

Full Blast 5

Grammar Book

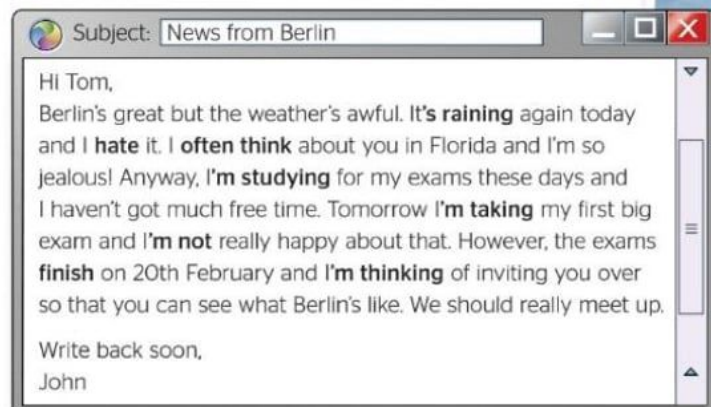
OPTIONAL

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) Present Simple vs Present Progressive Stative Verbs

Read John's email to Tom.



Now complete the sentences.

1. John doesn't like rain in Berlin.
2. John is busy these days because He is studying for his exams
3. The 20th February is the last day of the exams.
4. John is thinking of inviting Tom to visit him after the exams.

Grammar

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I walk He/She/It walks We/You/They walk	I do not walk He/She/It does not walk We/You/They do not walk	I don't walk He/She/It doesn't walk We/You/They don't walk
Questions	Short Answers	
Do I walk? Does he/she/it walk? Do we/you/they walk?	Yes, I do. Yes, he/she/it does. Yes, we/you/they do.	No, I don't. No, he/she/it doesn't. No, we/you/they don't.

Present Progressive

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

We use the **present simple**:

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
I surf the Net every evening.
- for permanent states.
He lives in Jeddah.
- for general truths.
Tigers don't live in Africa.
- for an action that takes place according to a schedule.
The class finishes at 9 o'clock.

Time Expressions

usually, always, often, etc.
every day/week, etc.
in the morning/spring, etc.
on Mondays/Monday morning, etc.
at the weekend, etc.
once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.

We use the **present progressive**:

- for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking.
Ameer is talking on the phone at the moment.
- for temporary states.
I'm staying at my cousin's house these days.
- for future arrangements (we usually mention when).
Mark is taking the train to Berlin tomorrow.

Time Expressions

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

NOTE: The **adverbs of frequency** *always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, never* usually go before the main verb, but after the verb **be** and the auxiliary verbs (do/does).
He often stays up late at night. **but** *Terry doesn't usually wake up early.*
Maria is always sad.

6 Stative Verbs

Stative verbs are **not** normally used in the **present progressive**.

Stative Verbs usually express:

- **senses:** hear, smell, taste, see, etc.
- **emotions:** love, hate, like, prefer, want, etc.
- **thought, knowledge, belief:** think, know, remember, mean, understand, etc.
- various other **states**, such as: be, have (possess), cost, belong

Some **stative verbs** can be used in progressive tenses but with a different meaning.

see

Fatima is seeing her grandmother this Friday.

think of/about

I'm thinking of going windsurfing at the weekend.

have (with words like lunch, breakfast, bath, etc.)

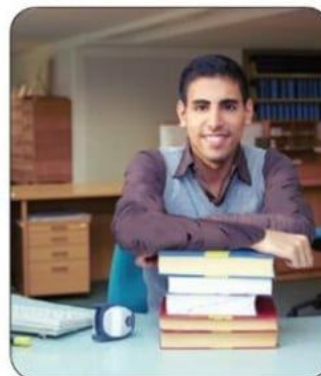
He's having lunch now.

NOTE: Although the verbs **listen, look, watch** refer to the senses, they are not stative verbs and can be used in the present progressive.
We're watching a great documentary right now.

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

Alan Stone (1) **works** / **is working** as a librarian at the Central Library of Brighton. He (2) **is starting** / **starts** work at 8 o'clock every day and (3) **doesn't finish** / **isn't finishing** until 3 in the afternoon. He (4) **likes** / **is liking** his job and (5) **is enjoying** / **enjoys** being in a place full of books. These days however, he feels tired. He (6) **is thinking** / **thinks** of going on a three-day trip to Calais in France. So, he (7) **takes** / **is taking** the ferry to France tomorrow.



B. Make sentences using the present simple or the present progressive.

1. Mahmud / speak / Chinese / ?

Mahmud speaks Chinese

2. Saleh / rarely / argue / with friends / .

Saleh rarely argues with his friends

3. Emily / see / doctor / this afternoon / .

Emily is seeing the doctor this afternoon

4. water / freeze / at 0°C / .

Water freezes at 0°C

5. Alice / come round / tomorrow / .

Emily is seeing the doctor this afternoon

6. Muna and Aisha / watch / documentary / moment / .

Muna and Aisha are watching a documentary at the moment

7. Abdullah / help / brother / with / Maths homework / now / ?

Is Abdulla helping his brother with his maths homework now?

8. Charlie / not spend time / chatting / over the phone / .

Charlie doesn't spend time chatting over the phone

9. soup / smell / delicious / !

The soup smells delicious

10. your grandmother / ring / you / every day / ?

Does your grandmother ring you every day?

C. Use the prompts to make questions. Then look at the pictures and answer.



1. Steve / work / bookshop / ?

Does Steve work in a bookshop?

No, he doesn't. He works in a shoe shop.



2. Brian / make sandwich / now / ?

Is Brian making a sandwich now?

Yes, he is?



3. Jack and Frank / wear / T-shirts / today / ?

Are Jake and Frank wearing T-shirts today?

No, they aren't. they are wearing jumpers



4. people in the UK / drive / on the right / ?

Do people in the UK drive on the right?

Yes, they do



5. John / learn / Italian / this year / ?

Is John learning Italian this year?

No, he isn't. He is learning

Spanish



6. Ameen / play tennis / three times a week / ?

Does Ameen play tennis three

times a week?

Yes, he does

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

1. A: What are you doing (do) this weekend?
 B: Well, I usually go (usually/go) fishing but this weekend I am staying (stay) at home because I feel very tired.
2. A: How much does this T-shirt cost (cost)?
 B: I'm afraid I don't remember (remember). Wait a minute, please... Erm... It costs (cost) twenty euros.
3. A: Hey, Fred! What's on TV?
 B: I am watching (watch) a documentary about gorillas. It's very interesting.

4. A: How about going shopping tomorrow?
 B: I don't think (not think) so. I m' thinking (think) of visiting my grandparents tomorrow.

5. A: Where do you live (live)?
 B: We live (live) near the school but these days we are staying (stay) at our uncle's because my dad is painting (paint) the house.



E. Choose a, b or c.

1. We ____ dinner with my cousins next Friday.
 a. have **b. are having** c. is having
2. Greg ____ a skateboard as a present.
 a. is wanting b. want **c. wants**
3. Danny doesn't ____ to work. He takes the bus as well.
 a. drive always **b. always drive** c. always drives
4. Hamid ____ the manager tomorrow.
 a. doesn't see b. sees **c. is seeing**
5. A: Why aren't you doing the exercise, Kelly?
 B: I can't Miss Peel. I ____ it.
a. don't b. am not c. am not
 understand understanding understand
6. This week Tariq _____. He is on holiday.
 a. is working **b. isn't working** c. doesn't work
7. ____ to Faisal's house tonight?
 a. Do you go b. You go **c. Are you going**

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Discuss what you like doing in your free time and what your plans for the weekend are. Use some of the ideas below or your own.

restaurant	shopping
football match	walks
books	TV
park	

What do you like doing in your free time?

Well, I usually/sometimes...

Do you often...?

Yes, I do. / No, I don't.

What do you like doing in your free time ?

Well, I usually read books

Do you often play football ?

No, I don't. I hate football

I'm thinking about going to the park on Friday. Do you want to come?

Of course

Write about your partner using the information from the Speaking activity. Say what he/she likes and dislikes and what he/she does in his/her free time.

My friend likes reading books in his free time. He dislikes playing football. We're going to the park next Friday

Module 1 (1b) Comparison of adjectives/adverbs Other forms of comparison

Read the dialogue.

- Ian** Can we watch the skiing please? This is boring.
Tom What? Boring? It's **the most exciting** sport in the world!
Ian I think it's **the most boring** event at the winter Olympics. You just get on a board and try to go **as fast as** you can. Big deal!
Tom It's not a board, it's called a sled. And it isn't **as easy as** it looks, you know. It's one of **the most dangerous** sports. Sometimes the athletes travel **faster than** a car.
Ian Yeah, whatever.... Come on now, change the channel.
Tom OK, OK.



Grammar

Comparative and Superlative Form

- We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. Adjectives and adverbs are usually followed by the word **than**.
Liam is shorter than James.
Abdulaziz runs faster than his brother.
- We use the **superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with several of the same kind. Adjectives and adverbs always take the definite article **the** and are usually followed by the preposition **of** or **in**.
Andy is the noisiest student in the class.
Hasna works the hardest of all her classmates.

Formation of the comparative and the superlative form of adjectives:

- All one-syllable **adjectives** and most two-syllable **adjectives** take the endings **-er** in the **comparative form** and **-est** in the **superlative form**.
small - smaller - smallest *happy - happier - happiest*
- We form the **comparative** of **adjectives** with three or more syllables (and some two-syllable adjectives) with **more + adjective** and the **superlative** with **most + adjective**.
expensive - more expensive - most expensive *modern - more modern - most modern*

Formation of the comparative and the superlative form of adverbs:

- All one-syllable **adverbs** and **early** take the endings **-er** in the **comparative form** and **-est** in the **superlative form**.
fast - faster - fastest *early - earlier - earliest*
- We form the **comparative** of **adverbs** with two or more syllables with **more + adverb** and the **superlative** with **most + adverb**.
beautifully - more beautifully - most beautifully

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

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

B Other forms of comparison

- **as + adjective/adverb + as**

Khaled runs as fast as Yusef.

Mary cooks as badly as her sister.

- **not as + adjective/adverb + as**

Hana isn't as tall as Reema.

Activities

A. Complete with the correct form of the adjectives/adverbs in brackets.

- Is your flat more expensive (expensive) than mine?
- The new stadium is the largest (large) building in the city.
- Tim doesn't like skiing as much (much) as he likes snowboarding.
- Mr Ahmed is the most interesting (interesting) person I've ever met. We talk for hours.
- John did worse (badly) than I did in the skysurfing competition.
- Saturday is the worst (bad) day of the week.
- Sleeping in your bed is more comfortable (comfortable) than sleeping in an armchair.
- Mike doesn't drive as carelessly (carelessly) as his brother.
- Don't you think it's colder (cold) today than it was yesterday?
- My brother has got more (much) free time than I do.
- In my opinion, rollerblading is easier (easy) than skateboarding.
- Jack can do the coolest (cool) tricks in the class.

B. Match.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. Planes are | → | a. tiring than skateboarding. |
| 2. Musad is the | → | b. hottest month of the year. |
| 3. Football practice is more | → | c. heavier than helicopters. |
| 4. Faisal runs as | → | d. friendliest person I know. |
| 5. Karate is not as | → | e. easy as aerobics. |
| 6. August is the | → | f. fast as Abdullah. |

C. Choose a, b or c.

- Karen came _____ than I expected.
a. earlier b. early c. earliest
- Let's take the underground. The bus is usually _____ crowded.
a. more b. most c. as
- Saleh is the most active _____ all my classmates.
a. as **b.** of c. than
- I believe Bill is _____ good at tennis as Ali. Ali is a much better player.
a. as b. more **c.** not as
- Alan speaks French more fluently _____ me.
a. of b. as **c.** than
- Sami is very tall. He is almost as tall _____ our teacher.
a. than **b.** as c. of
- This is _____ restaurant I've ever been to.
a. the worse **b.** the worst c. worst

D. Look at the information about the three hotels below and expand the notes into sentences.

HOTEL 1



Price of room per night: €80
Built in: 2003
Rooms: 250
Open: March to December

HOTEL 3



Price of room per night: €60
Built in: 1995
Rooms: 70
Open: May to November

HOTEL 2



PRICE OF ROOM PER NIGHT: €40
BUILT IN: 1995
ROOMS: 50
OPEN: APRIL TO OCTOBER

- Hotel 2 / be / cheap / of the three hotels
Hotel 2 is the cheapest of the three hotels
- Hotel 3 / not be / expensive / Hotel 1
Hotel 3 isn't as expensive as hotel 1
- Hotel 1 / be / new / of the three hotels
Hotel 1 is the newest of the three hotels
- Hotel 3 / be / old / Hotel 2
Hotel 3 is older than Hotel 2
- Hotel 1 / have got / many / rooms / Hotel 2
Hotel 1 has got more rooms than Hotel 2
- Hotel 1 / have got / many rooms / of all
Hotel 1 has got the most rooms of all
- Every year Hotel 2 / open / early / Hotel 3
Every year, hotel 2 opens earlier than Hotel 3
- Every year Hotel 1 / stay open / long / of the three hotels
Every year, hotel 1 stays open the longest of the three hotels

E. Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. The café is more popular than the restaurant.

