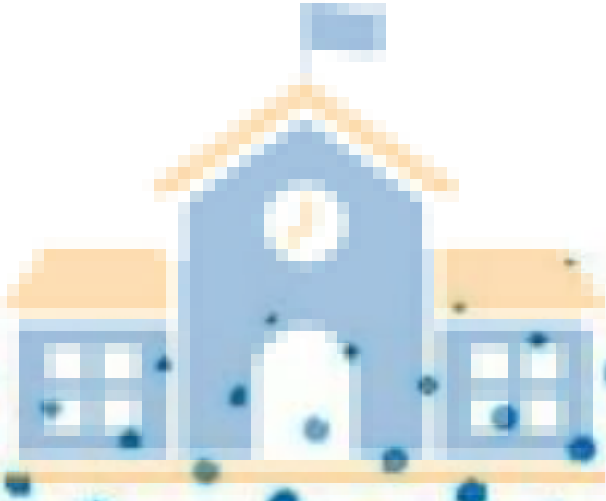


Full Blast 4

Grammar Book



OPTIONAL

The Grammar Book contains:

- Structures presented in meaningful contexts
- Clear explanations and illustrative examples
- Carefully graded exercises
- Communicative activities
- Oral and written practice
- Revision sections

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Aisha I read something really interesting in a magazine yesterday and I'm going to do an experiment. When you keep a goldfish in a dark room for days, it turns white! Isn't it amazing?

Fatima Oh, no! Are you going to try it on your fish? Poor Goldie!

Aisha Don't worry, she's going to be all right. We're just going to call her Snowy after the experiment!



Write T for True or F for False.

1. Aisha is going to do an experiment.
2. A goldfish turns white when you keep it in a room without any light.
3. Fatima likes Aisha's idea.
4. Goldie is going to become white.
5. After the experiment, Goldie's going to have a new name.

T
T
F
T
T

Grammar

Future going to

Affirmative		Negative	
I am	going to travel	I'm not	going to travel
He/She/It is	going to travel	He/She/It isn't	going to travel
We/You/They are		We/You/They aren't	
Questions		Short Answers	
Am I	going to travel?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is he/she/it	going to travel?	Yes, he/she/it is.	No, he/she/it isn't.
Are we/you/they	going to travel?	Yes, we/you/they are.	No, we/you/they aren't.

We use the Future going to:

- for plans and actions that we intend to do in the future.
I'm going to travel to Australia this summer.
- for predictions based on evidence.
Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.

Time Expressions

tomorrow / tonight
next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
this weekend/week/month, etc.
In an hour/year, etc.
soon

NOTE: It is not necessary to say or write to go with the Future going to.
Ted's going (to go) swimming next weekend.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the Future going to, as in the example.



1. Dennis / travel / car ✗
 plane ✓
Dennis isn't going to
travel by car. He is going
to travel by plane.



2. They / clean / room ✗
 paint / room ✓
They aren't going to
clean the room. They
are going to paint the
room.



3. They / ride / bikes ✗
 horses ✓
They aren't going to
ride the bikes. They
are going to ride
horses



4. Laura / buy / a pair of shoes ✗
 a jacket ✓
Laura isn't going to
buy a pair of shoes.
She is going to buy a
jacket.



5. Liam / play / basketball ✗
 tennis ✓
Liam isn't going to
play basketball. He is
going to play tennis.



6. They / have / coffee ✗
 lunch ✓
They aren't going to
have coffee. They are
going to have lunch.

B. Write questions and answers using the prompts and the Future going to.

1. What / Kevin / do / tomorrow / ? (hang out / cousins)
What is Kevin going to do tomorrow?
He is going to hang out with his cousins.
2. Where / they / meet / ? (shopping centre)
Where are they going to meet?
They are going to meet at the shopping centre.
3. How long / they / stay / there / ? (three hours)
How long are they going to stay there?
They are going to stay for three hours.
4. Where / they / have / lunch / ? (Italian restaurant)
Where are they going to have lunch?
They are going to have lunch in the Italian restaurant.
5. When / they / go home / ? (in the afternoon)
When are they going to go home?
They are going to go home in the afternoon.

C. Complete the dialogue with the Future going to of the verbs in brackets.

Brad Hey, Alex What (1) are you going to do (do) this weekend?

Alex I (2) am going to organize (organise) a get-together with my cousins.

Brad That's nice! Where (3) is the get-together going to take (take) place?

Alex I don't know. I (4) am going to call (call) my cousin Jim. Maybe we can meet at his house. He's got a big garden.

Brad I spoke to him yesterday. He (5) isn't going to be (not be) here at the weekend. He (6) is going to visit (visit) a friend in Oxford.

Alex Really? Then he (7) isn't going to come (not come) to the get-together.

Brad No, he isn't. So, (8) are you going to look for (look for) another place?

Alex Yes, I am! Can you help me?

Brad Sure!



Speaking

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about what you are going to do on Wednesday afternoon. You can use some of the ideas in the box.

play volleyball
play computer games
have a ... lesson
go shopping
visit a museum
go to a café
hang out with friends
go to the skatepark

Are you going to ... on Wednesday afternoon?
Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.
When are you going to...?
I'm going to ... at 6:00.
What else are you going to do on Wednesday?
I'm going to ...



Writing

Complete the sentences. Use the Future going to.

Tomorrow afternoon ...

At the weekend ...

Next summer ...

On Thursday afternoon ...

Tomorrow afternoon, I'm going to go to the restaurant.

At the weekend, I'm going to play tennis.

Next summer, I'm going to travel to Egypt.

On Thursday afternoon, I'm going to hang out with my friends.

The Answers:

Speaking:

- Are you going to play volley ball on Wednesday afternoon?

Yes, I am.

- When are you going to play?

I'm going to play at 6:00.

- What else are you going to do on Wednesday?

I'm going to go to a café.

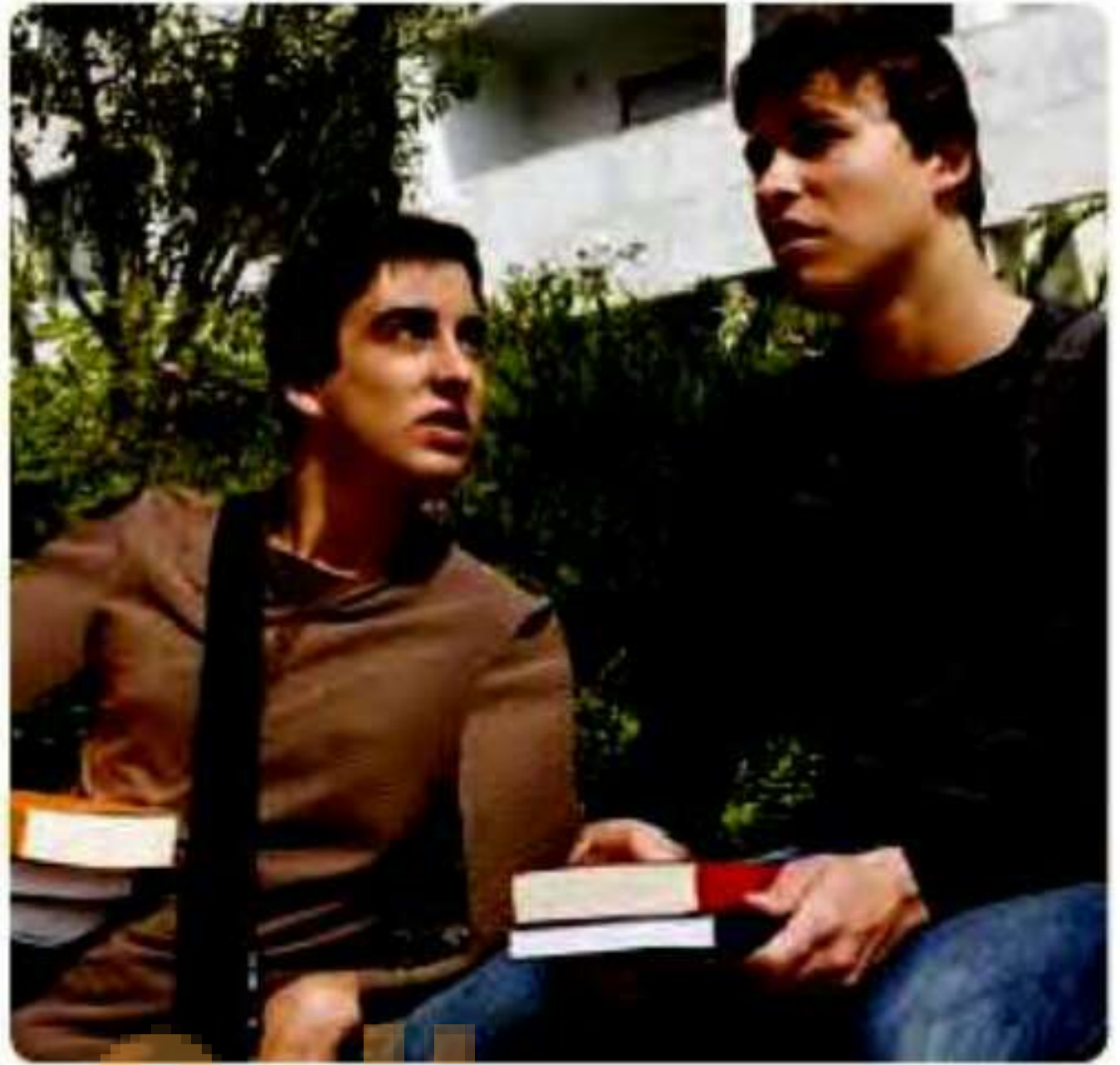


موقع

حلول كتبي

Read the dialogue.

- Andrew Hey, Leel What's wrong?
 Lee Hmm! I'm thinking about the future.
 Andrew What do you mean?
 Lee Well, in a few years I **will** finish school and go to university. I **will** become a famous astronaut and travel to the moon. I **will** get a big house in the countryside.
 Andrew I'm sorry Lee, but if you become an astronaut, you **won't** have time to enjoy the countryside. You **will** need a house near the space station if you work there all the time.
 Lee You're right about that. Maybe, I'll become a **doctor** and stay here.



Now, answer the questions.

1. What is Lee thinking about?
He is thinking about the future.
2. Will Lee be in university in a few years?
Yes, he will.
3. Where will Lee travel to if he becomes an astronaut?
He will travel to the moon.
4. Will Lee become an astronaut?
No, he won't.

Grammar

a Future will

Affirmative		Negative	
I/He/She/It	will play	I/He/She/It	won't (will not) play
We/You/They		We/You/They	

Questions		Short Answers	
Will	I/he/she/it we/you/they play?	Yes, I/he/she/it we/you/they will.	No, I/he/she/it we/you/they won't.

We use the Future will for:

- **predictions**, usually with the verbs **think** and **believe**.
I believe / think he won't come tonight.
- **spontaneous decisions** that we make at the moment of speaking.
I like these sunglasses. I'll buy them!
- **offers**.
I'll help you with the washing-up.
- **warnings and threats**.
Be quiet or I'll tell your father.
- **promises**.
I won't do it again, I promise.
- **requests**.
Will you help me with my homework?

