend because every Saturday my friend Charlotte and I get together and make our own accessories. We make earrings, belts and hats. It's great fun. We go to the city centre and buy hats and then we draw on them. It's very easy. It's like doing arts and crafts. We want to open a shop when we finish school.

Charlotte is fun to hang out with. She's active and outgoing. We do lots of things together. We play computer games three times a week and on Fridays we play board games at Charlotte's house. Charlotte isn't very good at board games, so I usually win. She's also very clever and sometimes helps me with my Maths homework.

Write back soon.

Love,
Julie



F. Choose a or b.

1. Why are you wearing that shirt?
a. It's free.
b. I like it.
2. Check out my new shoes.
a. At the end of the day.
b. Wow!
3. Do you enjoy going out?
a. Yes. It's great fun.
b. Yes. They look good.
4. I don't like your new boots.
a. Don't worry.
b. But they're in fashion.
5. What does he look like?
a. He's got curly fair hair and green eyes.
b. He's very lazy and shy.
6. What a mess!
a. Let's help Tom tidy his room.
b. What's up?

1. Can Julie meet Holly at the weekend?

No, she can't

2. What does Julie do on Saturdays?

She and her friend Charlotte get together and make their own accessories

3. What do the girls buy from the city centre?

They buy hats

4. What is Charlotte like?

She's fun, active, clever and outgoing

5. Is Charlotte good at board games?

No, she isn't

6. Who is good at Maths?

Charlotte is good at Maths



1

Project

A flyer about a group.

1. Think of a name for your group.
2. Decide which activities you can do there.
3. Add times, days, competitions and prices.
4. Use ideas from p. 14 of the student's book.

Do you want to have fun?
Then join
the

Fun-tastic SPORTS GROUP

What? *Table tennis, rollerblading, skateboarding and more!*

When? *Every Wednesday*

What time? *From 6pm to 10pm*

How much? *£8/week*

Age? *13-17*

Join this month and get a T-shirt!

Weekly competitions!

Basketball Club

Activities: learning basketball, competitions, tournaments

Free coaching for beginners, free balls

Times: Thursday to Saturday, from 5pm to 7pm

Price: £ 10 a month

2a

Holiday fun!

A. Look at the pictures and complete the phrases with the correct verb.



1. **Go** on a cruise



2. **Go** hiking



3. **buy** souvenirs



4. **Travel** abroad



5. **Explore** a cave



6. **Go** horse riding

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

forget desert sightseeing fell experience scared show

- Let's go **sightseeing** around the city tomorrow morning.
- I was **scared** when I tried to ride a horse.
- Steve almost **fell** off his bike.
- My holiday in China was a great **experience**.
- Don't **forget** to take your jacket. It's cold outside.
- Show** us the pictures from your holiday.
- Harry saw a camel in the **desert**.

C. Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

- A: Hey, Tom, I **won** (win) the swimming competition yesterday.
B: Really? I **didn't know** (not know) you were good at swimming.
- Yesterday morning Omar **sat** (sit) in the garden and **read** (read) his newspaper. Then he **surfed** (surf) the Net and **downloaded** (download) information.
- Tony **visited** (visit) Egypt last summer. He **didn't take** (not take) lots of pictures but he **bought** (buy) many souvenirs.
- A: Hey Alan! Where **were** (be) you last night? I **didn't see** (not see) you at Bil's house.
B: I **went** (go) to a table tennis competition with my brother.

D. Write sentences, as in the example.

1. Brad was at home yesterday. (skatepark)

Brad wasn't at home yesterday.

He was at the skatepark.

2. Andrew did his homework yesterday afternoon. (arts and crafts)

Andrew didn't do his homework yesterday afternoon.

He did arts and crafts

3. The boys hung out with their uncle last night. (friends)

The boys didn't hang out with their uncle last night.

They hung out with their friends

4. James and Mike were at school in the morning. (home)

James and Mike weren't at school in the morning.

They were at home

5. Tom travelled to Spain last month. (Italy)

Tom didn't travel to Spain last month

They travelled to Italy

6. Robert and I played tennis yesterday evening. (volleyball)

Robert and I didn't play tennis yesterday evening

We played volleyball

E. Use the prompts to write questions. Then answer them.

1. What time / you / get up / yesterday morning?

What time did you get up yesterday morning? / *got up at* **7 o'clock**

2. Where / you / go / on holiday / last year?

Where did you go on holiday last year? **I went to Egypt**

3. When / you / learn / to ride / bike?

When did you learn to ride a bike? **I learned it when I was 6**

4. Where / be / you / yesterday evening?

Where were you yesterday evening? **I was hanging out with my friends**

F. Complete with the sentences a-f.

a. What did you do there?

d. You're back!

b. I'm only joking.

e. Here you go.

c. What else did you do?

f. To be honest, I didn't like horse riding.

Victor Hey, Kevin! (1) **d**

Kevin Yeah and I had a great time. I want to go to France next summer, too.

Victor That's good. (2) **a**

Kevin I went sightseeing, hiking and horse riding.

Victor Horse riding! Wow!

Kevin (3) **f**

Victor Really? (4) **c**

Kevin I bought lots of souvenirs. But I didn't buy a souvenir for you.

Victor That's OK.

Kevin (5) **b** This is for you.

Victor Thanks, Kevin... Oh, no it's broken.

Kevin Don't worry. I've got two. (6) **e** Take this.



2b

City tour

A. Look at the pictures and complete. What's the word in the red boxes?



1 taxi
2 underground
3 plain
4 van
5 bus
6 helicopter
7 motorbike
8 ferry
9 tram



The word is **t r a n s p o r t**

B. Circle the correct words.

- The underground is always **crowded** / cheap in the morning.
- Sultan got off the **station** / bus and took a taxi.
- Ian is very **popular** / terrible. He's got many friends.
- Motorbikes aren't very **safe** / dangerous. Let's go on tram / foot.
- Mario is never **late** / later for school.
- I don't want to take the ferry. It's very **slow** / expensive and I want to be there early.

C. Write the adverbs.

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. nice | <u>nicely</u> | 6. easy | <u>easily</u> |
| 2. happy | <u>happily</u> | 7. slow | <u>slowly</u> |
| 3. fast | <u>fast</u> | 8. hard | <u>hard</u> |
| 4. terrible | <u>terribly</u> | 9. good | <u>well</u> |
| 5. careful | <u>carefully</u> | 10. beautiful | <u>beautifully</u> |

D. Complete the sentences using adjectives or adverbs from activity C.

- The children played football happily in the garden.
- I want to buy a new car. My old car isn't fast. It's very slow.
- Andy is a very bad driver. He drives terribly.
- I don't want to go to Barry's. The food there is terrible.
- The boys are great at tennis. They won the competition easily.
- Maria cooks very well. I love having dinner at her house.
- Malik is a nice boy. He is always very polite and helpful.

E. Look and write sentences using *could*, as in the example.



Ray / speak / Spanish



1. *Ray couldn't speak Spanish five years ago, but now he can.*



Jim / read



2. *Jim couldn't read five years ago, but now he can.*



Tom / swim



3. *Tom couldn't swim when he was young, but now he can.*



Bob / ride / bike



4. *Bob couldn't ride a bike five years ago, but now he can.*

F. Write sentences about what you couldn't do five years ago, but you can do now.

I couldn't play table tennis five years ago, but now I can.

1. *I couldn't swim five years ago, but now I can.*
2. *I couldn't speak English well five years ago, but now I can.*
3. *I couldn't play the piano five years ago, but now I can.*
4. *I couldn't ride a horse five years ago, but now I can.*
5. *I couldn't play the guitar five years ago, but now I can.*
6. *I couldn't climb trees five years ago, but now I can.*

2c

Exploring the past

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

spread in the past long at the age of route tradition carry any more

- This train follows exactly the same **route** as the road.
- I don't play football **any more** because I started tennis.
- The fire **spread** very quickly because of the strong wind.
- In the past** merchants used donkeys to **carry** their goods.
- Faisal is a very clever young man. He managed to finish his studies **At the age of** twenty-one!
- It's a family **tradition** to gather all together and have breakfast on Fridays.
- Saud came to visit yesterday but didn't stay **long**. He was really tired.

B. Complete with the present or past simple of the words in the box.

eat live not watch play be not go think

- A: **Did** people **eat** food with their hands in ancient times?
B: I don't know.
- When he was younger, Brian **was** good at Maths but now he **thinks** it's hard.
- I **didn't go** to the park when I first moved here but now I go every day.
- A: **Did** you **live** in New York City when you were a child?
B: Yes, I did. Now I **live** in Boston.
- My brother **played** ice hockey when he was young. Now he doesn't.
- Alison **didn't watch** TV two years ago. Now she **watches** TV all day.

C. Use the prompts to write questions. Then look at the pictures and answer them.



1 Liam / play baseball / school / last year?

Did Liam play baseball last year?
No, he didn't. He played tennis.



2 Stan / play / computer games / evenings?

Does Stan play computer games in the evenings?
No, he doesn't. he watches TV



3 Tony and Brian / do / arts and crafts / in the past?
Did Tony and Brian do arts and crafts in the past?

Yes, they did

D. Read and complete the sentences.

4 Charlie / have / rabbit / when / young?

Did Charlie have a rabbit when he was young?

No, he didn't. he had a cat

MUMMY MANIA

In the past, people believed that when they died they went to another world. In many parts of the world, people thought that when a person died, he or she needed their body in that world. So, they made dead people into mummies. They also put food, jewellery, clothes and other things in the pyramids with the mummies.

Most mummies come from Egypt. Some are 4000 years old! The most famous one is the mummy of Pharaoh Tutankhamun (say it: toot-an-ka-men). He died when he was 17 years old! An English archaeologist, Howard Carter found the mummy of Pharaoh Tutankhamun in 1922.

The Incas made people into mummies, too. The Inca mummies are about 600 years old. They don't look like the Egyptian mummies, but they also have everyday things with them. In April 2002, archaeologists found over 2000 mummies near Lima, the capital city of Peru.



1. People put things like **food** and **jewellery** and **clothes** with the mummies.
2. Some Egyptian mummies are **4000** years old.
3. A famous Egyptian mummy is **The mummy of Tutankhamun**
4. Some Inca mummies are **600** years old.
5. In 2002, archaeologists found a lot of Inca mummies near **Lima, the capital of Peru**

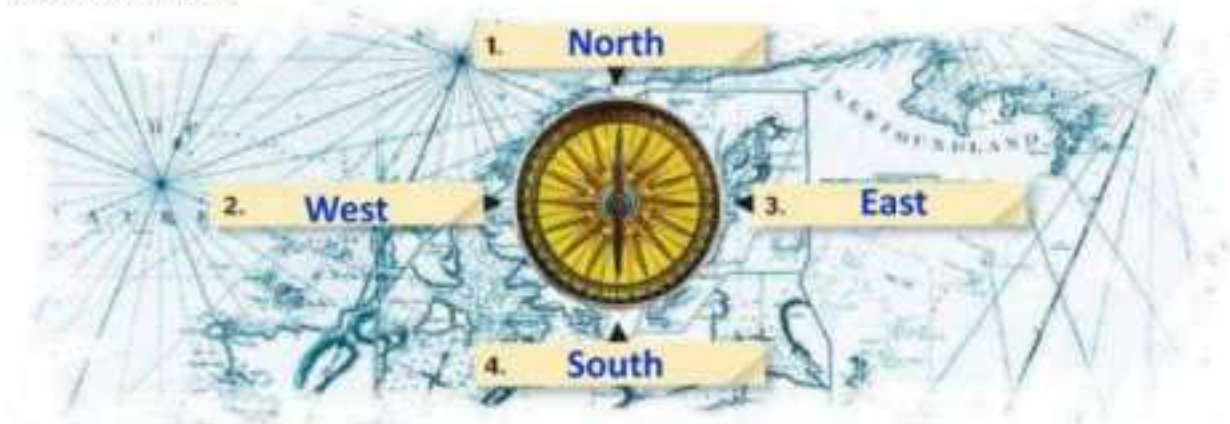
2d

Land ahoy!

A. Circle the correct words.

- The **explorer** / **captain** of the ship was a polite man.
- We had a(n) **incredible** / **pleased** time last night.
- I was **born** / **named** after my grandfather.
- They got off the ferry **actually** / **immediately**.
- Annie **shouted** / **promised** to do the washing-up.
- We reached the **coast** / **land** of Italy early in the morning.

B. Label the compass.



C. Use object pronouns to replace the words in bold.


- My friends are going to a fast food restaurant. I really want to go with **my friends**. ~~them~~
- This is Ameen's jacket. Please give it to **Ameen**. ~~him~~
- Jessica and I think the homework is difficult. Help **Jessica and me**, please. ~~us~~
- Jason's very active and outgoing. I love hanging out with **Jason**. ~~him~~
- I can't find my camera. Have you got **my camera**? ~~it~~
- Dan and Jim were at the museum. Did you see **Dan and Jim**? ~~them~~

D. Complete using personal pronouns.

Dear Tony,

How are you? I'm fine. Jim and (1) I went on a school trip to Italy last week. (2) It was great. (3) we took a boat to Elba. It's a beautiful island and we liked (4) it very much. I had my camera with (5) me, so I took lots of pictures. Jim went horse riding. (6) He had lots of fun. I didn't go with (7) him because I don't like horses. We also explored caves on the island. There was water in (8) them. I wanted to go swimming but the water was very cold. Our teacher told (9) us lots of things about the island, too. Napoleon lived there! His house is a museum now and we visited (10) it. We had a great time. Anyway, I've got lots of homework for tomorrow. Write back soon.

Yours,
Peter





A. Complete the words with the missing letters.

- I don't like milk. It's h o r r i b l e.
- The television is a great t e n v e n t i o n.
- This book is a m a z o i n g. I love it!
- Jack's hat is w e i r d. I don't like it.
- How long did the j o u r n e y to Germany take?
- I do e x p e r i m e n t in the science lab.

B. Join the sentences using *and*, *but*, *because* or *so*, as in the example.

- Philip is good at rollerblading. He isn't good at tennis.
Philip is good at rollerblading but he isn't good at tennis.
- We arrived late. The coach was very slow.
We arrived late because the coach was very slow.
- I don't like basketball. I never play.
I don't like basketball, so I never play.
- Wesley gets up early in the morning. He walks in the park near his house.
Wesley gets up early in the morning and he walks in the park near his house.
- Jack and Robert love playing computer games. They play together.
Jack and Robert love playing computer games and they play together.
- Jim is a very slim boy. He's got curly hair.
Jim is a very slim boy and he's got curly hair.
- Pablo didn't have a good time in Boston. The weather was bad.
Pablo didn't have a good time in Boston because the weather was bad.
- Jeff can drive a motorbike. He can't drive a car.
Jeff can drive a motorbike but he can't drive a car.

C. What's your opinion of the ideas 1-8? Use the adjectives in the box to express yourself, as in the example.

frightening brilliant wonderful interesting
exciting awful cool fantastic boring

- History I think History is very interesting.
- museums I think museums are amazing.
- rock climbing I think rock climbing is frightening.
- pizza I think pizza is wonderful.
- homework I think homework is cool.
- cruises I think cruises are exciting.
- travelling I think travelling is fantastic.
- horse riding I think horse riding is brilliant.

2

Round-up

A. Choose a or b.

- I'm not a student _____ I'm a teacher.
 a. Actually b. Immediately
- The telephone is a very important _____
 a. invention b. experiment
- My brother doesn't live in London _____
 a. in the past b. any more.
- We had lunch at an _____ restaurant yesterday.
 a. expensive b. annoying
- The Tower of London is a _____ building in the UK.
 a. wrong b. famous
- Ryan is _____ I love spending time with him.
 a. frightening b. wonderful

B. Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in the box.

find explore buy go cook not leave decide not take

- _____ **Did** _____ you _____ **buy** _____ any souvenirs from London?
- We _____ **didn't leave** _____ early in the morning so we were late.
- I _____ **found** _____ a cat outside the Internet café yesterday and I _____ **decided** _____ to take it home.
- A: _____ **Did** _____ Sylvia _____ **cook** _____ last night?
 B: Yeah. Her food was delicious.
- Salah _____ **didn't** _____ pictures because he couldn't find his camera.
- Last summer my cousins and I _____ **went** _____ to Thailand on holiday and we _____ **explored** _____ some amazing caves.

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

good well terrible carefully terribly careful

- I don't feel very _____ **well** _____ today. I think I need to see a doctor.
- He closed the door _____ **carefully** _____ and left the room.
- I don't think Oliver can become an artist. He paints _____ **terribly** _____.
- Michael is a very _____ **good** _____ student and a nice person. All his teachers like him.
- I read this _____ **terrible** _____ book last month. I didn't like it.
- Please be _____ **careful** _____ around here. It isn't very safe.

D. Complete using personal pronouns.

- Are Neil and Jason there? Tell _____ **them** _____ I'm coming.
- When Hussein calls, can you give _____ **him** _____ my mobile phone number?
- These are my friends, Martha and Irene. _____ **They** _____ are here for the weekend.
- Please make _____ **us** _____ some tea. We are cold.
- Jake Smith is a History teacher. _____ **He** _____ likes ancient History very much.
- Don't tell _____ **me** _____ what is in the bag. I like surprises.

E. Complete the sentences with **can**, **could**, **can't** or **couldn't**.

1. A: How many languages **can** you speak?
B: Only English.
2. I **couldn't** swim three years ago, but now I can.
3. A: This is my painting.
B: But you **couldn't** paint two years ago.
A: I **couldn't** paint then, but now I **can**.