The restaurant **isn't as popular as the cafe**

isn't

2. Mark isn't as friendly as Jason.

Jason **is more friendly than Mark**

than

3. This book isn't as interesting as the one I was reading last week.

The book I was reading last week **is more interesting than this book**

than

4. Both Sahar and Aminah work hard.

Sahar **works as hard as Aminah**

as

5. George likes going mountain biking more than he likes going cycling.

George doesn't like going cycling **as much as he likes going mountain biking**

as

6. I don't think there is a better student than Saud.

I think Saud **is the best student of all**

best

7. Skiing is not as difficult as water skiing.

Water skiing **is more difficult than skiing**

than

8. Swimming is easier than any other water sport.

Swimming **is the easiest of all other water sports**

the

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the jobs below and compare them using the words in the box.



teacher



coach



taxi driver



police officer



photographer



firefighter

difficult boring
easy exciting
interesting tiring

I think that the job of a coach is more... than the job of a teacher.
What do you think?

I think that the job of a coach is as... as the job of a teacher.

**I think that the job of a taxi driver is easier than the job of a police officer.
What do you think?**

**I agree with you. But I think that the job of a photographer is more interesting
than the job of a taxi driver**

Writing

Write a paragraph comparing two jobs from the Speaking activity.

**The job of a firefighter and a photographer are both exciting. But I think
that the job of a firefighter is more dangerous and tiring than that of the
photographer. The job of a photographer is safer and more interesting.**

Module 1 (1c) Some / Any / No / Every and their compounds

Look at the picture and read the dialogue below.

- Paul** What are you doing?
Keith I'm looking for my mobile. I've looked **everywhere**.
Paul Your mobile? I think I saw it **somewhere** in here. Maybe it's on the sofa.
Keith No, there isn't **anything** there. I checked a minute ago.
Paul Oh, OK. Maybe you left it in the kitchen.
Keith The kitchen? Let's go and have a look.
Paul Hold on. I think I see **something** under the newspaper. Look!
Keith That's it! Thanks.
Paul I thought you looked **everywhere** in the living room!



Now, write T for True or F for False.

1. Keith couldn't find his mobile. **F**
2. The mobile was in the kitchen. **F**
3. Paul found Keith's mobile. **T**
4. Keith didn't search very well. **T**

Grammar

a Some - Any - No - Every

- We use **some, any, no** with **plural countable nouns** and with **uncountable nouns**.

We use **some**:

- in affirmative sentences. *There are some children in the park.*
There is some water in the bottle.
- in questions, when we offer or ask for something politely. *Would you like some orange juice?*
Can I have some water, please?

We use **any**:

- in questions. *Is there any water in the bottle?*
- in negative sentences. *There aren't any children in the park.*

We use **no**:

- in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning (= not any).
There's no water in the bottle. (= There isn't any water in the bottle).

- We use **every** with **singular countable nouns**.
He knows every student in the school.

b Compounds of some, any, no and every

	SOME	ANY	NO	EVERY
People	someone somebody	anyone anybody	no one nobody	everyone everybody
Things	something	anything	nothing	everything
Places	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere	everywhere

- These **compounds** always take **singular** verbs and are not followed by nouns.
Someone is following me.
- We use the **compounds of some, no** and **every** in **affirmative** sentences.
Everybody loves hanging out with Mark.

- We use the **compounds of any** in **questions** and **negative** sentences.
There isn't anyone in the house.
Is there anyone in the house?

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

1. Nobody / **Everybody** loves ice cream. You're the only person who doesn't.
2. I want to go shopping. **Everything** / **Something** I've got in my wardrobe is old.
3. There are **no** / **any** children playing in the garden.
4. Can I stay with you? I've got **nowhere** / **anywhere** to go.
5. I've got **nothing** / **anything** to do today. I'm staying home to relax.
6. Would you like **every** / **some** tea?
7. Does **anybody** / **anything** want to come with me to the supermarket?
8. A: Are there **any** / **some** lemons in the fridge?
B: No, there aren't **any** / **no**. We need to go and buy **some** / **every**.

B. Choose a, b or c.

My brother and I are really into baseball. Our favourite team is the New York Yankees so we try to go to (1) ____ game. Well, tomorrow they're playing in our town and my brother thinks that we aren't going to do (2) _____. But I've planned (3) ____ great. I've got tickets to the World Series. And the best thing is that (4) ____ will be there. All our friends and family! After the game we're going (5) ____ all together to have dinner. Maybe we can go to our favourite restaurant and have (6) ____ cake, too. The desserts there are delicious.

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. any | b. every | c. no |
| 2. a. nothing | b. anything | c. everything |
| 3. a. something | b. nothing | c. anything |
| 4. a. nobody | b. anybody | c. everyone |
| 5. a. anywhere | b. somewhere | c. nowhere |
| 6. a. some | b. no | c. any |



C. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

any somewhere anything no something everything some

- Henry** I'm bored. Let's do (1) **something**
- Mike** What do you want us to do?
- Henry** I don't know. Let's go (2) **somewhere**
- Mike** OK. Have you got (3) **any** ideas?
- Henry** Not really.
- Mike** Why don't we go to the bowling alley?
- Henry** I can't. I've got (4) **no** money.
- Mike** Don't worry. I've got (5) **some**. It's enough for both of us.
- Henry** No. You always pay for (6) **everything**. How about going to the park instead?
- We don't need to pay for (7) **anything** there.
- Mike** Sure. Let's take our skateboards with us, too.

D. Complete the sentences with *some, any, no, every* and their compounds.

1. I can't come shopping with you. I've got no time.
2. There isn't anybody in the house. They all went to work.
3. every student in my class speaks two languages. They speak English and Arabic.
4. I'm hungry and there's nothing to eat. Let's order.
5. There's something in our tent. I hope it's not a snake.
6. No one in my class wants to join the school football team. We're not really into sports.
7. Can I have some help with this exercise? It's very difficult.
8. Fatima and Hasna are best friends so they do everything together.
9. Jack hasn't got anything on the walls in his room.
10. I can't drink this coffee. There isn't any sugar in it.

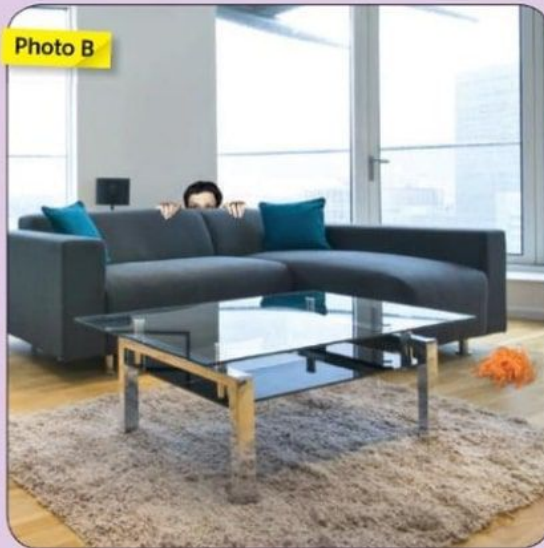
Speaking

Work in pairs. Imagine that you are detectives and you are comparing two photos. Use *some, any, no, every* and their compounds to make comments about the differences that you find.

Photo A



Photo B



In photo A there is something under the table, but in photo B there isn't anything under the table.

In photo A there isn't anyone behind the sofa, but in photo B there is someone behind the sofa.

Speak and writing:

In photo 1 there is something on the sofa, but in photo 2 there is nothing on the sofa.

In photo 1 there is something in front of sofa, but in photo 2 there is nothing in front of the sofa.

In photo 1 there is something on the table, but in photo 2 there is nothing on the table.

Writing

Write a few sentences.

Module 1 (1d) Past Simple

The verb used to

Read the text.

Jack Hey, Tom! What's up? How's life in Scotland?

Tom It's great. I **moved** here two weeks ago and I still have so many things to do and see!

Jack That's nice. I remember how you always **used to talk about** moving to Scotland. It's a dream come true for you.

Tom Yes.

Jack My cousin **used to live** in Scotland, then he **found** a job in London.

Tom Where **did he use to live** in Scotland?

Jack Edinburgh, I think. But he **didn't like** it much.

Tom Well, I love it here.

Grammar

a Past Simple

Affirmative		Negative	
		FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I/He/She/It	phoned/came	I/He/She/It did not phone/come	I/He/She/It didn't phone/come
We/You/They		We/You/They	We/You/They
Questions		Short Answers	
Did	I/he/she/it phone/come?	Yes, I/he/she/it we/you/they did.	No, I/he/she/it we/you/they didn't.

We use the past simple:

- for actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.
We visited the British Museum two years ago.
- for habitual or repeated actions in the past.
I often studied in the library when I was a teenager.
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
Yesterday, I got back home from work, had dinner and went to bed.

Time Expressions

yesterday, in 1980, etc.
two hours ago, five years ago, etc.
last night/week/Sunday/March, etc.

6 The verb **used to**

Affirmative	Negative	Questions
I/He/She/It We/You/They used to play	I/He/She/It We/You/They didn't use to play	Did I/he/she/it we/you/they use to play?

- The verb **used to** is followed by the base form of a verb. It describes actions that happened often or regularly in the past but no longer happen. We form the interrogative and negative with **did / didn't**.
We used to go skateboarding every afternoon when we were young. (We don't go now.)

Activities

A. Complete with the past simple of the words in brackets.

- Kevin **arrived** (arrive) home late last night and his parents **got** (get) really angry.
- I **visited** (visit) Dammam last March but my friend, Saud, **didn't come** (not come) with me.
- A: **Did** you **remember** (remember) to lock the door?
B: Yes, but I **forgot** (forget) to lock the window.
- We **didn't have** (not have) a good time at the zoo yesterday.

B. Complete the sentences with the past simple of the verbs in the box.

spend not explain win not let buy have take rip organise not match

- Last year our school **organised** a writing competition and I **won**.
- How much money **did** you **spend** on that thobe?
- Tom **took** up tennis as a hobby because he wants to keep fit.
- Karen **ripped** my dress so she **bought** me a new one.
- A: Hey Paul, why are you so upset?
B: The coach **didn't let** me play in goal during practice.
- Yesterday, Kevin's shoes **didn't match** his trousers.
- I can't do this exercise because our teacher **didn't explain** it very well in class yesterday.
- What **did** you **do** for dinner last night?

C. Use the prompts to make sentences.

- you / used to / play tennis / in your free time / last year / ?
Did you use to play tennis in your free time last year?
- my parents / not used to / give me / pocket money / ten years ago / .
My parents didn't use to give me pocket money ten years ago
- your dad / used to / go fishing / when / you / live / by the lake / ?
Did you dad use to go fishing when you lived by the lake?
- my brother / not used to / play computer games / when / he / be / teenager / .
My brother didn't use to play computer games when he was a teenager
- my mother / used to / bring / me / breakfast / in bed / when / I / be / younger / .
My mother used to bring me breakfast in bed when I was younger

D. Choose a, b or c.

A: So, Mr Al-Amri, have you got any work experience in writing articles?

B: Well, at university I (1) _____ articles for a magazine and that's why I thought that this was the perfect job for me.

A: Did you (2) _____ working for that magazine after you got your degree?

B: No, but I (3) _____ for a local newspaper after finishing university. It was a great experience working there.

A: Why (4) _____ that job?

B: I had to. It was too far from my house and I (5) _____ at about 5:30 in the morning to get to work. At the end of the day, I was really tired.

A: I see here that you're fluent in Spanish. (6) _____ the language while you were at university?

B: Not exactly. When I was young, my family and I lived in Spain. We (7) _____ back when my father got a better job here.

A: If you started working here, could you work during the weekends?

B: Sure! I (8) _____ during the weekends at my previous job too, so I don't mind.

1. **a.** used to write

b. use to write

c. didn't write

2. **a.** continue

b. continued

c. use to continue

3. **a.** work

b. worked

c. use to work

4. **a.** you leave

b. did you leave

c. you left

5. **a.** used to wake up

b. use to wake up

c. didn't use to wake up

6. **a.** You did study

b. Did you use to study

c. Did you study

7. **a.** came

b. did come

c. didn't come

8. **a.** didn't use to work

b. use to work

c. used to work



Speaking

Answer the following questions.

- Where did you use to go on holiday?
- When did you use to go there?
- Who did you use to go there with?
- What did you use to do during your holidays?

I used to go to Egypt

I used to go there in summer

I used to go with my family

I used to visit famous sights

Writing

Write a paragraph describing the best holiday you had.