Time Expressions

tomorrow / tonight
 next month/year/week/Tuesday, etc.
 this weekend/week/month, etc.
 In an hour/year, etc.
 soon

Conditional Sentences Type 1

- We use **Conditional Sentences Type 1** to express something which is possible to happen in the present or future.

If-clause	Main clause
<p>If + Present Simple <i>If you go to John's house,</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future will <i>you'll have a good time.</i> • Modal Verbs (may, might, can, must) <i>you may play computer games.</i> • Imperative <i>call me.</i>

Activities

A. Match.

1. I haven't got any money to buy this hat.
2. Daniel is crazy about Physics.
3. I think I'm ill.
4. My room is a mess but I am very tired.
5. I'm sorry I broke your sunglasses.
6. I didn't do my homework.
7. I need a holiday.
8. I need to borrow your speakers.

- b
c
h
e
d
g
f
a

- a. I promise I'll bring them back tomorrow.
- b. I'll buy it for you.
- c. Yes, I know. I think he'll become a scientist.
- d. Buy me some new ones or I'll tell Dad.
- e. Will you help me tidy it up?
- f. I'll go on a trip to Egypt.
- g. The teacher won't be happy.
- h. Lie down. I'll make you some tea.

B. Complete the dialogue with the Future *will* of the verbs in brackets.

- Tony** Hey Dad, look at that red bike. It's cool. (1) will you buy (buy) it for me?
- Dad** No, I (2) won't buy (not buy) it. You don't need a new bike.
- Tony** Oh, come on Dad, please. I promise I (3) will take (take) out the rubbish for a month.
- Dad** I said 'no'.
- Tony** Oh, Dad. I (4) will wash (wash) your car for two months.
- Dad** Tony, stop it or I (5) won't get (not get) you anything.
- Tony** Oh, OK. You know I (6) will need (need) some new clothes for our holiday.
- Dad** Mmm... That's a good idea. We (7) will go (go) shopping and buy some clothes.

C. Read the sentences and make *Conditional Sentences Type 1*.



1. Bill must run very fast or he won't win the race.

If Bill runs very fast, he will win the race. / If Bill doesn't run very fast, he won't win the race.



2. Do you feel tired? You must go on holiday.

If you feel tired, you must go on holiday.



3. Take a taxi or you'll be late for work.

If you don't take a taxi, you will be late for work.



4. The mobile phone might be expensive so Philip might not buy it.

If the mobile phone is expensive, Philip won't buy it.



5. Are you cold? Take a jacket with you.

If you are cold, take a jacket with you.



6. Don't write on the desk! The teacher will be angry.

If you write on the desk, the teacher will be angry.

D. Choose a or b.

- If you ruin my painting, I _____ speak to you again.
a. don't **b. won't**
- If it rains, _____ an umbrella.
a. will take **b. take**
- If we _____ water, there won't be any left.
a. won't save **b. don't save**
- What will happen if everyone _____ rubbish in the streets?
a. throws b. will throw
- I _____ you to the airport if you are ready.
a. take **b. will take**
- If you see an animal in danger, you _____ for help.
a. must call b. will call
- _____ you _____ with me if I go shopping tomorrow?
a. Will... come b. Do... come
- If there's a good exhibition on at the gallery, we _____ see it.
a. go **b. may go**

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

- If we continue (continue) to cut down trees, the forests will disappear (disappear).
- I'm hungry. I will make (make) a sandwich.
- We can go to the skatepark later if you like (like).
- If Mark goes (go) to the zoo, I will go (go) with him.
- Don't do the washing-up, Mum. I will do (do) it.
- I think Ali will become (become) a doctor.
- I'm a bit tired. I think I will go (go) home now.
- If you are (be) bored, come (come) to the park with me.
- I need information about endangered species. will you help (help) me find some on the Net?
- If Tina doesn't study (not study) hard, she won't do (not do) well at school.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Use the prompts to make questions and discuss with your partner.

What will you do if...?
If I ..., I will ...

What / do / if / get / bad marks?

What / do / tomorrow / if / not have got / homework?

What / do / next weekend / if / cousins / visit / you?

Writing

Write a few sentences about what you think schools will be like in the future. Think about the following:

teachers books / computers homework transport to school

In the future, all the teachers will ... use computers.

Computers will be instead of books.

In the future, there won't be homework. There will be a lot of transport to school.

The Answers:

Speaking:

What will you do if you get bad marks?

If I get bad marks, I will study hard.

What will you do tomorrow if you don't have homework?

If I don't have homework, I will hang out with my friends.

What will you do the next weekend if your cousins visit you?

If my cousins visit me the next weekend, I will take them to see the museum.

حلول كتيبى

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Andy Dad, can you drive me to the park? I have to go to football practice.

Dad Oh, no, not again! You had to go to basketball practice last night and I had to drive you there, too.

Andy Please, Dad, try to understand. I really like sports and it's a good way to keep fit.

Dad I know but you have to spend more time studying. You must work hard if you want to do well in the exams.

Andy OK, I'll talk to the coach later. You don't have to get angry.



Now, complete the sentences. Write Andy or Andy's dad.

1. Andy spends a lot of time playing sports.
2. Andy's father doesn't want to drive Andy to practice again.
3. Andy believes that sports are a good way to keep fit.
4. Andy's dad believes Andy needs to study more.

Grammar

a Must

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

- Must is a modal verb.

- In the affirmative and Interrogative to express **obligation** in the present and future.
You must finish your project today.
- In the negative (**mustn't**) to express **prohibition**.
You mustn't eat in class.

B Have to

AFFIRMATIVE	I have to go He/She/It has to go We/You/They have to go
NEGATIVE	I don't have to go He/She/It doesn't have to go We/You/They don't have to go
QUESTIONS	Do I have to go? Does he/she/it have to go? Do we/you/they have to go?
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, I do. No, I don't. Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't Yes, we/you/they do. No, we/you/they don't.

We use **have to**:

- In the affirmative and Interrogative to express **obligation** in the present and future.
Students have to do their homework every day.
- In the negative to express **absence of obligation** (when something is not necessary).
Don't / doesn't have to is not a synonym of **mustn't**.
You don't have to come to work so early. You mustn't be late for work.

NOTE:

- **Had to** is the past tense of **must / have to** and expresses **obligation** in the past.
He didn't come to the park because he had to study for the Maths test.
- The negative form **didn't have to** expresses **absence of obligation** in the past.
I borrowed Paul's camera, so I didn't have to buy a new one.

Activities

A. Complete with **must** or **mustn't**.

1. Betty has got problems with her teeth. She **mustn't** eat lots of sweets.
2. You **must** turn off the lights if you want to save energy.
3. A: You **mustn't** make noise in the classroom.
B: Yes, and you **mustn't** use your mobile phone during the lesson.
4. Children **must** drink lots of milk. It's good for them.
5. You **mustn't** drive fast. It's dangerous.
6. In the summer, you **mustn't** stay in the sun for too long.
7. Salman **must** study hard for the Geography test. It's going to be difficult.

B. Complete with *don't / doesn't have to / mustn't*.

- I don't have to wake up early at the weekend. There's no school.
- It's cloudy outside. You don't have to wear sunglasses.
- The baby is sleeping. You mustn't shout.
- Tariq doesn't have to take a taxi to work. I'll drive him there.
- People mustn't talk on the phone while they're driving. They might have an accident.
- Beth doesn't have to buy a new sleeping bag to go camping in the desert. Her mother has got two.
- You don't have to wash that glass. It's clean.
- You mustn't feed the animals. Look at the sign!

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write questions and answers, as in the example. Use *have to*.



1. Mark / work / evening / ?

→ No / morning

Does Mark have to work in the evening?

No, he doesn't. He has to work in the morning.



2. Jim / stay / in bed / ?

→ Yes

Does Jim have to stay in the bed?

Yes, he has to stay in the bed.



3. Carol / study / History / tonight / ?

→ No / Geography

Does Carol have to study History tonight?

No, she doesn't. She has to study Geography.



4. John / buy / ticket / ?

→ Yes

Does John have to buy a ticket?

Yes, he does.



5. your sisters / clean / room /

every day / ? → No / weekend

Do your sisters have to clean the room everyday?

No, they don't. They have to clean the room at the weekend.



6. Jim / take out / rubbish / every

morning / ? → Yes

Does Jim have to take out the rubbish every morning?

Yes, he does.

D. Read the prompts below and write sentences. Use *have to* in the correct tense.

1. Turki / drive / brother / airport / yesterday
Turki had to drive his brother to the airport yesterday.

2. Peter / take / rubbish / out / every evening
Peter has to take the rubbish out every evening.

3. John / buy / new printer / last week
John had to buy a new printer last week.

4. Mr Robertson / not work / every Saturday
Mr. Robertson doesn't have to work every Saturday.

5. We / not cook / last Saturday
We didn't have to cook last Saturday.

6. Jane / stay / bed / last weekend
Jane had to stay in the bed last weekend.

E. Choose a, b or c.

1. Students _____ go to school at the weekend.
a. mustn't b. don't have to c. doesn't have to

2. Maria _____ to study for a test. That's why she didn't come to my house yesterday.
a. have b. had c. must

3. At school, we _____ keep our desks clean.
a. must to b. has to c. must

4. You _____ to be quiet in the library.
a. have b. had c. must

5. When I was younger, I _____ do any housework, but now I do.
a. mustn't b. don't have to c. didn't have to

6. You _____ use the laptop. There's something wrong with it.
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. didn't have to

Speaking

Talk in pairs about:

- two things you must do every day
- two things you don't have to do at home
- two things you had to do when you were younger
- two things you mustn't do at school / in class

I must do my homework every day.
I don't have to do the washing-up at home.

Writing

Look at the Speaking activity above and write sentences.

Every day I must -- do my homework.

At home -- I don't have to do the washing up.

When I was younger -- I had to do any housework.

At school -- I mustn't talk on the phone.

The Answers:

Speaking:

I must do my homework every day.

I must tidy my room every day.

I don't have to do the washing up at home.

I don't have to take out the rubbish.

When I was younger, I had to do any housework.

When I was younger, I had to do what my mother said.

At school, I mustn't talk on the phone.

At school, I mustn't write on my desk.

موقع
حلول كتيبى

Revision: Module 1

A. Complete the dialogues with the Future *will* of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: It's raining! How will I get (get) to school?

B: Don't worry! I will drive (drive) you there.

2. I think you will become (become) an amazing chef one day.

3. A: When will I find (find) time to take out the rubbish and do the washing-up?

B: Well, I'm leaving now so I will take (take) the rubbish out for you.

A: Thank you.

4. A: Don't borrow my things without asking or I won't speak (not speak) to you again.

B: I'm sorry, I promise I won't do (not do) it again.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form *Conditional Sentences Type 1*.