4. **Could** you ride a bike when you were five years old?
5. When she was two, my sister **couldn't** talk, but I could.
6. A: **Can** you cook Chinese food?
B: No, I **can't**. But I can cook Mexican food.

F. Complete the sentences. Use the present or the past simple.

1. Stan first started playing tennis a week ago.
He **played** football in the past.
2. Ali now **spends** his weekends at home.
He didn't spend his weekends at home in the past.
He spent all his free time at the shopping centre.
3. Mr Crane drinks lots of coffee now.
He **didn't drink** coffee when he was young. He didn't like it.
4. Frank **drives** a new car now.
He drove a very old car two years ago.
5. My dad works at night now.
Last year, he **worked** in the morning.

G. Match.

1. Did you enjoy your trip?
2. What? You want to live in Australia?
3. Here you go. It's a souvenir from Florence.
4. Did he use to travel when he was young?
5. How long is the journey to Paris?

b
a
d
e
c

- a. No Ken, I'm only joking!
b. To be honest, we didn't.
c. It takes six hours to get there.
d. It's fantastic, thanks!
e. Yes, but now he doesn't.

H. Read the text and answer the questions.



People in the past didn't go to the beach very often. My grandfather still remembers his first day trip to the beach. It was in 1930 and he was only six years old. His parents didn't have a car so they went there by train. They travelled to a beach near Brighton.

It was a beautiful sunny day. My grandfather was very excited. He didn't know how to swim and he didn't have a swimsuit, but he wanted to go into the sea. So, he played in the water with his clothes on.

For lunch, he had fish and chips. They stayed on the beach all day and went home in the evening. My grandfather was very tired but he was happy.

By Tony Branning

1. When did Tony's grandfather first go to the beach?

In 1930

2. How old was Tony's grandfather?

He was six years old

3. How did Tony's grandfather get to the beach?

By train

4. What was the weather like?

It was a beautiful sunny day

5. What did Tony's grandfather do at the beach?

He played in the water with his clothes on. And he had fish and chips

6. When did they go home?

In the evening

2

Project

A short biography of a famous person

1. Decide which famous person you are going to write about.
2. Do research and find out information about them.
3. Write a short paragraph.
4. Draw or stick pictures to decorate the page.

Neil Armstrong was born on 5 August 1930 in Wapakoneta in Ohio, USA. He studied Science and he became a pilot for NASA. In 1962 he became an astronaut. Neil Armstrong is famous because he was the first man to walk on the moon. In 1971 he left NASA and taught at university for some time. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, on 25 August 2012.



Cristiano Ronaldo is a Portuguese football player. He is one of the best football players in the world. He was born on 5th February 1985. He is the most followed user on Instagram, and he has won 15 trophies with Real Madrid

3a Ouch!

A. Look at the pictures and write what happened to these people yesterday.



1. He broke his arm.



2. He cut his finger.



3. He sprained his ankle.



4. He hurt his back.



5. He hit his knee.

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

slipped middle ambulance crashed explain
bleeding accident jumped

- The boy was standing in the middle of the room.
- Saleh slipped and fell down the stairs.
- Alex jumped off a chair and broke his leg.
- They called for a(n) ambulance and it took Hatim to hospital.
- Oh no! Your nose is bleeding. What happened?
- Nouf's father had a car accident yesterday. He crashed into a wall.
- Can you explain this to me? I don't understand.

C. Look at the picture and write sentences about what the people were doing yesterday afternoon. Use the prompts in the box, as in the example.



watch/TV play/computer games eat/sandwich
talk/mobile phone read/magazine rollerblade

Yesterday afternoon...

- Ray was watching TV.
- Tom and Alex were playing computer games
- Steve was eating a sandwich
- Gray was talking on the phone
- Ian was reading a magazine
- Tim was rollerblading

D. Use the prompts to make questions. Then look at the pictures and answer them, as in the example.



Bruce / ride / horse / Saturday morning?

Was Bruce riding a horse on Saturday morning?

No, he wasn't. He was riding his bike.

Taleen and Nuha / cook / yesterday evening?

Were Taleen and Nuha cooking yesterday?

Yes, they were.



Alex and Mike / send / emails / yesterday morning?

Were Alex and Mike sending emails yesterday morning?

No, they weren't. They were chatting on the phone.

Tom / wear / jumper / three hours ago?

Was Tom wearing a jumper three hours ago?

No, he wasn't. He was wearing a shirt.



Bob / do / homework / last night?

Was Bob doing homework last night?

Yes, he was.

E. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- a. Did he fall off his bike again?
- b. Did a car hit him?
- c. He can't come with us.
- d. Is he OK now?
- e. No. He had an accident.

Jake Hey Mike! Where is your brother?

Mike (1) **c**

Jake Why? Has he got a lot of homework to do?

Mike (2) **e**

Jake What happened? (3) **a**

Mike No, he didn't. We were walking back from school yesterday afternoon when suddenly...

Jake Oh, no. (4) **b**

Mike No! We were on the pavement. He just slipped on a banana skin and fell down.

Jake Ouch! (5) **d**

Mike Not exactly. He sprained his wrist and broke his leg.

3b

Believe it or not!

A. Circle the correct words.

- I saw a **noise** **shadow** near the window.
- My uncle bought a beautiful house last year. It's in a **village** **campsite** near the sea.
- William was **frightened** **calm** when he saw the strange man. He screamed and ran outside.
- The strange man **followed** **disappeared** into the forest.
- Kathy heard **voices** **footprints** in the living room.
- I found my football behind a **footprint** **bush**.
- It's very **dark** **close** in this room.

B. Choose a or b.

- We _____ a woman scream while we were having dinner.
 - were hearing
 - heard**
- They were following the huge footprints _____ suddenly a wild animal appeared.
 - while
 - when**
- The children _____ football when they broke the window.
 - played
 - were playing**
- While Vicky _____ her room, she found €20.
 - was tidying**
 - tidied
- Was Lisa eating a sandwich while she _____ the Net?
 - surfing
 - was surfing**
- The boys were swimming in the river when their friends _____.
 - arrived**
 - were arriving
- While Paul was reading a book, Alice _____.
 - was cooking**
 - cooked
- Jessica was doing her homework _____ the phone rang.
 - while
 - when**

C. Complete the story using the past simple or the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.



On Tuesday evening, my father and I (1) **were driving** (drive) to my uncle's house. We (2) **were talking** (talk) when my friend, Karen, (3) **called** (call). While I (4) **was talking** (talk) with Karen, a huge animal (5) **jumped** (jump) in front of the car. My dad (6) **stopped** (stop) and we (7) **got** (get) out to see what it was, but it (8) **ran** (run) away. So, we (9) **went** (go) back to the car and (10) **drove** (drive) to my uncle's house. What was that strange animal?

D. Use the prompts to write sentences.



John / run / when / he / slip / and / fall

John was running when he slipped and fell _____



While / boys / walk / forest / it / start / raining

While the boys were walking in the forest, it started raining _____



Harry and Tom / walk / in mountains / when / they / see / wild animal

Harry and Tom were walking in the mountains when they saw a wild animal _____



While / Paul / sleep / his brother / study

While Paul was sleeping, his brother was studying _____

E. Complete with the sentences a-d.

- a. It was just standing there, looking at me.
- b. I don't think so.
- c. I was in the kitchen when I heard a noise outside.
- d. I started screaming and it left.

Jack Hey, Peter! Something really scary happened yesterday!

Peter What? Where?

Jack At home, in the evening. (1) c

Peter Yeah and...

Jack Well, I went to see what it was. That's when I saw a baby lion!

Peter What was it doing?

Jack (2) a

Peter And what did you do?

Jack (3) d

Peter Jack! It was probably a big cat or something.

Jack (4) b



A. Look at the pictures and complete the text.

Last weekend my friend Sultan and I went to the (1) **theme park** . We

went on the (2) **roller coaster**  and the (3) **Ferris wheel** .

but my favourite was the (4) **water slide** . We got all wet! After that,

Sultan wanted to go on the (5) **bumper**  but there was a long

(6) **queue** , so we went to the food stand and had a snack. I had

some (7) **candy floss** . Sultan had a (8) **doughnuts**  and a

(9) **milkshake** . Then we went back to the rides. It was great fun!

B. Complete with *some*, *any* or *no*.

- A: Have we got **any** crisps?
 B: No, there are **no** crisps left, but there's **some** popcorn.
- A: Would you like **some** ketchup in your sandwich?
 B: No, thanks.
- A: There isn't **any** cake on the table.
 B: Don't worry. We've got **some** doughnuts in the fridge.
- A: I don't want **any** food. I'm not hungry. I want **some** milk.
 B: There's **no** milk left.
- A: I'd like **some** lemonade, please.
 B: Sorry, we haven't got **any** soft drinks.

C. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- a. What do you mean?
- b. Luckily, the queue isn't long.
- c. Let's go on it!
- d. Right, where do you want to go?
- e. Hang on a minute.

Tom Oh! There's the roller coaster. (1) c

Jack Are you sure? It looks scary.

Tom I know but it's great. (2) b Come on.

Jack I can't!

Tom (3) a

Jack I can't. I'm afraid.

Tom Really?

Jack Of course. Just look at it!

Tom (4) d

Jack The water slide looks like fun.

Tom OK, then..

Jack (5) e There are no people there. Maybe it isn't working.

Tom We can go on the ferris wheel, then.

Jack Sure!

D. Read the advertisements below and the statements 1-6. Which advertisement do they refer to? Write A, B or C.

BLUE BAY Get ready to get wet!

Water slides, water roller coaster, rivers, lakes and lots more!

Every day one lucky winner leaves with a new skateboard!

Adults: €30
Children: €15

Age: **All ages** welcome.
Open: **7 days** a week **12pm-10pm**

A

Wild Park!

Go on the Wild Roller Coaster, Funny Bumper Cars and the Amazing Ferris Wheel

Play fun games and get all kinds of fantastic surprises!!!

Open: **Friday and Saturday 10am-10pm**
Adults: €18 Children: €10
Age: **11+**

C

Fun Land

Fun for the whole family!

Exciting **boat rides, roller coasters** and more!

Explore the forest and climb a mountain!

Don't forget your hiking boots!

Open: **Saturday to Thursday 12pm-10pm**
Friday 11am-9pm

Age: **8+**
Adults: €20
Children: €12

B

1. It is only open at the weekend.
2. You can win prizes there.
3. There are water rides there.
4. A five-year-old child can go to this funfair.
5. You need to have special shoes there.
6. It never opens before noon.

- C**
A C
A B
A
B
A

A. Complete the texts with the words in the boxes.

attack shocked alone scared saved



When I went to Florida last year for my holiday, I had a horrible experience. A man was swimming and suddenly, he shouted "SHARK!". I was (1) **alone** on the beach and I didn't know what to do. But luckily the shark didn't (2) **attack** him. Something (3) **scared** the shark away and I jumped into the water and (4) **saved** the man. He was really (5) **shocked**.

embarrassed brave neck beginning laughing

On my first day of school I saw a small spider on my desk. I'm afraid of spiders and I'm not very (6) **brave**. In the (7) **beginning** I tried to scare it away but then it jumped on my (8) **neck**. I screamed and everyone looked at me and started (9) **laughing**. I was really (10) **embarrassed**.



B. Circle the correct words.

- Mary was **shocked** / lonely when she heard the bad news.
- Last year, a shark **worried** / **attacked** my cousin when he was on holiday. Luckily, he managed to **save** / **scare** it away!
- My uncle is very **brave** / **angry**. He isn't afraid of lions!
- I like trying **another** / **different** types of food.
- My brother is very **angry** / **embarrassed** with me because I borrowed his laptop without asking him first.



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

missed ladder tyre lift locked neighbour

- Matt used a ladder to climb up the tree.
- My parents got stuck in the lift yesterday.
- I missed the bus this morning and I walked to school.
- My next-door neighbour saw a huge spider in his kitchen yesterday.
- We got locked out of our house last night.
- Zayed was late for work today because he got a flat tyre.

B. Circle the correct words.

Last year (1) **because** / **while** was at a skateboard tournament something amazing happened. (2) **In the beginning** / **Luckily**, I was having a great time. But I got really tired so I stopped for a while to get something to drink. I tried to find a shop but (3) **unfortunately** / **fortunately** I got lost. (4) **When** / **Suddenly** I saw Tony Hawk, the famous skateboarder. I was so surprised! He just looked at me and then he gave me his hat. Later, (5) **when** / **while** I showed the hat to my friends, they just laughed. 'It's Tony Hawk's!' I said, but they didn't believe me. (6) **Finally** / **Luckily** his name was on the hat, so, (7) **in the end** / **suddenly**, my friends believed me.



C. Join the sentences using when or while.

- Mute'b was talking on the phone. The accident happened.

While Mute'b was talking on the phone, the accident happened _____

- We heard a noise. We were walking in the forest.

We heard a noise while we were walking in the forest _____

- Amenah was doing her homework. Taleen was surfing the Net.

While Amenah was doing her homework, Taleen was surfing the Net _____

- I saw the huge wolf. I ran for help.

When I saw the huge wolf, I ran for help _____

- Bob was on the bus. His brother called him.

When Bob was on the bus, his brother called him _____

- Reema was making a salad. Her sister was making sandwiches.

While Reema was making a salad, her sister was making sandwiches _____

3

Round-up

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

embarrassed neighbour ankle campsite queue strange funfair
adventure lonely

- We stayed at a nice **campsite** in France last June.
- There was a(n) **strange** man behind me and I was scared.
- When Stu fell down the stairs, everyone started laughing. He was really **embarrassed**.
- Last summer I was alone because all my friends were on holiday. I felt very **lonely**.
- We went to the **funfair** on Thursday. The rides were great fun.
- There's a long **queue** outside the funfair.
- All sprained his **ankle** while he was playing tennis.
- Last year we got lost in a forest. It was quite a(n) **adventure**.
- My next-door **neighbour** found a huge footprint in his garden yesterday morning.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

- I was scared when I got stuck **in** the lift.
- Rawan got locked **out** yesterday afternoon.
- The wolf was **in** the middle of the road when I saw it.
- Tim crashed his bike **into** a tree.
- The man called **for** an ambulance when he saw the car accident.
- Hang **on** a minute! I want to buy a souvenir.
- In** the beginning, Luke didn't want to come with us.

C. Complete with the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- A: Did you go to the skatepark this morning?
B: No, I **was downloading** (download) some information from the Internet all morning.
- Last night Abdulah **wasn't studying** (study) for the test. He **was playing** (play) computer games.
- A: What **were** you **doing** (do) last night?
B: We **were watching** (watch) football on TV.
- Rob and Alex **were talking** (talk) on the phone all afternoon.
- The cat **wasn't sitting** (sit) on the sofa. It **was lying** (lie) on the floor.

D. Complete with the past simple or the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- While I **was talking** (talk) on the phone, I **heard** (hear) a man scream.
- Luke **was looking** (look) for his keys when he **saw** (see) a shadow on the wall.
- While the children **were playing** (play) with their ball in the garden, they **broke** (break) the window.
- Jack **got** (get) a flat tyre while he **was driving** (drive) home from work.
- When Brian **jumped** (jump) off the wall, he **hurt** (hurt) his knee.
- I **was explaining** (explain) what happened to my mother, while my brother **was cleaning** (clean) up the mess.

E. Choose a, b or c.

1. Are there _____ bananas left? I want to make a banana cake.
 a. any b. some c. no
2. There are _____ people on the water slide. That ride isn't very popular.
a. any b. no c. some
3. I don't want to do _____ work at the weekend. I want to stay at home and relax.
a. no b. some c. any
4. I think I saw _____ men outside the house. Let's call the police.
a. no b. any c. some
5. Can I have _____ milk in my tea, please?
a. no b. any c. some
6. _____ people in the village believed that a strange man lived in the old house.
a. Any b. Some c. No
7. The children found _____ kittens in the garden.
a. any b. no c. some

F. Continue the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I was walking near the river when I slipped and fell in it
2. I was reading a magazine while my brother was surfing the Net
3. I was riding my bike in the park when I found a cat
4. I was sitting in the living room while my sister was doing the washing up
5. I was putting up my tent at the campsite when it started to rain
6. I was doing housework when the phone rang

G. Read the story and write T for True or F for False.

The Man by the Lake

Last week, I went camping with my friends Larry, Alex and Bill. We went to Mount Farway for the weekend. We were having a great time, so we stayed for a week. However, on the last day, a strange thing happened. We were coming down the mountain when we saw a fantastic lake. We all decided to spend the night there, so we put up our tents. In the evening, we felt very tired so we ate and went to bed early.

However, after a while I heard a man talking. I got out of my tent and saw a young man sitting by the lake. When he saw me, he ran into the water. I woke my friends up and we all jumped into the water to look for him, but he wasn't there! The next morning, we were getting ready to leave when I heard the man talking again. He was sitting by the lake. 'He's back!' I shouted. But my friends thought I was playing a joke on them.



1. The writer and his friends went to Mount Farway last week. T
2. They put up their tents on the mountain. F
3. The writer went to bed before his friends. F
4. The writer was in his tent when he heard a man talking. T
5. The writer's friends believed him in the end. F

3

Project

A real-life story

1. Do research and find out information about a real-life story.
2. Write a short paragraph about the story.
3. Use ideas from pp. 36-37 of the student's book.
4. Draw or stick pictures to decorate the page.



There was a fire in a house in Chicago. Nobody seemed to be hurt, and they are still trying to find what caused the fire. They don't know how many people live in the house. The building next to that house was also damaged by the fire.