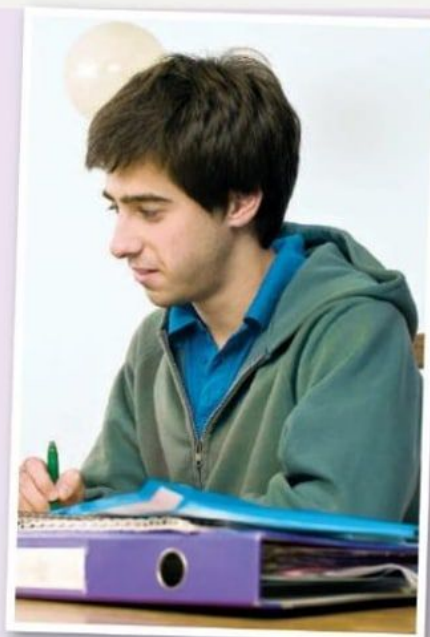
When I was young I used to go to Egypt with my family on holiday. We used to go there in summer. During my holiday I used to visit the famous sights in Egypt like the Sphinx and the Pyramids

Revision: Module 1

A. Choose a, b or c.

I'm only seventeen years old but I have noticed that my life has changed a lot in the past ten years. When I (1) _____ seven years old, I (2) _____ most of my time playing with my friends. Now that I'm in my last year at school, I (3) _____ a lot because I (4) _____ to do well at school and enter the university of my choice. I (5) _____ so much free time ten years ago. Nowadays, I (6) _____ around all day. It's not just the lessons at school. This year I (7) _____ some extra lessons after school. So, I (8) _____ home after 8:00 and then I have homework to do. I (9) _____ away from home for so many hours when I was younger. I usually (10) _____ really tired. However, I (11) _____ that I should continue to work hard if I want to be successful in the future.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. a. were | b. am | c. was |
| 2. a. spend | b. am spending | c. used to spend |
| 3. a. always studies | b. study always | c. am studying |
| 4. a. want | b. am wanting | c. used to want |
| 5. a. used to have | b. use to have | c. didn't use to have |
| 6. a. ran | b. run | c. is running |
| 7. a. takes | b. take | c. am taking |
| 8. a. usually get | b. get usually | c. usually got |
| 9. a. am not | b. didn't use to be | c. don't used to be |
| 10. a. felt | b. feels | c. feel |
| 11. a. know | b. knew | c. am knowing |



B. Circle the correct words.

- Be careful. There's **every** **some** water on the floor.
- You must tidy your room. **Everywhere** **Everything** is on the floor.
- I don't know **someone** **anyone** who can speak Chinese.
- Mr and Mrs Simpson haven't got **any** / no children.
- Have you seen my keys **anywhere** / somewhere?
- Nobody** / Everybody agrees with Robert's decision. They all think it's wrong.

C. Steve is a hockey player. Below is a table about what Steve used to do and didn't use to do before he became a hockey player. Write sentences about Steve using the correct form of *used to*.

✓	✗
eat junk food	go to gym
play computer games every day	train every day
hang out with friends a lot	travel a lot

- He *used to* eat junk food before he became a hockey player.

- He *didn't use to* go to the gym before he became a hockey player
- He *used to* play computer games every day before he became a hockey player
- He *didn't use to* train every day before he became a hockey player
- He *used to* hang out with friends a lot before he became a hockey player
- He *didn't use to* travel a lot before he became a hockey player



D. Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

- In the countryside there isn't as much traffic as there is in the city centre. **more**
In the city centre **there is more traffic than there is in the countryside**
- History is more interesting than Geography. **isn't**
Geography **isn't as interesting as History**
- The jacket is more expensive than the coat. **as**
The coat **isn't as expensive as the coat**
- Linda's house is not as big as Mary's. **than**
Mary's house **is bigger than Linda's house**
- My cousin spends more money on clothes than I do. **as**
I don't spend **as much money on clothes as my cousin does**

E. Complete the blanks with the present simple or the present progressive of the verbs given.

- A: I **'m thinking** of buying Mark a book. **think**
B: I **think** it's a great idea. He loves reading books.
- A: So, **do** you **see** anything you like in this shop? **see**
B: Actually, no. But I **am seeing** Kate tomorrow. You know how she loves shopping. So, I'm sure she'll help me find something.
- A: What **are** we **having** for lunch today? **have**
B: I don't know. We may go out for lunch because we **have** nothing in the fridge.

Use of English

Complete the email with the prepositions in the box.

about up into out of along up for

Hi Mark,

What are you (1) **up** to? Well, I've got some great news. You know how I was never really (2) **into** sports, right? Well, I got a bit too chubby so I decided to take (3) **up** a sport. I joined the school basketball team a few weeks ago and guess what. It's lots of fun and I'm actually pretty good at it. So now I'm really enthusiastic (4) **about** playing basketball. My parents are excited, too. They bought me a pair (5) **of** trendy trainers for practice. They're (6) **out** of this world! Anyway, our team is playing at the local sports centre next week. Do you want to come (7) **along**? I promise you a great game! Write back and let me know.

Bye (8) **for** now,

Jeffrey

Module 2 (2a) Relative pronouns: *who/which/that* Relative adverb: *where*

Read the text.



Buckingham Palace is a large building in London **where** the British Kings and Queens live. The monarch **who** lives there at the moment is Queen Elizabeth II. Tourists **that** travel to London can visit Buckingham Palace and see famous paintings by Rembrandt and Rubens. It is definitely a tourist sight **which** all visitors should see when they come to London.

Grammar

Relative pronouns/adverb

The **relative pronouns who, which, that** and the **relative adverb where** introduce relative clauses, which give information about the subject or object of the main clause.

- **Who** is used for people.
Bill is the person who gave me this book.
Alexander Graham Bell was the scientist who invented the telephone.
- **Which** is used for animals, things and abstract nouns.
Have you seen the cake which I prepared for Mary?
Lions are animals which live in Africa.
- **That** is used for people, animals, things and abstract nouns. It can replace **who** and **which**.
Here are the shoes that I bought last week.
Ameer is the student that won the competition.
- **Where** indicates place.
This is the building where I used to live as a child.

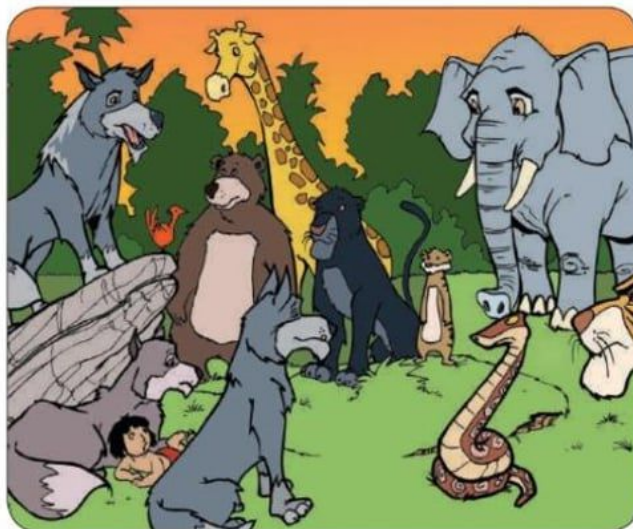
NOTE:

- The boy ~~who he~~ is riding the red bike is my cousin.
The man ~~that you met him~~ at the restaurant is my husband.
- The relative pronouns **who**, **which** and **that** can be omitted when they refer to the object of the main clause, but cannot be omitted when they refer to the subject of the main clause.
Here's the mobile. I bought it last week. → Here's the mobile **which/that** I bought last week.
Here's the mobile I bought last week.
- The relative adverb **where** can never be omitted or replaced with **that**.

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

The story of Mowgli is well-known. Mowgli's parents leave him in the jungle when a tiger, called Shere Khan, attacks them. Mowgli stays in the jungle (1) **which** **where** he makes new friends, like Baloo the bear and Bagheera the panther. All the animals (2) **where** **which** live there love Mowgli and protect him from Shere Khan (3) **who** **which** wants to take him away. One day Mowgli visits a village (4) **that** **where** people live and finds a woman (5) **where** **who** is his mother.



B. Complete the sentences with **who**, **which**, **that** or **where**. If they can be omitted put them in brackets.

1. This is the cottage where we spent our holidays last year.
2. We must ask someone who/that knows the way or we'll get lost.
3. The Kingdom Centre is a building Which/that is about 300m tall.
4. The farm (which) my grandfather owns is a great place to relax.
5. Abdulaziz is the only person who/that cheers me up when I feel down.
6. That's the shoe shop where I bought my new pair of shoes.
7. That's the bike (which) Tom wants to buy.
8. Is that the teacher (who) you met in Italy?
9. Robert is the student who/that won the school writing competition.
10. That is the school where my mother works.
11. The man (who) we saw outside the supermarket is my uncle.
12. This is the train which/that arrived from Glasgow fifteen minutes ago.
13. Portobello Market is a street market in London where you can find food, clothes and even antiques.

C. Join the sentences using *who*, *which*, *that* or *where* as in the example. If they can be omitted, put them in brackets.

1. That's the famous scientist. He was on the news last night.

That's the famous scientist who/that was on the news last night.

2. That's a problem. We all have to think about it carefully.

That's the problem (which) we all have to think about it carefully

3. That's my friend. He is in the football team.

That's my friend who/that is in the football team

4. We went to a restaurant last night. We didn't really like it.

Last night we went to a restaurant (which) we didn't

5. They live in a flat. I used to live there two years ago.

really like

They live in the flat where I used to live two years ago

6. There's the guide. He showed us the pyramids yesterday.

There's the guide who showed us the pyramids yesterday

7. I ate a chicken sandwich. It tasted awful.

I ate a chicken sandwich which tasted awful

D. Write two sentences for each piece of information. Begin with the words given and use *who*, *which*, *that* or *where*.

Famous football player
Wayne Rooney plays for
Manchester United

1. Wayne Rooney is *the famous football player who/that plays for*
Manchester United.

Manchester United is *the team (which/that) the famous football player*
Wayne Rooney plays for.

The American
astronomer Clyde
Tombaugh discovered
the dwarf planet Pluto
in 1930.

2. Clyde Tombaugh was **the American astronomer who/that**
discovered the dwarf planet Pluto in 1930

Pluto is **the dwarf planet which the American**
astronomer Clyde Tombaugh discovered in 1930

The French painter Paul Gauguin
spent about ten years on the island
of Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean.

3. Paul Gauguin was **the French painter who/that spent about**
ten years on the island of Tahiti in the Pacific Ocean

Tahiti is **the island where the French painter Paul Gauguin**
spent about ten years

E. There is an extra word in each sentence. Cross it out.

1. Mr Jackson lives in a flat that ~~it~~ has got an amazing view.
2. The man who ~~he~~ smiled at me on the bus is my friend's father.
3. This is the building where my parents used to work ~~the~~.
4. ~~See you there~~ is a magazine which ~~it~~ has got information about places to go and things to do.
5. Have you been to that café where they serve delicious chocolate cake ~~the~~?
6. The earrings which I bought ~~them~~ yesterday were very expensive.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Niagara Falls is a great waterfall... | a. ...stands out in Makkah. |
| 2. Football is a sport... | b. ...people see when they are ill. |
| 3. A national park is an area of land... | c. ...people can go and enjoy nature. |
| 4. The Makkah Clock Tower is a famous landmark... | d. ...many people in Saudi Arabia play. |
| 5. A doctor is someone... | e. ... is in North America. |

1. Niagara Falls is a great waterfall where people can go and enjoy nature
2. Football is a sport (which/that) many people in Saudi Arabia play
3. A national park is an area of land which is in North America
4. The Makkah Clock Tower is a famous landmark which/that stands out in Makkah
5. A doctor is someone (who/that) people see when they are ill

Speaking

Play a game. Form two teams. The team that plays first says the name of a place, a famous person or a thing. A player from the other team must use it to form a sentence using the relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *that* or the relative adverb *where*. If the sentence is correct, the team gets a point. The game ends when every player in each team has said one sentence. The winning team is the one with the most points.

Team A: Majed Abdullah

Team B: Majed Abdullah is a famous footballer who played for the Saudi Arabian National Team.

Team A: Correct. / Wrong.

Team B: Taif.

Team A: Taif is a city... **which is in Saudi Arabia**

Team A: hospital

Team B: is a place where people go when they are very ill

Team A: correct

Team A: Cristiano Ronaldo

Team B: is the footballer who plays for Barcelona

Team A: wrong

Writing

Write a few sentences that

Module 2 (2b) Conditional Sentences Type 1 Time Clauses (Present-Future)

Look at the picture and read.



Grammar

a Conditional Sentences Type 1

- We use **conditional sentences type 1** to express something which is likely to happen in the present or future.
- Conditional sentences** 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. We do **not** use a comma when the **if clause** is after the **main clause**.

If you come round this afternoon, I'll give you your book back.

I'll give you your book back if you come round this afternoon.

if-clause	main clause
if + present simple <i>If you are hungry,</i>	• future will <i>we'll order a pizza.</i>
	• modal verbs (may, might, can, must, should) <i>we can make a salad.</i>
	• imperative <i>make a sandwich.</i>

NOTE: **Unless** can be used instead of **if ... not**.