1. If you want (want), we can go out for dinner.

2. If John does (do) his homework in the afternoon, he will come (come) to the football match with us tonight.

3. If we don't leave (not leave) now, we will miss (miss) the train.

4. Lucy won't buy (not buy) a new printer if her brother fixes (fix) it for her.

5. We will go (go) hiking if it doesn't rain (not rain) tomorrow.

6. Taleen will get (get) good marks if she studies (study) harder.

7. If people start (start) using public transport more, there will be (be) fewer cars in the streets.



C. Look at the poster and expand the notes. Write something about what's going to happen on Science-Earth Day.

Science-Earth Day

- Dr Everwood shows us how to save energy
- Do experiments and find out how you can help the environment
- Plant trees
- Collect rubbish from the lake and streets
- Make your own recycling bins
- Go on a nature walk



*Dr Everwood is going to show us how to save energy. We are going to do **experiments and find out how we can help the environment.** We are going to plant trees. We are going to collect rubbish from the lake and streets. We are going to make our own recycling bins. We are going to go on a nature walk.*



D. Choose a, b or c.

1. You _____ touch the paintings in the art gallery.
a. **mustn't** b. must c. don't have to
2. If you want to help the environment, you _____ recycle paper, metal and glass.
a. **have to** b. must to c. had to
3. Last summer Tom _____ work at his dad's restaurant.
a. has to b. must c. **had to**
4. When I was young, I _____ take the bus to school. It wasn't far.
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. **didn't have to**
5. I _____ study tonight because I don't have school tomorrow.
a. didn't have to b. **don't have to** c. mustn't
6. My dad _____ have to wear a uniform to work, but he has to wear a suit.
a. don't b. **doesn't** c. didn't

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Tim Hey Carl! Do you want to come to an exhibition of Arabic art with me tomorrow?
 Carl Mmm... That's a good idea. Where is the exhibition?
 Tim At the new gallery, *The Mowbry*. Have you been there yet?
 Carl No, I haven't. To be honest, I've never heard of it. Where is it?
 Tim It's in the city centre. My brother has been there twice and he says it's great.
 Carl OK then. Hey... wait a minute. Let's call Henry, too.
 Tim I don't think he can come. He has gone to Paris for the weekend.
 Carl Oh, lucky Henry.



Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|------------------|---|---|
| 1. Tim's brother | → | a. is going to an exhibition with a friend. |
| 2. Carl | → | b. is in Paris now. |
| 3. Henry | → | c. has been to <i>The Mowbry</i> . |
| 4. Tim | → | d. wants to invite Henry to an exhibition. |

Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have played	I've played	I have not played	I haven't played
You have played	You've played	You have not played	You haven't played
He has played	He's played	He has not played	He hasn't played
She has played	She's played	She has not played	She hasn't played
It has played	It's played	It has not played	It hasn't played
We have played	We've played	We have not played	We haven't played
You have played	You've played	You have not played	You haven't played
They have played	They've played	They have not played	They haven't played

Questions	Short answers	
Have I played?	Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Has he played?	Yes, he has.	No, he hasn't.
Has she played?	Yes, she has.	No, she hasn't.
Has it played?	Yes, it has.	No, it hasn't.
Have we played?	Yes, we have.	No, we haven't.
Have you played?	Yes, you have.	No, you haven't.
Have they played?	Yes, they have.	No, they haven't.

- We form the **Present Perfect Simple** with **have / has** and the **past participle** of the verb. The past participle of **regular verbs** is formed in the same way as the **Past Simple** (by adding the ending **-ed** to the verb). Each **irregular verb** forms the past participle in a different way. You can find these in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 70.

We use the **Present Perfect Simple**:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.

I have visited Rome twice.

- for actions which happened in the past but their results are obvious in the present.

Ted has sprained his ankle so he can't walk very well.

Time Expressions

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

Time Expressions

- **ever**: It is used in questions.

Have you ever visited Jordan?

- **never**: It is used in affirmative sentences, but with a negative meaning.

She's never seen a snake.

- **already**: It is used in affirmative sentences and questions. It is placed between have / has and the past participle, or at the end of the sentence.

He has already bought a car. / He has bought a car already.

Has he already bought a car? / Has he bought a car already?

- **yet**: It is used in questions and negative sentences. It is placed at the end of the sentence.

She hasn't finished her homework yet.

Has she finished her homework yet?

NOTE:

- **have / has gone** means that someone has gone somewhere and is still there.

Zayed has gone to the airport. (= He is still there.)

- **have / has been** means that someone has gone somewhere but has returned.

Zayed has been to Egypt. (= Now he's back.)

Activities

A. Complete the table.

Base Form	Past Simple	Past Participle
take	took	taken
Be	was/ were	been
Do	did	done
Go	went	gone
Wear	wore	worn
eat	ate	eaten
Learn	learnt/learned	learnt/ learned
Make	made	made
get	got	gotten
Decide	decided	decided

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Can you believe it? Mark **has** / have bought three caps for his holiday.
2. Lisa has saw / **seen** the dolphin show twice.
3. My brother isn't here at the moment. He's been **gone** to the park with his friends.
4. **Have** / Has you ever played volleyball?
5. John hasn't finish / **finished** work yet.
6. **I've** / 's broken my leg and now I can't walk.
7. My parents have **been** / gone to Dubai twice.

C. Complete the blanks with the *Present Perfect Simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Charlie has traveled (travel) to Africa three times.
2. have you ever been (be) camping?
3. My sister hasn't tasted (not taste) Chinese food before.
4. Martha has always wanted (want) to have a pet.
5. My cousins hasn't written (not write) to us from Mexico yet.
6. Julie hasn't decided (not decide) what to do yet.
7. I have invited (invite) my friends to dinner.

D. Circle the correct words.

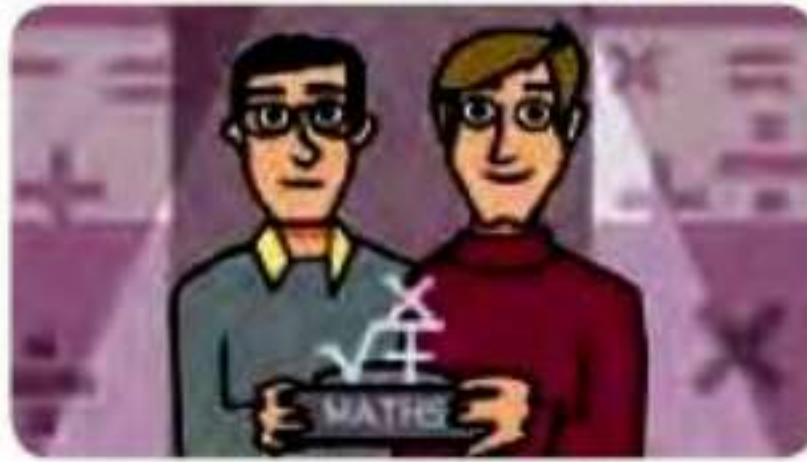
1. Clara has already / yet had dinner.
2. Mike has never / ever been to England.
3. Have you sent an e-mail ever before?
4. Julie has been to a French restaurant twice just so far.
5. Bruce has always / before wanted to become a teacher.
6. My brother hasn't read this book already / yet.
7. Have you ever / once sprained your ankle?

E. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write questions and answers. Use the *Present Perfect Simple*.



1. Roy / just / buy / new laptop / ?
No → camera

Has Roy just bought a new laptop? No, he hasn't. He has just bought a new camera.



2. Thomas and Kyle / win / science competition / ?
No → Maths competition

Have Thomas and Kyle won science competition? No, they haven't. They have won Maths competition.



3. Peter and Mike / ever / travel / helicopter / ?
Yes

Have Peter and Mike ever traveled by a helicopter? Yes, they have.



4. Hasan / ever / ride / horse / ?
Yes

Has Hasan ever ridden a horse? Yes, he has.



5. Brad / just / meet / famous chef / ?
No → famous scientist

Has Brad just met a famous chef? No, he hasn't. He has met a famous scientist.



6. Bill / ever / try / rock climbing / ?
No → windsurfing

Has Sam ever tried rock climbing? No, he hasn't. He has tried windsurfing.

F. Complete the dialogue with the *Present Perfect Simple* of the verbs in the box.

say buy think read not answer be want ask

Barry Hey, Hatim. Where are you going on holiday this summer? (1) Have you thought about it yet?

Hatim Yes, I have. I'm going to Morocco.

Barry Wow! You (2) have always wanted to go to Morocco, right?

Hatim It's my favourite country. I (3) have read a lot of books about it but I (4) have never been there.

Barry Who's coming with you?

Hatim I (5) have asked Mark and Turki, my two best friends. Mark (6) has already said yes, but Turki (7) hasn't answered yet. He's not sure.

Barry What about the tickets?

(8) have you bought them yet?

Hatim No, not yet. Next week.

Barry Well, have a nice holiday!

G. Below is a list of exciting things John wants to do. What has he already done and what hasn't he done yet? Write sentences.

Exciting things to do

- try sailing ✓
- taste Mexican food
- travel around the Mediterranean ✓
- try surfing
- stay in the jungle for a week ✓



1. John has already tried sailing.

2. **He hasn't tasted Mexican food yet.**

3. **He has already traveled around the Mediterranean.**

4. **He hasn't tried surfing yet.**

5. **He has already stayed in the jungle for a week.**

Speaking

Work in pairs. Imagine that you and your partner are going camping for the weekend. Before you leave, you must do everything on the list below. Tick (✓) three things that you have done, but don't show your partner. Then take turns to ask and answer questions about what each of you has done.

- find tent
- buy sleeping bag
- buy bottles of water
- make sandwiches
- take camera
- take a torch
- put everything in car



Have you found the tent yet?
Yes, I have. / No, I haven't.

Writing

Make a list of 5 activities you think are interesting or exciting. Then write sentences saying whether you have done these activities or not.

I have been sailing but I haven't tried scuba-diving.

I have cooked Chinese food but I haven't cooked Mexican food.

I have played football but I haven't played tennis.

I have been surfing but I haven't tried diving.

The Answers:

Speaking:

- **Have you bought the sleeping bag?**
- **Yes, I have. / No I haven't.**
- **Have you bought the bottles of water?**
- **Yes, I have. / No I haven't.**
- **Have you made the sandwiches?**
- **Yes, I have. / No I haven't.**
- **Have you taken the camera?**
- **Yes, I have. / No I haven't.**
- **Have you taken the torch?**
- **Yes, I have. / No I haven't.**
- **Have you put everything in the car?**
- **Yes, I have. / No I haven't.**

موقع
حلول

Read the interview and complete it with the questions a-c.

WAKEboard UP!

It's the coolest sport around. It's like skateboarding on water with a boat pulling you along! Richard Stevens, 16, has had this hobby for six months and he's already become one of the best wakeboarders!

1 b

Since last May. My friend Don talked to me about wakeboarding a few months ago. When I tried it for the first time, I loved it!

2 a

No, never. Wakeboarding isn't really dangerous.

3 c

Because, I've always liked adventure and I love the sea, too!

a. Have you ever had an accident?

b. How long have you been a wakeboarder?

c. Why did you decide to take up wakeboarding?



Grammar

a Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple

The Present Perfect Simple Is used:

- for actions that happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.

I have visited Africa.

Time Expressions

ever, never, before, always, just, how long, so far, since, for, already, yet

The Past Simple Is used:

- for actions which happened at a specific time in the past.

I visited Africa last summer.

Time Expressions

last week/month/year, ago, yesterday, in 1990, etc.