4a Around town

A. Look at the pictures and write where you can find the objects.



1. at the **Hair salon**

2. at the **pharmacy**



3. at the **newsstand**



4. at the **Travel agency**

5. at the **Post office**



7. at the **Flower shop**



6. at the **Library**



8. at the **Market**

B. Complete with the words in the box.

post card bring medicine book flight get stamps

1. A: Can you **post** these letters for me, please?

B: Of course. Do you have any **stamps**?

2. I want to **get** a new haircut. My hair looks awful.

3. We always **book** our holidays online. It's very easy.

4. I went to the pharmacy to get some **medicine** for my back.

5. I found a cheap **flight** to Canada on the internet.

6. A: Oh no! Where is my library **card**?

B: Here it is.

7. A: Can I **bring** my friend Mark to your house?

B: Sure.

C. Look at the pictures and use *can*, *could* or *may* to offer help, ask for permission or make requests.



help / friend

1. **Can you help my friend?**



borrow / this book

2. **May I borrow this book?**



use / bathroom



see / ticket



drive / beach

3. **Can I use the bathroom?**

4. **Can I see your ticket?**

5. **Can you drive me to the beach?**

D. Dan, Paul, Neil and Steve are at ASB Shopping Centre. Read through the sentences 1-4 and guess where they are. Use *may*, *might* and *could* and write sentences for each person.



1. Dan likes reading books.

He **could be at the bookshop**

3. Neil loves buying clothes and accessories.

He **might be at the clothes shop**

2. Paul has got seven pets.

He **may be at the pet shop**

4. Steve likes travelling.

He **could be at the travel agency**

E. Complete with the sentences a-e.

- a. Would you like anything else?
- b. Here you are.
- c. You're welcome.
- d. Can I help you?
- e. Let me check.

Man (1) **d**

Paul Yes, please. Have you got Christopher Paolini's new book?

Man Of course. It's really good. (2) **b**

Paul Thanks.

Man (3) **a**

Paul Yes. Have you got his first book, too? I want to buy it for a friend.

Man (4) **e** - Oh, no, I'm afraid not.

Paul That's OK. Thank you for all your help.

Man (5) **c**

4b

How do I get there?



A. Look at the map above and complete the short dialogues with prepositions of place.

- A: Where's the bank?
 B: It's **opposite** the park.
- A: Is there a petrol station near here?
 B: It's **next to** the travel agency.
- A: I need to buy a book.
 B: The bookshop is **between** the hair salon and the post office.
- A: I know a very good Mexican restaurant. Let's go there tonight.
 B: OK. Where is it?
 A: It's **next to** the library.
- A: Can I help you?
 B: Yes. I'm looking for the bus stop.
 A: It's **in front of** the hospital.

B. Look at the map again and imagine the people are outside the pharmacy on Birch Street. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

left how past straight help right on

- A: Hello, do you need some (1) **help** ?
 B: Yes, please. (2) **how** do I get to the library?
 A: Well, go up this road and after the footbridge, turn (3) **right** into Moseley Street. Then go (4) **straight** on and turn (5) **left** at the traffic lights. Go (6) **past** the pharmacy and it's (7) **on** your right. You can't miss it!
 B: OK. Thank you.

C. Look at the map again. Start from the school, follow the directions and find out where Tom is.

Go down Gordon Street and turn left at the museum. That's Moseley Street. Go up the street and turn right into Mills Road. At the end of the road, turn left. Go straight on and it's on the left, next to the travel agency.



Tom is at Ali's house.

D. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

up into from through around to out of towards down



1. Mr Franklin drove from London to Oxford in an hour and a half.



2. The cars are going through the tunnel. They are going towards the city centre.



3. At the moment Frank is going into the house and his brother is coming out of the house.



4. The cat climbed up the tree and can't come down.



5. The children are running around the stop sign.

4c

City vs Country

A. Complete the sentences and the crossword.



- I want to live in a **caravan** and travel to a different city every year.
- There are lots of cars in the city centre, so there's also lots of **pollution**.
- This armchair is very **comfortable** I always sit here when I watch TV.
- There aren't any blocks of **flats** in my neighbourhood.
- Sameera loves doing **gardening** because flowers help her relax.
- On Thursdays, we usually have a **barbecue** in the garden and we always eat lots of food!
- Nouf lives in a lovely **neighbourhood** near the beach.
- My uncle lives on a **farm** and he's got three horses.

B. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

We used to live in a very nice and peaceful area but last month, my father got a new job in the city centre, so we moved.

Our old neighbourhood was (1) **more peaceful**

(peaceful) than our new neighbourhood. But our new house is (2) **better** (good) than our old house.

It's (3) **more modern** (modern), too. It's also

(4) **closer** (close) to the shopping centres

than our old house, so there is (5) **more** (much)

excitement. But this neighbourhood is (6) **more crowded**

(crowded) and (7) **noisier** (noisy) than our old

neighbourhood and sometimes I can't sleep at night. It's

(8) **more difficult** (difficult) to go to school, too. Our house

is (9) **further/farther** (far) from school than before and there's lots of traffic in the morning, so I get up at 5:30 every morning!



C. Read sentences a and b. Then form new sentences using the adjectives in brackets and the comparative form.

1. a. Saud works from 8am to 7pm every day

b. Ameen works from 9am to 3pm every day

(busy)

Saud **is busier than Ameen**

2. a. 300 people went to last year's art exhibition.

b. 100 people went to this year's art exhibition.

(popular)

Last year's art exhibition **was more popular than this year's art exhibition**

3. a. Oliver is thirteen years old.

b. Brandon is fourteen years old.

(old)

Brandon **is older than Oliver**

4. a. Madrid is 783km away from London.

b. Paris is 344km away from London.

(far)

Madrid **is further from London than Paris**

D. Read and write T for Tom, A for Alex or B for both.

Last summer my parents and I stayed in a tree house hotel in Costa Rica. It wasn't my first time in a tree house because we had one in our garden when I was a child. But the hotel was bigger and more beautiful! I even met some people my age there and I often chat with them on the Net. I really want to go there again next summer.

Tom Davis, 17



I visited my friend, Sunil, in Kerala, India some years ago. He wanted to take me on a houseboat for two days. In the beginning, I didn't want to go because I can't swim. I finally went and my first time on a boat was great. The water was very calm, so I wasn't frightened at all. The local people were relaxed and friendly. However, the houseboat was not very comfortable. Of course, I didn't mind because I had a great time.

Alex Roberts, 19

1. It was this person's first time in this kind of place.
2. This person was pleased with the experience.
3. This person made friends during his trip.
4. The trip was nice, but not perfect.
5. This person was scared at the beginning of his experience.

A
B
T
A
A

4d Outer space

A. Complete the sentences.

- We live on **E a r t h**.
- Our solar **s y s t e m** has got eight planets.
- A **g a l a x y** is a large group of stars.
- The sun is a **s t a r**.
- Mars is the fourth **p l a n e t** from the sun.
- The **t e m p e r a t u r e** at night now is 18°C.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- It's **hotter** (hot) today than it was yesterday.
- Saleh is the **best** (good) student in his class.
- My bag is **heavier** (heavy) than your bag.
- Jim is the **worst** (bad) player in the team.
- Abdullah is the **most popular** (popular) boy in school.
- John is **more outgoing** (outgoing) than his brother.
- Tony is the **most careful** (careful) driver in his family.
- Waleed is **taller** (tall) than my brother.

C. Complete the blanks with one word.

- This is **the** busiest café **in** town.
- The blue shoes are **more** comfortable than the red shoes.
- Brian bought the **most** expensive phone **in** the shop.
- Hussein is the shyest **of** all my friends.
- Which is **the** cheapest way to travel?
- My car is faster **than** your car.

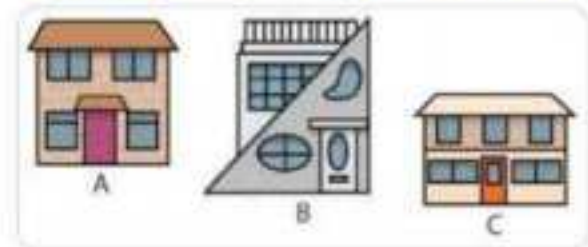
D. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives.



- 1 white car / fast / garage

The white car is the fastest in the garage
red car / slow / blue car

The red car is slower than the blue car



- 2 house B / modern / city

House B is the most modern in the city
house C / modern / house A

House C is more modern than house A



- 3 Liam / young / class

Liam is the youngest boy in the class
Keith / old / Mark

Keith is older than Mark



- 4 Neptune / cold / solar system

Neptune is the coldest planet in the solar system
Uranus / cold / Jupiter

Uranus is colder than Jupiter

A. Label the places.

1. mosque2. Train station3. stadium4. bridge5. plane6. art gallery7. port8. castle

B. Replace the words in bold in the sentences below.

1. Mute'b and Zayed went cycling in the park yesterday.

Mute'b and Zayed had a great time. They

2. **A:** What's the view like from the top of the mountain?

B: **The view** is fantastic. It

3. Reem is waiting at the train station. Can you go and get **Reem**? her

4. My family and I went to the port to take a boat to the island. **My family and I** went swimming on the island. We

5. This is a very good restaurant. I come **to this restaurant** once a week. here

C. Read the letter and complete the blanks with one word.

Dear Lester,

How are you? I hope you're well. I can't wait for you to come and visit me in Dublin.

(1) It is a great city. There are lots of things to do and sights to see

(2) here

For example, (3) it has got many museums and galleries. A great way to see the sights in the city is to go on a boat ride on the Liffey River. We can do

(4) that when you come.

I know you like water sports so we can go to the National Aquatic Centre, too. I went

(5) there last weekend with my brother, Frank. (6) He is 10

years old and he really enjoyed going on all the water rides. Now he wants me to take

(7) him there again. It was great fun!

My cousins live in Wicklow, a place outside Dublin. We can visit (8) them

and stay on their farm for a few days. We can go hiking on Sugar Loaf mountain in

Wicklow, too. My cousins do (9) that six times a year. (10) they

love hiking. You like hiking, right?

Take care,

Mike

4

Round-up

A. Cross out the odd word. Then add one more word.

- post office - library - art gallery - stop/sign - ~~newsstan~~
- cottage - sta/tp - tree house - bungalow - ~~tree~~
- le/er - star - planet - galaxy - ~~sun~~ house

B. Circle the correct words.

- There are many boats in the port / car park.
- Be careful, there is no pedestrian ~~footbridge~~ / crossing here.
- Tim bought two ~~flights~~ / tickets to Majorca on Friday.
- The view / sights from the top of the mountain was amazing.
- Riyadh is the capital / neighbourhood of Saudi Arabia.
- I like this armchair, it's very ~~annoying~~ / comfortable.
- Jack is waiting for us outside the ~~castle~~ / bridge.
- My sister lives in a very ~~useful~~ / peaceful neighbourhood.



C. Complete with can, could, may or might.

- Could you take me to school, please?
- May I borrow your black jacket?
- Stu and James might spend their holidays in Prague, but they aren't sure.
- Could I have some water? I'm very thirsty.
- Can I help you with those bags? They look heavy.
- Turki isn't at home. He might be at the sports centre.

D. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

between at from next to through

Adam Paul, where is the post office?

Paul It's on Bond Street, (1) next to the library.

Adam But how do I get (2) from here to the library?

Paul Go (3) through the tunnel and turn left (4) at the traffic lights. That's Bond Street.

Adam OK. Now, where did I leave my car?

Paul Oh, Adam! It's opposite the bookshop, (5) between the red car and the motorbike.

E. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Salman is the busiest (busy) person in the office.
- The roller coaster is more exciting (exciting) than the ferris wheel.
- The underground is probably the safest (safe) means of transport in the city. The most dangerous (dangerous) is the motorbike.
- James and I are good (good) at Maths. Our friend Frank is better (good) than us, but I think Tom is the best (good) of the four.
- The blue mobile is more expensive (expensive) than the black mobile.
- My house is closer (close) to our school than Khaled's house. His house is farther/ further (far) from school than my house is.
- The basement is the darkest (dark) room in our house.
- Bill wears more modern (modern) clothes than Jake.

F. Complete with the sentences a-f.

Boy Excuse me. (1) f

Man Of course. (2) b

Boy Well, I'm looking for a newsstand. Is there a newsstand near here?

Man (3) d What do you need?

Boy I want to buy a magazine.

Man There's a petrol station near here. It's got magazines.

Boy Oh great! (4) a

Man It's easy. Go straight on and turn right into Warren Street.
(5) c

Boy Thank you.

Man (6) e

- a. How do I get there?
- b. How can I help you?
- c. It's on your left.
- d. I'm afraid not.
- e. You're welcome.
- f. Can I ask you a question?

G. Read and write T for True or F for False.



Welcome to Madrid



The city

Madrid became the capital of Spain in 1561. Over three million people live in Madrid and about six million tourists visit it every year!

Getting around

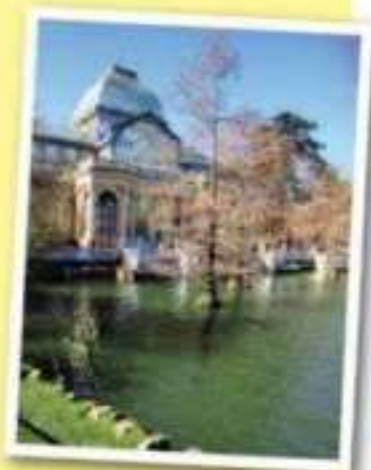
It's cheap to move around Madrid. The metro is the fastest and easiest way to get around, but you can also find taxis and buses easily at any time of the day or night.

Sights

First, you may want to walk around the busy city centre. Start at the Plaza Mayor and visit the interesting shops and cafés. Next, stop at the Prado Museum. There you can find works of art by some of the world's greatest artists like Goya and El Greco. Of course, you shouldn't miss the Reina Sofia Museum. You can see Picasso's famous *Guernica* there! Later you can also visit the famous Retiro Park just behind the Prado Museum. Finally, go and see the amazing Royal Palace. It's got 3418 rooms, more than any other palace in Europe.

What to eat

Spain is famous for its tapas, small delicious snacks. Stop at any of the snack bars in the city and try tapas and other popular Spanish food.



1. Three million people visit Madrid every year.
2. It isn't difficult to get around Madrid.
3. There aren't any buses at night.
4. You can find some of the world's greatest works of art in the Plaza Mayor.
5. Retiro Park is behind the Prado Museum.
6. Tapas is a kind of Spanish food.

- F
- T
- F
- F
- T
- T

The solar system

1. Do research and find out information about the solar system.
2. Write information about each of the planets.
3. Use ideas from pp. 56-57 of the student's book.
4. Draw or stick pictures to decorate the page.



Jupiter is the largest planet.
It is 777,000,000km from the sun...

There are eight planets in our solar system. Mercury is the smallest planet, and the nearest planet to the sun. Venus is the second planet to the sun and its size is similar to Earth. Earth is the third planet and it is the only known planet with life on it. Mars is the fourth planet, and it's named after the Roman god of war. Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. Saturn is the second largest planet, and is very similar to Jupiter. Uranus is named after the father of the Roman god Saturn. Pluto was discovered in 1930

CONSOLIDATION: MODULES 1-4

A. Put the words in the correct group and add one more word to each group.

ferry stadium cooker tram galaxy port van south PE jumper
car park east shirt ankle iron west Physics back moon tracksuit
fridge star finger Art

SCHOOL SUBJECTS	APPLIANCES	CLOTHES	MEANS OF TRANSPORT
PE	cooker	jumper	ferry
Physics	iron	shirt	van
Art	fridge	tracksuit	tram
English	hoover	skirt	bus

PARTS OF THE BODY	WORDS RELATED TO SPACE	PLACES IN A CITY	POINTS OF THE COMPASS
ankle	galaxy	stadium	south
back	moon	port	east
finger	star	car park	west
arm	planet	Post office	north

B. Complete with the words in the box.

surf facilities friendly lab

- A: What are the (1) **facilities** like at your school?
 B: Well, the gym is good but the science (2) **lab** isn't very good.
 A: What about the computer room?
 B: It's great. I go there at lunchtime and (3) **surf** the Net.
 A: What about the teachers?
 B: They are really (4) **friendly** and helpful.



interesting queue travel agency gallery quiet village

- A: Hi, Kevin. Where did you go yesterday after work?
 B: Well, I went to the art (5) **gallery**.
 A: Was it (6) **interesting**?
 B: I don't know, I didn't go in. The (7) **queue** was huge.
 A: So, what did you do, then?
 B: I walked into town and went to the (8) **travel agency** to book a holiday.
 A: Nice. Where are you going?
 B: I'm staying in a small (9) **village** in the mountains near Lakeview.
 A: Just perfect for a bit of peace and (10) **quiet**.
 B: Exactly.

C. Circle the correct words.

- The skateboarding competition will take place **in/on** the park.
- Do you **wash/brush** your teeth before you go to bed?
- We spent two hours **travelling/exploring** the cave.
- I fell off my bike and **crashed/sprained** my ankle.
- Roger was talking to his brother when **luckily/suddenly** he just ran away.
- The best ride at the funfair was the **popcorn/ferris** wheel.
- Kim went to the **market/pharmacy** to get some apples.
- Turn left at the traffic **signs/lights** and the library is on your right.

D. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. often / go / How / you / skateboarding / do / ?

How often do you go skateboarding?

2. dad / drives / My / his / to / usually / work / car / .

My father usually drives his car to work

3. brother / weekend / plays / at / My / tennis / the / .

My brother plays tennis at the weekend

4. the / hate / the / bus / in / / morning / missing / .

I hate missing the bus in the morning

5. you / haircut / Do / month / a / get / every / ?

Do you get a haircut every month?

6. does / arrive / When / train / at / station / the / the / ?

When does the train arrive at the station?