We'll play football tomorrow unless it rains. (=We'll play football tomorrow if it doesn't rain.)

6 Time Clauses (Present - Future)

Time clauses define when the action described in the main clause takes place. Time clauses begin with the words **when, after, before, as soon as, until**, etc. When a **time clause** refers to the present or the future, the verb is in the **present simple** and the verb in the **main clause** is in the **future will**. We don't use **will** in a time clause.

Time clauses	Main clauses
As soon as I arrive,	I'll call you.
Before I leave,	I'll help you with the dishes.

NOTE: When the **time clause** comes before the **main clause**, the two clauses are separated by a **comma**. When the **time clause** comes after the **main clause**, the two clauses are not separated by a comma.

He will go out after he finishes his homework.

Activities

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

- If they don't come in ten minutes, I will leave (leave).
- We won't go shopping if it rains (rain).
- If Sally goes (go) to the supermarket, she will buy some milk.
- If you drive faster, we may get (get) there by noon.
- Unless it is windy, we won't go (not go) windsurfing.
- If you have a headache, take (take) a painkiller.
- You won't be a good basketball player unless you start (start) practising more.
- Unless you give me back my mobile, I won't speak (not speak) to you again.
- People won't like you if you play (play) jokes on them all the time.
- If you go to the shopping centre tomorrow, don't forget (not forget) to buy me those shoes we saw the other day.
- If I get good marks, my parents will be (be) very happy.
- We will go to the park tomorrow if it doesn't rain (not rain).

B. Complete the sentences using the prompts given.

be / hungry

finish / early
door / not open

not wear / it
not go / school

be / Oxford / 7:00

- If you take the 6 o'clock train, you'll be in Oxford at 7:00
- Unless you turn the key twice, the door won't open
- If you help us, we will finish early
- Unless Maria likes the dress, she won't wear it
- If it snows, we won't go to school
- If you don't eat breakfast, you'll be hungry

C. Look at the pictures and write sentences. Use the prompts given and the words in bold.

1. As soon as Henry finishes the letter, he will post it. as soon as



finish / letter



post / it



return / home



have / dinner

2. When Bill returns home, he will have dinner when



wash / car



go / gym

3. Richard will wash his car Before he goes to the gym before



finish / jigsaw puzzle



not go / bed

4. Ronnie won't go to bed until he finishes the jigsaw puzzle until

D. Choose a, b or c.

- If Ryan _____ to see a documentary, he has to watch it alone. I can't stand documentaries.
a. will want **b. wants** c. doesn't want
- Hamid _____ us as soon as he arrives in Abha tomorrow.
a. calls **b. will call** c. is calling
- You will be in a lot of trouble unless you _____ your parents the truth.
a. don't tell **b. tell** c. will tell
- Please _____ me a newspaper if you go shopping.
a. will buy b. you buy **c. buy**
- Unless you take the underground, you _____ late for work.
a. will be b. are c. won't be
- We'll fix the car before we _____ on holiday.
a. go b. goes c. will go
- If you are thirsty, _____ some water.
a. drink b. will drink c. must drink
- I won't wait until Wendy _____ her shopping.
a. will finish b. is finishing **c. finishes**
- If Jeff _____ his car, it'll look better.
a. will wash **b. washes** c. wash

E. Join the sentences. Use the words given.

1. We can't go to the match. We must find money for the tickets.

unless

We can't go to the match unless we find money for the tickets

2. You want to stay healthy. You must eat a lot of vegetables and dairy products.

if

If you want to stay healthy, you must eat a lot of vegetables and dairy product

3. Dave won't go out with his friends yet. He will finish his homework first.

after

Dave will go out with his friends after he finishes his homework

4. I may go to the skating rink tomorrow. I will call you.

if

If I go to the skating ring, I will call you

5. Ann will go to bed. She will have dinner first.

before

Ann will have dinner before she goes to bed

6. You might need help. Call me then.

If

If you need help, call me

Speaking

Work in pairs. Gary is a tennis player.

Student A: Look at the information in the boxes and ask Student B questions.

Student B: Use the information in the boxes to answer Student A's questions.

win tennis match



get a trophy



become famous

lose tennis match



be disappointed



take up a new sport



, he will get a trophy

What will happen if Gray gets a trophy?

If Gray gets a trophy, he will become famous

What will happen if Gray loses the tennis match?

If Gray loses the tennis match he will be disappointed.

What will happen if Gray is disappointed?

If Gray is disappointed, he will take up a new sport

Writing

Complete the sent

If I ever visit Brazil, I ...

If it rains tomorrow, ...

If I go to the supermarket, ...

If I haven't got any homework tomorrow, ...

Unless I join the gym, ...

will go to Rio De Janeiro

I won't go out

I'll buy many things

I'll go out with my friends

I won't be slim

Module 2 (2c) Both / All / Neither / None / Either

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

Alan So, did you bring any computer games?
Bill Yeah, I brought four so you can choose. Here...
Alan Sorry Bill, but I've played **all** four of these.
 And they're old and boring.
Bill Really? Now what? Let's watch TV.
Alan I checked the TV guide. **None** of the
 programmes are any good. I don't want to
 watch them.
Bill Hey, what about this documentary about
 tigers?
Alan I didn't see that. I like documentaries.
Bill Me too. Now let's order something to eat.
 Indian or Chinese?
Alan **Either** is fine.
Bill OK. Indian then.



Circle the correct words.

1. All / **None** / Neither of the computer games Bill brought are new.
2. Neither / Either / **Both** of the boys want to watch the documentary.
3. Alan likes all / either / **both** Indian and Chinese food.

Grammar

Both/All/Neither/None/Either

We use both:

- in affirmative sentences. It takes a plural verb and it indicates that something is true for **two** people or things.
Ameer and Khaled are from Saudi Arabia.
Both of them live in Riyadh.
They both live in Riyadh.

We use all:

- in affirmative sentences. It takes a plural verb and it indicates that something is true for **more than two** people or things.
Jack and his parents like skiing.
All of them like skiing.
They all like skiing.

NOTE: **Both** and **all** are usually followed by a **noun** or **of + noun / pronoun**. When they refer to the subject of the sentence, they can be placed at the beginning of the sentence or before the main verb but after the verb **be**.
All/Both (of) my classmates can speak French. My classmates can all/both speak French.
All/Both of them can speak French. They are all/both fluent in French.

We use neither:

- in affirmative sentences to give them a negative meaning. It takes a singular or plural verb. It shows that something is not true for **either of two** people or things.
Fred and Tom are lazy.
Neither of them exercises/exercise.

We use none:

- in affirmative sentences to give them a negative meaning. It takes a singular or plural verb. It shows that something is not true for **more than two** people or things.
My friends and I are travelling to London next week. None of us has/have ever been to Great Britain before.

NOTE: **Neither** and **none** are usually followed by **of + noun / pronoun**.
Neither/None of the children like chicken.
Neither/None of them like chicken.

We use either:

- for **two** people or things. It means one or the other (it doesn't matter which of the two). It is used on its own or before **of + noun / pronoun**.

A: *Tea or coffee?*

B: *Either is OK.*

A: *Who are those two boys?*

B: *I don't know either of them.*

Activities

A. Complete the blanks with both, all, neither, none, either.

1. I haven't got anyone to go out with.
_____ **All** _____ my friends are on holiday.
2. **A:** Can I borrow a shirt to wear tonight?
B: Sure. The green one or the yellow one?
A: I don't mind, _____ **either** _____ is fine.
3. James is so stubborn and selfish that
_____ **none** _____ of his classmates want to be in the same team as him.
4. _____ **Both** _____ my parents are Saudi. They were born in Jeddah.
5. Carl and his brother were born in Poland, but
_____ **neither** _____ of them speaks Polish.
6. _____ **None** _____ of the workers in the company start work at 7 o'clock. _____ **All** _____ of them start at 8.
7. _____ **Both** _____ Tom and Bob have got an unhealthy diet. _____ **Neither** _____ of them eat fruit or vegetables.
8. Jerry, Andy and Phil are going to take part in the swimming competition this weekend. _____ **All** _____ three of them are very good swimmers.
9. _____ **None** _____ of my friends has got any pets. I'm the only one who likes animals.

B. Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. Alan is a famous football player. James is a famous football player, too. **both**
_____ **Both Alan and James are famous football players** _____
2. Bill, Mark and Tim are noisy children. **all**
_____ **All of the three are noisy children** _____
3. All the students in my class thought the exam was easy. They didn't think it was difficult. **none**
_____ **None of the students in my class thought the exam was difficult** _____
4. Mr Black doesn't want a new car. Mr Green doesn't want a new car, too. **neither**
_____ **Neither of them wants a new car** _____
5. Graham, John and Bill don't like Chinese food. **none**
_____ **None of them likes Chinese food** _____
6. Bob isn't a firefighter. Jack isn't a firefighter. They are police officers. **both**
_____ **Both of them are police officer** _____

C. Choose a, b or c.

- _____ of my classmates have travelled abroad.
☒ a. None b. Neither c. Either
- Eric and Michael are my brothers. Both of them like football but _____ of them likes tennis.
 a. both b. either ☒ c. neither
- I've never seen _____ of the two boys before.
 a. neither b. none ☒ c. either
- Fatima and Reema are my best friends. They _____ live near my house.
 a. all ☒ b. both c. neither
- I haven't got anything to wear today. _____ my clothes are dirty!
☒ a. All b. None c. Both
- A:** Should we order Mexican or Italian food?
B: I really don't mind, _____ is fine.
 a. neither b. both ☒ c. either

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use *all, both, neither, none + of them*.



- be / exciting: **Both of them are exciting**
 be / boring: **None of them is boring**



- have got / green umbrellas: **None of them has got green umbrellas**
 have got / red umbrellas: **All of them have got red umbrellas**



- play / baseball: **All of them are playing baseball**
 play / football: **None of them are playing football**



- wash / car: **Both of them are washing the car**
 clean / house: **Neither of them are cleaning the house**

Speaking

Work in groups of four. Use the ideas below and talk about your likes/dislikes regarding holidays. Then report your answers to the class.

Talk about:

season (winter, summer)

places to go (island, mountain, etc.)

people to go with (friends, family)

things to do (sports, sightseeing, etc.)

I like winter holidays.

I like winter holidays, too.

Both Khaled and I like... **winter holidays**

None of the people in my group like...

summer holidays

Both Ahmad and I like going to islands

neither of us likes going to the mountain

Both Khaled and I like going with our families

All of people in my group like going with friends

Writing

Look at the Speaking activity above and write a few sentences about what your group likes/dislikes.

Both Ahmad and Samer like going sightseeing

All of the people in my group like doing sports

Revision: Module 2

A. Complete the advertisement with the appropriate relative pronouns *who*, *which*, *that* or the relative adverb *where*. If they can be omitted, put them in brackets.

BYTE'S

Do you want to do something different in your free time? Are you tired of those ordinary cafés (1) where you've been a million times before? Well, if the answer is yes, then visit **BYTE'S INTERNETCAFE**

- It's a place (2) where you can work and have fun at the same time.
- We have lots of computers (3) (which/that) you can use to play games, send emails or surf the Net.
- Students (4) who/that need a computer to do their school work or print their projects will find this place really helpful.
- Those of you (5) who/that don't know how to use a computer, don't worry. There will always be somebody (6) (who/that) you can ask for help.
- We serve ten types of coffee and there is also a fast food area (7) where you can enjoy a meal or snack.

BYTE'S INTERNETCAFE is open 24 hours a day.

INTERNETCAFE

24 Ramzi Street

B. Choose a, b or c.

1. Mary may come with us if she _____ her homework.
a. finish **b. finishes** c. will finish
2. I'll be back as soon as the meeting _____ over.
a. will be b. be **c. is**
3. Unless Andy _____ soon, he will miss the bus.
a. doesn't come b. will come **c. comes**
4. Before John comes home, he _____ to the supermarket.
a. will go b. went c. doesn't go
5. Take a taxi if you _____ to be late.
a. want b. won't want **c. don't want**
6. If you _____ down, I won't understand what you're saying.
a. don't calm b. won't calm c. not calm

C. Read the sentences below and tick the correct ones.

1. Neither of the children at school ate their lunch.
It was horrible! ☐
None of the children at school ate their lunch.
It was horrible! ☒
2. Both five boys went jet skiing. ☐
All five boys went jet skiing. ☒
3. None students who are taking part in the poetry competition must be here by 9 o'clock. ☐
All students who are taking part in the poetry competition must be here by 9 o'clock. ☒
4. Both of the two teachers could read Peter's handwriting. It wasn't very clear. ☐
Neither of the two teachers could read Peter's handwriting. It wasn't very clear. ☒
5. A: Would you like some water or juice with your food?
B: None is OK. ☐ B: Either is OK. ☒
6. Neither of them speak French. ☒
Either of them speak French. ☐
7. Both Sahar and Aisha are fifteen. ☒
All Sahar and Aisha are fifteen. ☐

D. Circle the correct words.

1. All / **Both** of these two restaurants are very good.
2. A: Do you want tea or coffee?
B: None / **Either**. I don't mind.
3. I couldn't decide which of the two shirts to buy. I liked neither / **both**.
4. I asked two people where the train station is but either / **neither** of them knew.
5. Hamid likes tennis. His brothers like tennis, too. None / **All** of them like tennis.
6. My cousins and I are watching a football match next weekend. Neither / **None** of us has ever watched a football match before.