- **ago** is always used with the **Past Simple**.
I went hiking two weeks ago.
- **before** is used with the **Present Perfect Simple**.
I've been hiking before.

5 Present Perfect Simple (How long...?, for, since)

We use the **Present Perfect Simple** with **for**, **since** and **how long...?** for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.

A: *How long have you been a secretary?*

B: *For five years. / Since 2001.*

We use:

- **How long...?:** when asking about the duration of an action.
How long have you lived in London?
- **for:** to refer to the duration of an action.
I have lived in London for 6 months.
- **since:** to refer to the time when an action started.
I have lived in London since last April.

Activities

A. Use the prompts below to write sentences. Use the *Present Perfect Simple* and *for* or *since*, as in the example.

1. Mohammed / be / photographer / ten years

*Mohammed has been a photographer
for ten years.*

2. Michael / work / in / Germany / February

*Michael has worked in Germany
since February.*

3. My sister / not eat / anything / 11 am

*My sister hasn't eaten anything
since 11 am.*

4. Wendy / know / about / event / days

*Wendy has known about the
event for days.*

5. I / not travel / abroad / two months

*I haven't traveled abroad for two
months.*

6. Linda / read / two History books / last Monday

*Linda has read two history books since
last Monday.*

7. Paul / not play / football / last month

*Paul hasn't played football since last
month.*

8. We / not see / Kevin / yesterday

We haven't seen Kevin since yesterday.

B. Circle the correct words.

1. I haven't visited Laura for / **since** last week.

2. I bought some new clothes two weeks **ago** /
before.

3. Tim hasn't tried surfing ago / **before**.

4. My parents have had this house **for** / since a long
time.

5. We haven't been on holiday in / **since** 2003.

6. I saw Mr Harris an hour **ago** / before.

7. Harry and Sheila got married **in** / **since** 1999.

8. Tariq has wanted to become a doctor **for** / last
years.

C. Circle the correct words.

1. A: How long have you lived / did you live in this house?

B: Well, I have lived / lived here since 1990 but I have bought / bought it in 1989.

2. I have travelled / travelled to Paris two years ago but I haven't been / wasn't there since then.

3. Eric and Ali have tried / tried water skiing last May, but they haven't tried / tried sailing yet.

4. Mario has always wanted / always wanted to explore a cave but he hasn't done / didn't do that yet.

5. A: So, have you gone / did you go to Africa last year?

B: Yes, it has been / was great.

A: Have you seen / did you see any wild animals?

B: Of course. I have seen / saw lots of animals and I really have liked / liked the zebras.

A: You're lucky. I have never seen / never saw any wild animals.

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers using the *Past Simple* and the *Present Perfect Simple*, as in the example.



1. You / ever / visit / Egypt / ?

Yes → two years ago

Have you ever visited Egypt?

Yes, I have. I visited Egypt two years ago.



2. Your brother / break / leg / before / ?

Yes → In 2006

Have your brother broken his leg before?

Yes, I have.

He broke his leg in 2006.



3. Ann / ever / eat / Japanese food / ?

Yes → last week

Has Ann ever eaten Japanese food?

Yes, she has.

She ate it last week.



4. Don and Steve / ever / try / surfing / ?

Yes → yesterday

Have Don and Steve ever tried surfing?

Yes, they have.

They tried it yesterday.



5. Your brother / travel / by ship / before / ?

Yes → last Saturday

Has your brother traveled by ship before?

Yes, he has.

He traveled last Saturday.



6. Kevin / ever / cook / ?

Yes → three days ago

Has Kevin ever cooked?

Yes, she has. She cook

three days ago.

E. Complete the dialogues with the *Present Perfect Simple* or the *Past Simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Nancy Hey, Kelly. Where (1) have you been (be)? | (2) haven't seen (not see) you around since June!

Kelly Well, a month ago my family and I (3) went (go) to Italy and we (4) visited (visit) my aunt Gabriella.

Nancy (5) Did you have (have) a good time?

Kelly Yes, it (6) was (be) great. We (7) didn't spend (not spend) a lot of time by the sea though because my mum (8) wanted (want) to visit all the museums and art galleries. What about you?

Nancy Actually, I'm going on holiday to Tenerife next week. I (9) have never been (never / be) to the Canary Islands before. My brother (10) has been (be) there twice and he says it's wonderful.

Kelly Well, enjoy your holiday!

2. Liam Hey, Kevin. (11) have you heard (hear) of the painter John Thatcher? There's an exhibition of his paintings at the end of the month.

Kevin Really? I (12) didn't know (not know) that! How (13) did you find out (find out)?

Liam My brother (14) told (tell) me last night. He (15) heard (hear) it on the radio while he was driving to work.

Kevin I love his paintings. I (16) have wanted (want) to go to one of his exhibitions for years!

Liam Yeah, me too.

Kevin (17) have you bought (buy) tickets yet?

Liam Well, my brother (18) bought (buy) two tickets this morning on the Internet, but don't worry. There are lots of tickets left.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about the ideas below.

live in this town / city

How long have you lived in this town?
I've lived here for ... / since...

know your best friend

have a bike / computer / pet

Writing

Write sentences about the ideas below. Say whether you have done them before and when.

• visit / a museum, an art gallery, etc.

• try / horse riding, scuba-diving, etc.

• travel / by train, plane, etc.

• drink a milkshake, a lemonade, etc.

I have visited the National Museum. I went there last summer.

I haven't... traveled by train.

I have tried horse riding. I tried it last week.

I have drunk a milkshake.

The Answers:

Speaking:

• How long have you lived in this town?

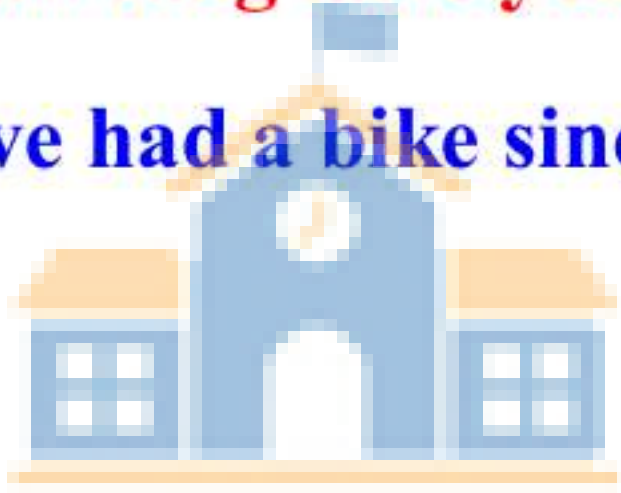
- I've lived there since 1998.

• How long have you known your best friend?

- I've knew him for 3 years.

• How long have you had a bike?

- I've had a bike since 2005.



موقع

حلول كتيبى

Revision: Module 2

A. Complete the sentences with the *Present Perfect Simple* of the verbs in brackets.

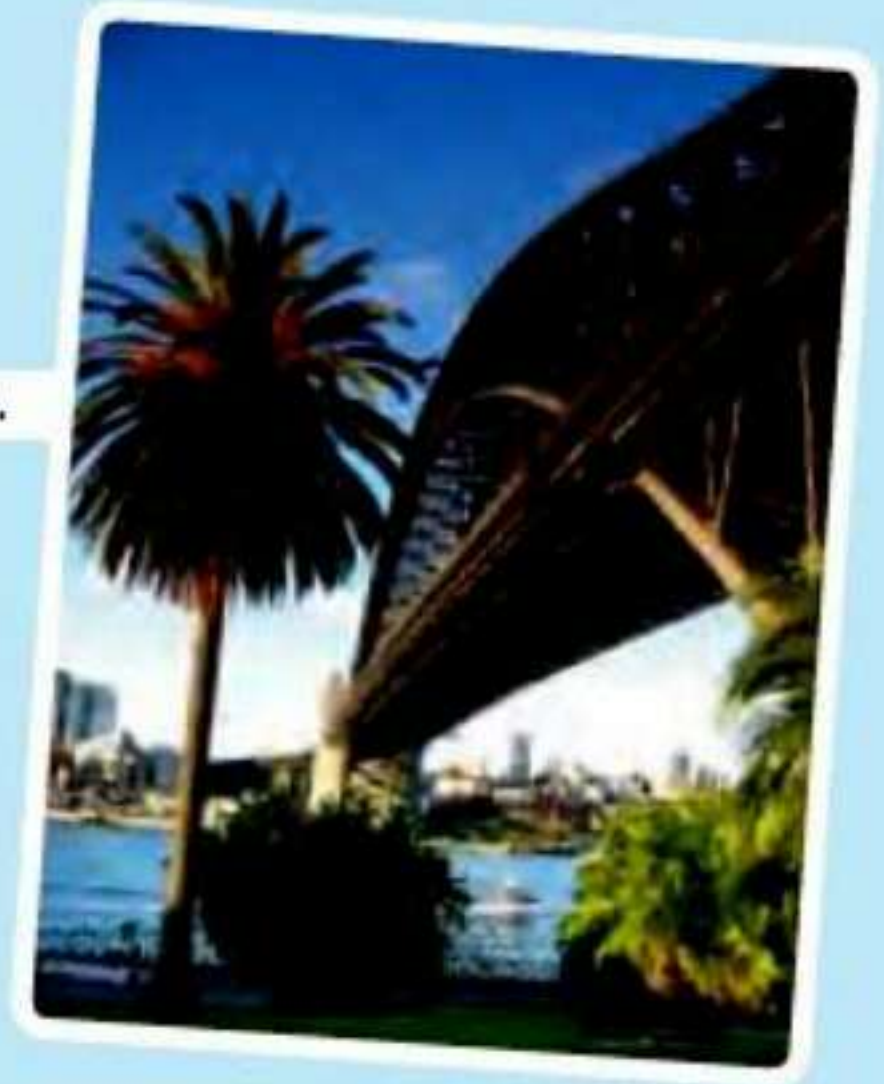
1. I **have studied** (study) English for three years.
2. We **haven't seen** (not see) this documentary before.
3. Dennis **has already had** (already / have) dinner.
4. **have you read** (you / read) the newspaper today?
5. Tariq **has never tried** (never / try) skiing.
6. My parents **have always wanted** (always / want) to travel to Australia.
7. How long **have you known** (you / know) John?

B. Choose a, b or c.

1. We have _____ been to Italy before.
a. ever **b. never** c. since
2. Hatim has _____ liked tennis.
a. always b. just c. ever
3. My father has worked as a teacher _____ 1978.
a. since b. for c. in
4. Have you _____ travelled by plane?
a. before b. so far **c. ever**
5. We haven't seen you _____ weeks.
a. since b. last **c. for**
6. Our team has won three games _____.
a. never **b. so far** c. since

C. Complete the sentences with *have/has been* or *have/has gone*.

1. A: Is Sultan there?
B: No, he isn't. He **has gone** to the new funfair. He'll be back in the evening.
A: Oh, I **have** already **been** there. It's fantastic!
2. A: Ali and Malik sent me this postcard from Abu Dhabi.
have you ever **been** there?
B: No. But are you sure they **have gone** to Abu Dhabi? I thought they were in Dubai.
3. A: Have you visited the new Mexican restaurant yet?
B: No, but my brother **has been** there. Let's ask him what it's like. He went last week.