E. Complete with the present progressive of the verbs in the box.

decorate travel do learn wash take watch

1. Bob and Tom **are travelling** around Europe this month.

2. The students **are learning** about dinosaurs today.

3. Turki **is watching** a documentary about elephants at the moment.

4. **Is** Karen **decorating** the house at the moment?

5. My dad **is washing** the car and my mum **is doing** the washing-up.

6. **Are** those people **taking** pictures of the tall building?

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

1. A: **Do** you **think** (think) Steve is going to come to the park later?

B: I **don't know** (not know). Let's call and ask him.

2. A: Ali and I **are going** (go) horse riding. **Do** you **want** (want) to come?

B: No, thanks. I **am visiting** (visit) my brother in Riyadh today.

3. Mark **isn't watching** (not watch) TV at the moment. He **is surfing** (surf) the Net.

He **loves** (love) surfing the Net in his free time.

G. Choose a, b or c.

1. My parents hate _____ on cruises.

a. goes **b. going** c. go

2. Ali would like _____ a cave this afternoon.

a. to explore b. exploring c. explore

3. Do you like _____ candy floss at the funfair?

a. eats **b. eating** c. eat

4. Harry's little brothers _____ playing with toy cars.

a. to love b. loving **c. love**

5. I don't want _____ the bus to work, but what can I do?

a. to take b. taking c. take

6. Would you like _____ in a houseboat or a caravan?

a. to stay b. staying c. stay

H. Complete with the past simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Donald **bought** (buy) a new washing machine yesterday.

2. Ameen and I **went** (go) rollerblading this afternoon.

3. **Did** you **explain** (explain) the Maths exercise to Ian?

4. Fred **crashed** (crash) his bike and **couldn't** (not can) walk for a week.

5. Malik **didn't want** (not want) to buy a magazine from the newsstand.

6. I **lost** (lose) my keys and now I can't get in my house.

I. Expand the prompts into sentences using the past simple or the past progressive.

1. Steve / read / book / while / Joe / listen / radio / .

Steve was reading a book while Joe was listening to the radio

2. Mr Ingles / drive / home / when / phone / ring / .

Mr. Ingles was driving home when the phone rang

3. What / you / do / while / Bayan / buy / souvenirs / ?

What were you doing while Bayan was buying souvenirs?

4. I / surf / the Net / when / my sister / come / home / from school / .

I was surfing the Net when my sister came home from school

CONSOLIDATION: MODULES 1-4

J. Complete the sentences with adjectives or adverbs. Use the adjectives in brackets to form adverbs.

1. My dad usually gets up very **early** on weekdays. (early)
2. Paul paints really **beautiful** pictures. (beautiful)
3. I can't play basketball very **well**. (good)
4. My baby brother is a **happy** little boy. (happy)
5. Don't have any of her cakes. She cooks **terribly**. (terrible)
6. This exercise is very **hard**. (hard)

K. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. This café is **noisier** (noisy) than the café in our neighbourhood.
2. Alberto's is the **best** (good) hair salon in town.
3. This sofa is **more comfortable** (comfortable) than this chair.
4. In the past, the train network was **bigger** (big) than it is now.
5. John's dad is **chubbier** (chubby) than his uncle.
6. The washing machine is the **most expensive** (expensive) appliance in the shop.



L. Circle the correct words.

1. Do **any** / some of you know where Saleh is?
2. Tom didn't have **no** / any food in the fridge.
3. Let me show you **any** / some interesting paintings in the museum.
4. I need to find **some** / any information about Australia, can you help me?
5. There are **any** / no letters for you today.

M. Complete the dialogue with the prepositions in the box.

up between through into on at

A: Excuse me, is there a bookshop in this neighbourhood?

B: There are two near here. There is one (1) **on** Bridge Street and another one (2) **between** the police station and the library.

A: Great, because I need to go to the library, too.

B: OK, then. Walk (3) **up** this hill and at the top, turn left (4) **into** King Street. (5) **at** the end of King Street, there is a park. Walk (6) **through** the park and on the other side is Fountain Road. The bookshop is just there.

A: Thanks a lot.

N. Complete the sentences with personal pronouns.

1. A: Could you give me your knee pads? I need to borrow them.
B: Sure, they are in my bag.
2. A: Do you want to try some of this cake?
B: OK, who made it?
A: My cousin.
3. A: Dad, Liam and I want to go to the stadium. Can you take us?
B: Sorry, your brother has got the car. He went to Tom's house.
4. That mobile phone is very expensive. I'm not going to buy it.

O. Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Could he call me? | e. Could I come with you? |
| b. Hey, guess what! | f. I'm afraid not. |
| c. I might go to the skatepark later. | g. Never mind. |
| d. How are things? | |

1.
A: Hello, Gary. (1) d
B: Not bad, and you?
A: I'm very well, thank you. (2) b
B: What?
A: I've got tickets to the cup final next weekend.
B: Wow! (3) e
A: Sorry, I've only got two tickets. One for me and one for my brother.
B: (4) g Maybe next time.
A: Sure.



2.
A: Hello?
B: Hello, Mr Bell. Is Frank there?
A: (5) f
B: No problem. It's Steve and I'm at home right now.
(6) a
A: Of course. Anything else?
B: Yes, actually. (7) c
A: OK. He can meet you there.



P. Answer the following questions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. How often do you brush your teeth?
<u>I brush my teeth twice a day</u> | 4. What do you usually wear to school?
<u>I usually wear jeans and a t-shirt</u> |
| 2. Which country would you like to visit?
<u>I'd like to visit Egypt</u> | 5. Do you buy souvenirs when you're on holiday?
<u>Yes, I do</u> |
| 3. Did you use to enjoy drawing when you were young?
<u>Yes, I did</u> | 6. What were you doing at this time yesterday?
<u>I was doing my homework</u> |

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).

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
	1	2	3
Listening			
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 short recorded messages or short passages said by the teacher.			
I can understand and follow a route on a map.			
I can understand where things are located.			
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 or the past.			
I can understand short radio extracts which are spoken slowly and clearly.			
I can also ...			
...			
Reading			
	1	2	3
I can match simple words with pictures.			
I can recognise some simple words and phrases on a poster or in a magazine.			
I can understand simple cartoon strips and illustrated stories.			
I can understand a brief personal message (e.g. a postcard).			
I can guess the content of a text with the help of illustrations.			
I can read and understand some magazine quizzes.			
I can read and understand the key points in some magazine and newspaper articles, leaflets and diaries.			
I can understand whether a text refers to the present or past.			
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 follow the plot of clearly structured stories and literary texts.			
I can also ...			
...			

Speaking	1	2	3
I can greet and say goodbye to someone.			
I can say where I'm from and where I live.			
I can introduce myself and other people.			
I can answer simple questions about myself, my home, my family, my friends and my hobbies and ask people similar questions.			
I can ask people for things and give people things.			
I can describe myself and other people.			
I can say what I like and what I don't like.			
I can describe my house and my bedroom.			
I can ask for, give and refuse permission.			
I can order food.			
I can offer something and accept or refuse an offer.			
I can count and talk about quantities.			
I can indicate time by such phrases as 'next week', 'last Friday', 'in November', 'three o'clock'.			
I can talk about my daily schedule.			
I can ask and answer questions and talk about work and free-time activities.			
I can describe people's personalities.			
I can describe past activities and personal experiences (e.g. last weekend, my last holiday).			
I can give short, basic descriptions of events.			
I can ask for and give directions referring to a map or plan.			
I can discuss with other people and make suggestions about what to do and where to go.			
I can carry out simple transactions in shops.			
I can agree and disagree.			
I can talk about public transport.			
I can also...			
Writing	1	2	3
I can fill in a questionnaire with my personal details (name, age, nationality, address).			
I can write a simple postcard (for example with holiday greetings).			
I can write about my family (how many members, names, age) and my friends.			
I can write about my daily routine and my habits.			
I can write a description of my house and neighbourhood.			
I can write an email giving news or talking about holiday plans.			
I can write a simple text describing my town/city.			
I can describe an event in simple sentences and report what happened, when and where (e.g. an accident).			
I can write sentences and simple phrases about aspects of my everyday life (my home, my family, my school, my friends, my pet, my hobbies, my preferences).			
I can write simple sentences, connecting them with words such as 'and', 'but', 'because'.			
I can also...			
—			

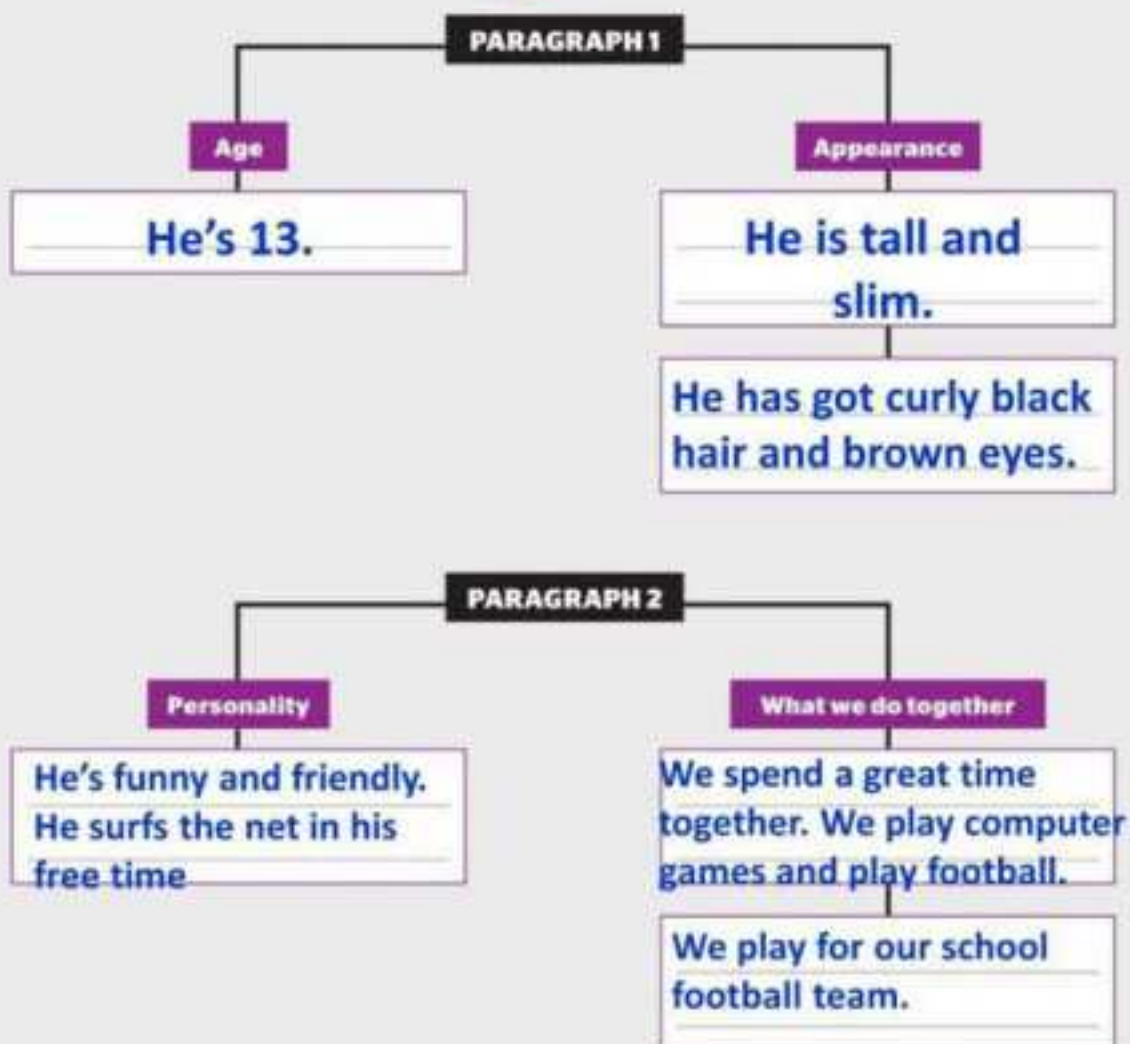
Writing Section

1e Writing Plan: A description of your best friend

Before you write:

- Who are you writing about?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your description



2e Writing Plan: An email including a description of a family trip

Before you write:

- Who are you writing to?
- Why are you writing?

Munzer

To describe a family trip

Brainstorm ideas for your email

GREETING

Use an appropriate greeting:

How are you?

Say why you are writing:

Last week I went on a trip with my family to the beach. We went by bus and arrived at 9:00 in the morning.

DESCRIBE THE TRIP AND THE DESTINATION

How did you get there?

We went by bus and arrived at 9:00 in the morning

How long did you stay there?

We stayed there all day, so we did many things

What did you do there?

We played on the beach, then we had lunch and took lovely photos

Did you have a good time?

It was a great family trip.

Make a general comment:

SIGNING OFF

Close with an appropriate phrase.

Signature

Write your first name.

Writing Section

3e Writing Plan: A story

Before you write:

- What are you writing about?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your story

INTRODUCTION

Give basic background information answering the questions: who/what/when. See SB p.45.

MAIN PART Event

What happened?

First

When they arrived, they put up their tent near a river. Then they decided to explore the area

Next

They were walking in the forest when they suddenly heard a strange noise.

They thought it was a bear! They were frightened, so they started

After a while they got tired and stopped. They wanted to go back to the tent but they couldn't. they were lost.

How did the character(s) feel?

They were frightened,

What did the character(s) do?

Ken and Carl walked for an hour and finally found a road. Luckily there was a car with a flat tyre. The driver was trying to fix it.

What happened and how the character(s) felt. See SB p.45.

Fortunately, when the driver fixed the flat tyre, he took the boys home safely. They were so happy to be back. After their adventure, they didn't want to go camping alone again!

4e Writing Plan: A description of your town/city

Before you write:

- What are you writing about?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm
ideas for
your description

OPENING PARAGRAPH

What is the name of your town/city?

Jeddah

Where is it?

It's on the coast of the red sea

What is an important feature of the town/city? (size, population, mountains, etc.)?

the second largest city in Saudi Arabia after Riyadh

It's got a population of 3.2 million people. There are a lot of fascinating buildings near the beach. The city has very nice beaches and a corniche.

MAIN PART

What are some of the most interesting sights?

Jeddah has the highest fountain in the world. It's called King Fahd's Fountain

What can people do there?

People love going there and walking by the sea

How popular are these sights?

There are a lot of things people can do here, that's why it's never boring for it's tourists

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

What do you think of the town/city?

Jeddah is fantastic

What do you enjoy doing there with your friends?

My friend and I love going shopping and for long walks by the sea.

Full Blast 3

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, 1b) Present Simple - Prepositions of time Adverbs of frequency - How often...?

Ahmed Al Saad is a reporter. He's doing a survey on 'Teenage lives' and he's asking Sameer Nasser some questions. Match the questions (1-3) with the answers (a-c).

1 How often do you hang out with your friends? What do you usually do?

1 c

2 Do you tidy your room every day?

2 a

3 When do you study for school?

3 b

a. No way! I always help my brother with his homework in the afternoons and he tidies my room for me!

b. Every day after school. But I never do homework on Thursdays!

c. Twice a week we go to our favourite fast food restaurant or to the park. We enjoy it a lot!



Grammar

1 Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I play	I do not play	I don't play
He/She/It plays	He/She/It does not play	He/She/It doesn't play
We/You/They play	We/You/They do not play	We/You/They don't play

Questions	Short answers	
Do I play?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Does he/she/it play?	Yes, he/she/it does.	No, he/she/it doesn't.
Do we/you/they play?	Yes, we/you/they do.	No, we/you/they don't.

We use the present simple:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
I watch TV every evening.
- for permanent situations.
He works at a restaurant.

Time Expressions

on Monday/Tuesday, etc.
in the morning/afternoon/evening, etc.
every day/Monday/week/month/year, etc.
at the weekend / at 8:00, etc.
always, usually, often, sometimes, never
once/twice/three times a week/day, etc.

Formation of the third person singular:

- In the **third person singular** (he-she-it) the verb takes the ending **-s**.
He works She writes It eats
- Verbs which end in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o**, take **-es**.
I relax - He relaxes I go - She goes I watch - It watches
- Verbs which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-es**.
I study - He studies
- Verbs which end in a **vowel + y** simply take **-s**.
I play - She plays

6 Prepositions of Time

We use:

- **at:** to tell the time: *at six o'clock / at half past two*
in the expressions: *at noon / at night / at midnight*
at the weekend
- **on:** before the days of the week: *on Monday / on Monday morning / on weekdays*
before dates: *on 16 May*
- **in:** before months and seasons: *in July / in (the) winter*
before years and centuries: *in 1989 / in the 21st century*
before periods of time: *in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening*

in the expression

but
on Friday morning/afternoon/evening
in my free time

- NOTE:**
- **till / until**
 - **before**
 - **after**

We usually work till/until 5pm.
Jack always has a shower before dinner.
My dad goes for a walk in the park after breakfast.

7 Adverbs of frequency

always usually often sometimes never

- We use **adverbs of frequency** to talk about how often we do something. We use them mainly with the **present simple**.
- They usually go **before** the **main** verb, but **after** the verb **be**.
He often plays football. **but** *He is always at home on Fridays.*
She doesn't usually watch TV.
- In interrogative sentences with the verb **be**, **adverbs of frequency** go after the subject.
Is school always closed on Fridays?

NOTE: With **never** we always use the affirmative form of the verb.
He never goes to an Italian restaurant.

a How often...? / once / twice / three times...

We use How often...?:

- to ask about the frequency of an action:
How often do you go out?

We use once / twice / three times...:

- to say how often we do something:
I go out twice a week, but I never go out on Fridays.