Use of English

Complete with the prepositions in the box.

up out of on into at up of

1. Bob can never make **up** his mind about anything. That's so annoying.
2. Hasna and Muna arrived **at** the same time.
3. I want to tidy up my wardrobe and get rid **of** all the clothes I don't wear any more.
4. This house really stands **out**. It's the only yellow house in the neighbourhood.
5. Peter played a joke **on** Tom and now Tom isn't speaking to him.
6. Robert got **into** trouble for lying to his parents.
7. What a mess! I'll help you clean **up**.
8. I've got loads **of** homework to do.

Module 3 (3a) Present Perfect Simple

Read the dialogue.

Rob You're good at bowling, Paul. **Have** you ever **entered** a bowling competition?

Paul Yes, I **have**.

Rob **Have** you ever **won**?

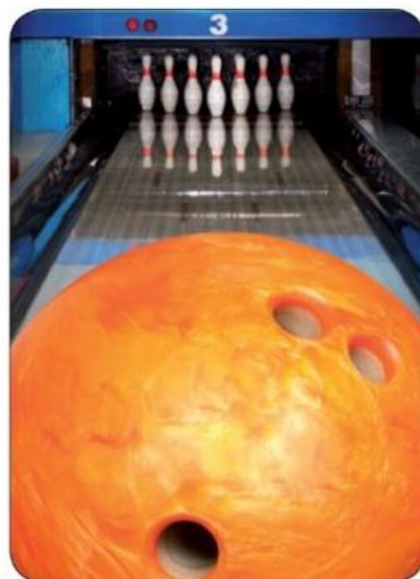
Paul Of course. I **have won** the local championship twice. What about you? Are you any good?

Rob Well, I've never **tried** bowling before, but let's see what I can do.

Paul Wow, you're really good! Maybe we'll have a new bowling champion this year.

Now complete the sentences. Write Rob or Paul.

1. Paul has tried bowling before.
2. Paul has won the local championship twice.
3. Rob might win this year's championship.



Grammar

Present Perfect Simple

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I have worked	I've worked	I have not worked	I haven't worked
He/She/It has worked	He/She/It's worked	He/She/It has not worked	He/She/It hasn't worked
We/You/They have worked	We/You/They've worked	We/You/They have not worked	We/You/They haven't worked
Questions		Short Answers	
Have I worked?		Yes, I have.	No, I haven't.
Has he/she/it worked?		Yes, he/she/it has.	No, he/she/it hasn't.
Have we/you/they worked?		Yes, we/you/they have.	No, we/you/they haven't.

We use the **present perfect simple**:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.
I've tasted Chinese food.
- for actions which happened in the past and their results are obvious in the present.
Tom has broken his left arm.
- for actions which were completed a short time ago (usually with **just**).
I'm exhausted! I've just finished the housework.

Time Expressions

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

NOTE:

- **Have / has gone** means that someone has gone somewhere and is still there.
Saleh has gone to Taif. (He's still there.)
- **Have / has been** means that someone has visited a place but has returned.
Saleh has been to London. (He's not there now.)

Activities

A. Complete the dialogues with the present perfect simple of the words in brackets. Use short answers where possible.

Has Omar called yet?

1. A: _____ (Omar / call / yet)?

B: No, **he hasn't**. Why?

A: We **have arranged** (arrange) to go out tonight.

B: Maybe he **has made** (make) other plans. Why don't you call him and find out?

2. A: Ashraf, _____ (you / ever / ride) a horse?

B: Yes, **I have** **have you ever ridden**. What about you?

A: **I have never done** (ever / do) anything like that but I **have always wanted** (always / want) to.

B: Let's go riding this weekend, then.

3. A: I can't find my stonewashed jeans. I **have** (look) for them everywhere. **Have you seen** (you / see) them? **looked**

B: No, **I haven't**. Ask Mum. She always knows where everything is.

A: You're right.

Have you produced

4. A: _____ (you / produce) a documentary before?

B: No, **I haven't**. But I **have** (direct) a few. **directed**

B. Rewrite the following sentences. Start with the words given.

1. John has never visited the Science Museum before.

It's the first time **John has visited the Science Museum**

2. Bill has never seen such nice trainers before.

They're the **nicest trainers that Bill has ever seen**

3. I have never heard such a bad joke before.

It's the worst **joke I have ever heard**

4. The children have never enjoyed themselves like that.

It's the first time **the children have enjoyed themselves**

5. Mark has just eaten a sandwich and he's already eaten another two today.

It's the third **time Mark has eaten a sandwich today**

C. Circle the correct words.

1. A: Have you **ever** / **never** visited France?

B: No, I haven't.

2. Tom hasn't bought any new clothes **recently** / **already**.

3. My friends have **already** / **yet** finished their meal.

4. Bill hasn't decided where to spend his holiday **yet** / **before**.

5. My cousin has never cooked Mexican food **ago** / **before**.

6. You've made the same mistake **twice** / **yet**.

7. Have you visited Abdulaziz **lately** / **just**?

Speaking

Work in pairs. Ask your partner questions using the prompts below and put a ✓ or an X.

ever / try / skiing	X
go shopping / new shopping centre	✓
ever / eat / Chinese	X
see / good documentary / recently	✓
go out / last night	X
ever / be / London	X
read / interesting book / lately	X



Have you ever tried skiing?

No, I haven't.

Have you ever been shopping in the new shopping centre?

Yes, I have

Have you ever eaten Chinese?

No, I haven't

Have you seen a good documentary recently?

Yes, I have

Did you go out last night?

No, didn't

Have you ever been to London?

No, I haven't

Have you read interesting books lately?

Yes, I have

Writing

Look at the table above and write a few sentences about your partner.

Ali has ... been to the new shopping centre

He has never ... eaten Chinese

He has seen a good documentary recently

He has never been to London



Module 3 (3b, 3c) Present Perfect Simple vs Past Simple for - since

Read the text.

I love vases but I **didn't have** enough money to buy some that I really **liked**. So, one day I **thought**, why not make my own? I **started** making vases 3 years ago for me and my friends and they **were** a huge success. I've **made** hundreds of them and I'm an expert now. I've even **created** my own designs. In fact, I've **thought** of opening a shop and starting my own business. Isn't it a great idea?

Mark



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 already read that book.

Time Expressions

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

The **past simple** is used:

- for actions which happened at a specific time in the past. We say when.
I read that book last month.

Time Expressions

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

NOTE:

- **Ago** is always used with the **past simple**.
I went hiking two weeks ago.
- **Before** (when it means on a previous occasion) is used with the **present perfect simple**.
I've been hiking before.

b for / since

for + a period of time:

- refers to the duration of the action.
I've known Jack for six years.

since + a point in time:

- refers to the time when the action started.
We've had this computer since 2009.

We use the present perfect simple + since + past simple:

- to indicate when an action which started in the past and continues up to the present started.
Omar has lived here since he was born.

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

- I **ve worked out** / worked out at the gym for 2 hours yesterday.
- They **have bought** / bought a car two years ago.
- Do you fancy a sandwich or **have you already eaten** / did you already eat?
- Let's not watch that documentary. **I've seen** / saw it before.
- I **have read** / read four books so far this summer.
- Have you ever been** / Were you ever to the zoo?

B. Look at the prompts and write sentences as in the example. Use the present perfect simple + since + past simple.

- Bill / start / working Bill / travel abroad / many times

Bill has travelled abroad many times since he started working.

- Mark / start / going / gym Mark / lose / ten kilos

Mark has lost ten kilos since he started going to the gym

- My brother / buy / new car My brother / not have / accidents

My brother hasn't had any accidents since he bought a new car

- Faisal / find / new job Faisal / not go out with / friends

Faisal hasn't been out with friends since he found a new job

- Alan / break / leg Alan / not play / basketball

Alan hasn't played basketball since he broke his leg

C. Look at the prompts and write sentences. Use the present perfect simple + for/since.

- I / know / Bill / he was ten

I know Bill since he was ten

- Tom / not have / a job / last month

Tom hasn't had a job since last month

- we / have / this car / 1995

We have had this car since 1995

- Adam and Ian / be / this neighbourhood / twenty years

Adam and Ian have been in this neighbourhood for twenty years

- my father / work / for this company / ten years

My father has worked for this company for ten years

- it / not rain / two days

It hasn't rained for two days

- I / want / become an astronaut / I was a child

I have wanted to become an astronaut since I was a child

- the children / not watch / TV / days

The children haven't watched TV for days

D. Look at the table below and write sentences. Use the present perfect simple or the past simple, as in the examples. Use *yet* or *already*.

Sahar	buy / present / Aisha	✓	yesterday
Tom	lock / door	✗	
Omar	buy / new computer	✓	on Saturday
Lisa	prepare / dinner	✗	
Our teacher	correct / our homework	✗	
My brother	paint / his room	✓	last month
We	order / pizzas	✓	half an hour ago
Martin	wash / car	✗	

1. *Sahar has already bought a present for Aisha. She bought it yesterday.*
2. *Tom hasn't locked the door yet.*
3. **Omar has already bought a new computer. She bought it on Saturday**
4. **Lisa hasn't prepared dinner yet**
5. **Our teacher hasn't corrected our homework yet**
6. **My brother has already painted his room. She painted it last month**
7. **We have already ordered pizzas. We ordered them half an hour ago**
8. **Martin hasn't washed his car yet.**

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

1. Hamid **has never tried** (never / try) skiing before.
2. A: I hope Susan doesn't get lost.
B: Don't worry. She **has been** (be) here twice before.
3. A: **Have** you **taken** (take) Ted to the doctor yet?
B: Yes, I have. I **took** (take) him to the doctor yesterday afternoon.
4. A: Helen, do the washing-up, please.
B: I **have already done** (already / do) it.
5. Kelly **went** (go) shopping yesterday and she **spent** (spend) all her pocket money on clothes.
Have always wanted
6. We **have always wanted** (always / want) to travel around the world but we **have only been** (only / be) to Africa.
7. How long **have** you **known** (know) Mahmud?
8. I **finished** (finish) my homework last night so I can go out today.
9. **Have** you **read** (read) any interesting books recently?
10. A: **Has** Reema **already discussed** (already / discuss) her problem with Aminah?
B: Yes, they **spoke** (speak) yesterday. Actually, I think Aminah **apologised** (apologise) to Reema last night.
A: That's great. Friends should always talk about their problems.

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



Since 2008 my family and I (1) **have spent** (spend) all our summer holidays abroad. In 2008 we (2) **visited** (visit) Spain and in 2009 we (3) **went** (go) to Germany. We (4) **have been** (be) to five different countries so far; Spain, Germany, Egypt, Greece and Poland. We are now on holiday in Italy. We (5) **arrived** (arrive) in Rome two days ago. Yesterday our tour guide (6) **took** (take) us on a tour of the city and we (7) **saw** (see) the Trevi Fountain and many other interesting places. Tomorrow we're going to Naples. I'm excited because I (8) **have always wanted** (always / want) to see Mt. Vesuvius. After that we're going north to Florence or Venice, but we (9) **haven't decided** (not decide) exactly where yet.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions using the prompts below.



ever / travel / plane?
When?



ever / taste / Chinese food?
When?



ever / travel / abroad?
When? Where?



ever / watch / documentary about sea life?
When?



ever / be / cruise?
When?
Where / go?

Have you ever...?
Yes... / No...
When did you...?
I...

Writing

Look at the ideas above and write a paragraph about your partner. (Alternatively, the paragraph could be about yourself.)

