المملكة العربية السعودية
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

رؤية VISION 2030
المملكة العربية السعودية
KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

English Language اللغة الإنجليزية

Intermediate Stage المرحلة المتوسطة
Second Intermediate Grade الصف الثاني المتوسط
First Semester الفصل الدراسي الأول

Full Blast 3

H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

KSA Edition

كتاب الطالب
Student's Book

شامل كتاب التمارين و القواعد

Including Workbook and Grammar Book

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Student's Book

Modules	Vocabulary	Structures	Functions
Hello page 4	• Revision of basic vocabulary, grammatical structures and functions		
Module 1 That's me! page 7	• School subjects and facilities • Daily routines/chores • Household appliances • Clothes and accessories • Free-time activities • Physical appearance • Personality adjectives	• Present Simple • Prepositions of time • Adverbs of frequency • How often? • Present Progressive • Present Simple vs Present Progressive • Stative verbs • like/love/enjoy/hate/can't stand + *-ing form* or *noun* • would like/want + *to*	• Discussing habitual actions and routines • Discussing current activities and temporary states • Distinguishing between current activities and habitual actions • Expressing likes/dislikes • Expressing desire • Describing people
Culture page: King Fahd International Stadium / Wembley Stadium page 20			
Module 2 Exploring page 21	• Holiday activities • Means of transport • Words related to exploring • Points of the compass • Adjectives	• Past Simple • Time expressions • The verb *could* • Adverbs of manner • Present Simple vs Past Simple • Personal pronouns	• Talking about present and past events • Expressing ability in the past • Discussing present and past actions and habits • Expressing opinion
Culture page: Means of transport around the world page 34			
Module 3 Adventure page 35	• Accidents • Body parts • Words related to funfairs • Words/Phrases related to misfortunes • Adjectives describing emotions	• Past Progressive • Past Simple - Past Progressive • Time clauses (when-while) • some-any-no	• Narrating past events • Understanding sequence • Expressing emotions • Making offers • Accepting and refusing offers
Culture page: Al-Shallal Theme Park page 48			
Module 4 Places page 49	• Places in a town/city • Buildings • Types of houses • Words related to space • Numbers over a hundred	• Can-Could-May-Might • Prepositions of place and movement • Comparative forms • Superlative forms • Which?	• Asking for, giving and refusing permission • Making requests and offers • Expressing possibility in the present or future • Asking about and identifying the location of buildings • Asking for and giving directions • Making comparisons • Expressing preference
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Consolidation (Modules 1-4) p. 120
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Reading	Listening	Speaking (Pronunciation*)	Writing
• A short text: *BEACON* - A school on board • A comic strip	• Three short dialogues about chores and routines • Two short dialogues about clothes and accessories • A dialogue about free-time activities	• Pair work • Group work • Group survey: Do you like...? • Class game * /ʌ/, /æ/, /eɪ/	• A paragraph for a website • A description of a person **Developing skills:** • Word order and paragraphing
• A magazine article: *My trip to Malaysia* • A magazine article: *On the move* • A short text about *Captain James Cook* and a journal	• An interview with an old man • A radio programme: *Christopher Columbus* • A dialogue about a family trip	• Pair work * consonant clusters	• A paragraph about a famous person of the past • An email to a friend about a family trip **Developing skills:** • Linking words (and, but, so, because) • Set phrases for letters and emails
• Two personal accounts about real-life stories • An extract from the novel *White Fang*	• A dialogue between two friends • Three short dialogues at a funfair • A conversation in a classroom about the novel *White Fang*	• Role play (police officer and eye witnesses) • Pair work • Class discussion • Story telling based on prompts * /ɪ/, /iː/, /aɪ/	• A paragraph about an accident • A story based on prompts **Developing skills:** • Advice for story writing
• Quiz: *Are you a city or a country person?* • Facts about our solar system	• A dialogue between two people discussing directions • Four monologues about new homes • A radio advertisement about *Abu Dhabi*	• Pair work • Group work • Guessing game: Find the planet * /k/, /s/	• A description of one's town/ city **Developing skills:** • Avoiding repetition • Using a variety of adjectives

الانشطة والتمارين غير المقررة على مدارس تحفيظ القران الكريم

The omitted activities and exercises for the Quran Memorization Schools:

Student's Book

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Grammar Book

Modules 1-4 ..... pp. 131-179

Hello

1 Where are you from?

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

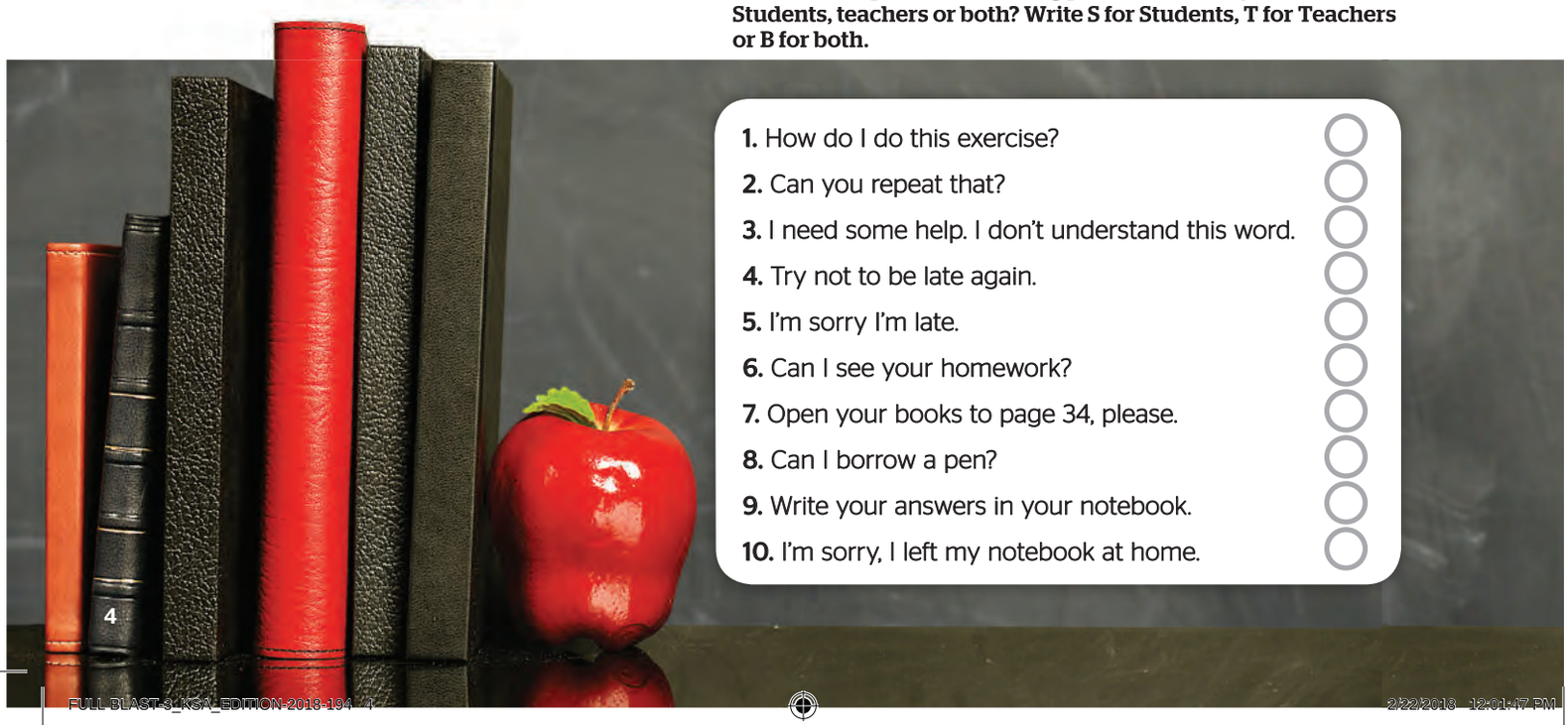
Countries	Nationalities
Saudi Arabia	Bahraini
Bahrain	Egyptian
China	Saudi
United Arab Emirates	Jordanian
Cuba	Moroccan
Egypt	Emirati
Greece	Peruvian
Italy	Mexican
Jordan	Thai
Mexico	Greek
Morocco	Chinese
Peru	Cuban
Thailand	Italian

B. Talk in groups. Ask and answer questions.

What's your name?
Where are you from?
How old are you?

2 Classroom language

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



1. How do I do this exercise? ○
2. Can you repeat that? ○
3. I need some help. I don't understand this word. ○
4. Try not to be late again. ○
5. I'm sorry I'm late. ○
6. Can I see your homework? ○
7. Open your books to page 34, please. ○
8. Can I borrow a pen? ○
9. Write your answers in your notebook. ○
10. I'm sorry, I left my notebook at home. ○

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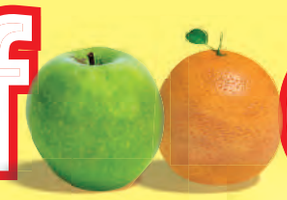
3 Eating habits

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

food survey



1 Do you eat junk food?

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

2 How much milk do you drink?

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

3 How much fruit do you eat every day?

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

4 How many meals do you have a day?

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

5 How much chocolate do you eat?

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

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

How much...