موقع
طول كتيب



D. Use the prompts to write sentences. Use the *Present Perfect Simple* or the *Past Simple*.

1. We / buy / our house / two years ago / .

We bought our house two years ago.

2. your / brother / buy / tickets / the basketball game / yet / ?

Has your brother bought tickets for the basketball game yet?

3. Turki / go / bowling alley / last night / .

Turki went the bowling alley last night.

4. I / not see / him / before / .

I haven't seen him before.

E. Complete with the *Present Perfect Simple* or the *Past Simple* of the verbs in brackets.



Lionel Holmes (1) **has been** (be) a writer for many years now. He (2) **has written** (write) some of the most popular books of all time. He (3) **wrote** (write) his first book when he (4) **was** (be) 19 years old. It was a children's book and it (5) **made** (make) him well-known all over the world. But Lionel (6) **didn't wanted** (not want) to write only children's books. He (7) **decided** (decide) to start travelling to have more experiences. Since 1999 he (8) **has traveled** (travel) all around Europe. He (9) **has visited** (visit) lots of cities and (10) **has made** (make) lots of new friends.

F. Circle the correct words.

1. **haven't been** / didn't go to this restaurant for years.
2. Last year the Jones have bought **bought** a house by the beach which they didn't use / **haven't used** so far.
3. I **have seen** / **saw** Jeremy twice yesterday.
4. Where **have you been** / **were you** this morning? I **called** / have called you five times.
5. **never travelled** / have never travelled abroad, but my father is away all the time. Now, for instance, he **has been** / **has gone** to Mexico and won't be back until next month.
6. Schools **opened** / have opened last month. **Have you made** / Did you make any new friends yet?
7. A: Where is Mike? I have thought **thought** he was here.
B: He **was** / **has been** but now he **has gone** / has been to the dentist.
8. I met Mark eight years before / **ago** and we are still best friends.
9. Have you eaten lunch **yet** / so far?
10. I don't think I have ever / **never** seen anything like this before.

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.



Abdullah Oh, Mum, my tooth hurts again.

Mum Well, my dear, you don't take good care of your teeth. First of all, you **should** brush them twice a day. Also you **should** visit a dentist every six months and you **shouldn't** eat so many sweets.

Abdullah But I love sweets, you know that.

Mum Yes, I do, but look at you now.

Abdullah Oh, mum! I think I **should** call Dr Al-Nasser.

Now, write T for True or F for False in the boxes.

1. Abdullah's got toothache.

T

2. Abdullah doesn't take care of his teeth.

T

3. Abdullah's mum likes eating sweets.

F

4. Abdullah should go to the dentist.

T

Grammar

The verb should

The verb should

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

We use should:

- to ask for or give advice.

A: I've got toothache. What should I do?

B: You should go to the dentist.

- to express an opinion.

I think you should ask your teacher.

- to make a suggestion.

We should go to the new café. They've got amazing hot chocolate.

Activities

A. Complete the blanks with *should* or *shouldn't*

1. Tom has had earache for two weeks! He should see a doctor.
2. If you've got a fever, you shouldn't go to school. You should stay in bed.
3. A: I need to lose weight. What should I do?
B: Well, you should go on a diet and you should take up a sport.
4. A: I'm going to Paris this summer!
B: You should definitely visit the Eiffel Tower.
5. Brian looks tired. He shouldn't work so hard.
6. You shouldn't lie to your parents or your friends.
7. People shouldn't cut down trees. They should plant more trees.
8. Speak nicely to the shop assistant. You shouldn't be rude!

B. Look at the prompts and write sentences, as in the example.
Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. Albert has got a bad cough.

eat / ice cream

He shouldn't eat ice cream.

drink / some tea

He should drink some tea.

2. Turki has broken his leg.

walk

He shouldn't walk.

stay / bed

He should stay in bed

3. Sophie isn't doing well at school.

hang out / with friends / every day

He shouldn't hang out with friends every day. He should see the doctor.

study / harder

He should study hard.

4. Ali's clothes don't fit him.

eat / lots of sweets

He shouldn't eat lots of sweets.

lose / weight

He should lose weight.

5. Brian can't sleep very well at night.

drink / coffee

He shouldn't drink coffee.

see / doctor

He should see the doctor.

6. Peter has got a terrible headache.

play / computer games

He shouldn't play computer games.

go / bed early

He should go to bed early.



C. Match the two columns.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dan looks very tired | a. He should see a doctor. |
| 2. It's a nice day. | b. You should try to be on time. |
| 3. Ted's got the flu. | c. We should go for a walk. |
| 4. It's very dark in here | d. He should lie down. |
| 5. You shouldn't take your car to the city centre. | e. You should use public transport. |
| 6. You shouldn't be late | f. You should turn on the lights. |

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask for and give advice. Use *should* or *shouldn't*, the ideas below or some ideas of your own.

have got / sore throat

have got / bad cough

have got / a lot of homework

want / be in good shape

argue / with best friend

I've got a sore throat. What should I do?
You should see a doctor.

Writing

Imagine that you have received an e-mail from a friend who has got a problem. Below is part of your friend's e-mail. Read it and answer it, giving your friend advice. Use *should* or *shouldn't*.

Subject: _____

I get terrible stomach aches and I think I've put on some weight. I don't understand why. I've been very busy lately. I haven't even got time to eat at home. I just have sandwiches and soft drinks.

Dear ...

I think you should...go to the doctor.

You shouldn't... eat sandwiches and soft drinks. You should eat healthy food.

You should eat at home.

The Answers:

Speaking:

- I've got bad cough. What should I do?
- You should go to the doctor.
- I have got a lot of homework. What should I do?
- You should do it.
- I've argued with my best friend. What should I do?
- You should be nice with him.



موقع

حلول كتيبى

Read the magazine page.

Style Advice

A Do your old jeans look too boring? Draw on them like in the picture and you'll be really trendy!

B Sandals made a huge comeback this year. These sandals will help you keep cool at just €20 and they are comfortable enough to wear all day long. Don't you think?

C If your T-shirts aren't cool enough, draw a picture or write something on them.

What How wear.. wear.. it!

What style advice should each of these people follow? Write A, B or C in the boxes.

1. Karen: 'My feet always get too hot in the summer.' **B**
2. Billy: 'I'd like to buy new shoes but everything's too expensive!' **B**
3. Tracey: 'I want my clothes to look cool!' **A** and **C**

Grammar

Too / Enough

Too:

- means "more than necessary". It has a negative meaning.
- Is used **before** adjectives and adverbs.
This coffee is too hot. I can't drink it.
It's too early. Don't wake him up.

Enough:

- means "adequate" or "adequately". It has a positive meaning.
- Is used **after** adjectives and adverbs, and **before** nouns.
It's warm enough today. I think I'll go swimming.
You can't be in the team. You don't play well enough.
I can't buy these sandals. I haven't got enough money.

Activities

A. Complete with *too* or *enough*.

1. This T-shirt doesn't fit me any more. It's too tight.
2. I can't see anything in here. It's too dark. Can you open the window?
3. I don't usually go shopping. I haven't got enough time.
4. These bags are too heavy. Can you help me?
5. John isn't fast enough. He won't win the race.
6. We're ready for Thursday. We've got enough food and drinks for everybody.

B. Look at the pictures and read the sentences. Write sentences using *too* or *enough* and the words given.

1. Rob can't buy the camera.

(expensive)

It's too expensive.



4. Bill and Andy don't like this café. (crowded)

It's too crowded



2. Jack can't play basketball

well. (tall)

He isn't tall enough.



5. John needs to buy a new

laptop. (old)

It's too old



3. Sally can't make a

chocolate cake. (chocolate)

She hasn't got enough chocolate.



6. Malik can't go on holiday

abroad. (money)

He hasn't got enough money.



C. Rewrite the sentences below. Use the adjectives in the box and *too* or *enough*.

old cold small easy

1. Ameen can't stay with me because my flat isn't big enough.

Ameen can't stay with me because my flat is too small.

2. Bruce can't drive a car. He's too young.

Bruce can't drive a car, He isn't old enough.

3. Molly can't do the exercise. It's too difficult.

Molly can't do the exercise. It isn't easy enough.

4. I want to wear a T-shirt but it isn't hot enough.

I want to wear a T-shirt but it is too cold.

D. Circle the correct word.

1. I don't feel well because I haven't had **enough** / **too** time to sleep.
2. He is **enough** / **too** young to drive a car, but **too old** / **old enough** to drive a motorbike.
3. This room isn't **oig enough** / **enough big** for two sofas.
4. The test was **too difficult** / **difficult enough**, so I didn't finish on time.
5. This chicken is **small enough** / **too small** for the three of us. We should buy some more.
6. Today it's **too hot** / **enough hot** to wear a jacket.
7. I need a new mobile phone. This one isn't **good enough** / **too good**.
8. The boy isn't **too tall** / **tall enough** to open the door.

E. Look at the pictures and write the sentences using the prompts below and *too* / *enough*.



1. Mary / not buy / yellow / jumper / because it / not be / big

Mary doesn't buy a yellow jumper because it isn't big enough.

2. Tony / like / shirt / but / it / be / small / for him

Tony likes this shirt but it isn't small enough for him.



3. My dad / stop / using / his car / because / it / not be / fast

My dad stopped using his car because it isn't fast enough.



4. Sandy / not like / skirt / because / it / not be / long

Sandy doesn't like this skirt because it isn't long enough.



5. My trainers / not be / comfortable

My trainers aren't comfortable enough.



6. Maria and Clara / not buy / pink mobile phones / because / they / be / expensive

Maria and Clara don't buy pink mobile phones because they are too expensive.



Speaking

Which of the items below would you like to buy? Tick (✓) the appropriate boxes. Then talk in pairs. Which items have you chosen? Why? Which items haven't you chosen? Why not?

Which hat have you chosen?
 The pink hat. I like it because it's trendy. I don't like the red hat because it's too big.



Writing

Imagine that you have ordered some of the items of clothing above from the Internet, but you are not happy with them. Write a letter to a friend saying what your problems are.

Dear Mai,

You won't believe what happened. Last week I ordered a skirt but it wasn't long enough. It was too short. I think it was old fashion too.

I think I'll send everything back and ask for my money back!

Yours,

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.



Jack How much time have we got before we have to leave, Alan?
Alan Not much. The coach leaves in half an hour.
Jack Oh, no. There are a lot of people in this restaurant. Where are we going to sit? We won't have time to eat.
Alan Why did you order so much food?
Jack I'm really hungry and I love tuna sandwiches.
Alan Yes, but you ordered two tuna sandwiches and a chicken salad. How are you going to eat all that in only a few minutes?
Jack I'll eat fast. Just watch me!

Now, write T for True or F for False in the boxes.