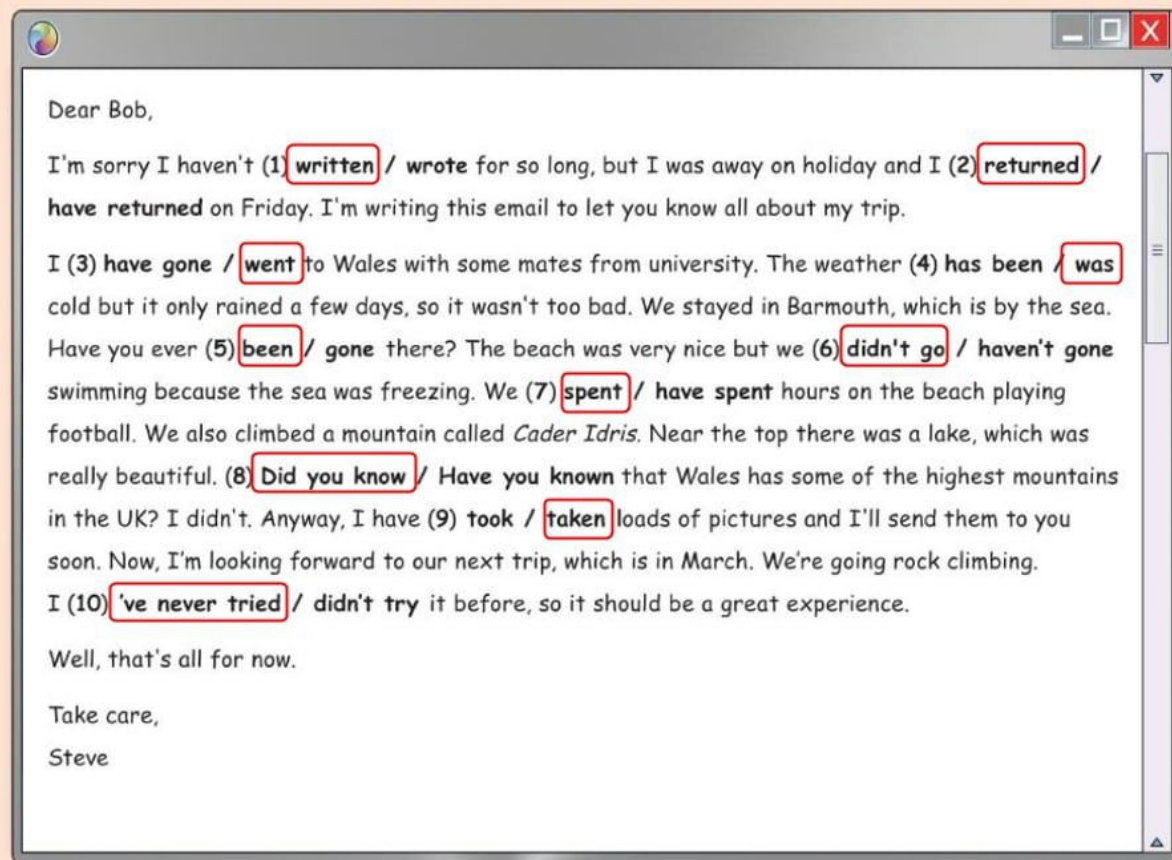
My friend travelled by plane last year. He watched a documentary about sea life a week ago. He tried Chinese food last summer. He has never been on a cruise. He has travelled to Egypt two years ago.

Speak:

- Have you travelled by plane?
- Yes, I have
- When?
- Last year
- Have you watched a documentary about sea life?
- Yes, I have
- When?
- A week ago
- Have you tasted Chinese food?
- Yes, I have
- When?
- Last summer
- Have you been on a cruise?
- No, I haven't
- Have you travelled abroad?
- Yes, I have
- When?
- Two years ago.
- Where did you go?
- To Egypt.

Revision: Module 3

A. Circle the correct words.



Dear Bob,

I'm sorry I haven't (1) **written** / wrote for so long, but I was away on holiday and I (2) **returned** / have returned on Friday. I'm writing this email to let you know all about my trip.

I (3) **have gone** / **went** to Wales with some mates from university. The weather (4) **has been** / **was** cold but it only rained a few days, so it wasn't too bad. We stayed in Barmouth, which is by the sea. Have you ever (5) **been** / gone there? The beach was very nice but we (6) **didn't go** / haven't gone swimming because the sea was freezing. We (7) **spent** / have spent hours on the beach playing football. We also climbed a mountain called *Cader Idris*. Near the top there was a lake, which was really beautiful. (8) **Did you know** / Have you known that Wales has some of the highest mountains in the UK? I didn't. Anyway, I have (9) **took** / **taken** loads of pictures and I'll send them to you soon. Now, I'm looking forward to our next trip, which is in March. We're going rock climbing. I (10) **'ve never tried** / didn't try it before, so it should be a great experience.

Well, that's all for now.

Take care,
Steve

B. Read the interview with a tennis player and complete the blanks with *for* or *since*.

Interviewer How long have you and Jake been together as a team?

Brandon We've been together (1) **since** 2005, but we've known each other (2) **for** twenty years. That is, (3) **since** we were seven or eight years old. You see, we were at school together.

Interviewer What have you been up to lately?

Brandon We have spent lots of hours training (4) **since** the past year now and we are ready to take part in this year's tennis championship.

Interviewer You've become really popular (5) **since** last year, because you won the championship.

Brandon Yes, and we hope to win this year, too.

C. Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. We haven't been to that café for a week.

ago

We went to the café a week ago.

2. Saud, have you tried Mexican food before?

ever

Saud, Have you ever tried Mexican food?

3. We saw that documentary yesterday.

already

We have already seen that documentary.

4. It's the first time Ron has been to the stadium.

never

Ron has never been to the stadium before.

5. They moved to this neighbourhood in January and now it's June.

months

They moved to this neighbourhood five months ago.

6. This is the second time you are late for class this month.

twice

You have been late for class twice this month.

Use of English

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrasal verbs in the box.

come across	come round	come up with	look after
look forward to	look out	look up	go off

1. Can you look up the capital of Saudi Arabia on the Internet?
2. I can't come with you tonight. I 'm looking after my little brother on Mondays because my parents are busy.
3. When I was at the bookshop, I came across an old copy of my favourite novel.
4. The alarm went off in the middle of the night.
5. Why don't you take James and come round for lunch tomorrow?
6. The children are looking forward to their school trip. They're very excited.
7. Look out! There's a car coming this way!
8. The boys Come up with a great plan yesterday.

Module 4 (4a) Prepositions of Place / Prepositions of Movement / Prepositions of Time

Read the text and choose the correct preposition.



Two days ago, the people of Bellevue organised a *Plant A Tree Day* (1) **in** **on** the forest (2) **between** **near** Lake Triton. (3) **In** **At** the morning, a lot of people went (4) **to** **off** the forest and started planting trees. The children had a great time. Some were hiding (5) **behind** **in front of** trees and others were running (6) **up** **into** and (7) **through** **down** the hill. (8) **At** **In** noon, everybody stopped to have some lunch and rest. (9) **Until** **During** their break, some reporters came and took pictures for the local newspaper. Nobody left (10) **since** **until** evening. You see, everyone wanted to finish planting first. It was a very important day for Bellevue!

Grammar

a Prepositions of Place

in	<i>He's in his room.</i>
on	<i>The pencils are on the desk.</i>
at	<i>I'll wait at the bus stop.</i>
under	<i>Sam is reading under the tree.</i>
near	<i>Is there a hospital near your house?</i>
behind	<i>Look who's hiding behind the car.</i>
over	<i>There's a family picture over the sofa.</i>
opposite	<i>The library is opposite the bookshop.</i>
next to	<i>He sat next to me at the festival.</i>
in front of	<i>I can't see because he's in front of me.</i>
between	<i>The café is between the bank and the post office.</i>

NOTE: The prepositions **on**, **in** and **at** are used in various other expressions:

- on:** with the expressions: *on the left*, *on the right*
- in:** with names of continents, countries, cities, villages: *in Europe*, *in Saudi Arabia*, *in Beijing*, *in Buraydah*
- at:** with confined areas: *at the post office*, *at the airport*, etc.
with addresses: *He lives at 34 Rose Street.*
with the expressions: *at work*, *at home*, *at school*, etc.

b Prepositions of Movement

to
up
down
into
out of
through
across
along
from
around
towards
off
over
past

*She's going to the supermarket.
They ran up the hill.
He rode the bike down Lane Street.
Don't come into the house with those dirty shoes.
He threw litter out of the window.
This road goes through the forest.
The little boy ran across the road to catch the ball.
They walked along the river.
Nasir comes home from work at 5 o'clock every day.
I jog around the block every morning.
The children came towards me.
Steve fell off the bike.
The thief jumped over the fence and ran away.
He walked past Jack but he didn't see him.*

- NOTE:**
- We do not use any prepositions with the word **home** when it is used with verbs which denote movement.
I didn't call you because I got home late.
 - We use the preposition **by** with means of transport:
by car, by plane, by train, by ship, by taxi, etc. **but** on foot
I usually go to work by train.
 - If there is an article (a/an, the) before means of transport, we use **on** or **in**:
in the car, in a taxi, on the train, on the plane, on the ship, etc.
*There are a lot of passengers on the train.
I saw Yusef in a taxi.*

c Prepositions of Time

at	to show the exact time: in the expressions:	<i>at six o'clock at noon/at night/at midnight/at midday at the weekend/at weekends at breakfast/lunch/dinner at fifteen/at the age of twenty at the moment</i>
on	with the days of the week: with dates: in the expressions:	<i>on Friday on 5th September on Friday afternoon on weekdays on holiday / on a special day</i>
in	with periods of the day: with months and seasons: with years and centuries: in the expression:	<i>in the morning/afternoon/evening but on Sunday morning in April/in spring in 2006/in the 20th century in my free time</i>
during		<i>He was talking to John during the lesson.</i>
after		<i>He went to the park after school.</i>
before		<i>He went jogging before breakfast.</i>
from... till/until/to		<i>We practise from two till/until/to five.</i>
for		<i>I've known John for two years.</i>
since		<i>He's lived there since 2002.</i>
by		<i>I will be home by lunchtime.</i>

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

The Poshé Restaurant is a new restaurant **in** / **at** town. It is a very expensive restaurant.

There are expensive paintings **on** / **at** the walls.

There aren't many customers **at** / **near** the restaurant today. The Smiths are sitting

at / **on** table one. Their son, Allan, is sitting

between / **next** them. He has left his toy van

next / **near** to their table.

A waiter has come to serve them. But the poor waiter doesn't see the toy van **on** / **in** the floor and steps on it. The poor waiter is now **over** / **under** the table in pain. He has hurt his leg.



B. Complete with the prepositions in the box.

along towards off around into over from out of past

1. Turn **around** and look at the board!

2. I always come home **from** school at 2 o'clock.

3. The bus was going **down** Arbour Street when the accident happened. A boy who was riding a bike didn't see the bus, crashed into it and fell **off** his bike.

4. When Kerry found out the truth, she was really upset. She ran **towards** the room and never spoke to Martha again.

5. Our cat jumped **over** the fence **into** the neighbour's garden.

6. Sandra walked **past** us but she didn't speak to us.

7. I saw Mahmud a few minutes ago. He was going **along** the park.

C. Circle the correct words.

Faisal has been a salesperson **for** / **since** many years. He started

at / **on** the age of 25 and now **in** / **at** 37, he wants a change. He can't stand waking up **at** / **over** 6:30 **in** / **by** the morning to catch the bus and get to

work **since** / **by** 8:30. Sometimes he has to work **for** / **since** many hours

for / **at** weekends, and last year he even worked **by** / **on** his holiday. He rarely

gets any time off **at** / **in** the summer and he never spends enough time with

his family. He feels that **on** / **for** the last 12 years he has worked too much and

that now is the time for a new beginning.



D. Choose a, b or c.

Last year, my grandfather gave me a beautiful watch that had been (1) _____ the family (2) _____ many years. So, when he asked me to wear it (3) _____ a special occasion, I just couldn't say no. The problem was that I couldn't find it. I looked everywhere: (4) _____ my wardrobe, (5) _____ my shelves, even (6) _____ my desk and my bed, but I couldn't find it. I felt terrible. (7) _____ that day, I woke up very early and continued to look for it. I looked for it (8) _____ six o'clock (9) _____ the morning (10) _____ three (11) _____ the afternoon but without any luck. In the end, I was sure that I had lost it, so I decided to go without it. While I was getting ready, I saw a small jewellery box that had been right (12) _____ of me all the time. Guess what! The watch was inside it! I was so happy because I wasn't going to disappoint my grandpa. When he saw me wearing the watch that night, he had the biggest smile ever (13) _____ his face!



- | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| 1. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. in | b. over | c. since | 8. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. since | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. from | c. until |
| 2. <input type="radio"/> a. after | b. since | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. for | 9. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. in | b. by | c. since |
| 3. <input type="radio"/> a. at | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. on | c. in | 10. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. till | b. for | c. during |
| 4. <input type="radio"/> a. between | b. next | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. in | 11. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. In | b. at | c. on |
| 5. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. on | b. in front | c. opposite | 12. <input type="radio"/> a. opposite | b. front | <input checked="" type="radio"/> c. in front |
| 6. <input checked="" type="radio"/> a. under | b. at | c. over | 13. <input type="radio"/> a. at | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. on | c. around |
| 7. <input type="radio"/> a. After | <input checked="" type="radio"/> b. On | c. From | | | |

Speaking

Look at the poster below and complete the information with your own ideas. Then take turns to ask and answer questions about the event.



Where?
When?
What time?
What events? When?