How many...

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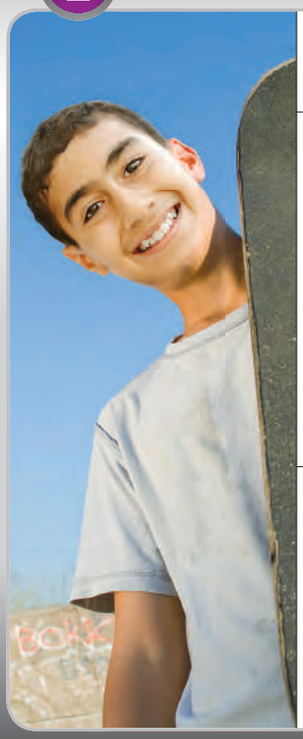
1 That's me!



Discuss:

- What's your favourite school subject?
- What do you do in your free time?
- What kind of clothes do you like wearing?

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

A

B

C

D

E

In this module you will learn...

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

7

2 Exploring

Discuss:

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

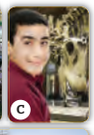
In this module you will learn...

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

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

A

B


C

D

E

21

3 Adventure

Discuss:

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

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

A

B

C

D

E

In this module you will learn...

- to use the past progressive
- to narrate past events
- to distinguish between the past simple and the past progressive
- to describe your feelings
- to discuss what to eat at a funfair
- to write a story

35

4 Places

Discuss:

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

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

A

B

C

D

E

In this module you will learn...

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

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1 That's me!

Discuss:

- What's your favourite school subject?
- What do you do in your free time?
- What kind of clothes do you like wearing?

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

In this module you will learn...

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

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1a My school

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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

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

2 Read

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

BEACON

A school on board

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

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

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

Tom Kingsley, 15

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

Jack Hunt, 14

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What subjects do students do on Beacon?
2. What time do classes start?
3. What time do classes finish on Mondays?
4. What does Jack say is great fun?
5. What does Jack do at the end of the school day?

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3 Grammar

Present Simple

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

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

Prepositions of time

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

Complete with the present simple of the verbs in brackets.

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

4 Pronunciation

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

a. lunch **b.** lab **c.** place

B. Listen and tick (3) the sound you hear.

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

5 Speak & Write

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

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

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

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1b At home

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.

iron

electric toothbrush

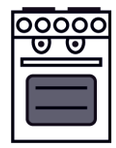
washing machine

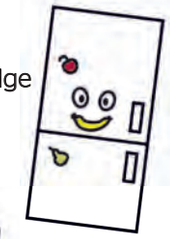
hoover

rubbish bin

telephone

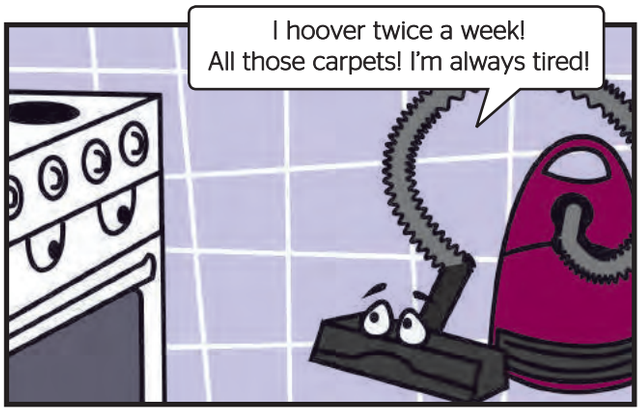
sponge

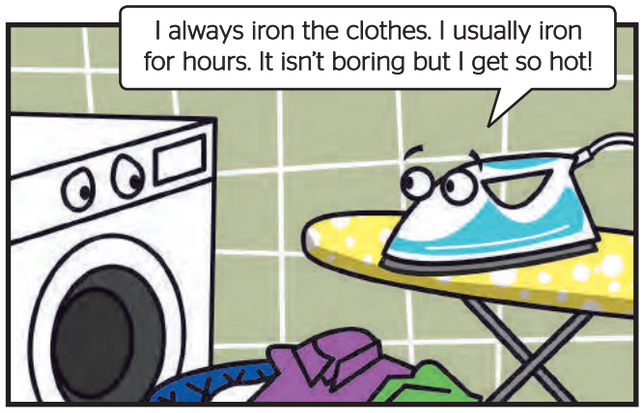

cooker

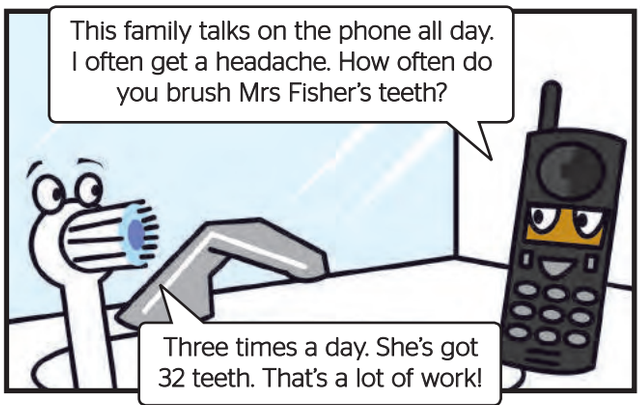

fridge

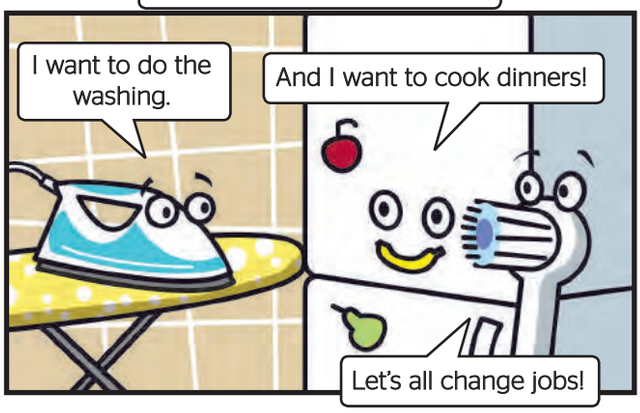
2 Read

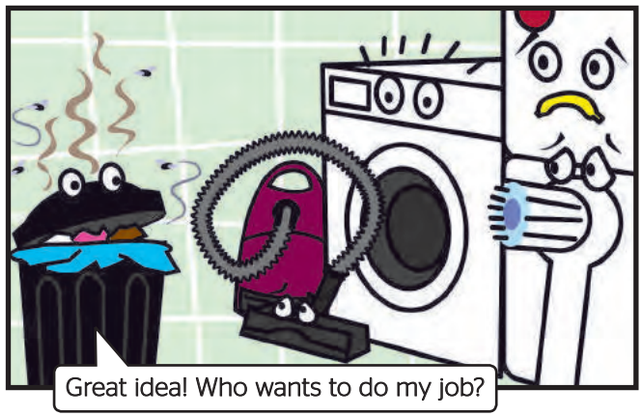
A. Listen to the comic strip. Then read it out in groups.











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

1. The Fisher family hoover the house twice a month. ( )
2. The iron doesn't like ironing because it's boring. ( )
3. The phone never gets headaches. ( )
4. Mrs Fisher brushes her teeth every day. ( )
5. The Fisher family haven't got a dishwasher. ( )
6. The blue sponge washes the car once a week. ( )
7. The yellow sponge wants to wash the car. ( )
8. The fridge wants to become a cooker. ( )

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3 Vocabulary

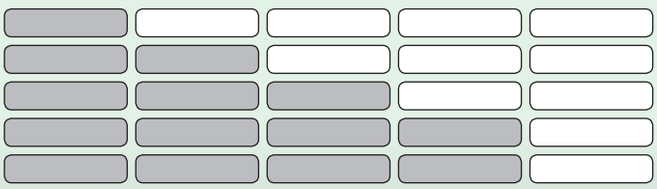
Complete with the words in the box.

does	take	brush	iron	tidies	do	hoover	cooks

1. I always _____ out the rubbish after dinner.
2. On Tuesdays my mum _____ the washing and on Wednesdays I _____ the clothes.
3. How many times a day do you _____ your teeth?
4. Can you help me _____ this carpet?
5. Mary often _____ her room on Thursday mornings but she never cleans the windows.
6. My sister sometimes _____ lunch on Thursdays.
7. I never _____ the washing-up. My mum does it.

4 Grammar

Adverbs of frequency



We place adverbs of frequency:

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

How often?

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

Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. the / Arnold / never / rubbish / takes out / .

   _____

2. play / on weekdays / I / football / often / don't / .

   _____

3. sometimes / after / TV / Susan / school / watches /.

   _____

4. see / cousins / how / you / do / often / your / ?

   _____

Go to pages 132-136 for extra grammar practice.

5 Listen

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

1. How often does Colin brush his teeth?
   a. once a day
   b. twice a day
   c. three times a day

2. Who usually does the washing-up?
   a. Sally
   b. Mary
   c. both

3. What does Tanya never do?
   a. She never cooks.
   b. She never hoovers.
   c. She never irons.

6 Speak

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

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

How often do you hoover the house?
Once a week. What about you?
I never hoover the house. My mum hoovers...