1. Jack and Alan have got a lot of time. F

2. There aren't many people in the restaurant. F

3. Jack has got a lot of food. T

4. Jack won't eat it all. F

Grammar

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

- We use **How much...?** + **uncountable noun** when we ask about quantity.
How much milk is there in the bottle?
- **NOTE:** We also use **How much...?** when we ask about the price of something.
How much are these jeans? €80?
- We use **How many...?** + **plural countable noun** to ask about the number of something.
How many students are there in the classroom?
- We use **much** + **uncountable noun** in questions and in negative sentences.
There isn't much milk in the fridge.
- We use **many** + **plural countable noun** usually in questions and in negative sentences.
Are there many chairs in the room?
- We use **a lot of / lots of** + **uncountable noun** and **plural countable noun**, usually in affirmative sentences.
They spend a lot of money on books.
She has got lots of problems.
- We use **a little** + **uncountable noun** in affirmative sentences (when there is a small but adequate amount of something.)
There's a little sugar in the bowl.
- We use **a few** + **plural countable noun** in affirmative sentences (when there is a small but adequate number of something.)
There are a few pens on my desk.

Activities

A. Complete with *How much* or *How many*.

1. How many parks are there in New York?
2. How many fried eggs do you want?
3. How much sugar do you take in your coffee?
4. How many pictures are there in this book?
5. How many students are there in your class?
6. How much money do you need?
7. How much does this shirt cost?
8. How much orange juice is there in the fridge?
9. How many hours do you sleep a day?
10. How many people were there at Salmar's house?

B. Complete with *a few* or *a little*.



- Joe** Let's make something to eat! I'm hungry.
- Paul** Yeah, me too! Let's see what we've got. Well, there is (1) a little cheese and (2) a few eggs.
- Joe** Mmm! And there is (3) a little bread, too. We can make sandwiches.
- Paul** Cool. Have we got anything to drink?
- Joe** Erm... there is (4) a little orange juice in the fridge. You can have it. I don't drink orange juice.
- Paul** There are (5) a few cans of lemonade, too. You can drink some if you want.
- Joe** Great!

C. Complete with *much*, *many* or *a lot of / lots of*.



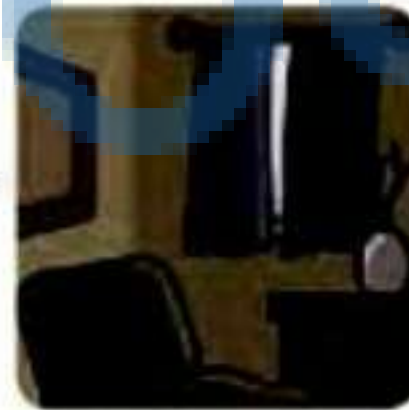
1. There aren't Many people in the café.



2. There's a lot of water in the fridge.



3. Jason hasn't got a lot of homework for tomorrow.



4. There isn't Much sunlight in this room.



5. There are lots of cars in the city centre.



6. Lisa hasn't got many skirts. Only two.

D. Choose a, b or c.

- There aren't _____ books on my desk.
a. many b. much c. lots
- He can buy anything. He's got _____ money.
 a. many b. a few **c. lots of**
- Come on! We haven't got _____ time. The skatepark closes in half an hour.
a. much b. few c. many
- _____ people take the bus to work.
a. Lots of b. Lot of c. Much
- It's September but there are still _____ tourists on the island.
 a. a little **b. a few** c. much
- There is _____ milk. I think it's enough for the cake.
 a. many b. a few **c. a little**
- There are _____ of beautiful flowers in my grandmother's garden.
 a. much **b. a lot** c. many

E. Write sentences about yourself using *much, many, a lot of, a few, a little* and the prompts, as in the example.

1. have got / posters / in / room

I have got a lot of posters in my room.

I haven't got many posters in my room.

2. drink / water

I have got a lot of water

I haven't got much water

3. Invite / friends / to my house / Thursday

I invite a lot of friends to my house on Thursday.

I don't invite many friends to my house

4. spend / money / when / go shopping

I spend a lot of money when I go shopping.

I don't spend much money when I go shopping.

5. read / magazines / in / free time

I read a lot of magazines in my free time.

I don't read many magazines in my free time

6. spend / time / with / friends

I spend a lot of time with my friends.

I don't spend much time with my friends.



F. Match the questions 1-5 with the responses a-e.

- Have you got many red T-shirts?
 - How much pocket money do you get?
 - How much is the camera?
 - How many days a week do you work?
 - How much water do you drink a day?
- Just a few glasses.
 - Only three. I don't work much.
 - It's cheap. Only €49.
 - No, but I've got lots of blue ones.
 - €20 a week. Why are you asking?

Speaking

Work in pairs. Take turns to ask each other the questions in the quiz below using *How much/How many*, circle the appropriate answers and add up your partner's score. Then report to the class.

Do you spend a lot of money?

1. money / you / spend / on clothes?
 A. A lot of money.
 B. A little money.
 C. No money at all.
2. magazines / you / buy / every week?
 A. Lots of magazines.
 B. Only a few magazines.
 C. I don't buy any magazines.
3. books / you / buy ?
 A. I buy lots of books.
 B. I don't buy many books.
 C. I never buy books.
4. money / you / spend / when / you / go out?
 A. Lots of money.
 B. I don't spend much money.
 C. I never go out.

Results

More As?

You need to be more careful. You spend too much money.

More Bs?

Good for you! You won't have any money problems.

More Cs?

You need to enjoy life more. Don't be afraid to spend a little money.

How much money do you spend on clothes?
 A lot of money.

Writing

Use the ideas in the Speaking activity above and write about yourself and your spending habits.

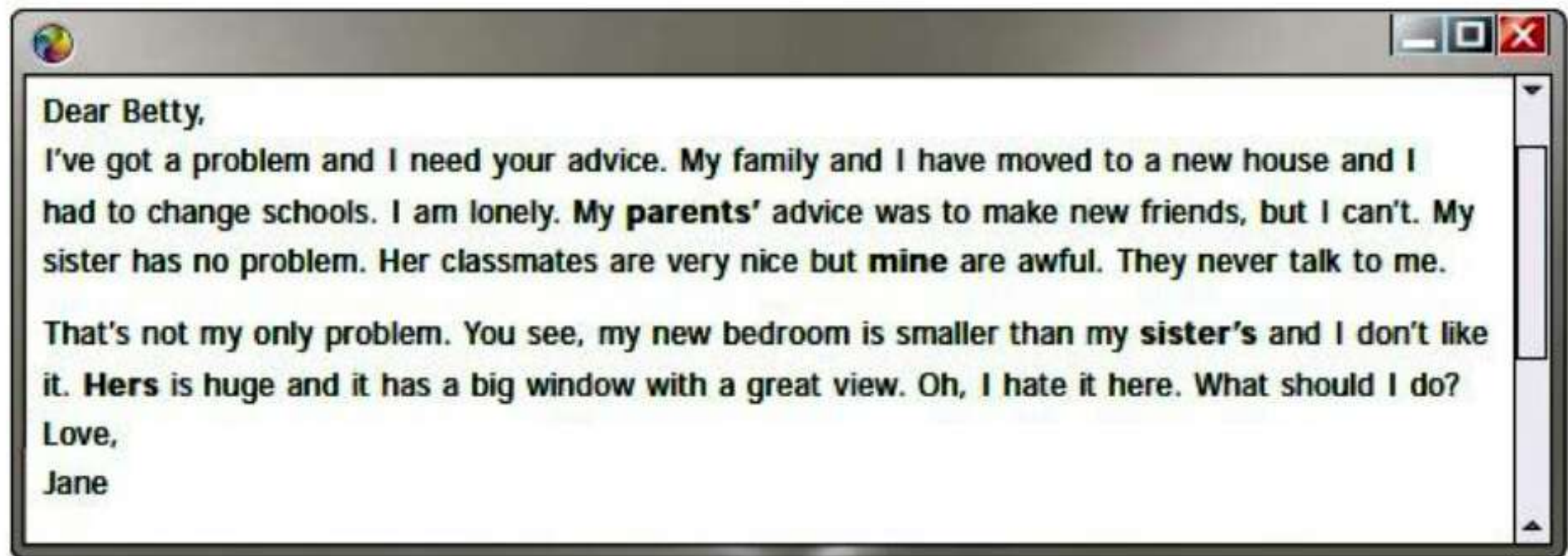
I spend a lot of money on clothes.

I buy a few magazines every week.

I don't buy many books.

I don't spend much money when I go out.

Read the e-mail.



Now, write T for True or F for False.

1. Jane's sister has got a problem.

F

3. Jane has got a big bedroom.

F

2. Jane's classmates are nice.

F

4. Betty is Jane's friend.

T

Grammar

1 Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives

my
your
his
her
its
our
your
their

Possessive Pronouns

mine
yours
his
hers
-
ours
yours
theirs

- **Possessive adjectives** are used to show who something belongs to. They always go before nouns and do not take any articles before them.

Her hat is green.

- **Possessive pronouns** are used instead of **possessive adjectives + noun**, so they are never followed by nouns. They can be used as short answers to questions starting with **Whose...?**

Your bag is brown, but mine is black.

That cat is hers.

Whose is this car? It's his.

2 Possessive Case

- We use the **possessive case** to show that something belongs to someone (people or animals).

John has got a book. → This is John's book. → It's John's.

Jack has got black hair. → Jack's hair is black.

We form the Possessive Case:

- by adding 's to **singular** nouns.
This is Helen's cat. This is the cat's ball.
- by adding ' to **regular plural** nouns.
The girls' T-shirts are over there.
- by adding 's to **irregular plural** nouns.
These are women's watches.
- When two or more people own the same thing, we add 's **only** to the **last** noun.
This is George and Mary's house.
- When two or more people own two or more different things, we add 's to **each** noun.
These are John's and Rick's bikes. (John and Rick own different bikes.)

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

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

1. A: John, is that car **your** / **yours**?

B: No, it isn't **my** / **mine**. It's my brother's. **Our** / **Ours** parents bought it for him.

2. A: Whose camera is that? Lisa's?

B: No, I don't think it's her / **hers**. Let me see it. Hey, this is **my** / **mine** camera.

3. **Ours** / **Our** new house is bigger than **yours** / **your**, isn't it?

B. Complete the sentences with *possessive adjectives (my, your, his, etc.)* or *possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, etc.)*

1. Rawan is **my** best friend. We spend all **our** free time together.

2. A: Are these **your** bikes, children?

B: No, they aren't **ours**.

3. Waleed is driving a new car but it isn't **his**.

4. I've got a parrot and my neighbours have got a parrot, too. **Mine** is very quiet but **theirs** is very noisy.

5. Debbie doesn't like poetry, so I don't think these books are **hers**. **Her** favourite kind of books are adventure books.

6. Pam and Mary are very lazy. **their** rooms are always a mess.

C. Choose a or b.

1. These are _____ clothes.

a. Meg's

b. Megs

2. Can you see that boy? _____ my brother.

a. His

b. He's

3. Mary is very clever. _____ projects are the best in class.

a. Her

b. Hers

4. _____ car is that?

a. Who's

b. Whose

5. These are Mike's and _____ shoes.

a. John

b. John's

6. My _____ new house is on Ester Street.

a. friend's

b. friends

7. These are not _____.

a. ours

b. our

8. _____ abaya is old. I need to buy a new one.

a. My

b. Mine

9. Adrian and Bob love tennis. It's _____ favourite sport.

a. their

b. theirs

10. These are the _____ pens. Give them to them.

a. girl's

b. girls'

D. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the possessive case, as in the example.