- It is going to be in London
- It's on the 30th of June
- It will last from 9am to 8 pm
- The event is to plant trees from 11am to 1 pm

Writing

Look at the poster in the Speaking Activity above and write a few sentences about the Environment Day event which is going to take place.

Module 4 (4b) Question Tags

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

- Bob** Your brother has seen the documentary 'Planet Earth', **hasn't he?**
- Kevin** Yes, he has. He thought it was very interesting. It was on last night, **wasn't it?**
- Bob** That's right, but I didn't have time to watch it yesterday.
- Kevin** But you've downloaded it from the Net, **haven't you?**
- Bob** Of course I have. You'll come round to watch it with me tonight, **won't you?**
- Kevin** Sure. I didn't see it either. Let's invite James, **shall we?** After all, he's always interested in the environment.
- Bob** Great idea! Call him and tell him to come, **will you?**
- Kevin** OK. See you tonight then.



Now answer the questions.

1. Who has already watched the documentary 'Planet Earth'?

Kevin's brother

2. Has Bob downloaded the documentary from the Internet?

Yes, he has

3. Where are the boys going to watch the documentary?

At Bob's house

Grammar

Question Tags

Question tags are short questions which are placed at the end of statements.

Question tags:

- are formed with the **auxiliary** (be, do, etc.) or **modal verb** (can, must, etc.) of the main sentence + a **personal pronoun** (I, you, he, she, etc.) in the same person as the subject. If the sentence does not contain an auxiliary or a modal verb, we use **do, does** or **did**, depending on the tense of the verb.
Hassan is a doctor, isn't he?
Peter and Mark joined the gym, didn't they?
You can swim, can't you?
- take **not** when the sentence is **affirmative**.
John is at the gym, isn't he?
- don't** take **not** when the sentence is **negative**.
Jim didn't join the aerobics class, did he?

We use question tags:

- when we are not sure about something.
Karate is only for boys, isn't it?
- when we are sure about something and we expect the person we are speaking to to agree with what we are saying.
You don't like lifting weights, do you?

NOTE: Be careful with the following question tags:

I am a very good writer, aren't I?
Let's go to the park, shall we?
Open that door, will you?

Activities

A. Match.

- You're not British,
- It was a great night,
- Hasna is your best friend,
- You'll help me with the housework,
- They are not leaving,
- You work at a bank,
- His brother hasn't found a job yet,
- You visited your parents last week,

g
e
a
f
c
h
d
b

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. isn't she? | e. wasn't it? |
| b. didn't you? | f. won't you? |
| c. are they? | g. are you? |
| d. has he? | h. don't you? |

B. Complete the sentences with the correct question tag.

- Your brother is a football player, isn't he?
- You haven't eaten fish soup before, have you?
- Tom got seasick again, didn't he?
- Grab that rope over there, will you?
- The temperature has dropped, hasn't it?
- Mike couldn't speak English a few years ago, could he?
- Let's surf the Net for more information, shall we?
- There's a new teacher at your school, isn't there?
- Mary has been watching TV for four hours, hasn't she?
- Your parents aren't travelling to Yanbu this year, are they?

C. Complete the dialogues with the words given.



- A: You haven't got a car, have you?
B: No, I haven't.



- A: They play tennis, don't they?
B: Yes, they do. Every Sunday.



- A: It is snowing in the mountains, isn't it?

B: Yes, it's snowing.



- A: He missed the plane, didn't he?

B: Yes, he did.

Speaking

Imagine that your partner is a famous writer. Interview him/her using question tags. Use the ideas in the box, as well as your own.

always / want / be / writer
win / award

work hard / to become successful
write / ... hours / a day

take part / a writing competition / in future

You have always wanted to be a writer, haven't you?

You won many awards, didn't you?

You worked hard to be successful, didn't you?

You write for hours a day, don't you?

You will take part in a writing competition in the future, won't you?

Writing

Write down a few of the questions that you asked in the Speaking activity.

Module 4 (4c) Past Progressive - Past Simple Time Clauses (when, while, as, as soon as)

Read the diary page.

27 April 2010

Dear Diary,

A strange thing happened today. As I was walking home from school, something suddenly jumped out in front of me. It was a huge cat and it had bright, orange eyes. A group of old men were sitting on a wall nearby and they saw it, too. One of them shouted 'Run!'

As soon as the animal heard him, it disappeared into the forest. Some people said it was a tiger, but I don't think so. Whatever it was, it scared the life out of me!



Now answer the questions.

1. What was Kevin doing when he saw the creature?
He was walking home from school
2. What did the creature look like?
It was a huge cat and it had bright, orange eyes
3. Who shouted 'Run'?
One of a group of men who were sitting on a wall nearby
4. What did the creature do when he heard the old man shout?
It disappeared into the forest
5. Does Kevin believe that the creature is a tiger?
No, he didn't

Grammar

Past Progressive

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I/He/She/It was playing We/You/They were playing	I/He/She/It was not playing We/You/They were not playing	I/He/She/It wasn't playing We/You/They weren't playing
Questions	Short Answers	
Was I/he/she/it playing? Were we/you/they playing?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. Yes, we/you/they were.	No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

We use the past progressive:

- for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past.
I was sleeping at 11 o'clock yesterday evening.
- to describe background scenes to a story.
It was snowing and the town was white and peaceful.
- 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 brother was playing computer games.
- for an action that was happening in the past and was interrupted by another action. We use the **past progressive** for the longer action and the **past simple** for the shorter action. We usually use **as**, **while** and **when**.
We were entering the house when the phone rang.

NOTE: Stative verbs are not usually used in the past progressive.

b Time clauses (when, while, as, as soon as)

Time clauses are introduced with **when, while, as,** and **as soon as**.

I was preparing lunch while they were watching TV.

As soon as he arrived at the airport, he called me.

NOTE:

- When the **time clause** comes before the **main clause**, the two clauses are separated by a comma. When the time clause comes after the main clause, the two clauses are not separated by a comma.
- We use **when** or **as soon as + past simple** (time clause) + **past simple** (main clause) for two actions that happened one after the other in the past.
As soon as they left, I went to bed.
When I turned on the TV, I saw the bad news.

Activities

A. Complete the sentences with the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. What were you saying (you / say)? I wasn't listening (not listen) to you.
2. While I was studying (study) for a test yesterday evening, my brother was having (have) fun with his friends.
3. The children were playing (play) computer games when their mother got home last night.
4. While we were ordering (order), the waiter was writing (write) down our order.
5. What was John doing (John / do) while you were skating (skate)?
6. As I was making (bake) a cake, my mother was doing (do) the washing-up.
7. It was raining (rain) while we were fixing (fix) the car.
8. Was Mark sleeping (Mark / sleep) when I called?
9. As Tom was leaving (leave) for basketball practice, his friend Jeff called him.
10. At 8 o'clock Mrs Hunt was cooking (cook) dinner.
11. The little boy was chasing (chase) the cat down the street.
12. Andy was hiding (hide) under the bed because he was scared.

B. Expand the notes into sentences.

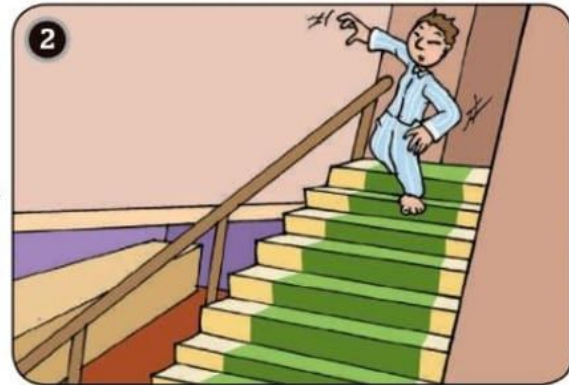
1. We / get ready / go out / when / we / hear / strange noise
We were getting ready to go out when we heard a strange noise.
2. Abdulaziz / phone / while / you / take / a shower
Abdulaziz phoned while you were taking a shower
3. John / watch / news / on TV / while / he / eat / dinner
John was watching the news on TV while he was eating dinner
4. When / Sahar / sit / desk / start doing / homework
When Sahar sat on her desk, she started doing her homework
5. Students / stop talking / as soon as / teacher / enter / classroom
The students stopped talking as soon as their teacher entered the classroom
6. As soon as / Peter / see / tiger / he / run
As soon as Peter saw the tiger, he ran

C. Circle the correct words.



It was a hot Saturday evening. I (1) **stood** / **was standing** by the window when I (2) **heard** / **was hearing** the front door open. I (3) **thought** / **was thinking** it was my dad but I soon (4) **realised** / **was realising** I was wrong. When I (5) **turned** / **was turning** around, I (6) **saw** / **was seeing** my brother in front of me. He (7) **tried** / **was trying** to scare me.

Last night James (1) **sat** / **was sitting** in the living room watching TV while his parents (2) **got** / **were getting** ready to go to a restaurant. As soon as they (3) **left** / **were leaving**, he (4) **went** / **was going** to bed. A few minutes later, the phone (5) **rang** / **was ringing** and as James (6) **went** / **was going** towards the phone, he (7) **fell** / **was falling** down the stairs and (8) **broke** / **was breaking** his leg.



About a month ago, I (1) **drove** / **was driving** down Blueberry Street. I (2) **went** / **was going** to my friend's house. Suddenly I (3) **saw** / **was seeing** a bright light. I (4) **stopped** / **was stopping** because I couldn't see anything. I (5) **closed** / **was closing** my eyes and when I (6) **opened** / **was opening** them again there were two men in front of my car and they (7) **came** / **were coming** slowly towards me. I started screaming and...

When I (1) **woke up** / **was waking** this morning, the sun (2) **was shining** / **shone**. As I (3) **had** / **was having** breakfast, my friend Ameen (4) **phoned** / **was phoning** and we (5) **were deciding** / **decided** to go for a picnic in the park. However, as soon as we (6) **were arriving** / **arrived** at the park, the sun (7) **disappeared** / **was disappearing** behind some dark clouds and it (8) **was starting** / **started** to rain. So, Ameen's father (9) **was coming** / **came** and (10) **drove** / **was driving** us home.



D. Read the dialogue and complete the blanks with the past simple or the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- Police officer** What time (1) did you return (return) home yesterday?
- Mr Attar** I think I (2) got (get) home at about half past five.
- Police officer** OK, and what (3) were you doing (do) at six o'clock, when the accident (4) happened (happen)?
- Mr Attar** Hmm, at six o'clock, let me see... I (5) was working (work) on my laptop.
- Police officer** So you (6) were (be) busy in your study. How (7) did you see (see) the accident, then?
- Mr Attar** Well, as I (8) was writing (write) an article, I (9) looked (look) out of the window. This is what I (10) saw (see): A boy (11) was riding (ride) his bicycle along Al Katani Street. When he (12) reached (reach) the corner of Al Katani and Al Hawari Street, a car (13) turned (turn) into Al Katani Street. The driver (14) didn't see (not see) the boy and (15) hit (hit) him. The boy (16) fell (fall) off his bike but the driver (17) didn't stop (not stop). He just (18) drove (drive) away! That's why I (19) called (call) the police and (20) reported (report) the accident.
- Police officer** (21) Did you manage (manage) to see the driver?
- Mr Attar** No, I (22) couldn't (not can) see him. He (23) was (be) too far away.



POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS



E. Choose a, b or c.

- I was watching a documentary when I heard a strange noise.
 - ☒ a. I heard a strange noise when I was in the middle of watching a documentary.
 - ☐ b. I heard a strange noise and then I watched a documentary.
 - ☐ c. I watched a documentary before I heard a strange noise.
- While I was driving to work, I realised I had no petrol left.
 - ☐ a. I drove to work and then I realised that I had no petrol left.
 - ☒ b. I realised I had no petrol left when I was driving to work.
 - ☐ c. I realised that I had no petrol left and then I drove to work.

3. My friends and I were doing our homework at 5pm yesterday.
 - a. My friends and I started doing our homework at 5pm yesterday.
 - b. My friends and I stopped doing our homework at 5pm yesterday.
 - ☒ c. My friends and I were in the middle of doing our homework at 5pm yesterday.
4. The children were tidying up their bedroom when I arrived home.
 - ☒ a. The children were in the middle of tidying up their bedroom when I arrived home.
 - b. The children tidied up their bedroom and then I arrived home.
 - c. The children began tidying up their bedroom the moment I arrived home.
5. As soon as they left the petrol station, they got a flat tyre.
 - a. First they got a flat tyre and then they left the petrol station.
 - b. They got a flat tyre while they were leaving the petrol station.
 - ☒ c. First they left the petrol station and then they got a flat tyre.

Speaking

Look at the pictures below which show parts of two different stories. With your partner, take turns to say what happened in each story and try to find an ending for each. Use the past progressive and the past simple.

Story 1



Story 2



Writing

Write what happened in one of the stories in the Speaking Activity.

Story 1

One day Ameer was walking alone in the forest. Suddenly he saw a strong light in front of him. He closed his eyes. He was very frightened. Fortunately, When he opened his eyes he found out that it was only a truck.