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1c My style

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

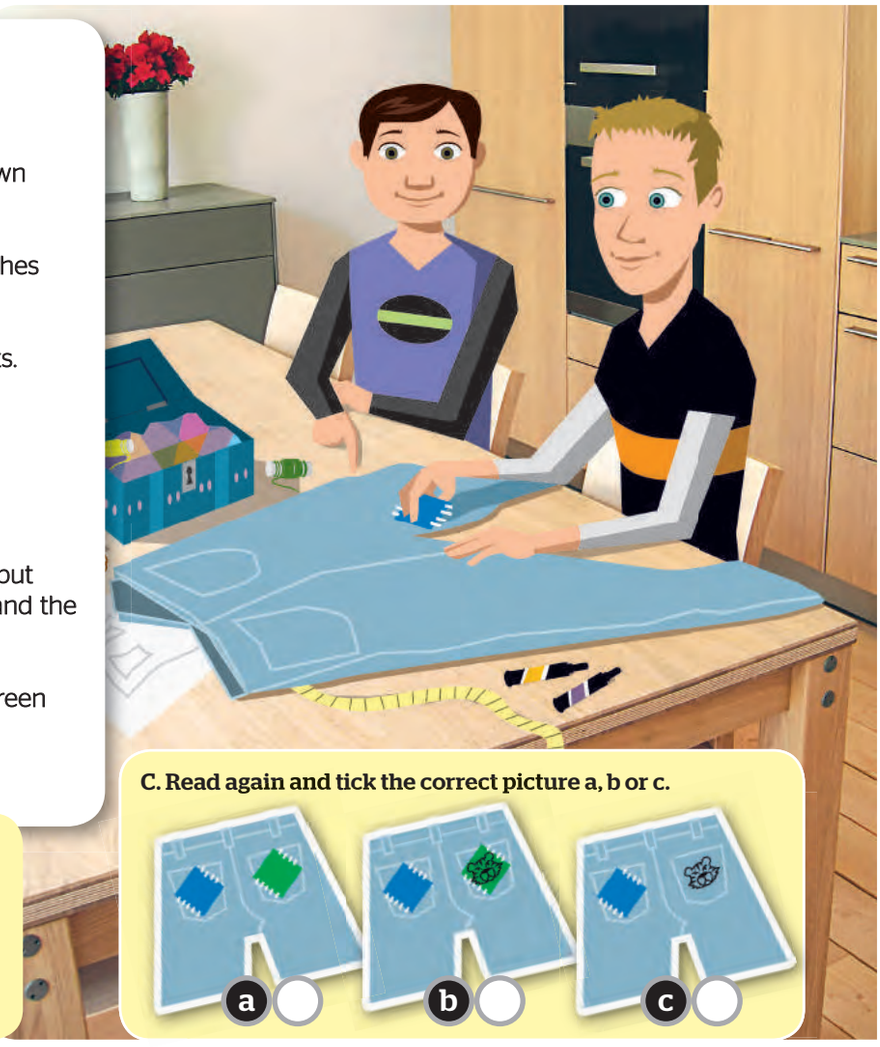
1 Vocabulary

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

2 Read

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

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



B. Read again and answer the questions.

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

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

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3 Grammar

Present Progressive

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

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

Present Simple vs Present Progressive

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

NOTE STATIVE VERBS (see, like, love, hate, want, think, need, understand, know, etc.) are usually **not** used in the present progressive.
I want to buy these earrings. I love them!

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

1. Omar _____ (not watch) the tennis match at the moment. He _____ (listen) to the radio. He _____ (hate) tennis. He _____ (think) it's boring.
2. **A:** What _____ (the boys / do) in the garden?
   B: They _____ (play) football. They _____ (play) football every Thursday.
3. Keith usually _____ (go) to the skatepark after school, but today he _____ (visit) his grandmother.
4. My uncle and aunt _____ (live) in London, but they _____ (stay) with a friend in Paris these days. They _____ (want) to see the city.

Go to pages 137-141 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

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

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

1. What is the boy wearing?

2. What colour is the boy's shirt?

5 Speak & Write

A. Discuss in pairs or small groups.

- What kind of clothes do you usually wear to school?
- What do you wear when you go out with your friends?
- Are your clothes in fashion?
- What's your favourite item of clothing?

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

FULL BLAST-3_KSA_EDITION-2018-1913 13 2/22/2018 12:03:06 PM

1d In my free time

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

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

1 Vocabulary

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

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

2 Read

A. Listen and read. Which group are the boys talking about?

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

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

1. 13-year-olds can join the *Table Tennis Fans*. ◯
2. You can take part in tournaments at the *Rollerblading Club*. ◯
3. The *Rollerblading Club* courses are £60 a week. ◯
4. Kevin enjoys doing things after school. ◯
5. Kevin's brother likes exercising. ◯
6. It's nine o'clock now. ◯

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3 Grammar

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

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

Complete with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

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

Go to pages 142-143 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

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

1. Who is looking for information on the Net? ○
2. Who has got information on his/her computer? ○
3. Who always downloads information from the Net for projects? ○
4. Who is sending an email? ○
5. Who enjoys playing computer games? ○
6. Who likes reading computer magazines? ○

5 Speak

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

like	love	enjoy	hate	can't stand

Do you like...

	YOU	Student 1	Student 2
go / skateboarding?			
chat / phone?			
play / table tennis?			
hang out / friends?			
surf / Net?			
read / newspapers?			

Do you like going skateboarding?
Yes, I love going skateboarding. What about you?
I hate going skateboarding.

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

... and ... like going skateboarding, but I don't.

6 Write

Imagine that you have a website. Write a few sentences about yourself.

Hi! Welcome to my website.
I'm... and I'm... years old.
In my free time I love..., but I can't stand...
My friends and I...

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1e Meet my friend

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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

1		2		3	

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

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

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

2 Speak

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

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

3 Speak & Write

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

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

My best friend

by Rob Fabregas

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

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

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

Name:

Age:

Appearance:

Height: tall ○ short ○ Build: chubby ○ slim ○

Hair

Eyes

Personality:

Interests/Hobbies:

Things we do together:

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

Who's your best friend?
...
How old is he/she?
...
What does he/she look like?
...
What is he/she like? Is he/she shy, friendly, etc.?
...
What does he/she do in his/her free time?
...
What do you do together?
...

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

Word order

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

1. has got / Bruce / hair / straight

2. is / outgoing / brother / my

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

4. a / girl / Kate / lovely / is

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

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

Paragraph 1:
- Say who your best friend is and how old he/she is.
- Write about his/her appearance (hair, eyes, etc.).

Paragraph 2:
- Write about his/her personality.
- Write what you do together.

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

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1 Round-up

Lesson Link

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Vocabulary

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

1. Maths – Net – Art – Biology – _____
2. chubby – shy – active – helpful – _____
3. skirt – jeans – boots – shirt – _____
4. fridge – carpet – dishwasher – cooker – _____

Score: / 8

B. Match.

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

Score: / 7

C. Circle the correct words.

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

Score: / 5

Grammar

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

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

Score: / 6

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

not watch iron check out help do clean

1. **A:** Hey, what _____ you _____?
   B: I _____ some new computer games.
2. Anna and Mary _____ TV at the moment. They _____ their mother with the housework. Mary _____ clothes and Anna _____ the windows.

Score: / 6

F. Circle the correct words.

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

Score: / 6

G. Put the words in order to make sentences.

1. my mother / does / often / the washing-up / .

   _____

2. a / your / day / always / brush / you / do / twice / teeth / ?

   _____

3. never / the / takes / rubbish / Leo / out / .

   _____

Score: / 3

H. Circle the correct words.

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

Score: / 4

Communication

I. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

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

Score: / 5

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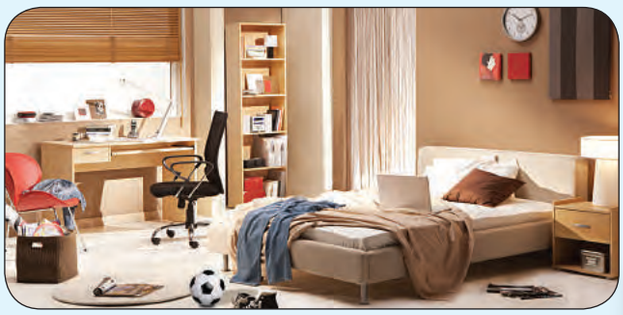
Speak

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



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

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

Score: / 5

Write

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

Malik likes surfing the Net and...

Score: / 5

TOTAL SCORE: / 60

Now I can...

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

Rhyming Corner

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

trainers like early evening skatepark explore games take home

Me and my board!

I wake up so (1) _____ , outside it's still dark
I take my board n' head for the (2) _____

My friends are there, they're all looking good
Super cool (3) _____ , and tops with hoods

After school ends, I skateboard some more
I just go around, it's a great way to (4) _____

I never (5) _____ the bus, walk or ride a bike
I've got my board, and that's what I (6) _____

The (7) _____ comes and it's time to go
I jump on my board and skateboard (8) _____

No skateboarding at home and that's a shame
So on my computer, I play skateboard (9) _____ !