Activities

A. Complete with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Lucy **doesn't watch** (not watch) TV in the afternoon.
2. **Does** your brother **ride** (ride) his bike in the park on Fridays?
3. We sometimes **have** (have) dinner at a restaurant.
4. John **doesn't** often **work** (not work) until 7pm.
5. I **don't tidy** (not tidy) my room at the weekend.
6. Salman and Rida usually **hang out** (hang out) with their friends in the afternoon.
7. Susan **does** (do) the washing-up in the evenings.
8. My brother **makes** (make) dinner every Wednesday.

B. Choose a, b or c.

1. Tony goes home _____ school.
a. until b. before **c. after**
2. My mum goes shopping _____ Thursday mornings.
a. on b. in c. at
3. The baby wakes up _____ 8.30.
a. at b. on c. until
4. My brother usually studies Maths _____ the weekend.
a. in b. after **c. at**
5. Tom always works _____ 5 o'clock.
a. on **b. until** c. in
6. We always play in the snow _____ the winter.
a. in b. on c. at

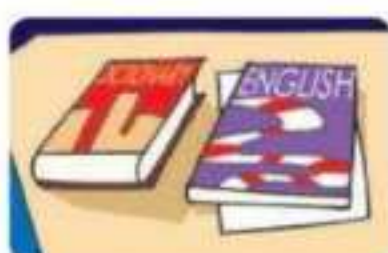
C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.



1. How often / James / take out the rubbish / ? (twice a week)
How often does James take out the rubbish?
He takes out the rubbish twice a week.



2. What / Peter / do / Thursday morning / ? (wash / car)
What does Peter do on Thursday morning?
He washes his car.



3. How often / you / study / English / ? (three times a week)
How often do you study English?
I study English three times a week.



4. What / Peter / do / Mondays / ?
(have / art class)

—What does Peter do on Mondays?
—He has an art class



5. What / your cousins / do / every Friday / ? (clean / windows)

—What do your cousins do every Friday?
—They clean windows



6. Where / your parents / go / every day / ? (go / work)

—Where do your parents go everyday?
—They go to work

D. Rewrite the sentences using the adverbs of frequency in brackets.

1. Mark has a shower in the morning. (always)

—Mark always has a shower in the morning

2. I don't do the washing-up. (usually)

—I don't usually do the washing-up

3. The children are tired after school. (sometimes)

—The children are sometimes tired after school

4. Does your mother iron the clothes in the evening? (often)

—Does your mother often iron the clothes in the evening?

5. My sister tidies her room on weekdays. (never)

—My sister never tidies her room on weekdays

E. Complete the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use prepositions of time to complete the boxes.

1. Where does Neil (Neil / go) at the weekend?

2. My brother go don't play (not play) football on Fridays.

3. Do you often hang out (you / often / hang out) with your friends in the afternoon?

4. What time does Stuart have (Stuart / have) lunch on weekdays?

5. Kylie and Rob usually watch (usually / watch) TV at 11 pm. Then they go (go) to bed.

6. Afaf sometimes hoovers (sometimes / Hoover) the carpets on Wednesday afternoon.

7. Paul is never bored (never / be bored) in the summer.

8. I usually have (usually / have) breakfast at 8 o'clock in the morning.

9. I always (always / brush) my teeth /before breakfast.
brush after

F. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What do you usually do in the afternoon?

I usually watch TV

2. What do you often do at the weekend?

I often play football

3. What do you always do in the morning?

I always brush my teeth

4. What time do you usually go to bed?

I usually go to bed at 10:00

5. How often do you watch TV?

I watch TV every day

6. When do you do your homework?

I do my homework after lunch

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the things you do during the week, when you do them and how often you do them. Report your findings to the rest of the class.

Do you watch TV on weekdays?

No, I don't. I usually watch TV at the weekend.

When do you do the washing-up?

I do the washing-up every evening.

How often do you take out the rubbish?

I take out the rubbish twice a week.

	You	Your partner
watch TV	✓	✓
do washing-up	✓	
take out rubbish	✓	
go out with friends		✓
study		✓
play football		✓

Writing

Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above does during the week.

... usually ...

Sami usually watches TV every evening.

He goes out with friends at the weekends.

He studies every day after lunch.

He plays football on Saturdays

Module 1 (1c) Present Progressive Present Simple vs Present Progressive Stative verbs

Read the dialogue.



- Jake** Carl, hi, it's Jake. Where are you **now**?
Carl I'm at home. I'm **working** on my project. What's up?
Jake Well, I'm **not playing** football **tonight** because I'm **going** to Peter's house. **Do** you **want** to come?
- Carl** Who else is **coming**?
Jake Tom!
Carl He's outgoing. I **like** him!
Jake I **know**. I **like** him too. We're meeting at 9 o'clock. What **do** you **think**?
Carl OK, see you there. Bye!

Write J for Jake, C for Carl or T for Tom.

- Who plays football? **J**
- Who's working on a project at the moment? **C**
- Who likes Tom? **C** and **J**
- Who's going to Peter's house? **C**, **J** and **T**

Grammar

Present Progressive

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I am playing	I'm playing	I am not playing	I'm not playing
He/She/It is playing	He/She/It's playing	He/She/It is not playing	He/She/It isn't playing
We/You/They are playing	We/You/They're playing	We/You/They are not playing	We/You/They aren't playing

Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
Am I playing?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it playing?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they playing?	Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

Spelling

- Verbs that end in **-e** drop the **e** and take **-ing**.
write – writing

Spelling

- Verbs with one syllable which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**.
swim – swimming **but** *eat – eating*
- Verbs with two or more syllables which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **-ing**, **only** when the last syllable is stressed.
begin – beginning **but** *visit – visiting*
- Verbs which end in **one vowel + l** double the **l** before the **-ing**.
travel – travelling **but** *feel – feeling*
- Verbs which end in **-le** change the **le** to **-y** before the **-ing**.
die – dying

We use the present progressive:

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.
Look! Scott is wearing his new jeans.
- for actions that are happening temporarily or at the present period of time.
He's working at a supermarket these days.
- for future arrangements (we mention when).
Peter is going to Paris next week.

Time Expressions

now, right now, at the moment, at present, these days, today
this week/year, etc.
tonight, tomorrow, on Wednesday, etc.
next week/year, etc.

B Present Simple vs Present Progressive

Present simple is used:

- for actions we do every day, for actions which are repeated regularly or permanent states.
I visit my grandparents every weekend.

Present progressive is used:

- for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking, for actions that are happening temporarily at the present period of time or for future arrangements.
I'm visiting my grandparents next week.

Time Expressions

usually, always, often, etc.
every day/week, etc.
in the morning/afternoon, etc.
on Mondays/Monday morning, etc.
at the weekend, etc.
once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.

now, at the moment, today,
these days, this week/year, etc.
tonight, tomorrow, etc.
next week/year, etc.

C Stative Verbs

The following verbs are **not** normally used in the **present progressive**.

They are called **stative verbs**:

- smell, taste, hear, etc.
- love, like, hate, want, etc.
- know, think, understand, etc.
- cost, own, seem, appear, etc.

Activities

A. Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Use the *present progressive* and the phrases in the box to write sentences.



paint
run
ride / bike
talk / mobile phone
play volleyball
wear / cap

1. Andy **is riding a bike**
2. Peter and Tom **are running**
3. Mike **is talking on the mobile phone**
4. Tim and John **are playing volleyball**
5. James **is painting**
6. Jonathan **is wearing a cap**

B. Complete the dialogue with the *present progressive* of the verbs in brackets.



- Mandy** Hey Jane, it's me, Mandy! What (1) **are** you **doing** (do)?
- Jane** Hi, Mandy. Well, I (2) **am decorating** (decorate) my old black belt at the moment. Why (3) **are** you **asking** (ask)?
- Mandy** Well, Maria and I (4) **are going** (go) to Tina's house. Do you want to come with us?
- Jane** I'd love to come but my parents (5) **are working** (work) tonight and I (6) **am staying** (stay) at home with my younger brother. (7) **are** you **going** (go) to the park tomorrow? Maybe, I can meet you there.
- Mandy** No, I'm not because my sister (8) **is working** (work) on a Maths project and she needs my help.
- Jane** OK, see you next week then.

C. Choose a or b.

- Philip _____ football with Mark at the moment.
a. plays **b. is playing**
- We _____ to the park every afternoon.
a. go b. are going
- This soup _____ really bad.
a. smells b. is smelling
- _____ Myrad _____ his new boots today?
a. Is...wearing b. Does...wear
- Kate _____ her aunt in London next Saturday.
a. visits **b. is visiting**
- Shh! The baby _____.
a. sleeps **b. is sleeping**
- Bill always _____ nice belts.
a. is wearing **b. wears**
- I _____ this Maths problem.
a. don't understand b. 'm not understanding

D. Look and write what the people usually do on Thursday afternoon and what they are doing now, as in the example.



1. wash the car / play table tennis
Jake usually washes the car
but today he is playing table tennis.



2. watch TV / read book
Tom usually watches
TV but today he is
reading a book



3. do homework / paint
Tim usually does his
homework but today
he is painting



4. have a Chemistry lesson /
ride bikes
Tom and Mark usually
have a Chemistry
lesson but today they
are riding their bikes



5. do homework / play computer
games
Brian usually does his
homework but today
he is playing games



6. play board games / watch TV
Dan and Lee usually
play board games
but today they are
watching TV

E. Make sentences using the present simple or the present progressive.

1. Tom / study / at the moment
2. Julie / not know / Mrs Giles
3. We / work / at my dad's shop / these days
4. Philip / usually / go park / at the weekend
5. Liam / want to go out / tonight
6. Faiz and Imad / not wear their tracksuits
7. Mark / ride his bike / every day
8. James / not like / working / on Wednesdays

— Tom is studying at the moment —
 — Julie doesn't know Mrs. Giles —
 We are working at my dad's shop these days
 Philip usually goes to the park at the weekend
 Liam wants to go out tonight
 Faiz and Imad aren't wearing their tracksuits tomorrow
 — Mark rides his bike every day —
 — James doesn't like working on Wednesdays —

F. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. What does your brother usually do in the evening? | → | a. I'm going camping. |
| 2. What's Mark doing at the moment? | → | b. Never. I hate it. |
| 3. What are you doing this summer? | → | c. He goes out with his friends. |
| 4. What do you think of football? | → | d. He's having a shower. |
| 5. How often do you play tennis? | → | e. I think it's boring. |

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the picture of the children. Choose one of them but don't tell your partner. Take turns to ask and answer questions to find out which child your partner has chosen.

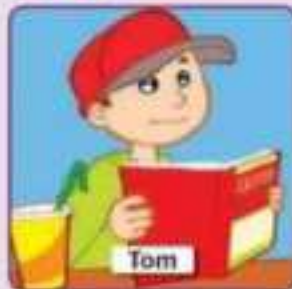
Is it a boy or a girl?
 It's a **boy**

Is he/she playing / eating, etc? **He is playing volleyball**

Yes, ... / No, ...

Is he/she wearing...? **Yes, he is wearing a yellow shirt**

Yes, he is wearing a yellow shirt



Writing

Look at the picture above. Write a few sentences about what the children are doing now. Use the present progressive.

Mary is decorating her belt.

Tom is reading

Kate is drinking juice

Tanya is eating a sandwich

Module 1 (1d)

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand
+ *ing form or noun*
would like / want + *to*

Read the dialogue.



- Mike** Hey, Jack! **Would** you like to go to a tournament with me?
- Jack** No, I don't think so. I **want** to study for my Maths test on Monday.
- Mike** Come on, it's Friday!
- Jack** What tournament is that?
- Mike** A table tennis tournament. I **love** table tennis!
- Jack** Yeah, I **enjoy** playing table tennis, too.
- Mike** Well, why aren't you coming then?
- Jack** You're right. I **can't stand** studying at the weekend, anyway.

Now, answer the questions.

1. Who likes playing table tennis? Mike does
2. Why doesn't Jack want to go to the tournament? He wants to study for his Maths test
3. Is Jack going to the tournament in the end? Yes, he is

Grammar

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + *ing form or noun*
would like / want + *to or noun*

- like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + *-ing or noun*
I like studying Maths but I hate Geography.
- would like / want + *to*
Beth wants to go to the park.

NOTE

- We use **like + -ing** to say what we like in general.
I like going to the shopping centre.
- We use **would like to** to say what we want to do and to make offers, invitations and requests.
Would you like to play tennis with me this afternoon?

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and write what the people would like to do / want to do, as in the example.

eat / pasta

1. He would like to eat pasta. He wants to eat pasta.



play / table tennis / friends

- He would like to play table tennis with his friends. He wants to play table tennis with his friends



chat / phone

2. She would like to chat on the phone. She wants to chat on the phone



visit / Rome

4. She would like to visit Rome. She wants to visit Rome



B. Look at the table and write sentences.

	Adam	Norman	Tim and Luke
chat / phone	love	hate	enjoy
read / magazines	like	love	can't stand
go / skateboarding	love	enjoy	like
play / tennis	can't stand	like	hate

Adam loves chatting on the phone. He likes reading magazines. He loves going skateboarding. He can't stand playing tennis.

Norman hates chatting on the phone. He loves reading magazines. He enjoys going skateboarding. He likes playing tennis.

Tim and Luke enjoy chatting on the phone.

They can't stand reading magazines. They like going skateboarding. They hate playing tennis.

D. Answer the following questions about yourself.

1. What would you like to do next weekend?

I would like to play basketball

2. Where do you enjoy going with your friends?

I enjoy going to the theme park

3. What do you hate doing at home?

I hate taking out the rubbish

4. What do you want to do now?

I want to have lunch

C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Would you like **to watch** (watch) TV tonight?

B: Sorry, I like **going** (go) out on Thursday evenings.

2. Mum, I don't want **to go** (go) to the dentist.

3. In my free time I enjoy **surfing** (surf) the Net.

4. I can't stand **downloading** (download) information from the Net. It's boring.

5. Rita wants **to join** (join) a rollerblading club.

6. A: Do you like **doing** (do) arts and crafts?

B: No, I hate it.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand doing in your free time. Use some of the ideas below.

play / table tennis download / information hang out / friends chat / phone
do / housework do / homework tidy / room

Do you like playing table tennis in your free time?

Yes, I love playing table tennis in my free time. / No, I hate playing table tennis in my free time but I like chatting on the phone.

Writing

Write a few sentences about what you and your friend like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand doing in your free time.

In my free time I love playing table tennis but my friend hates it. He likes chatting on the phone.

In my free time I enjoy reading a book but my friend can't stand it. He loves playing computer games. I hate tidying my room but my friend enjoys it.

Revision: Module 1

A. Complete with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

- Lamya and Amal **often wake up** (wake) up early on Thursdays. They **clean** (clean) the house.
- My dad **finishes** (finish) work at 3 pm.
- A:** How often **does Mike spend** (spend) time with his friends?
B: Well, he **usually goes out** (usually / go) out with them at the weekend.
- My parents **don't read** (not read) magazines but I **enjoy** (enjoy) reading them.
- Mike **always has** (always / have) an art class in the afternoon.
- What time **do** you **start** (start) work every morning?

B. Complete with the present progressive of the verbs in the box.

meet not have paint take
go Hoover make

- Chris **isn't having** (have) dinner with us tonight. He **is going** (go) to Liam's house.
- A:** **Are** you **meeting** (meet) Jack today?
B: Yes, I am. At the library.
A: Say hello to him.
- A:** Where's Amira?
B: She **is taking** (take) out the rubbish.
- My parents **are painting** (paint) the house this week.
- My mum is in the kitchen at the moment. She **is making** (make) dinner.
- Maria **is Hoovering** (Hoover) the carpet again.

C. Complete with prepositions of time.

- We always go on holiday **in** (in) the summer.
- I always have a shower **at** (at) six o'clock **in** (in) the morning.
- Omar goes to the rollerblading club **on** (on) Thursday afternoons.
- Tom sometimes watches TV late **at** (at) night.

- I never go to the shopping centre **on** (on) weekdays, only **at** (at) the weekend.
- At** (At) the moment I'm talking on the phone.
- Do you often play football **in** (in) your free time?

D. Complete with the present simple or the present progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- My brother **doesn't know** (not know) how to use a computer but he **wants** (want) to learn.
- Every Thursday Saleh **goes** (go) to a restaurant but this Thursday he **is** (stay) at home. His cousins from Canada **are visiting** (visit) him. **staying**
- A:** Hey, kids. What **are** you **doing** (do)?
B: We **are surfing** (surf) the Net.
A: I **need** (need) some help in the kitchen.
B: OK, we **are coming** (come).
- A:** Where are you?
B: In my room. I **am downloading** (download) information from the Net.
- Maria **always helps** (always / help) her mum with the housework. At the moment, she **is** (clean) the windows. **cleaning**

E. Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- Jimmy never wants **to play** (play) board games with us.
- I can't stand **doing** (do) the washing-up.
- My brothers love **going** (go) to the park.
- Stephen would like **to travel** (travel) by plane.
- I enjoy **chatting** (chat) with my friends on the phone.
- Tina hates **getting** (get) up early in the morning.
- Do you like **watching** (watch) TV?
- Would you like **to have** (have) dinner with me tonight?

Module 2 (2a) Past Simple / Past Simple of the verb be

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

John Steve, where **were** you on Friday afternoon? I **called** you three times!

Steve I **was** at the Internet café. I **had** a Science project and the Internet at home **didn't work** so I **went** there for information. You **didn't call** me on my mobile.

John Well, I **didn't think** of it. Anyway, **did** you **find** any information?

Steve Yes, I **found** a lot of information and I also **sent** a few emails to my friends. I **sent** an email to you, too.