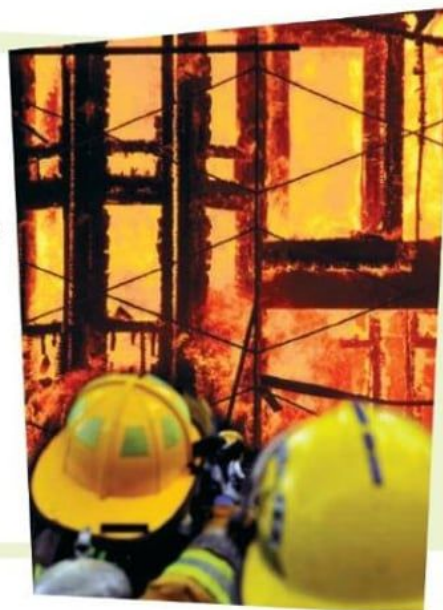
Story 2

A few days ago Abdullah was driving his family home. All of the sudden, a bear appeared in front of them and attacked the car. Abdullah tried not to hit him, so he crashed into a tree. Luckily a man saw the accident and called the ambulance. They took them to hospital.

Module 4 (4d) Past Perfect Simple

Read the dialogue.

- Adam** So, how was dinner with Jim and Peter yesterday?
Bruce They never came.
Adam Why? What happened?
Bruce Well, as they were driving to my place, they heard on the radio that a terrible fire **had broken out** in the city centre and that there were a lot of trapped people inside some buildings.
Adam I don't understand. What's that got to do with Jim and Peter?
Bruce Well, they're volunteer firefighters. So, they went straight to the fire. They didn't call to tell me that they weren't coming so I got very worried and called them. I guess they **had already started** helping out by the time I called because neither of them answered their mobile. It was only after I heard about the fire on the news that I understood where they **had gone**.



Now answer the questions.

1. What did Jim and Peter hear on the radio? They heard that a terrible fire had broken out in the city
 2. What did they do when they heard the news? They went straight to the fire
 3. Did Jim and Peter have dinner with Bruce? No, they didn't

Grammar

Past Perfect Simple

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I/He/She/It We/You/They had worked	I/He/She/It We/You/They 'd worked	I/He/She/It We/You/They had not worked	I/He/She/It We/You/They hadn't worked
Questions		Short Answers	
Had I/he/she/it we/you/they worked?		Yes, I/he/she/it we/you/they had.	No, I/he/she/it we/you/they hadn't.

We form the **past perfect simple** with **had** and the **past participle** of the verb.

We use the **past perfect simple**:

- for an action which took place before another action in the past (in time clauses with **before, after, when, by the time**). We use the past perfect simple for the action that happened first and the past simple for the action that followed.
When I got there, the museum had closed.
- for an action which took place before a specific point of time in the past.
She had finished her homework by 6 o'clock.

Time Expressions

by + point in time
 before + point in time
 after, before, when,
 by the time, etc.

NOTE: The **past perfect simple** of the verb **have** is **had had**.

Activities

A. Circle the correct words.

- The rescue team had found two survivors under the rubble before the day was / ~~had been~~ over.
- Before Bill ~~had played~~ / played tennis he had finished all his homework.
- After we had had lunch, my mother ~~had done~~ / did the washing-up.
- By the time the rescue team ~~had come~~ / came the building had collapsed.
- By the time my friends arrived / ~~had arrived~~, I cooked / ~~had cooked~~ dinner.
- After my dad had eaten dinner, he fell / ~~had fallen~~ asleep on the sofa.



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

- Sandra bought (buy) the shoes after she had tried (try) them on.
- Ashraf had written (write) six letters by 11am yesterday.
- Jason hadn't tidied (not tidy) his desk by the time I arrived (arrive) home yesterday afternoon.
- Ken hadn't played (never/play) hockey before he moved (move) to the USA.
- Mum had prepared (prepare) dinner long before Dad called (call) her.
- Adam hadn't washed (not wash) the car when I got (get) home.
- Judy threw away (throw away) some old magazines last week.
- When did you realise (realise) that you had lost (lose) your wallet?
- Tom had finished (finish) his shopping when you saw (see) him.
- John didn't leave the office until he had typed (type) all the letters.
- Abdullah met (meet) his friends after he had visited (visit) the museum.
- The authorities had warned (warn) the residents before the earthquake occurred (occur).

C. Complete with the past perfect simple of the verbs in the box.

save climb lose leave return not sleep

- William had left the café before I arrived.
- At last, Susan found her sunglasses. She thought she had lost them.
- Mark was tired and dirty because he had returned from football practice.
- They had climbed the mountain before it got dark.
- Sergio was exhausted yesterday because he hadn't slept all night.
- Victor bought a motorbike last week. He had saved a lot of money since March.

D. Join the sentences using the past perfect simple where necessary and the words given.



because

- Steve lost Mark's telephone number. He didn't call him.
Steve didn't call Mark because he had lost his telephone number.



after

- Sally did her homework. Then she went to the shopping centre.

Sally went to the shopping centre after she had done her homework



because

- Mr Jones forgot to close the door of the house. The cat got in.
The cat got in because Mr. Jones had forgotten to close the door



when

4. The plane took off. Then the Smiths arrived at the airport.
When the Smiths arrived at the airport, the plane had taken off



after

6. Saud finished school. Then he went to university.
After Saud had finished school, he went to university



by the time

5. The basement flooded. Then Mary got home.
By the time Mary got home, the basement had flooded



by the time

7. Karim fell asleep. A while later, the documentary ended.
By the time the documentary ended, Karim had fallen asleep

E. Choose a, b or c.

- Mark _____ already ordered dinner when Adam arrived at the restaurant.
☒ a. had b. has c. have
- Tommy had done his homework before he _____ out to play.
a. was going b. had gone ☒ c. went
- By the time I _____ the office, it had started raining.
☒ a. left b. had left c. leave
- She had finished doing the washing-up when the phone _____.
a. had rung b. was ringing ☒ c. rang
- Ammar _____ to travel around the world after he had finished university.
a. was deciding ☒ b. decided c. had decided
- Donna had _____ sandwiches before the children returned from school.
a. make b. making ☒ c. made



Speaking

What had you done by 11 o'clock last night? Put a ✓ or an X in the boxes below and discuss with your partner.

tidy / room	✓
do / homework	✓
play / computer games	X
watch / TV	✓

have / dinner	✓
phone / best friend	X
have / shower	✓
go / bed	X

Had you tidied your room by 11 o'clock yesterday?
Yes, I had. / No, I hadn't.
What did you do after...?
Well, after I had..., I...

- After I had tidied my room, I did my homework.
- I hadn't played computer games by 11 o'clock.
- After I had done my homework, I phoned my best friend and watched TV.

- I had had dinner by 11 o'clock.
- I hadn't gone to bed by 11 o'clock.
- After I had had dinner, I had a shower.

Revision: Module 4

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

1. We were playing (play) computer games when Carl's mother phoned (phone).
2. While all my friends were enjoying (enjoy) themselves at Faisal's house, I was studying (study) for an exam.
3. Why were you making (make) all that noise while I was trying (try) to sleep?
4. When I got (get) home last night, my parents were watching (watch) a documentary on TV.
5. Mark was getting (get) ready to leave when I called (call) him.
6. The students weren't listening (not listen) when the teacher explained (explain) the exercise.
7. As I was doing (do) the shopping, I saw (see) Carl.
8. Were they visiting (visit) the National Museum of Saudi Arabia when they went (go) to Riyadh?
9. As soon as I tasted (taste) the cake, I realised (realise) that it was too sweet.
10. As the boys were walking (walk) along the street, they found (find) twenty euros.

B. Expand the notes into sentences using the words given.

1. We / cook / dinner / the fire / break out when
We were cooking when the fire broke out
2. I / walk / down / street / I / slip / fell as
As I was walking down the street, I slipped and fell
3. Kevin / talk / on the phone / Bob / study while
While Kevin was talking on the phone, Bob was studying
4. John / call / police / he / see / crocodile as soon as
As soon as John saw a crocodile, he called police
5. Tina / cook / she / burn / her arm as
As Tina was cooking, she burned her arm
6. Ralph / wait / bus stop / it / start raining when
Ralph was waiting at the bus stop when it started to rain
7. They / arrive / they / jump / into the pool as soon as
As soon as they arrived, they jumped into the pool
8. Peter / have lunch / Steve / work while
While Peter was having lunch, Steve was working

C. Complete the sentences with prepositions of time, place or movement.

- Are you doing anything special at the weekend?
- Sandra heard a strange noise and ran up/down the stairs to check it out.
- Khaled lived in Riyadh last year, but now he lives in Jeddah.
- Hasna came home from school early today. She wasn't feeling well.
- Guess who was sitting next to me on the plane!
- There is an old painting on the wall in the living room.
- Suddenly, I turned around and saw a car coming towards me.
- We'll have a break for half an hour at noon.

D. Complete with the correct question tags.

- It's Thursday today, isn't it?
- Let's give Mr Ahmed a call, shall we?
- Give me a hand, will you?
- I'm a great cook, aren't I?
- You were walking home, weren't you?
- Lisa's in a hurry, isn't she?
- You gave Ted a call, didn't you?
- Your car runs on electricity, doesn't it?

E. Choose a, b or c.

It was a windy afternoon. My friends and I (1) _____ to meet at my house to watch the Football Cup Final together. After I (2) _____ my homework, I (3) _____ to the supermarket to buy lots of soft drinks. When my friends (4) _____, I (5) _____ popcorn. By the end of the first half, we (6) _____ all the popcorn and the snacks my friends (7) _____. While we (8) _____ the second half, something (9) _____ wrong. We (10) _____ no picture on the TV. Maybe it was because of the strong winds outside. Unfortunately, we (11) _____ the end of the match and we were all very disappointed.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. <u>a.</u> had arranged | b. have arranged | c. was arranging |
| 2. a. had finish | b. was finishing | <u>c.</u> had finished |
| 3. a. was going | <u>b.</u> went | c. had gone |
| 4. a. were arriving | <u>b.</u> arrived | c. had arrived |
| 5. <u>a.</u> had already made | b. already made | c. have already made |
| 6. a. were eating | <u>b.</u> had eaten | c. ate |
| 7. a. did bring | <u>b.</u> had brought | c. were bringing |
| 8. a. watched | b. had watched | <u>c.</u> were watching |
| 9. a. did go | b. was going | <u>c.</u> went |
| 10. a. had had | b. were having | <u>c.</u> had |
| 11. a. were missing | b. had miss | <u>c.</u> missed |

Use of English

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box.

around by out of out to out in on

- The firefighters managed to put out the fire and luckily nobody was injured.
- Mike took his brother's mobile by accident.
- When the fire broke out, everybody was sleeping, but, luckily, a neighbour saw the smoke and called for help.
- Come in, James. You arrived just in time for dinner. Join us!
- To my surprise, Kyle was cleaning his room when I got home. He never does that.
- Wear your life jacket and hold on tight. A storm is coming.
- Stop messing around and help me take these bags into the house.
- I was watching TV when, all of a sudden, I heard a noise coming from the kitchen. I got really scared, but it turned out to be my brother. He was making a sandwich.

Tracklist for Student's CD					
Track	Module/lesson	Content	Track	Module/lesson	Content
1	Titles		27	2e	3. Speak & Write
2	1a	1. Read / B	28	3a	1. Read / B
3	1a	3. Listen	29	3a	3. Listen
4	1b	1. Vocabulary	30	3b	1. Read / B
5	1b	2. Read / A	31	3b	3. Pronunciation / A
6	1c	2. Read / A	32	3b	3. Pronunciation / B
7	1c	5. Listen	33	3c	1. Read / B
8	1d	2. Vocabulary	34	3d	2. Vocabulary
9	1d	4. Read / A	35	3d	3. Read / A
10	1d	6. Pronunciation / A	36	3d	4. Listen
11	1d	6. Pronunciation / B	37	3e	2. Listen
12	1e	1. Vocabulary	38	3e	4. Speak & Write
13	1e	3. Listen	39	4a	1. Read / A
14	1e	4. Speak & Write	40	4a	2. Vocabulary
15	2a	2. Vocabulary	41	4a	4. Listen
16	2a	4. Listen	42	4b	1. Read / A
17	2b	1. Read / B	43	4b	2. Vocabulary
18	2b	3. Listen	44	4b	4. Pronunciation / A
19	2c	1. Read / B	45	4b	4. Pronunciation / B
20	2c	4. Pronunciation / A	46	4c	1. Read / B
21	2c	4. Pronunciation / B	47	4d	1. Vocabulary / A
22	2d	2. Read / A	48	4d	2. Read / A
23	2d	4. Listen / A	49	4d	4. Listen
24	2d	4. Listen / B	50	4e	2. Listen
25	2e	1. Vocabulary	51	4e	3. Speak & Write
26	2e	2. Listen			

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Student's Book Including Workbook and Grammar Book
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