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1 Culture Page

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

King Fahd International Stadium

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

Wembley Stadium

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

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

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

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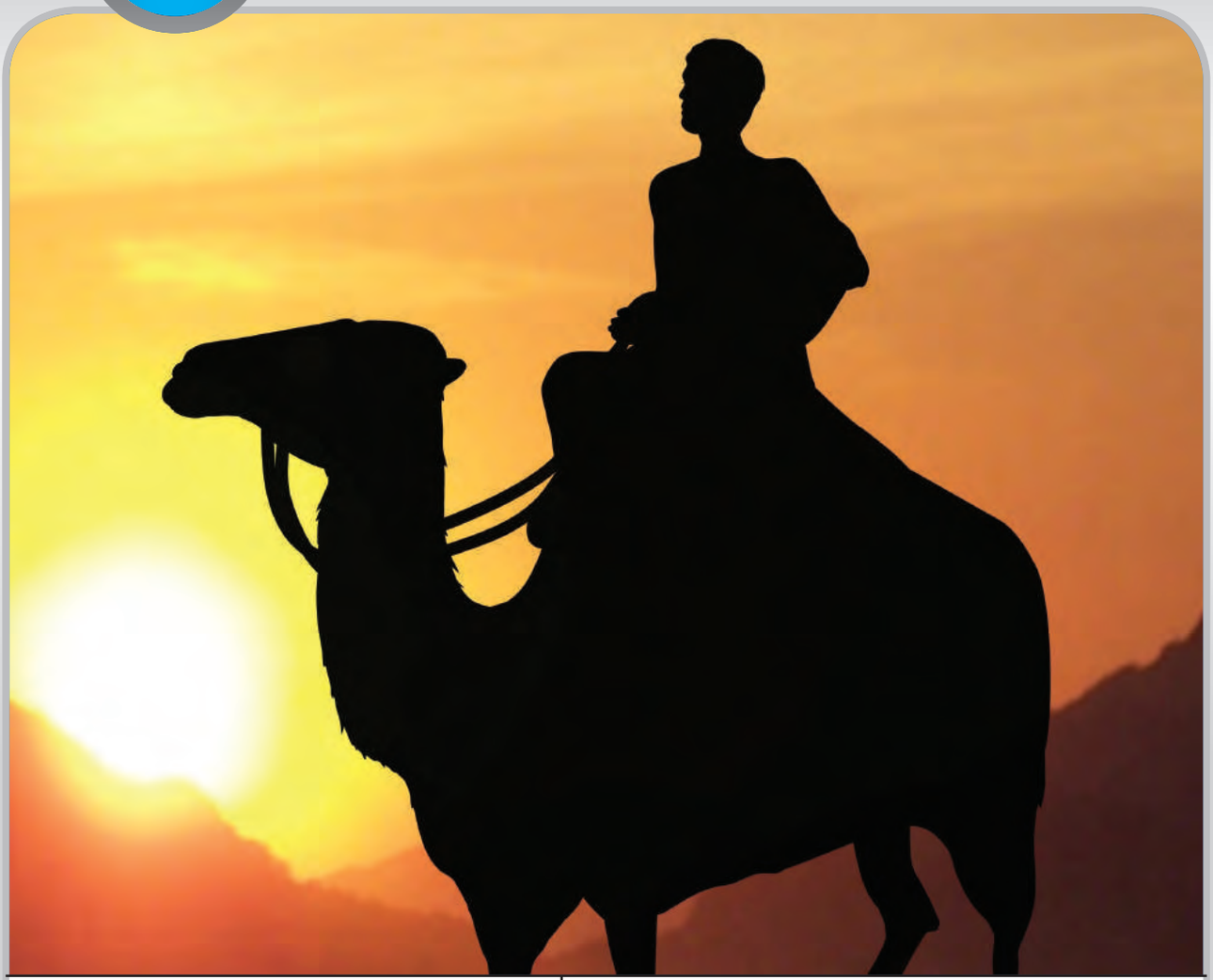
2 Exploring



Discuss:

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

In this module you will learn...

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

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

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2a Holiday fun!

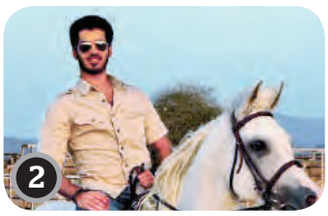
Lesson Link

www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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

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



2 Read

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

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

B. Read again and answer the questions.

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

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3 Grammar

Past Simple

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

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

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

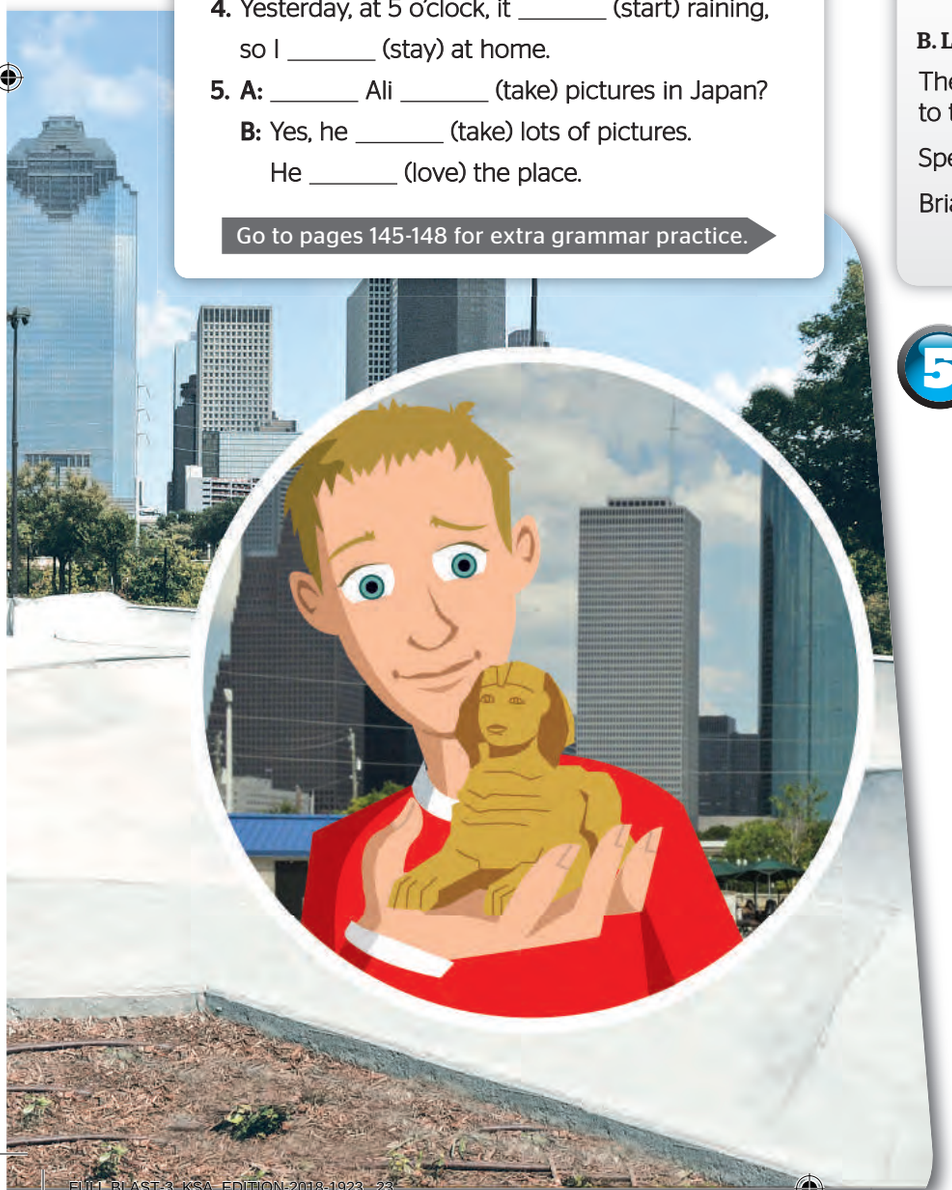
*My friends **were** at the park yesterday, but I **was** at home.*

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

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

1. **A:** _____ you _____ (like) the food?
   B: Yes, it _____ (be) great.
2. Last summer we _____ (not go) camping. We _____ (go) on a cruise around the Mediterranean.
3. Matt and Fred _____ (not buy) a bike. They _____ (buy) a skateboard.
4. Yesterday, at 5 o'clock, it _____ (start) raining, so I _____ (stay) at home.
5. **A:** _____ Ali _____ (take) pictures in Japan?
   B: Yes, he _____ (take) lots of pictures. He _____ (love) the place.

Go to pages 145-148 for extra grammar practice.



4 Pronunciation

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

problem	place	brush	spend	
clean	drink	skirt	dark	friendly

B. Listen. Then practise saying these sentences.

The train went through the tunnel at twenty to three.

Spencer speaks Spanish and French.

Brian got on the bright blue plane to Brazil.

5 Speak

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

When did you last go on holiday?
...
Where did you go?
...
Did you go sightseeing? What did you see?
...
Did you take pictures?
...
Did you buy souvenirs? What did you buy?
...
Did you have a good time?
...