John Oh, sorry. I **didn't see** it.



Now, answer the questions.

- Where was Steve on Friday afternoon? **He was at the internet café**
- Why did he go there? **Because he had a science project**
- Did John call him on his mobile? **No he didn't**

Grammar

Past Simple

	Affirmative	Negative	
		FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I/He/She/It	played/ate	I/He/She/It did not play/eat	I/He/She/It didn't play/eat
We/You/They		We/You/They	We/You/They
Questions		Short answers	
Did	I/he/she/it play/eat? we/you/they	Yes, I/he/she/it did. we/you/they	No, I/he/she/it didn't. we/you/they

- We form the **past simple** of regular verbs by adding **-ed** to the base form of the main verb. The past simple form is the same for **all** persons in the singular and in the plural.
work → worked walk → walked clean → cleaned
- Each irregular verb forms the **affirmative** form of the **past simple** in a different way. You can find these verbs in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 72.
go → went buy → bought sit → sat

Spelling

- Verbs ending in **-e**, take only **-d**.
explore - explored
- Verbs with one syllable ending in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **-ed**.
stop - stopped
- Verbs with two or more syllables ending in a **stressed vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **-ed**.
prefer - preferred **but** *visit - visited* (the last syllable isn't stressed)
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + -y**, change the **y** to **i** before the **-ed**.
try - tried **but** *play - played*
- Verbs ending in **one vowel + l**, double the **-l** before the **-ed**.
travel - travelled **but** *sail - sailed* (the verb ends in **two vowels + l**)

We use the past simple:

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past.
We bought our house five years ago.
- for habitual or repeated actions in the past.
I always went to bed early when I was a student.
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
Yesterday, I got up at 8:00, had breakfast and left for school.

Time Expressions

yesterday, in 1980, etc.
two hours ago, five years ago, etc.
last night/week/Sunday/March, etc.

b Past Simple of the verb *be*

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I/He/She/It was We/You/They were	I/He/She/It wasn't (=was not) We/You/They weren't (=were not)	Was I/he/she/it? Were we/you/they?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. Yes, we/you/they were. No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the *past simple* of the verbs in brackets.



1. I **didn't go** (not go) to Jim's house last night.
I **went** (go) to Paul's house.



2. Carl and Tim **didn't sleep** (not sleep) in a hotel room last summer. They **slept** (sleep) in a tent.



3. Liam and Brian
 _____ **didn't ride** _____ (not ride)
 camels. They _____ **rode** _____
 (ride) horses.



4. We _____ **didn't visit** _____ (not
 visit) Rome last summer. We
 _____ **visited** _____ (visit) Paris.



5. My dad _____ **didn't read** _____
 (not read) a magazine yesterday.
 He _____ **read** _____ (read)
 a newspaper.

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.



1. Jack / visit / grandparents /
 last Friday / ?
 No → stay / home
 Did Jack visit his grandparents
 last Friday? No, he didn't.
 He stayed at home.



2. boys / walk / in / forest /
 yesterday morning / ?
 No → ride bikes / in / forest
 Did the boys walk in the
 forests yesterday morning?
 No, they didn't. They rode
 their bikes in the forest



3. Ken and Jim / eat / restaurant /
 last night / ?
 Yes
 Did Ken and Jim eat in a
 restaurant last night?
 Yes, they did



4. James / go / cruise / three weeks
 ago / ?
 Yes

Did James go on a cruise
 three weeks ago?
 Yes, he did



5. Andrew and Fin / go / hiking /
 two days ago / ?
 No → explore / cave
 Did Andrew and Fin go
 hiking two days ago?
 No, they didn't. They
 explored a cave



6. Mark and Alex / watch / TV /
 yesterday / ?
 No → go / supermarket
 Did Mark and Alex watch TV
 yesterday?
 No, they didn't. They went
 to the supermarket

C. Complete with the *past simple* of the verb *be*.

1. A: Where **were** you last night, Paul?
B: I **was** at home with John. We watched a documentary about spiders.
A: **Was** it scary? Frank saw it too and that's what he told me.
B: No, it **wasn't**. It **was** really boring!
2. A: **were** you and Bert at home yesterday evening?
B: No, we **weren't**. We **wer** at the table tennis tournament.
A: **Was** it good? e
B: Yes, it **was**.
A: **Was** Jack there, too?
B: Yes, and he **was** very good at table tennis.



D. Complete with the *past simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Peter **left** (leave) his house at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He **tried** (try) to find a taxi but there **was** (be) a lot of traffic so he **took** (take) the underground.
2. Last weekend Tom and I **went** (go) on a trip. Our friends, Bill and Peter **came** (come) with us. It **was** (be) a great experience! First, we **explored** (explore) a cave and then we **made** (make) a fire near the lake. We **slept** (sleep) in tents.
3. A: What **did** you **do** (do) last weekend?
B: My family and I **visited** (visit) Carlton Forest.
A: **Did** you **go** (go) hiking?
B: No, but we **went** (go) horse riding.

E. Complete the dialogue with the *past simple* of the verbs in brackets.

- Jack How (1) **was** (be) your weekend?
Bill Oh, I (2) **didn't do** (not do) much. I (3) **spent** (spend) my Friday at home and Saturday at Mark's house. What about you?
Jack Tim (4) **came** (come) to my house on Friday and we (5) **didn't want** (not want) to go out. So, we (6) **stayed** (stay) at home and (7) **watched** (watch) TV. On Saturday I (8) **studied** (study) for a Maths test.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you did last weekend.

What did you do last weekend?

On Friday I **played football**

Who were you with?

I was with **my friends**

Was it fun?

Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't. It was...

Writing

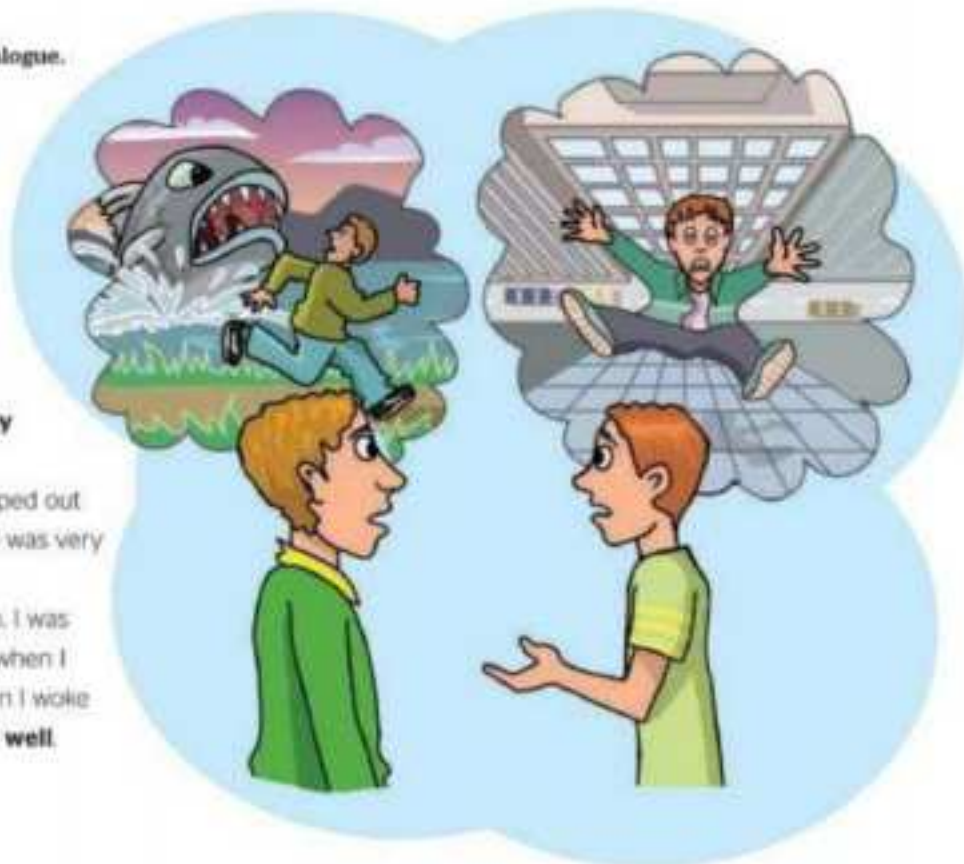
Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above did last weekend. Write about what he/she did, who he/she was with and if it was fun or not.

My friend played football last weekend. He was with his friends. It was very fun.

Module 2 (2b) The verb *could* Adverbs of manner

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

- Peter** I had a bad dream last night.
- Frank** What did you dream about?
- Peter** I was in a forest when I heard a noise. I **couldn't** see **well** because it was dark so I started running **quickly** and came to a lake. Suddenly, a big fish jumped out of the lake and ate me. I was very scared!
- Frank** I had a scary dream, too. I was at the top of a building when I slipped and fell off. When I woke up, I **couldn't** walk very **well**.
- Peter** Wow, that's strange!



Now, answer the questions.

- Where was Peter in his dream? — **He was in the forest** —
- What did Peter do when he heard the noise? **He started running quickly** —
- What happened to Frank in his dream? — **He slipped and fell off** —

Grammar

The verb *could*

Affirmative		Negative	
I/He/She/It	could walk	I/He/She/It	couldn't (= could not) walk
We/You/They		We/You/They	
Questions		Short Answers	
Could	I/he/she/it we/you/they walk?	Yes, I/he/she/it we/you/they	could. No, I/he/she/it we/you/they
			couldn't.

- **Could** is the past tense of **can**. We use it to express ability in the past.
My brother could speak English when he was seven.

b Adverbs of manner

- **Adverbs of manner** describe the way in which something happens and usually answer questions beginning with **how**.

Spelling

- We form most **adverbs of manner** by adding **-ly** to the corresponding adjective.
quiet → *quietly* *careful* → *carefully*
- Adjectives ending in a **consonant + y**, drop the **-y** and take **-ily**.
easy → *easily*
- Adjectives ending in **-le**, drop the **-e** and take **-ly**.
terrible → *terribly*

NOTE: • Each irregular **adverb of manner** is formed in a different way.

Irregular Adverbs

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
early	early
late	late

Activities

A. Complete with *could* or *couldn't*.

1. A: Could you ride a bike when you were young?
B: Yes, I could.
2. When I was ten years old, I couldn't draw very well but now I can.
3. Yesterday I wanted to visit my cousins but I couldn't borrow my brother's car.
4. My brother could ride a horse when he was seven years old but I couldn't because I was afraid.

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Where are my sunglasses? I can't / **could** find them.
2. A: Can / **Could** you speak any foreign languages?
B: Yes, can / **could** speak Spanish, but I can't / **couldn't** speak any foreign languages when I was ten years old.
3. My brother can't / **couldn't** speak French two years ago, but now he can / **could**.
4. We can't / **couldn't** go to the beach yesterday because there was something wrong with our car.

C. Complete with *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't*.

1. Sorry, Janet can't come to the phone right now. She's sleeping.
2. Three years ago I could skateboard very well, but I can't now. I need to practise.
3. Lee is only ten months old but he can walk. I couldn't walk when I was his age.
4. My mum couldn't find any strawberries this morning, so she can't make a strawberry cake now.

D. Write the adverbs, as in the example.

1. He's a **careful** driver. He drives carefully.
2. James and Mike are **terrible** painters. They paint terribly.
3. The baby is very **quiet**. He plays quietly.
4. Maria is a **good** cook. She cooks well.
5. Tim is a **fast** runner. He runs fast.
6. All the children were very **happy** about the trip. They all sat happily in the car.
7. This is an **easy** exercise. You can do it easily.
8. Mark is very **lazy**. He sits lazily around the house surfing the Net all day.

E. Complete the blanks with the adverbs of the adjectives in brackets.

Last month, Sultan entered the painting contest at school. He chose his topic (1) carefully (careful) and practised (2) hard (hard) every evening. On the day of the contest, he arrived at school (3) early (early), but the contest started (4) late (late) and he was tired. Luckily, the other students painted (5) terribly (terrible) but Sultan painted very (6) well (good). At the end of the contest, Mr Al-Amari walked on the stage (7) slowly (slow) and read out the winner's name, "Sultan!" All the students shouted "Hurray!" (8) loudly (loud). It was a great night!

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you **could** or **couldn't** do when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

read
speak a foreign language
ride a bike
use a computer
send emails
draw

Could you ride a bike when you were four?

Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't but I can now.

Could you ride a bike when you were four?
No, I couldn't. but I can now.

Writing

Think about how well you can do some things. Write five sentences using the adverbs of the adjectives in the box.

good bad careful quick slow

I can ... well.

I don't ... quickly.

I can speak English well

I don't run quickly

I draw badly

I drive carefully

I type slowly

Module 2 (2c, 2d) Present Simple vs Past Simple Personal Pronouns

Read the dialogue.

Harry Hi, John! What's up?

John Not much. What are you doing here?

Harry Well, I want to ask **you** something about your brother.

John What is it?

Harry You see, I want to buy **him** a present and I need your help. Does he like computer games?

John Well, when he was younger, he **liked** **them** a lot but now he doesn't.

Harry What about books? I can buy **him** a book.

John Well, he **bought** a lot of books last month, but now he doesn't have a lot of free time to read. You can buy **him** a skateboard. He **didn't** like skateboarding in the past, but now he loves it.

Harry That's a good idea.



Now, answer the questions.

1. What does Harry want to buy John's brother? — **He wants to buy John's brother a present**
2. What did John's brother like in the past? — **He liked computer games**
3. Does John's brother have a lot of free time to read? — **No, he doesn't**
4. What does Harry decide to buy John's brother? — **He decided to buy a skateboard**

Grammar

2 Present Simple vs Past Simple

Present Simple		Past Simple	
I	play / write	I	played / wrote
He/She/It	plays / writes	He/She/It	played / wrote
We/You/They	play / write	We/You/They	played / wrote

- The **present simple** is used for actions that happen regularly and for situations that are always the same. We form the question and negative form with **do / does** and **don't / doesn't**.
- The **past simple** is used for actions that happened in the past and for past situations. We form the question and negative form with **did** and **didn't**.

6 Personal Pronouns

- **Subject personal pronouns** are used to show who or what does something. They replace proper nouns or common nouns and go before the verb as subjects.
Look at that house! It's amazing!
- **Object personal pronouns** are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.
Scott is so funny. Look at him!

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and make sentences using the *present simple* or the *past simple*.



1. John / not be / slim → chubby
John wasn't slim. He was chubby. Now he is slim.



2. They / not live / London → Paris
They didn't live in London. They lived in Paris. Now they live in London



3. Martin and I / not drive / school → walk / school
Martin and I didn't drive to school. We walked to school. Now we drive to school.



4. The building / not be supermarket → hospital
The building wasn't a supermarket. It was a hospital. Now it's a supermarket.



5. Neil / not have / grey hair → dark hair
Neil didn't have grey hair. He had dark hair. Now he has grey hair.



6. Turki and Hassan / go hiking / in mountains → play football
Turki and Hassan didn't do hiking in the mountains. They played football. Now they went hiking

B. Look at the table and write sentences about Hatim and Malik. Use the *present simple* and the *past simple*, as in the examples.

	Hatim		Malik	
	Past	Present	Past	Present
ride a bike to work	✓	X	X	✓
go camping	X	✓	✓	X
travel abroad	✓	X	X	✓

1. *Hatim rode a bike to work, but he doesn't now.* _____
2. *Malik didn't ride a bike to work, but he does now.* _____
3. **Hatim didn't go camping, but he does now.** _____
4. **Malik went camping, but he doesn't now.** _____
5. **Hatim travelled abroad but he doesn't now.** _____
6. **Malik didn't travel abroad but he does now.** _____

C. Complete with *object pronouns* to refer to the words in bold.

1. He is talking to you. Listen to **him**.
2. Tina is my best friend. I love **her**.
3. I asked my brother to help **me** with my homework but he didn't.
4. I love reading about **the history of Egypt**. I know a lot about **it**.
5. A: Where are my **sunglasses**?
B: I gave **them** to your sister.
6. I never go camping. I hate **it**.
7. We want to see your holiday pictures. Can you show **us**?

D. Complete the text with *subject or object personal pronouns*.

Dear Tom,

How are (1) **you**? (2) **I** am writing to (3) **you** from Rome. (4) **I** 'm staying at Carl's house. Do you remember (5) **him**? (6) **We** went to summer school in the UK together. (7) **He** lives with his parents near the city centre. (8) **The** are archaeologists so (9) **They** know a lot about the sights in Rome. Today (10) **I** am visiting the Colosseum with (11) **them** and tomorrow his cousins are joining (12) **us**, too.

Well, that's all for now. (13) **I** promise to write back soon.

Love,
Adam



E. Circle the correct words.

1. When I was young, **went** go horse riding but now I don't.
2. **A:** Who's William Bart?
B: I don't know **he's** **him**.
3. This hat is really beautiful. When did you buy **it** **them**?
4. Saleh didn't **take** **took** the underground to go to work in the past, but now he does.
5. Maria, where did you put my books? I can't find **they** **them**.
6. This is a picture of my grandmother. **She** **Her** was very tall.
7. I don't **didn't** wear glasses in the past, but now I wear them all the time.

F. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What did you do in your free time when you were younger?

I played football

2. What time did you wake up and go to bed when you were five years old?

I woke up at 8:00 and went to bed at 7:00

3. What were you scared of when you were younger?

I was scared of spiders

4. What did you look like when you were younger?

I was short and slim

5. Did you hang out with your friends when you were younger?

No, I didn't

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you and your partner did when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

speak English
use a computer
do the washing-up
read newspapers
tidy your room

Did you speak English when you were younger?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Did you tidy your room when you were younger?