1. Hasna has got a beautiful goldfish.
Hasna's goldfish is beautiful.



2. John and Bill have got a very tall dad.
John's and Bill's dad is very tall.



3. My brothers have got a new car.
It is my brothers' new car.



4. My neighbour has got a brother.
He's a police officer.
My neighbour's brother is a police officer.



5. The children have got a white cat.
It's the children's white cat.



6. Alex and Tom have got blue mobiles.
Alex's and Tom's mobile are blue.

Speaking

Work in groups of four. Students put a few of their things in an empty box or schoolbag. Then students take turns to pick something out of the box/bag and ask the rest of their group who it belongs to.

Whose book is this? Is it yours, Debbie?
Yes, it's my book / it's mine.
No, it isn't mine. It's Reem's.

Writing

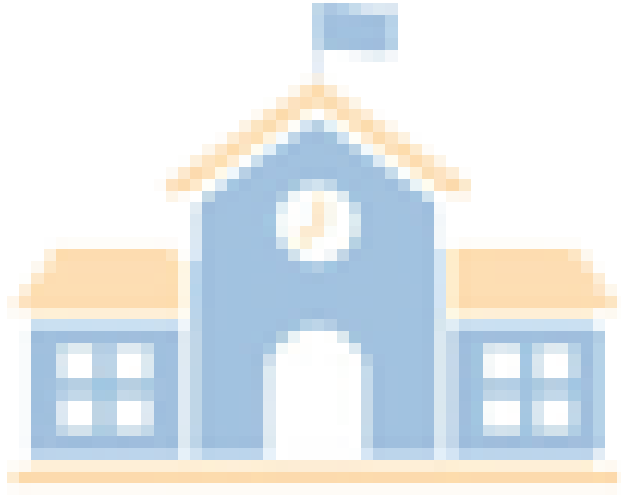
Write a paragraph about your best friend. Answer the following questions:

- Who's your best friend?
- How old is he/she?
- Has he/she got any brothers/sisters?
- What are their names?
- What's your best friend's favourite subject?
- Is he/she a good student?
- How often do you hang out together?
- What do you like doing together?

The Answers:

Writing:

Hasna is my best friend. She is 12 years old. She has got a brother and a sister. Their names are Ahmed and Hana. My best friend's favourite subject is English. She is a good student. We hang out together every weekend. We like going shopping together.



موقع

حلول كتيبى

A. Complete the sentences with *should* or *shouldn't*.

1. Malik has got a really bad cough. He shouldn't go on a skiing trip.
2. Karen sprained her ankle yesterday and the doctor said that she shouldn't walk.
3. So James, you've got a fever. You shouldn't play football and you should take your medicine.
4. A: I've got a terrible headache. Any advice?
B: Well, you should take a painkiller and you shouldn't spend your time surfing the Net. That's why you get those headaches.
5. Nigel doesn't know about the get-together. We should send him a message.

B. Choose a, b or c.

1. That bike isn't _____. It's Tony's.
a. your b. you **c. yours**
2. This is _____ snake. Isn't it beautiful?
a. Ray and Ted **b. Ray and Ted's** **c. Ray's and Ted's**
3. If this bag isn't yours, then _____ is it?
a. who b. who's **c. whose**
4. My _____ car is very old. They need a new one.
a. grandparent's **b. grandparents'** c. grandparents
5. This is your mobile phone. It isn't _____.
a. mine b. my c. me
6. A: Who's doing the washing-up tonight?
B: My _____.
a. sister b. sister's c. sisters'
7. There's our new classmate. What's _____ name?
a. his b. him c. he

C. Complete the sentences using *too* or *enough* and the words in brackets.

1. A: These sandals are too expensive (expensive). I'm not going to buy them!
B: How about those ones? They only cost €30. You've got enough money (money) to get them.
2. A: Nouf, wake up! It's time for school!
B: Oh Mum, it's too early (early). It's only 7am.
3. A: Hello, I would like to try this skirt on, but I don't think it's big enough (big) for me.
B: What size is it? If it's a 36, it's too small (small). I think you are a 38.



D. Circle the correct words.

1. You look great in that jacket. Is it your **yours?**
2. A: Have you seen **my** / mine shirt?
3. A: I love these jeans. They're very trendy.
B: Ask Jake where he bought them. They're **his** / him.
4. Not all digital cameras are expensive **My parents'** / My parent's are very cheap.

E. Complete using *how much*, *how many*, *a little* or *a few*.

1. A: **How much** lemonade have we got?
B: Only two bottles.
A: We need to buy **a few** more soft drinks and snacks for Thursday. **how many** people have we invited?
B: About 10. Let's go to the supermarket together. Just give me **a few** minutes to get ready.
2. A: What's for lunch?
B: I'm making cheese sandwiches. **How many** do you want?
A: I'm very hungry. I want three. But don't forget to put just **a little** ketchup in my sandwiches.
B: Yeah, yeah, I know. What about chips?
A: Just **a few**, I don't like them very much.
3. A: Excuse me, **how much** is this red bag?
B: €40.
A: Have you got it in green?
B: Let me see. I've got **a few** bags here... No, sorry.



F. Circle the correct words.

1. There aren't much / **many** white tigers left in India.
2. Najla hasn't got **much** / many free time.
3. Nowadays you can download **lots of** / a lot games from the internet.
4. There's many / **a lot of** cheese in the fridge. Let's make something.
5. I got **lots of** / lot of biscuits from the supermarket.

Look at the picture and read part of a story.

'Strange,' thought Ken. 'The man **who** was behind me at the bank is here on the bus, too. On Monday he was at the gym **which** I go to after work and on Tuesday he was talking to the man **that** lives next door to me. Who is he? What does he want from me?' he thought and got off the bus **which** takes him home.

The man got off the bus too, walked up to him and said: 'Detective Frank Miles, can I ask you a few questions?'

Ken was shocked. 'I haven't got much time,' he answered.

'Neither have I!' replied the Detective. 'But it's important.'



Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. At the bank | → | a. Frank Miles talked to Ken. |
| 2. After work | → | b. Frank Miles talked to Ken's neighbour. |
| 3. On Tuesday | → | c. a man was behind Ken. |
| 4. When they got off the bus | → | d. Ken goes to the gym. |

Grammar

a Relative Clauses

Relative Clauses give information about the subject or object of the main clause. They are introduced by the relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that**.

b Relative Pronouns

- **Who** is used for people.

*That's my friend. She gave me this pen. → That's my friend **who** gave me this pen.*

*That's the boy. I met him at Tim's house. → That's the boy **who** I met at Tim's house.*

- **Which** is used for animals, things and abstract nouns.

*There's the cat. It was in our garden. → There's the cat **which** was in our garden.*

*The car is blue. We bought it last week. → The car **which** we bought last week is blue.*

- **That** is used for people, animals, things and abstract nouns. It can replace **who** and **which**.

*That's the man **who** gave me this painting. → That's the man **that** gave me this painting.*

*The T-shirt **which** I bought last week is red. → The T-shirt **that** I bought last week is red.*

NOTE:

- The relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** can be omitted when they refer to the object of the main clause.

*That's the woman. I met her last week. → That's the woman **who/that** I met last week.*

That's the woman I met last week.

*Come and see the house. We bought it last year. → Come and see the house **which/that** we bought last year.*

Come and see the house we bought last year.

C So / Neither

We use so + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject:

- when we **agree** with an **affirmative statement**, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: *I want to be an architect.*

B: *So do I.*

A: *Mary has just finished her homework.*

B: *So have I.*

We use neither + affirmative auxiliary verb + subject:

- when we **agree** with a **negative statement**, but we don't want to repeat it.

A: *My brother can't drive.*

B: *Neither can I.*

A: *The exhibition was terrible. I'll never go to the art gallery again!*

B: *Neither will I.*

Activities

A. Complete the sentences with *who* or *which*.

- John is the person who taught me how to drive.
- Spanish is a language which many people like.
- Cats are animals which can climb trees.
- Salman is the student who won the writing competition.
- That's the camera which I wanted to buy.
- That's the athlete who won the race last year.
- That's the artist who has become successful in just a few years.
- Look at that fox which is running around the lake!

B. There's an extra word in each of the sentences below. Cross it out.

- This is the camera that I bought it for Maggie.
- The armchair which I've got it in my bedroom is green.
- Look at that parrot which it is flying through the window!
- I met a boy last night who he is really friendly.
- Where are the pictures that you were looking at them yesterday?

C. Join the sentences. Use *who*, *which* or *that*. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

- Here's the painting. I bought it in Venice.

Here's the painting (which/that) I bought in Venice.

- Do you like the poem? I wrote it for you.

Do you like the poem which I wrote for you?

- There's my cousin. He lives in London.

There's my cousin who lives in London.

4. Look at this coin. I found it in the street.

Look at this coin which/ that I found in the street.

5. Saleh went to the museum with a boy. He met him at Ali's house.

Saleh went to the museum with a boy who he met at Ali's house.

6. Every Friday we go to a restaurant. It's near our house.

Every Friday we go to a restaurant which is near our house.

D. Match the two halves of the sentences. Then, join them using *who*, *which* or *that* to make sentences. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

1. A map is something...

f- which

a. ... many people love playing.

2. A photographer is someone...

d – who

b. ... walked on the moon.

3. A firefighter is a person ...

e – who

c. ... is very clever.

4. A dolphin is an animal ...

c – which

d. ... takes pictures.

5. Neil Armstrong was the first man ...

b – who

e. ... puts out fires.

6. Football is a sport ...

a – which

f. ... helps you find your way when you're lost.



1. A map is something
which/that helps you
find your way when
you're lost.

2. A photographer is
someone who takes
pictures.

3. A firefighter is a
person who puts out
fires.



4. A dolphin is an
animal Which is very
clever.

5. Neil Armstrong was
the first man who
walked on the moon.

6. Football is a sport
which many people
love playing.

E. Match the sentences 1-10 with the responses a-j.

1. I've lost some weight.
2. James will enter the competition.
3. Mark won a race last week.
4. Daniel doesn't like reading books.
5. Mike can't speak Chinese.
6. Jack and Peter aren't going out tomorrow.
7. I haven't seen Maria since last year.
8. My brother and I are staying at home tonight.
9. I should start eating healthily.
10. My parents drink tea every morning.

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| i | a. Neither can I. |
| c | b. So are we. |
| e | c. So will I. |
| h | d. Neither have I. |
| a | e. So did Tom. |
| j | f. So should I. |
| d | g. So do mine. |
| b | h. Neither do I. |
| f | i. So has Sultan. |
| g | j. Neither are we. |

F. Complete the sentences with *so* or *neither* + auxiliary verb, as in the example.

1. I have finished my homework and so has my sister.
2. Neal and Phil don't want to go to the gym and neither does their brother Tom.
3. Malik didn't go to the skatepark at the weekend and neither did his friends.
4. Carl won't win the competition and neither will Andrew. They're not that good.
5. I enjoy sitting in the garden and so do our neighbours.
6. Yesterday I sent an e-mail to Khaled and so did Michael.
7. My parents are watching the news and so am I.
8. Maria can't speak French and neither can Lisa.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Use the ideas below.