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

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2b City tour

Lesson Link

www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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

underground

motorbike

helicopter

ferry

tram

van

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

dangerous	expensive	fast
crowded	popular	

1. When something isn't cheap, it's _____ .
2. When something isn't slow, it's _____ .
3. When lots of people like something, it's _____ .
4. When there are lots of people in a place, it's _____ .
5. When something isn't safe, it's _____ .

2 Read

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

a

b

c

d

My trip to Malaysia

by Adam Storm

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

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

1. Adam was in Malaysia a month ago. ◯
2. Adam wanted to go to a place near the Melaka River. ◯
3. The man spoke to Adam in Malaysian. ◯
4. The man gave Adam the wrong directions. ◯
5. Adam didn't have lunch at the restaurant. ◯

FULL BLAST-3_KSA_EDITION-2018-1924 24 2/22/2018 12:04:24 PM

3 Grammar

The verb *could*

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

Circle the correct words.

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

Adverbs

ADVERBS OF MANNER	
ADJECTIVES	**ADVERBS**
nice	nicely
careful	carefully
happy	happily
terrible	terribly

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

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

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

1. The taxi driver was **terrible**. He drove _____ .
2. James is very **polite**. He always speaks to his teachers _____ .
3. Laura is **good** at languages. She speaks Italian very _____ .
4. The children are very **lazy**. They just sit _____ playing computer games all day.

Go to pages 149-151 for extra grammar practice.

4 Speak & Write

A. Talk in pairs. Discuss the questions below.

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

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

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

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

I usually take the bus because...

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2c Exploring the past

Lesson Link

www.ien.edu.sa

1 Read

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

ON THE MOVE

THE ORIENT EXPRESS

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

THE SILK ROAD

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

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

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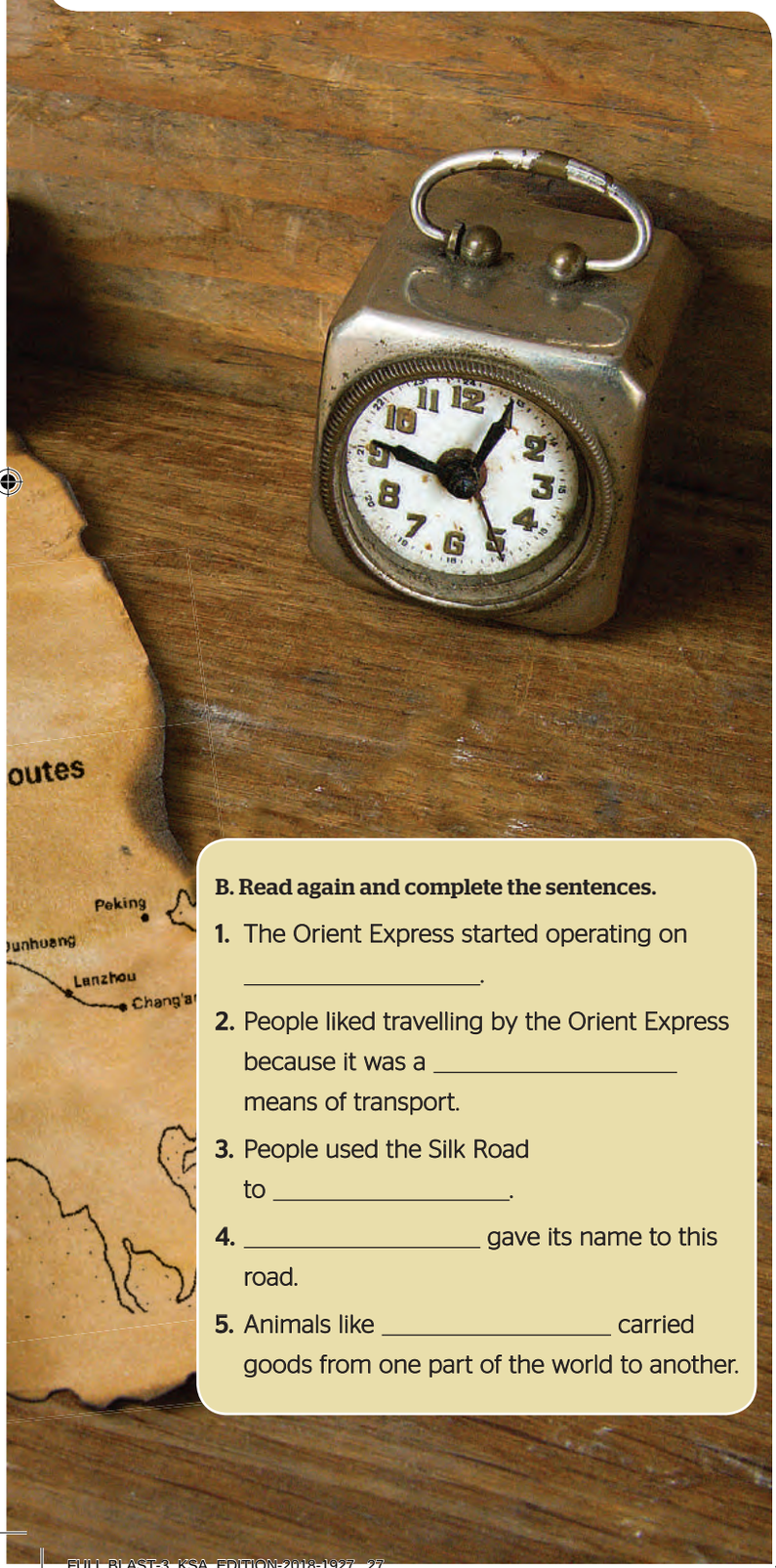
2 Vocabulary

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

at the age of	in the past	for this reason	long

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



B. Read again and complete the sentences.

1. The Orient Express started operating on _____.
2. People liked travelling by the Orient Express because it was a _____ means of transport.
3. People used the Silk Road to _____.
4. _____ gave its name to this road.
5. Animals like _____ carried goods from one part of the world to another.

3 Grammar

Present Simple vs Past Simple

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

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

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

4 Listen

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

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

1. Mr Smithers is _____ years old.
2. Before he got a TV, Mr Smithers _____ and listened to the radio.
3. Mr Smithers bought a TV in _____ .
4. Mr Smithers bought his first car in _____ .
5. Before he had a car, Mr Smithers _____ to work.

5 Speak

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

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

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

FULL BLAST-3_KSA_EDITION-2018-1927 27 2/22/2018 12:04:36 PM

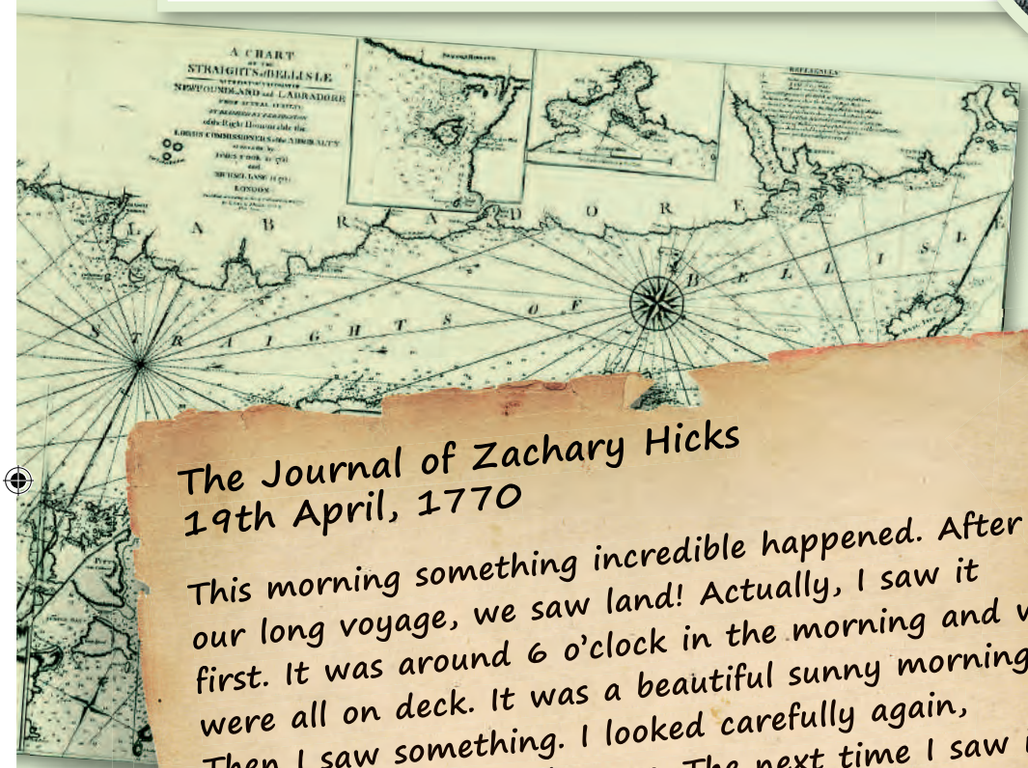
2d Land ahoy!