Yes, I did

Writing

Write a few sentences about things that you *did* or *didn't* do when you were younger. You can use some of the ideas from the Speaking activity or your own.

When I was younger, I didn't speak English but I used a computer.

I tidied my room but I didn't do the washing-up. I didn't read newspapers

Revision: Module 2

A. Complete with the *past simple* of the verbs in the boxes.

go travel have visit

not buy go explore do

stay be not can try
not go try

1. A: Did John go on holiday to Jeddah?

B: Yeah, he had a great time.

A: I travelled abroad, too.

B: I visited my grandparents in Egypt.

2. A: So, what did you do in Spain?

B: Lots of things. We went sightseeing and we explored

a cave. Unfortunately, we didn't buy any souvenirs.

3. A: How was it at Eric's place?

B: We didn't go.

A: Why not?

B: Well, we tried to find a taxi but we couldn't find one, so we stayed home.

B. Complete with the *present simple* or the *past simple* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: Do the Smiths live (live) in Manchester now?

B: No, they live (live) in Bristol.

2. In the past, my friends and I went (go) out at the shopping centre a lot, but now we

don't hang out (not / hang out) there any more.

C. Complete the sentences with the adjective or the adverb of the words in brackets.

1. My car is really old. It goes very slowly (slow).

2. John is a fast (fast) driver. He drives very fast (fast).

3. Marisa speaks English very well (good).

4. She found €100 in the street. She is very lucky (lucky).

5. My daughter paints terribly (terrible).

6. This exercise is very easy (easy).

E. Choose a or b.

1. When I was eight years old, I _____ ride a bike, but now I can.

a. can't

b. couldn't

2. Gerard told _____ a funny story last night.

a. my

b. me

3. Captain Cook was a famous explorer.

Do you know _____?

a. him

b. he

3. Ameen didn't take (not take) the bus to work in the past. He drove (drive) his car.

4. A: Did you spend (spend) your holidays abroad when you were young?

B: No, I went (go) to my mum's hometown. Now we stay (stay) here.

D. Complete with *personal pronouns*.

1. Hey, give me my mobile phone. I know you took it.

2. These jeans are great. I want to buy them.

3. Larry is new in town. He's really nice.

4. Mum, why is daddy shouting at us? We didn't do anything wrong.

5. A: Where are my keys? I can't find them.

B: They're on the kitchen table.

6. A: Mr Smith is our new neighbour. He's a teacher.

B: I know. I saw him at school.

4. Vincent went hiking two weeks _____.

a. last

b. ago

5. My parents _____ in London but now they live in New York.

a. live

b. lived

6. We didn't _____ at a restaurant. We ordered.

a. eat

b. ate

Module 3 (3a, 3b) Past Progressive Past Simple - Past Progressive

Read Leo's email to his friend Khaled.

Dear Khaled,

How are you? I'm sorry I didn't come to your house, but I had an accident! Here's what happened!

It was 8am. I **was going** to the bus stop to catch the bus to school **when** suddenly I saw it. I started running because I didn't want to miss it. **While I was running**, something hit me very hard and I fell down.

It was my friend Rob on his bike!
Rob's alright, but I'm writing this email from the hospital. I hurt my head and broke my leg. Ouch!

Take care,
Leo



Now, choose a or b.

- Did Leo go to Khaled's house?
 a. Yes, he did. b. No, he didn't.
- Where was Leo going at 8am?
 a. He was going to school. b. He was going to the hospital.
- What was Leo doing before he fell down?
 a. He was riding his bike. b. He was running to the bus stop.
- What happened to Leo?
 a. He hurt his hand and broke his arm. b. He hurt his head and broke his leg.

Grammar

Past Progressive

Affirmative	Negative	
	Full forms	Short forms
I was playing	I was not playing	I wasn't playing
You were playing	You were not playing	You weren't playing
He was playing	He was not playing	He wasn't playing
She was playing	She was not playing	She wasn't playing
It was playing	It was not playing	It wasn't playing
We were playing	We were not playing	We weren't playing
You were playing	You were not playing	You weren't playing
They were playing	They were not playing	They weren't playing

Questions	Short answers	
Was I playing?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he playing?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she playing?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it playing?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we playing?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they playing?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

We use the past progressive:

- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
I was watching TV at seven o'clock yesterday evening.
- to describe background scenes in a story.
It was raining and Jim was walking in the forest.
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use **while**.
While Mum was cooking, Jane was reading a book.

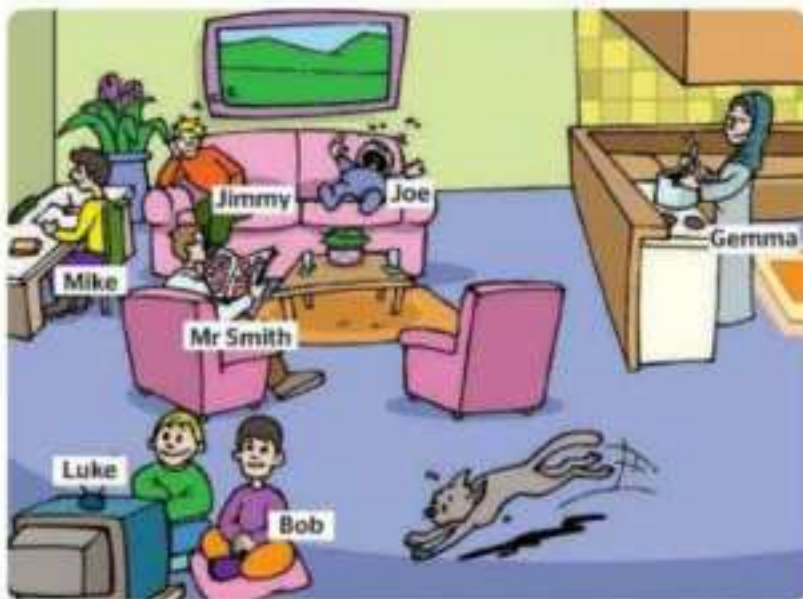
NOTE: We use the **past progressive** and the **past simple** in the same sentence when one action that was happening in the past was interrupted by another. We use the **past progressive** for the longer action and the **past simple** for the shorter action that interrupted the longer one. We usually use **while+past progressive** and **when+past simple**.

*While I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.
I was sleeping when the telephone rang.*

Activities

A. Look at the picture and complete the blanks with the past progressive of the verbs in the box.

sleep run cry cook do read watch



Yesterday afternoon...

1. Mike **was doing** his homework.
2. While Luke and Bob **were watching** TV, Gemma **was cooking** lunch.
3. The cat **was running** around the house.
4. Jimmy **was sleeping** on the sofa.
5. Mr Smith **was** reading a magazine.
6. Baby Joe **was crying** because he was hungry.

B. Complete with the *past simple* or the *past progressive* of the verbs in brackets.

- Were** you **riding** (ride) your bike when the accident **happened** (happen)?
- All **was driving** (drive) to work when he **crashed** (crash) into a car.
- While my brother **was climbing** (climb) Old Mountain, it **started** (start) snowing.
- My father **was brushing** (brush) his teeth when I **arrived** (arrive) home.
- Mr Firth **was sitting** (sit) under a big tree when he **saw** (see) a snake.
- What **were** you **doing** (do) in the hospital when I **saw** (see) you?
- My brother **was reading** (read) his newspaper when the ball **hit** (hit) him.
- Who **did** Turki **meet** (meet) while he **was going** (go) to school?
- Salih **was rollerblading** (rollerblade) when he **slipped** (slip) and **fell** (fall) in the middle of the street.
- Last night at home **was studying** (study) while my brothers **were eating** (eat) snacks.

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the *past simple* or the *past progressive* and *while* or *when*, as in the example.



1. Brian / drive / hospital / see / old friend (while)

While Brian was driving to the hospital, he saw an old friend.



2. They / walk in the forest / start raining (when)

They were walking in the forest when it started to rain



3. Jack / sit / garden / find a gold coin (when)

Jack was sitting in the garden when he found a gold coin



4. Ian / clean / basement / he / find / old map (while)

While Ian was cleaning the basement, he found an old map



5. Bill / have dinner / someone / call (while)

While Bill was having dinner, someone called him



6. Robert / watch TV / friends / arrive / (when)

Robert was watching TV when his friends arrived

D. Complete with the past simple or the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Tom Hey, Dawn. How are you?

Dawn Not very well. You see, I (1) **fell** (fall) off my bike and I (2) **broke** (break) my arm and leg three days ago.

Tom What? How (3) **did** you **do** (do) that?

Dawn Well, it (4) **happened** (happen) while I (5) **was going** (go) to my grandmother's house. You see, she (6) **was cooking** (cook) dinner for me.

Tom And?

Dawn I (7) **was riding** (ride) my bike when suddenly I (8) **saw** (see) a boy in the middle of the street. I (9) **tried** (try) not to hit him and (10) **fell** (fall) off.

Sam Does it hurt you now?

Dawn Well, yes! You see, I can't walk.

E. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| 1. What was Reema doing at 10pm last night? | → | a. I sprained my ankle. |
| 2. Were you sleeping when I called you? | → | b. No, I didn't like it. |
| 3. What happened to you? | → | c. She was cooking. |
| 4. Did you have fun at the park? | → | d. To a museum. |
| 5. Where were you going when I saw you yesterday? | → | e. No, I was watching TV. |

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and put them in the correct order. Then use the prompts and take turns to say what happened. Begin the story with "Yesterday evening I went to the shopping centre with my brother Mike".



We / walk / home / when / it / start / raining



after / shopping / we / walk / bus stop / when / we / see / friend Peter

We were walking home when it started to rain



at home / while / my brother / get ready / I / decide / to buy / car

Yesterday evening I went to the shopping centre with my brother Mike. After shopping we were walking to the bus stop when we saw our friend Peter

while / we / talk / Peter / bus / come / but / not stop

Writing

Look at the picture prompts in the Speaking section above and write what happened. Begin like this:

At home while my brother was getting ready, I decided to buy a car

While we were talking to Peter, the bus came but it didn't stop

After shopping we were walking to the bus stop when we saw our friend Peter. While we were talking to Peter, the bus came but it didn't stop. We were walking home when it started to rain. At home while my brother was getting ready, I decided to buy a car.

Module 3 (3c) Some - Any - No

Look at the pictures and read the speech bubble.

I'm Joey and this is my brother Norman. We're brothers but we're very different. Norman's room is always tidy. There aren't any clothes or books on the floor. He always cleans his room before he goes to school, so it's nice and clean. My room is always a mess. There are always things on the floor, but I don't mind. I've got no time to tidy my room. But you know what? No one wants to be in my room because my pet snake Crawly is in there!



Now, complete the sentences with *Joey* or *Norman*.

1. Joey has got a pet snake.
2. Norman has got a very clean room.
3. Joey has got no time to tidy his room.
4. Norman never leaves things on the floor.

Grammar

Some - Any - No

- We use **some**, **any**, **no** with **plural countable nouns** and with **uncountable nouns**.

We use **some**:

- in affirmative sentences. *There are some books on the desk.*
There is some milk on the table.
- in questions, when we offer or ask for something politely. *Would you like some water?*
Can I have some milk, please?

We use **any**:

- in questions. *Is there any milk on the table?*
- in negative sentences. *There aren't any books on the table.*

We use **no**:

- in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning (= not any).
There's no milk in the glass. (= There isn't any milk in the glass).

Activities

A. Choose a, b or c.

- I'm hungry, but there is _____ food in the fridge.
 a. no b. any c. some
- Can I offer you _____ cake?
 a. any b. some c. no
- There are _____ people in our house.
 Who are they?
 a. some b. no c. any
- Haven't you got _____ time to tidy your room?
 a. some b. no c. any
- _____ people like sports, but I prefer reading
 books in my free time.
 a. Some b. Any c. No

B. Look at the pictures and write sentences using some, any or no, as in the example.



1. sandwiches / doughnuts

There are some sandwiches but there aren't any doughnuts / there are no doughnuts.



2. popcorn / candy floss

*There is some popcorn but there isn't any candy floss.
 There is no candy floss.*



3. crisps / biscuits

*There are some crisps but there aren't any biscuits.
 There are no biscuits.*



4. cats / rabbits

*There are some cats but there aren't any rabbits.
 There are no rabbits.*



5. photos / paintings

There are some photos but
there aren't any paintings.
There are no paintings.



6. lemonade / orange juice

There is some lemonade
but there isn't any orange
juice. There is no orange
juice.

C. Complete the dialogue with *some*, *any* or *no*.

Dave Hey John, have you got (1) **any** pictures from Mike's place yesterday?

John Yes, let me show you!

Dave OK. How was it?

John It was fun, I saw (2) **some** old friends and there was a lot of food.

Dave Wow, looks delicious. Oh! I had (3) **no** idea Mike had a pet lizard, did you?

John Oh yeah. He kept it in a room where there are (4) **no** windows, so I don't know how it got out!

Dave Oh no. It's big! Did it bite you?

John No, silly. (5) **some** of John's friends were playing with it all afternoon. It's very nice. Are there (6) **any** pet shops near here?

Dave What?



D. Circle the correct words.

1. Have we got **no** / **any** orange juice?
2. There isn't **no** / **any** milk in the glass.
3. Would you like **some** / **any** cake?
4. I can't find **any** / **no** time to see my friends.
5. There aren't **any** / **no** people at the park.
6. **Any** / **Some** students are working on a project.
7. There isn't **some** / **any** water in the fridge.
8. Paul, come here! We haven't got **any** / **some** time.
9. There are **some** / **no** boxes on my bed. Whose are they?
10. Mandy hasn't got **some** / **any** money!

Speaking

Work in pairs. Student A ask Student B to close his/her eyes and imagine that he/she is in a place he/she likes. Student A ask Student B questions to find out where he/she is, who is with him/her, what things there are in that place etc. Use *some*, *any*, *no*. Then swap roles.

Where are you?
I'm in a room ... **in my house**
Are there any ... ? **food or drinks**
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
Is there a(n) ... ? **a fridge?**
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Writing

Write a few sentences about your room (think about what is on the walls, in the bookcases, on your desk, etc). Use *some*, *any*, *no*.

My room is big and beautiful. There are some photos on the walls. I always tidy it. There are no clothes or books on the ground. There are some books and magazines in the bookcase. There aren't any pens or pencils on my desk.

Revision: Module 3

A. Complete with the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: I couldn't sleep because the baby **was crying** (cry) all night.
B: He **wasn't crying** (not cry), he **was screaming** (scream)!
A: Yeah, I know!
2. While my mum **was cooking** (cook), I **was studying** (study) for my Maths test.
3. A: What **were** you **doing** (do) at ten o'clock last night?
B: Well, I **was watching** (watch) the news on TV with my brother.
4. Jude **was washing** (wash) the car while Reema **was cleaning** (clean) the windows.
5. Kate **wasn't studying** (not study) yesterday afternoon. She **was sitting** (sit) in the kitchen and she **was talking** (talk) with her mother all afternoon.

B. Complete with the past simple or the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

Hatim (1) **was reading** (read) his book in the park last week when suddenly it (2) **started** (start) raining. He (3) **couldn't** (not can) stay there, so he (4) **took** (take) his books and (5) **left** (leave). While he (6) **was running** (run) back home, he (7) **slipped** (slip) (8) **fell** (fall) down and (9) **hurt** (hurt) his leg. Luckily, his dad's best friend (10) **was driving** (drive) home at that time. He (11) **saw** (see) Hatim and (12) **took** (take) him to hospital. The doctor (13) **told** (tell) him to stay in bed for three days. Hatim (14) **wasn't** (not be) happy.

C. Circle the correct words.

1. Where's Jack? I want to return **any** **some** books I borrowed.
2. I love this town. People are polite and friendly and there is **no** **any** traffic.
3. Bayan has got **any** **no** time to help me.
4. Can I have **some** **any** more ketchup in my sandwich?
5. A: Is there **any** **no** place to eat around here? I'm hungry.
B: I have **some** **no** idea.
6. Can I get you **any** **some** coffee?
7. I went to the food stand to buy **no** **some** candy floss, but they didn't have **no** **any**.
8. I had a great holiday this year. I saw **any** **some** friends, relaxed and forgot about stress for a while.
9. There are **any** **no** flowers in this part of the garden.

Module 4 (4a) Can - Could - May - Might

Look at the picture and read the dialogue below.



- Jim** Dad, **could** I ask you something?
The Tigers are playing tomorrow and Bill's going.
Can I go, too?
- Dad** No, Jim. I don't think so. It **might** not be a good idea. Two kids alone at a match.
- Jim** Come on dad, we're not kids.
- Dad** OK, you're not kids, but you **may** get lost or get hurt.
- Jim** Oh, Dad. Come with us then.
- Dad** Hmm, that's a good idea. I always enjoy a good match.
- Jim** Yeah!

Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1. Jim asks | → | a. is going to the match. |
| 2. His father thinks | → | b. for permission to go to a football match. |
| 3. Bill | → | c. it might not be a good idea. |
| 4. Jim's father likes | → | d. watching football. |
| 5. Jim wants | → | e. his father to join them. |

Grammar

Can - Could - May - Might

Can, could, may and might are **modal verbs** and:

- they are followed by the base form of a verb **without to**.
- they are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- they form the interrogative and negative without **do**.

We use **Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?**

- to ask for permission.
Can/Could/May I go to the shopping centre?
- we use **can/may** to give or refuse permission.
Can/Could/May I go to the shopping centre?
Yes, you can/may.
No, you can't/may not.
- to offer help politely.
Can/Could/May I help you?