- a book / read / last month
- a friend / visit / last week
- a magazine / like / a lot
- a thing / buy / yesterday
- a teacher / like / most

Name a book (which/that) you read last month.
White Fang!

Writing

Write sentences using your partner's answers from the Speaking activity above.

- The book (which/that) Tony read last month was White Fang.
- The magazine which she liked a lot was Hawaa.
- The teacher who she liked most was Sarah.
- The friend who she visited last week was Fatima.
- The thing which she bought yesterday was a book.

The Answers:

Speaking:

- Name a magazine which you liked a lot.

- Hawaa

- Name a teacher who you liked most.

- Fatima

- Name a friend who you visited last week.

- Mona

- Name a thing you bought yesterday.

- A book

موقع
حلول كتيبى

A. Read the text.

Luke I read something really interesting in a science book yesterday and I want to do an experiment. If you keep a plant in a dark room for days, it turns yellow! Isn't that amazing?

Dave Oh no! Don't try it on your plants! Poor plants!

Luke Don't worry. They will be alright!



B. Write T for True or F for False.

1. Luke wants to do an experiment.
2. A plant turns yellow when you keep it in a room without any light.
3. Dave likes Luke's idea.

T

T

F

Grammar

Zero Conditional

- Zero Conditionals express general truths.

If-clause	Main clause
If + Present Simple	Present Simple
<i>If you mix yellow and blue,</i>	<i>you get green.</i>

- Zero Conditionals consist of the **If-clause** and the **main clause**.

When the If-clause is before the main clause, we separate the two clauses with a comma.

*If you don't water plants, they die. **but** Plants die if you don't water them.*

NOTE: In Zero Conditionals we can use **when** instead of **if**.

When you mix yellow and blue, you get green.

Activities

A. Match the pictures 1-4 with the pictures a-d. Then, use the prompts to make sentences with the *Zero Conditional*, as in the example.



1. you / recycle / paper



a. you / get / grey



2. you / turn off / lights /
when / leave / room.



b. you / save / trees



3. you / mix / black / white



c. they / die



4. plants / not get / sunlight



d. you / save / energy

1. If you recycle paper, you save trees.
2. If you turn off lights when you leave the room, you save energy.
3. If you mix black and white, you get grey.
4. If plants don't get sunlight, they die

B. Complete the dialogue with the sentence in the box.

- a. The balloon sprays you with water.
- b. I'm doing an experiment.
- c. No, I just want to see something.
- d. I want to see what happens when you fill a balloon with water.
- e. Relax!



C. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form Zero Conditionals.

1. If I start (start) reading a book at night, I don't sleep (not sleep) until I finish it.
2. When my parents are (be) away at the weekend, I clean (clean) the house.
3. If someone calls (call), I answer (answer) immediately.
4. When my brother leaves (leave) for work, I use (use) his laptop.
5. When you eat (eat) slowly, you don't feel (not feel) hungry any more.
6. If they find (find) time, they visit (visit) their relatives on Fridays.
7. When my computer stops (stop) working, I call (call) my father.

D. Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. If I don't go shopping on Thursdays,
2. When you use a bus,
3. If you mix blue and yellow,
4. When Kim does well in her exams,
5. If animals don't eat,
6. When my aunt cooks,
7. If it's true that he lied,
8. When I am tired,

- h a. you get green.
- d b. I drink some tea to relax.
- a c. they die.
- f d. you help the environment.
- c e. everybody wants to try her food.
- e f. her parents buy her a present.
- g g. he is not my friend any more.
- b h. I stay in and clean the house.

E. Write sentences based on the prompts below and the *Zero Conditional*.

1. When / I / take / subway / I / arrive / at work / early

When I take the subway, I arrive at work early.

2. If / Ian / be ill / he / not go / to university

If Ian is ill, he doesn't go to the university.

3. When / I / miss / my best friend / I / call / him

When I miss my best friend, I call him.

4. When / I / travel / abroad / always / buy souvenirs

When I travel abroad, I always buy souvenirs.

5. If Andy / finish / late / he / feel / tired

If Andy finishes late, he feels tired.

6. When / students / have exams / they / stay up / studying

When students have exams, they stay up studying

7. If / George / have / extra money / he / help / poor people

If George has extra money, he helps poor people.

8. When / he / see / green car / he / want / buy one

When he sees green car, he wants to buy one.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the prompts and say what happens in these situations.

- not have / umbrella / on a rainy day → get wet
- not have / passport → can't travel / plane
- eat / too much → feel awful
- drink / coffee / at night → can't sleep
- lie / to parents → not trust / you

If you don't have an umbrella on a rainy day, you get wet.

Writing

Complete the sentences.

When I am hungry..

When I am embarrassed..

I relax when I..

I use the dictionary when..

The Answers:

Speaking:

If you don't have a passport, you can't travel by plane.

If you eat too much, you feel awful.

If you drink coffee at night, you can't sleep.

If you lie to your parents, they don't trust you.

Writing:

When I am hungry, I go to the restaurant.

When I am embarrassed, I travel.

I relax when I am tired.

I use the dictionary when I want to know the meaning of a word.

A. Complete with *who*, *which* or *that*. If the pronouns can be omitted, put them in brackets.

1. The boy that/who works at the internet café goes to my school.
2. This is the house that/ which I told you about.
3. Those are the jeans that/which my sister bought last week.
4. Mrs Thomas is the woman that/ who lives next to us.
5. I gave the bag that/ which I found in the street to the police.
6. The man that/ who we saw at the restaurant is a friend of my dad's.
7. We went to the bookshop that/which is on Dale Road.
8. That's the reporter that/who interviewed me.
9. Is this the prize that/which you received for your painting?
10. I took a picture of the camels that/ which are on my uncle's farm.

B. Complete the dialogues with *So* / *Neither* + auxiliary verbs.

1. A: Tim always wears T-shirts in the summer.

B: So do I. I love wearing T-shirts.

2. A: Saud hasn't visited Jeddah.

B: Neither have I. Maybe we can go together.

3. A: John went shopping yesterday.

B: Really? So did I and I bought some trendy trainers.

4. A: My mother is a teacher.

B: So is Tony's mum.

5. A: Ted and Mike aren't joining the gym.

B: Neither am I. I hate it.

6. A: Ali won't go to the bowling alley tonight.

B: Neither will Sultan because he's ill.

7. A: I can't ride a bike.

B: Really? Neither can I.

8. A: The girls are playing computer games.

B: So are we.



C. Match.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. If football players don't wear shin pads, | a. they need to send the invitations now. |
| 2. It's difficult to understand this book | b. he drinks tea. |
| 3. If they are getting married next month | c. his fans buy it immediately. |
| 4. When he writes a new book, | d. we invite friends over. |
| 5. If you feel hot, | e. you can open the window. |
| 6. When we have some free time, | f. you get pink. |
| 7. If you mix red and white, | g. they get hurt. |
| 8. When Joe is tired, | h. if you don't speak Spanish. |

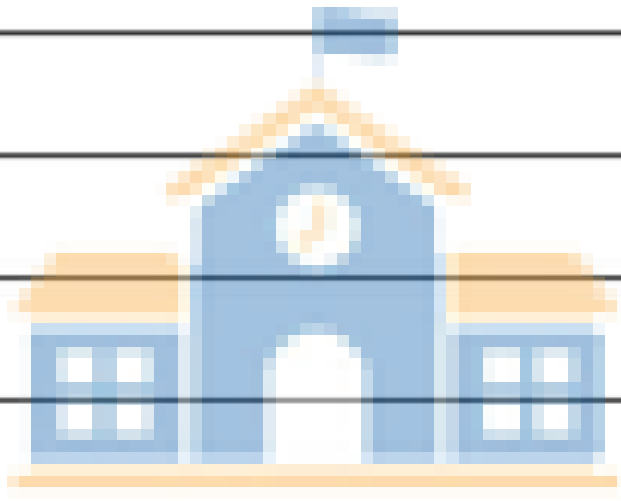
D. Connect the two parts of the sentences using *which* or *who*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. A mobile phone is something | a. you use it when you don't understand a word. |
| 2. A dentist is a doctor | b. we need it in order to survive. |
| 3. A dictionary is something | c. you use it when you get lost. |
| 4. A bus is something | d. you take it if you haven't got a car. |
| 5. A map is something | e. he looks after your teeth. |
| 6. Water is something | f. you use it to call your friends. |

1. **A mobile phone is something which you use to call your friends.**
2. **A dentist is a doctor who looks after your teeth.**
3. **A dictionary is something which you use when you don't understand a word.**
4. **A bus is something which you take if you haven't got a car.**
5. **A map is something which you use when you get lost**
6. **Water is something which we need in order to survive.**

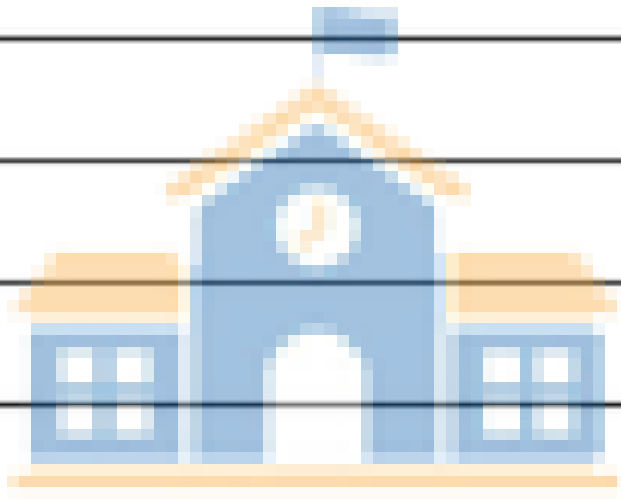
E. Circle the correct words.

1. Jonathan got an award for his book, and **so** / neither did I.
2. George has asked his teacher for more information and neither / **so** have we.
3. I never went to Europe, and **neither** / so did my parents.
4. Joe likes swimming, and **so** / neither does his brother.
5. My parents will be home tomorrow and **so** / neither will I.
6. Brian didn't like History and **neither** / so did we.



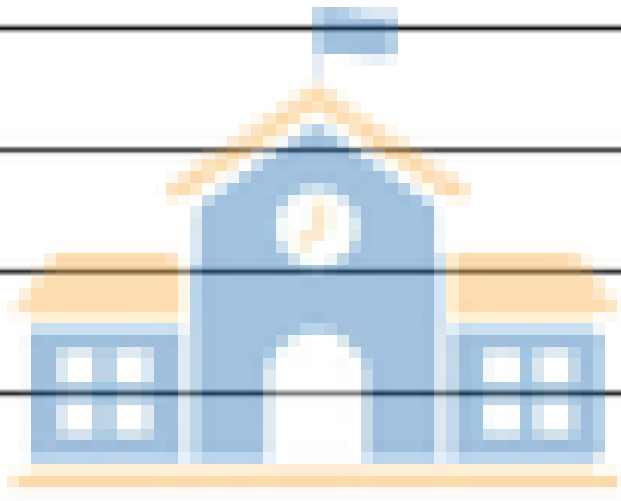
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