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

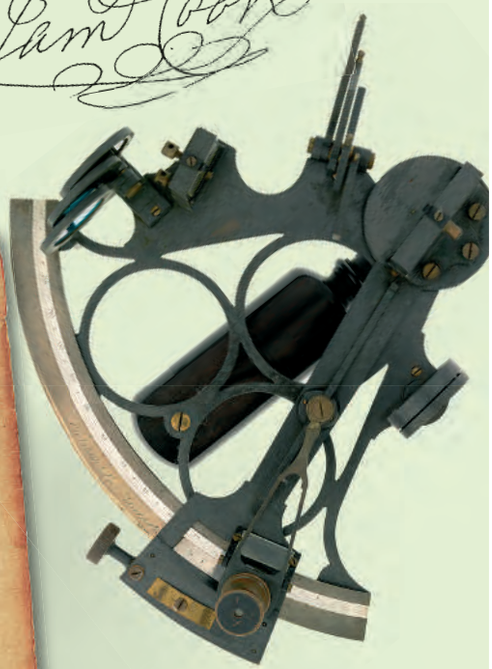
1 Read

A. Listen and read. Who was Zachary Hicks?

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



James Cook



The Journal of Zachary Hicks
19th April, 1770

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

B. Read again and answer the questions.

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

TIP! Decide in which part of the text you can find the information you need.

FULL BLAST-3_KSA_EDITION-2018-1928 28 2/22/2018 12:04:47 PM

2 Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

sailors	captain	north	voyage
explorers	land	coast	

1. I'm reading a book about _____ , like Columbus and Cook.
2. On its first _____ , the ship travelled around the world.
3. After two months at sea, we saw _____ .
4. The _____ of the ship was very popular with his _____ .
5. Polar bears live in the _____ .
6. We stayed at a beautiful town on the _____ and went swimming every morning.

3 Grammar

Personal Pronouns

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

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

Complete using personal pronouns.

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

Go to pages 152-155 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

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

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

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

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

Christopher Columbus

5 Write

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

Christopher Columbus was an explorer from...

FULL BLAST-3_KSA_EDITION-2018-1929 29 2/22/2018 12:04:48 PM

2e A family trip

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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

interesting	awful	amazing	cool
fantastic	weird	exciting	frightening
brilliant	horrible	wonderful	

2 Listen

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

1. Did Tim enjoy the journey there and back?
2. Did he enjoy the visit to the cave?

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

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

2. How did Tim and his family explore the cave?

3. What happened in the cave?

3 Speak & Write

A. Read the email and answer the questions below.

1. Who is writing the email and to whom?
2. When did Sami and his family go on a trip?
3. Where did they go?
4. How did they get there?
5. How long did it take them to get there?
6. What time did they arrive?
7. What did they do there?
8. Did Sami have a good time?

Dear Hamza,

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

Speak to you soon,
Sami

4. What time did Tim and his family get home?

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

When did you go on the trip?
I went yesterday / last week / two days ago, etc.
Where did you go?
I went to...
How did you get there?
...
What time did you arrive?
...
How long did you stay there?
...
What did you do there?
...
What time did you leave / get home?
...
Did you have a good time?
...

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

Linking words

- **and**
  We went to the city and visited the museum.
- **but**
  All my friends had a good time but I didn't.
- **so**
  We were tired so we went home.
- **because**
  I ate a sandwich because I was really hungry.

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

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

TIP!

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

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2 Round-up

Lesson Link

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Vocabulary

A. Match.

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

Score: / 5

B. Circle the correct words.

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

Score: / 9

Grammar

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

1. Harry _____ (visit) his cousins in Rome last month. He _____ (go) sightseeing and he _____ (learn) a lot about the history of Italy.
2. **A:** What _____ you _____ (do) last night?
   B: We _____ (have) dinner at a Chinese restaurant.
   A: Really? _____ you _____ (like) it?
   B: Yeah. The food _____ (be) fantastic and we _____ (be) all very happy but I _____ (not can) stay long.
3. We _____ (not manage) to find a taxi so we _____ (take) the bus to the city centre.

Score: / 11

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

not travel go be walk visit

1. Last year my brother _____ to school but now he _____ on his bike.
2. My parents _____ abroad in the past, but now they do.
3. When I was a child, I _____ my grandparents at the weekend.
4. When I was young, I _____ afraid of cats. I was so silly!

Score: / 5

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

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

Score: / 5

F. Complete with personal pronouns.

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

Score: / 5

Communication

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

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

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

Score: / 10

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Speak

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

Could you paint when you were five years old?
No, I couldn't.
Could you write when you were five years old?
Yes, I could.

Score: / 5

Write

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

When I was five years old I could ... but I couldn't ...

Score: / 5
TOTAL SCORE: / 60

Now I can...

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

Rhyming Corner

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

hiking boring kids fun experience horse trip

North, East, South, West

We decided to go on a long (1) _____
The train is (2) _____ , so we went by ship

The weather was great and we all had (3) _____
There was lots of time to relax in the sun

North, East, South, West
Exploring places is the best

My mum and dad spent all day (4) _____
My brother and I tried out (5) _____ riding

What an (6) _____ ! It was really cool!
I can't wait to tell all the (7) _____ at school!

North, East, South, West
Exploring places is the best

FULL BLAST-3_KSA_EDITION-2018-1933 33 2/22/2018 12:04:56 PM

2 Culture page

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

Means of **transport** around **the world**

1

Double Decker - London

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

2

Gondola - Venice

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

3

Coco taxi - Cuba

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

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

1. Double decker buses are over fifty years old. ◯

2. Double deckers are a cheap way to see London. ◯

3. People didn't use gondolas in the past. ◯

4. You can see coco taxis only in Havana. ◯

5. Coco taxis are only one colour. ◯

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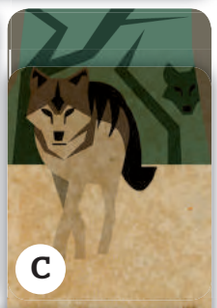
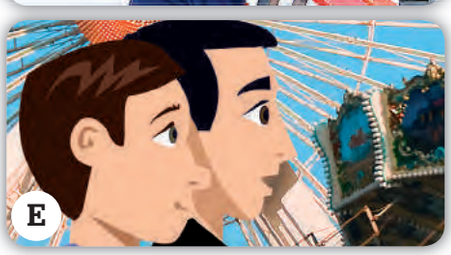
3 Adventure

Discuss:

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

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





In this module you will learn...

- to use the past progressive
- to narrate past events
- to distinguish between the past simple and the past progressive
- to describe your feelings
- to discuss what to eat at a funfair
- to write a story

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3a Ouch!

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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

tree	banana	bike	arm	broke	wall

1 Brian jumped off a _____, fell down and hurt his _____ and his back, and broke his finger.

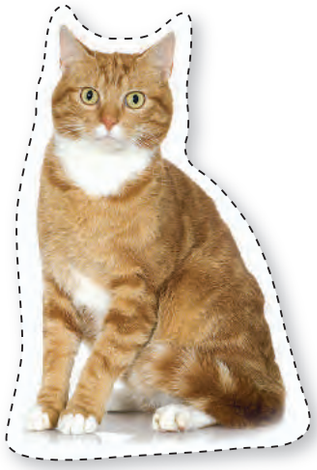
2 Tim fell off his _____ and hurt his knee.

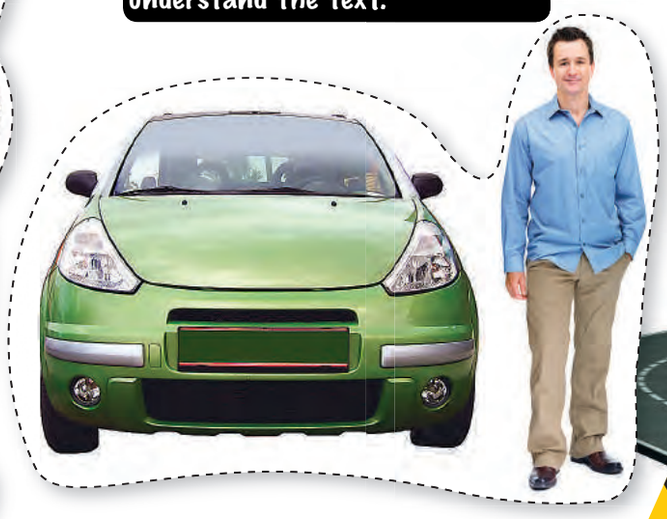
3 Nigel crashed into a _____, hit his head and _____ his wrist.

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

2 Read

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





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

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

Officer Excuse me, what exactly happened here?
Mr Aziz I'm not sure. I live in that house over there. I just saw the boy. He was lying on the pavement and his knee was bleeding, so I called for an ambulance.
Officer Did a car hit the boy?
Mr Aziz I really don't know. Is he OK now?
Officer The boy? Yes, he just hurt his back and his knee.

Officer Excuse me, did you see the accident?
Jake Yes. The boy was skateboarding on the pavement. Suddenly, I saw the car.
Officer Where were you?
Jake I was walking on the other side of the street.
Officer Was the driver going fast?
Jake Yes! But suddenly, the car swerved, changed direction and almost hit the boy!
Officer So, the car didn't hit the boy.
Jake No, he just fell down and the car crashed into a tree.
Officer That's strange.