We use **Can I/you...?, Could I/you...?**

- to make polite requests. It is more polite to use **could** instead of **can** in requests.
Can/Could I have a glass of water?
Can/Could you give me a glass of water?
- to ask for a favour.
Can/Could you help me with my homework?

We use **may, might and could**

- to express possibility in the present or future.
It may/might/could rain today.

NOTE: **Might** expresses slight possibility.
Fred may not/might not go out with me tonight.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and the prompts and use **can** or **could** to make requests or ask for a favour, as in the example.



1. help / find / mobile phone
Can/Could you help me find my mobile phone?



2. borrow / these books
Can/could I borrow these books?



3. see / your tickets
Can/could I see your tickets?



4. post / these letters
Can/could you post these letters?



5. call / Steve
Can/could I call Steve?

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences expressing possibility. Use *may*, *might* or *could*, as in the example.

buy / T-shirt join / team ask / help have / accident
 travel-abroad / this year visit / tomorrow become famous go to / stadium



1. Dan wants to go on holiday. He may/might/could travel abroad this year.



2. Jack isn't good at Maths. He may/might/could ask for help



3. Dan doesn't drive carefully so he may/might/could have an accident.



4. Paul is at the souvenir shop. He may/might/could buy a t-shirt



5. I want to see my best friend Carl so I may/might/could visit him tomorrow



6. Brian is a great artist so he may/might/could become famous.



7. Peter is crazy about football. He may/might/could join a team.



8. Tom and Jim's favourite football team is in town so they may/might/could go to the stadium

C. Complete with the correct form of *can*, *could*, *may* or *might*.

1. Can/ Could you tell me the time, please?

2. May I help you?

3. Can/could I go out, Mr Harper?

4. It's very cold today, it may/might snow.

5. A: Dad, I need your car. Can/ could I take it?

B: No, you can't

6. may/might visit my grandparents at the weekend but I'm not sure.

7. We need some vegetables. Can/ Could you go to the market, please?

8. Can/ Could use your computer for a minute?

9. The weather is really nice. We may/might swimming later.

10. Ali is studying for a test. He can't come to the shopping centre with us.

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. Oh, no! It _____ rain and I haven't got an umbrella with me.
 a. might b. might to c. can't
2. This exercise is really difficult. _____ me, please?
a. May you help b. Can I help c. Could you help
3. Jack _____ come to the park with us, but he isn't sure.
 a. may not b. couldn't c. can't
4. _____ a doughnut, please?
 a. Could I have b. I could have c. Could you have
5. The weather is terrible. The climbers may _____ lost.
a. getting b. get c. to get

Speaking

Work in pairs. Imagine that Bruce and Luke are going to the Summer Festival. Read the information about them and the poster of the festival. Then take turns to talk about what Bruce and Luke *may/may not* or *might/might not* do at the festival and give reasons for your choices.



Bruce Dale

- likes wild animals
- likes skateboarding

Luke Dale

- likes table tennis
- likes drawing



Bruce might go to the All-Star Circus because he likes wild animals.

You're right. He might not go to Art Moscow because he doesn't like art.

SUMMER Festival 24-29 July

- * **Art Moscow**
Modern Russian Painting
- * **Teenage Table Tennis**
Local Table Tennis Championship
- * **Kids Arts and Crafts**
plays especially for children
- * **All-Star Circus**
with tigers, lions, giraffes, etc.
- * **Skate Fun**
Skateboarding Display

Writing

Imagine that you are going to the Summer Festival. Write what you *may/might/could* do at the festival.

I *may / might / could* ...

I **might go to the Art Moscow**

I **might not play kids arts and crafts**

I **could watch the All Star Circus**

Module 4 (4b) Prepositions of place Prepositions of movement

Read Mike's email to Bill.



Mike forgot to draw the route on the map for Bill. Read the directions to his house again and draw the route.



Grammar

5 Prepositions of place (next to – in front of – opposite – between – behind)

- **Prepositions of place** show **where** something or someone is situated.



- **next to**
There is a ball next to the box.



- **in front of**
There is a ball in front of the box.



- **opposite**
There is a ball opposite the box.



- **between**
There is a ball between the two boxes.



- **behind**
There is a ball behind the box.

b Prepositions of movement (up – down – into – out of – through – towards – past – from...to – around)



- **up**
He is running up the hill.



- **down**
He is running down the hill.



- **into**
He is jumping into the pool.



- **out of**
The cat is jumping out of the window.



- **through**
The train is going through the tunnel.



- **towards**
The children are running towards the lake.



- **past**
The boy is walking past the shoe shop.



- **from...to**
He is driving from London to Brighton.



- **around**
He is riding his bike around the castle.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with *prepositions of place* (next to - in front of - opposite - between - behind).



1. The shopping centre is **opposite** the pharmacy.
2. The bank is **between** the bookshop and the shopping centre.
3. The post office is **next to** the library.



4. The bookcase is **behind** the sofa.
 5. The table is **In front of** the sofa.

B. Look at the pictures and complete with the *prepositions of movement* in the box.

around towards into out of past down up from to through



1. Yesterday afternoon Tim was walking **out of** the bank while his friend John was going **into** the bank, but they didn't see each other.

2. The boy climbed **down** the ladder and ran **towards** his friends.



3. Ted drove **around** the mountain and went **through** the tunnel.

4. The athlete ran **from** Brussels **to** Paris.



5. Jack and I love going for a walk **around** the lake. It takes us half an hour.



6. Alex walked **past** me and didn't speak to me!



C. Choose a, b or c.

- The petrol station is _____ the bank and the police station.
a. front of b. next **c. between**
- The bus stop is _____ of the museum.
a. behind **b. in front** c. opposite
- The students ran _____ the classroom quickly when the teacher arrived.
a. out b. through **c. into**
- The cat climbed _____ the tree and didn't come down.
a. through **b. up** c. from
- There is a supermarket _____ to the bookshop.
a. behind b. opposite **c. next**
- Look! That car is coming _____ us!
a. to b. past **c. towards**
- Steve and I ride our bikes _____ the park every Saturday morning.
a. up b. down **c. around**
- A:** Where's my skateboard, Dad?
B: It's _____ the door.
a. behind b. between c. opposite

D. Look at the map and circle the correct words in the email.

Agnes

Dear Turki,
I am really happy that you are coming to my house! We are going to have a great time. Well, here is what you are going to do:
Walk (1) **down** **out of** the train station and turn right (2) **into** **to** Pine Street. Go (3) **down** **through** this street and then turn left at the supermarket. That's Elm Street. Walk (4) **up** **into** Elm Street and then turn left at the bank. There's a library (5) **opposite** **next to** the bank. My house is on your right (6) **between** **opposite** the library.
See you tomorrow at 7pm.
Mark

©

Speaking

Play a guessing game in pairs. Look at the map above. Choose a house and give directions how to get to a place. Your partner must guess where you are.

I'm at house A. Go down ... Where am I?
You are at the supermarket.
That's right!

Writing

Choose a house to start from. Write directions how to get to two places.

Go out of house A and turn right into king's street. Turn left at the library my house is next to the shoe shop, opposite the school.

Look at the pictures and read the texts.



Do you like where you live?

It's true. The city is noisy, dirty and crowded. But I love it! It's the **best** place in the world to live in. It's **more exciting** than living in a village. Country life is **more boring**.

(Bob)

I like it a lot here. It is **more peaceful** than the city and the air is **cleaner**. There aren't many things to do, of course, but I don't mind. The **most important** thing for me is nature and I really enjoy it here.

(Dennis)

Now, answer the questions.

1. Which place does Bob think is the best to live in?

— **The city** —

2. Why does Bob like living in the city?

Because it's more exciting than living in a village

3. Why doesn't Dennis like the city?

— **Because the village is more peaceful** —

4. What is the most important thing for Dennis?

— **Nature** —

Grammar

Comparative - Superlative Form

- We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. An adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**.

Bruce is older than Keith.

- We use the **superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with others of the same kind. The article **the** comes before an adjective in the superlative form. Adjectives in the superlative form are usually followed by the preposition **of** or **in**.

Hatim is the oldest student in the class / of all.

Formation of comparative form:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-er**.
tall - taller Saleh is taller than Tariq.
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **more + adjective**.
expensive - more expensive The green jacket is more expensive than the black jacket.

Formation of superlative form:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **-est**.
tall - tallest Sultan is the tallest in the class.
- We form the superlative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **most + adjective**.
difficult - most difficult This is the most difficult exercise of all.

Spelling

- Adjectives which end in **-e** take **-r** (comparative) or **-st** (superlative).
large - larger - largest
- One syllable adjectives which end in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative).
big - bigger - biggest
- Adjectives which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative).
happy - happier - happiest but shy - shyer - shyest

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

POSITIVE FORM	COMPARATIVE FORM	SUPERLATIVE FORM
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
many/much	more	most

5 Which...?

- We use **Which...?** when we want to select one thing or person from a group of things or people.
Which mountain is higher? Mt Everest or Mt Kilimanjaro?

Activities

A. Complete the table.

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
busy	busier	busiest
large	larger	largest
good	better	best
modern	more modern	most modern
important	more important	most important
far	farther/ further	the farthest/furthest
peaceful	more peaceful	most peaceful
slim	slimmer	slimmest
friendly	friendlier	friendliest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the adjectives in brackets, as in the example.



1. popcorn / candy floss

The popcorn is cheaper than the candy floss.

(cheap)

2. candy floss / three

The candy floss is the most expensive of the three.

(expensive)

3. popcorn / crisps

The popcorn is more expensive than the crisps.

(expensive)



4. Hatim / Saleh

Hatim is taller than Saleh

(tall)

5. Saud / Hatim

Saud is shorter than Hatim

(short)

6. Saud / three

Saud is the shortest of the three

(short)



7. Blue Sea Hotel / three

(old)

Blue Sea Hotel is the oldest of the three

8. Waterside Hotel / three

(new)

Waterside Hotel is the newest of the three

9. Lakeview Hotel / Blue Sea Hotel

(new)

Lakeview Hotel is newer than Blue Sea Hotel



10. plane / motorbike

(fast)

The plane is faster than the motorbike

11. plane / three

(fast)

The plane is the fastest of the three

12. tram / plane

(slow)

The tram is slower than the plane

C. Look at the information and write sentences.

1. National Museum: 3000 visitors a month

National Gallery: 2800 visitors a month

(popular) **The National Museum is more popular than the National Gallery.**

2. Brian: 15 years old

Liam: 16 years old

(old) **Liam is older than Brian**

3. ferry ticket €5

bus ticket €1.50

(expensive) **The ferry ticket is more expensive than the bus ticket**

4. November: 20° C

August: 35° C

(cool) **November is cooler than August**

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. This is _____ noisiest café in my neighbourhood.

a. as **b. the** c. most

2. My sister's room is always cleaner _____ my room.

a. more **b. than** c. the

3. I think that the _____ dangerous means of transport is the motorbike.

a. more **b. most** c. than

4. The new sofa is _____ comfortable than the old sofa.

a. the **b. more** c. most

5. My house is the _____ from school.

a. further b. most far **c. furthest**

6. Tom's hair is _____ than Jack's.

a. longer b. long c. longest

E. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Tim is the **best** (good) driver in the family.
- My old neighbourhood was **more peaceful** (peaceful) than my new neighbourhood.
- The houseboat is **more expensive** (expensive) than the caravan.
- The underground is one of the **fastest** (fast) means of transport.
- Jack is the **worst** (bad) student in my class.
- August is **hotter** (hot) than June but July is the **hottest** (hot) month of all.
- Maths is **more interesting** (interesting) than Geography.
- This exercise is **easier** (easy) than I thought.
- My painting is **more beautiful** (beautiful) than yours.
- I think that the **most important** (important) thing in life is my family.

F. Circle the correct words.

- Tom** I'm really bored. Why don't we play a board game?
- Malik** OK. Let's play the *World Atlas* game. I love Geography.
- John** Oh, come on Malik. You are **(1) better / good** than us at Geography.
- Malik** But I think it's **(2) the most interesting / most interesting** game.
- Tom** Oh, OK then. Let's play.
- Malik** Which is the **(3) higher / highest** mountain in Asia, Tom?
- Tom** Erm... Mt Everest?
- Malik** That's right! Good for you! Now, John, which is the longest river in North and South America?

- John** It's the Mississippi in the USA!
- Malik** Well, the Mississippi is **(4) the longest / longer** river in the USA but the Amazon in Brazil is **(5) longer than / longer**.
- Tom** Oh, yes I forgot about the Amazon. OK, Malik, I've got one for you. Where does the **(6) most famous / more famous** bicycle race take place?
- Malik** In France, of course.
- Tom** That's right. But how did you know that? You aren't good at sports.
- Malik** Well, I'm cycling's **(7) biggest / bigger** fan!

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the activities below and compare them using the words in the box.



reading



watching TV



swimming



playing tennis



life in the city



life in the country



doing the washing-up



washing the car

I think that reading is more ... than watching TV. What do you think?
I think that reading is more ... than watching TV.

easy difficult exciting
interesting boring bad
good safe dangerous

Writing

Think about two of your friends. Compare them and write a few sentences about them. Use some of the words in the box.

tail short slim chubby old young clever

... is taller than ...

Mona is shorter than Asma
Munther is cleverer than Ahmad
Ola is slimmer than Mona

Revision: Module 4

A. Complete with the correct form of *can*, *could*, *may* or *might*.

- Can** you wait for me? I can be there in 5 minutes.
- Could** I have a glass of orange juice?
- A: **May** I speak to Reggie, please?
B: He's not here at the moment. He **might** be at Peter's house.
A: Thank you very much. I **may** call him later.
- A: Dad, **can** I please go to Ian's house?
B: Sure you **can**, but be back before midnight.
- A: **Can** I borrow your car for tonight?
B: No, I'm afraid you **can't**. I need it for tonight.

B. Complete with the prepositions of movement in the box.

into from to out of through past up down

- When they were on holiday last year, they travelled **from** Dover **to** Calais by ship.
- Last year, James climbed **up** a mountain and came **down**, feeling very happy.
- Turn **into** Devon Street. The library is on your right.
- You need to drive **through** the tunnel to get to Amman.
- I think we just drove **past** the pharmacy. Stop the car.
- Take the books **out of** that box and put them on the shelf.

C. Look at the map and complete with the prepositions of place in the box.

behind opposite in front of
next to between

- The hospital is **between** the library and the post office.
- The bus stop is **in front of** the school.
- The park is **behind** the museum.
- The shopping centre is **opposite** the car park.
- The petrol station is **next to** the car park.



D. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

- Is Iceland the **coldest** (cold) country in the world?
- The mobile phone was **more expensive** (expensive) than the watch.
- The painting was **better** (good) than the picture.
- Jake's house is **farther** (far) from the city centre than Nigel's house.
- Which is the **largest** (large) lake in Africa?
- There are **more** (many) islands in Greece than in Spain.
- Greg is **more interested** (interested) in art than Keith.
- Wow! James has a ticket to the football cup final! He's the **luckiest** (lucky) person on earth.
- Life in the country is **healthier** (healthy) than life in the city.
- Your brother is **more annoying** (annoying) than my brother.
- The roller coaster is the **most exciting** (exciting) ride in the funfair.
- Eating with chopsticks isn't the **most difficult** (difficult) thing in the world.

Tracklist for Student's CD

Track	Module/lesson	Content	Track	Module/lesson	Content
1	Titles		34	3a	1. Vocabulary
2	1a	1. Vocabulary	35	3a	2. Read / B
3	1a	2. Read / A	36	3b	1. Vocabulary
4	1a	4. Pronunciation / A	37	3b	2. Read / A
5	1a	4. Pronunciation / B	38	3b	4. Listen
6	1b	1. Vocabulary	39	3c	1. Vocabulary
7	1b	2. Read / A	40	3c	2. Read / A
8	1b	5. Listen	41	3c	4. Pronunciation / A
9	1c	1. Vocabulary	42	3c	4. Pronunciation / B
10	1c	2. Read / A	43	3c	5. Listen
11	1c	4. Listen	44	3d	1. Vocabulary
12	1d	1. Vocabulary	45	3d	2. Read / A
13	1d	2. Read / A	46	3d	4. Listen
14	1d	4. Listen	47	3e	1. Vocabulary
15	1e	1. Vocabulary / A	48	3e	2. Speak & Write
16	1e	1. Vocabulary / B	49	3 Culture page	Al-Shabab Theme Park
17	1e	3. Speak & Write	50	4a	1. Vocabulary
18	1 Culture page	King Fahd International Stadium / Wembley Stadium	51	4a	2. Read / A
19	2a	1. Vocabulary	52	4a	4. Pronunciation / A
20	2a	2. Read / A	53	4a	4. Pronunciation / B
21	2a	4. Pronunciation / A	54	4b	1. Vocabulary
22	2a	4. Pronunciation / B	55	4b	2. Read / A
23	2b	1. Vocabulary / A	56	4b	4. Listen & Speak / A
24	2b	1. Vocabulary / B	57	4c	1. Vocabulary
25	2b	2. Read / A	58	4c	4. Listen / A
26	2c	1. Read / A	59	4d	1. Vocabulary
27	2c	4. Listen	60	4d	2. Read / A
28	2d	1. Read / A	61	4d	3. Vocabulary
29	2d	4. Listen / A	62	4e	1. Vocabulary
30	2d	4. Listen / B	63	4e	2. Listen / B
31	2e	2. Listen / A	64	4e	3. Speak & Write
32	2e	3. Speak & Write	65	4 Culture page	Petra, Jordan: A must-visit sight...
33	2 Culture page	Means of transport around the world			

Full Blast 3 Second Intermediate Grade First Semester
Student's Book Including Workbook and Grammar Book
 H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

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