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3 Grammar

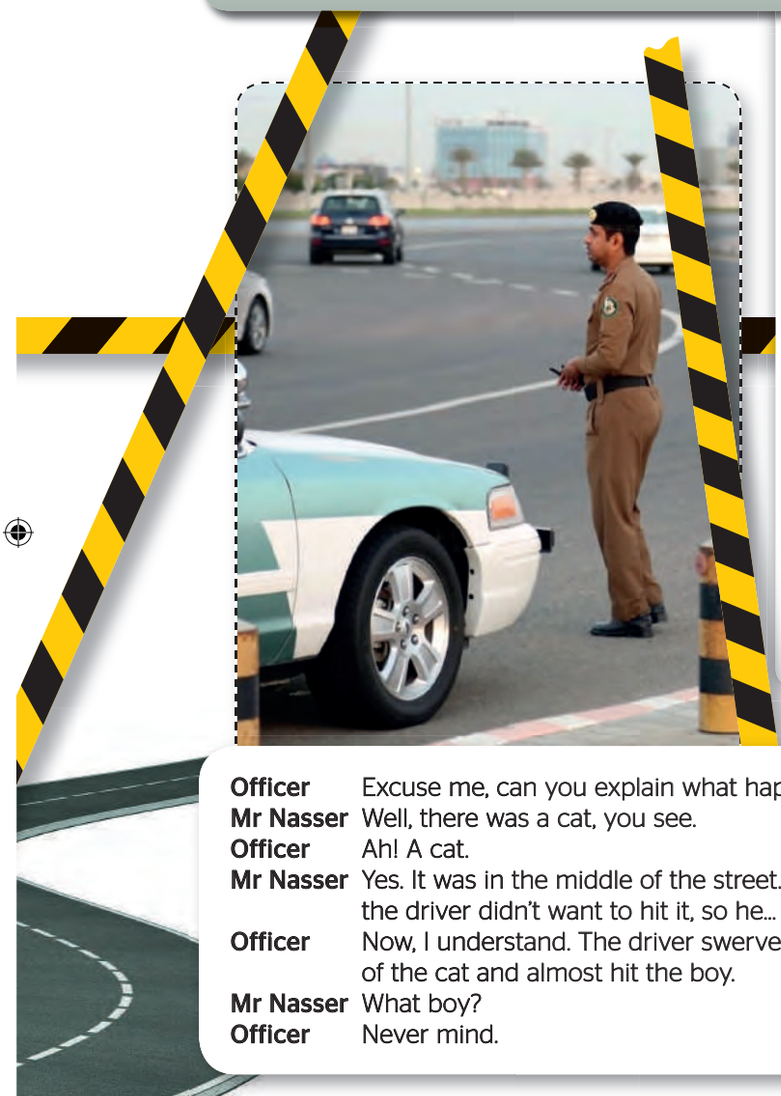
Past Progressive

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

- *I **was studying** at ten o'clock last night. I **wasn't watching** TV.*
- *It **was raining** yesterday and the children **were playing** in the rain.*

Complete with the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.

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



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

C. Read again and complete the paragraph below.

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

4 Speak & Write

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

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

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

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

B. Write a short paragraph about the accident.

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3b Believe it or not!

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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

- hole ○
- scream ○
- shadow ○
- footprints ○
- cliff ○
- dark ○
- chase ○

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

2 Read

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

Real–life

Down the hole

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

Waleed Otaif

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stories

Dangerous desert

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

Abdoh Hazazi

B. Read again and write W for Waleed, A for Abdoh or B for Both.

1. I was with a friend when it happened. ◯
2. I had fun in the end. ◯
3. I was scared. ◯
4. I lost someone, then found him again. ◯
5. I heard something strange. ◯

3 Grammar

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

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

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

1. I _____ (lie) on the sofa when I _____ (see) a shadow on the wall. I was frightened!
2. While Samantha _____ (talk) on the phone, Pam _____ (write) emails.
3. While you _____ (play) tennis, Rob _____ (call) you.
4. The teacher _____ (read) something to his students when Mr Barnes _____ (come) into the room.
5. Gary _____ (fall) and _____ (break) his leg while he _____ (run).

Go to pages 157-160 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen

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

1. The boys found some strange footprints in the forest. ◯
2. It was dark because it was evening. ◯
3. John was scared. ◯
4. The baby bear was looking for its mother. ◯
5. The boys saw the bear's mother. ◯
6. Steve went to get some help. ◯
7. The baby bear is now at the zoo. ◯

5 Speak

Talk in pairs. Go to page 63.

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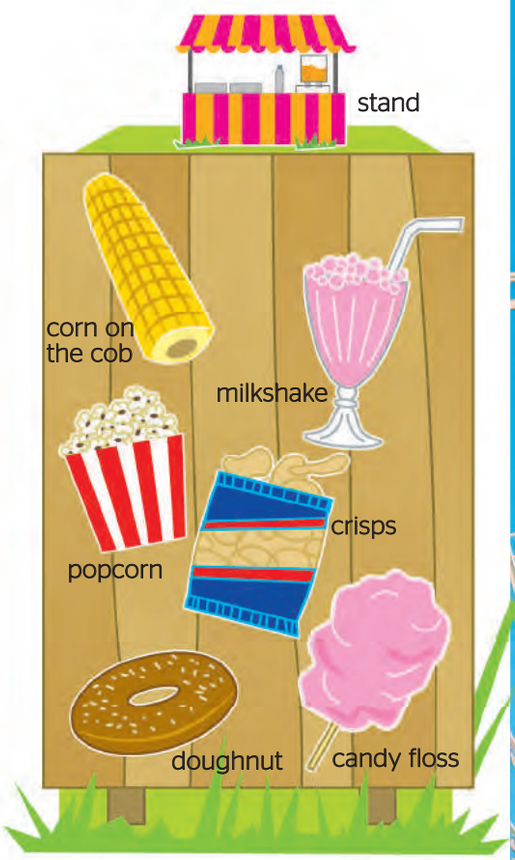
3c At the funfair

Lesson Link

www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.



2 Read

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

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

FULL BLAST-3_KSA_EDITION-2018-1940 40 2/22/2018 12:06:05 PM

3 Grammar

some - any - no

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

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

1. Are there _____ good restaurants in the area?
2. I'm sorry. There is _____ lemonade. Would you like _____ orange juice?
3. We wanted to go on the roller coaster and luckily there were _____ people in the queue.
4. When we went to Costa Rica, we bought _____ beautiful paintings by a local artist.
5. They didn't have _____ crisps so I got us _____ candy floss.

Go to pages 161-164 for extra grammar practice.

B. Read again and complete the sentences.

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

4 Pronunciation

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

a. crisp **b.** wheel **c.** ride

B. Listen and tick (3) the sound you hear.

	crisp /ɪ/	wheel /iː/	ride /aɪ/
slide			
cream			
prize			
hill			
milkshake			
why			

5 Listen

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

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

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

6 Speak

Go to page 63.

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3d Wild world

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

How do they feel? Listen and repeat.

worried

angry

shocked

lonely

surprised

embarrassed

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

2 Read

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

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

CHAPTER 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

4 White Fang | Jack London

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

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3 Vocabulary

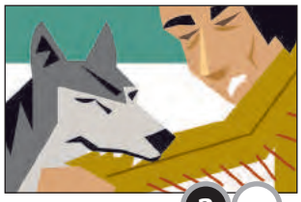
Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

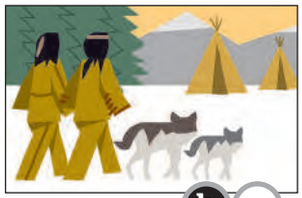
angry	scare	different	brave	shocked	lonely	attack	worried

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

4 Listen

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


a ○


b ○

c ○

d ○

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What was the weather like?
2. How many dogs did Henry and Bill have when they started on their journey?
3. Why was the she-wolf different?
4. What happened when one of the dogs ran towards the she-wolf?
5. Why did Henry think Bill was crazy to chase the wolves?
6. What happened to Bill?
7. How did Henry feel?

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

1. Some men saved Henry from the wolves. ○
2. The she-wolf is White Fang's mother. ○
3. A man called Grey Beaver gave White Fang his name. ○
4. The she-wolf tried to attack the Indians. ○
5. White Fang used to live with men in the past. ○

5 Speak

Discuss the following:

- Did you like the extract from White Fang?
- How do you think the story continues?
- Would you like to read the book White Fang?

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3e A bad day

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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

a. I lost my keys.
b. I got stuck in a lift.
c. I missed the bus.
d. I got lost.
e. I got a flat tyre.
f. I got locked out.

2 Speak & Write

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

What a day!

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

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

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

1. Does the writer say when and where the story happened?
2. Does the writer use present tenses to describe what happened?
3. Does the writer say what finally happened?

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

when	while	suddenly	luckily	unfortunately

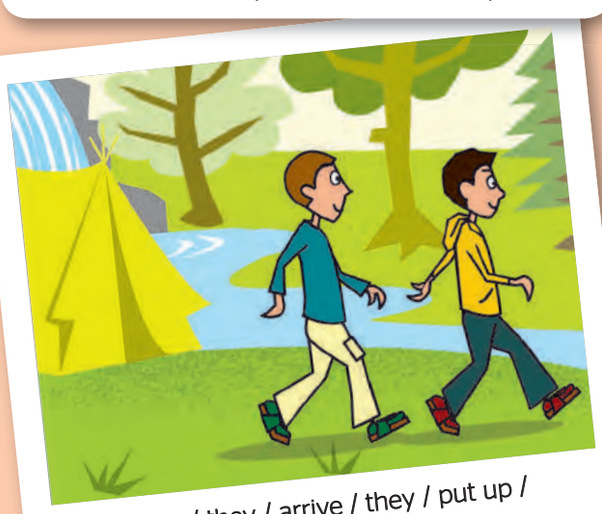
When you write a story:

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

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

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

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



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

- They / walk / in / forest / when / suddenly / they / hear / strange noise
- They / think / it / be / bear!
- They / be / frightened / so / they / start / running

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

- Ken and Carl / walk / for / hour / and / finally / find / road
- Luckily / there / be / car / with / flat tyre
- The driver / try / fix / it

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

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

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

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3 Round-up

Lesson Link

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Vocabulary

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

1. shocked – angry – worried – locked – _____
2. bush – ankle – finger – wrist – _____
3. popcorn – doughnut – crisps – blood – _____
4. windy – quickly – fortunately – finally – _____

Score: / 8

B. Circle the correct words.

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

Score: / 10

Grammar

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

not sleep	buy	show	talk	wait

1. Tina _____ for me outside the shop while I _____ souvenirs.
2. The boys _____ about the school trip all day yesterday!
3. **A:** What _____ Andrea _____ you when I saw you in the park yesterday?
   B: Pictures from her holiday.
4. My uncle called us very late last night, but we _____ .

Score: / 5

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

1. Alan _____ (slip) on a banana skin and _____ (fall down) while he _____ (walk) to school today.
2. The kids _____ (swim) when suddenly they _____ (see) a shark.
3. I _____ (listen) to the radio when my parents _____ (get) back from their trip. That's why I _____ (not hear) them.

Score: / 8

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

1. There isn't _____ milk left. Would you like _____ tea?
2. **A:** Aunt Fay gave me _____ cake. It's in the fridge.
   B: Hey. There's _____ cake in the fridge. Who ate it?

Score: / 4

F. Circle the correct words.

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

Score: / 7

Communication

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

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

A: Hey, Jack. Something really scary happened yesterday.
B: (1) ____
A: Believe it or not a wild animal was in my garden.
B: (2) ____ Maybe it was just a cat.
A: No, the thing I saw was bigger than a cat.
B: Oh come on. (3) ____
A: But I saw a big shadow and ...
B: Maybe it was your brother or someone else.
A: (4) ____

Score: / 8

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Speak

Work in pairs. Imagine you were in one of the places below and something really amazing happened. Use some of the ideas in the box.

appear
disappear
frightened
embarrassed
shout
suddenly
worried

Last week I was in the forest.
What was it like?
It was...
What were you doing there?
I was...
Were you alone?
No, I was with...
What happened?
...
What did you do?
I...
How did you feel?
I...

Score: / 5

Write

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

Last week I went for a walk in the forest...

Score: / 5
TOTAL SCORE: / 60

Now I can...

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

Rhyming Corner

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

What a day!

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

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

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

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

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3 Culture page

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

Al-Shallal Theme Park

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

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

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

B. Read the text again and answer the questions.

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

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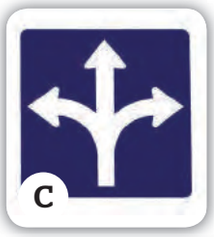
4 Places

Discuss:

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

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



In this module you will learn...

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

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4a Around town

Lesson Link
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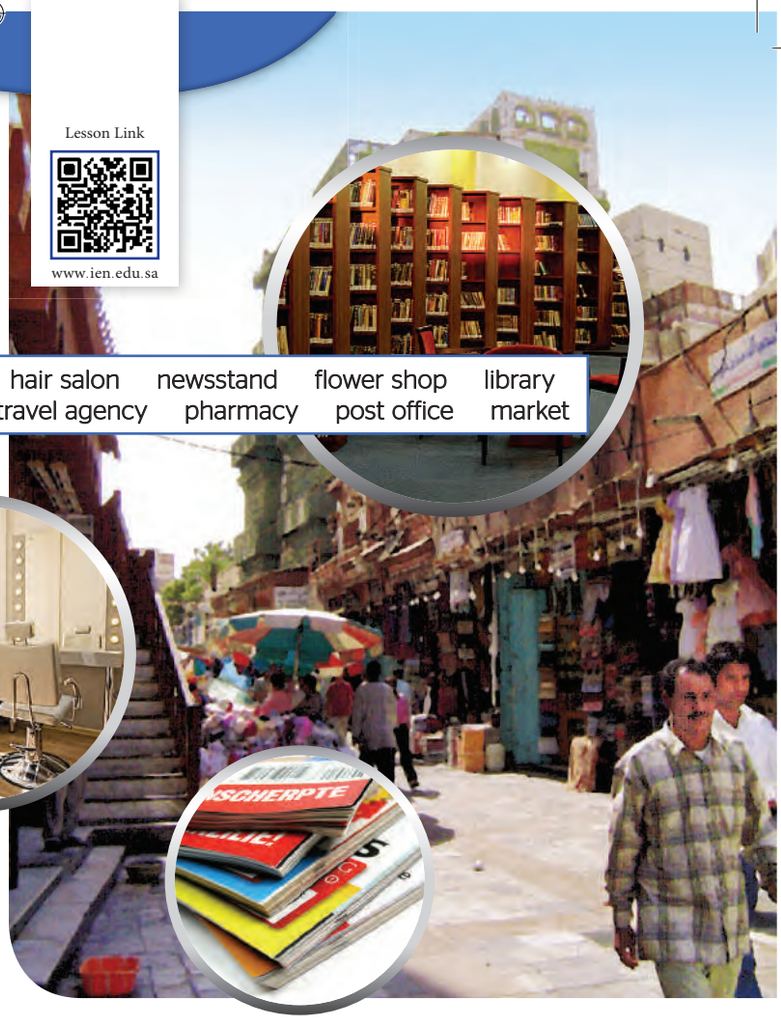

1 Vocabulary

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

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

1. You can buy magazines and newspapers at the _____ .
2. You can post a letter or buy stamps at the _____ .
3. You can borrow books from the _____ .
4. You can get a haircut at the _____ .
5. You can book a holiday at the _____ .
6. You can get medicine from the _____ .
7. You can buy fruit and vegetables at the _____ .
8. You can buy flowers at the _____ .

2 Read

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

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

1

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

2

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

3

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

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

Dialogue 1

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

Dialogue 2

3. There are cheap flights to Ponce in July. ( )
4. Mr Jameson wants to go to Puerto Rico in July. ( )

Dialogue 3

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

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3 Grammar

Can / Could / May / Might

We use

- **Can I ...?, Could I ...?, May I ...?** to make an offer.
  Could I get you something to drink?
- **Can I ...?, Could I ...?, May I ...?** to ask for permission.
  May I use the phone?
- **Can I/you ...?, Could I/you ...?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour. **Could** is more polite.
  Could you drive me to the city centre?
  Can I have some coffee, please?
- **may, might** and **could** to express possibility in the present or future. **Might** expresses slight possibility.
  We might go to the park, but I'm not sure.

Match.

1. It's hot in here.
2. You look tired.
3. I need to call my sister.
4. I'm a bit hungry.
5. It's very cloudy.
6. I really want to buy this shirt.

a. Can I borrow €50?
b. May I use your phone?
c. Could you open the window, please?
d. It might rain.
e. Can I help you with the housework?
f. I may get a sandwich.

Go to pages 166-169 for extra grammar practice.

4 Pronunciation

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

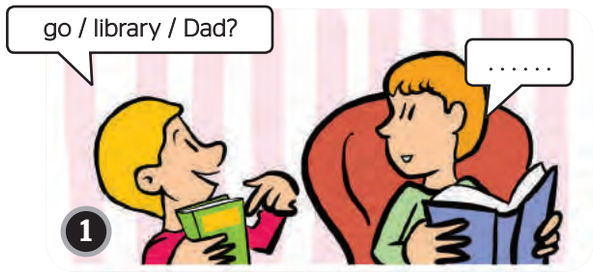
a. café **b.** cereal

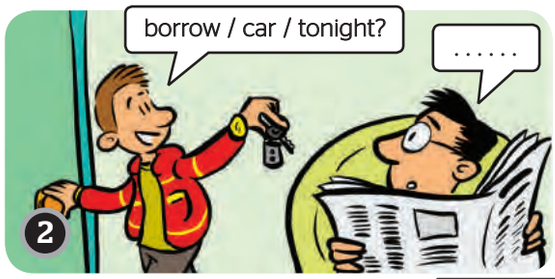
B. Listen and tick (3) the sound you hear.

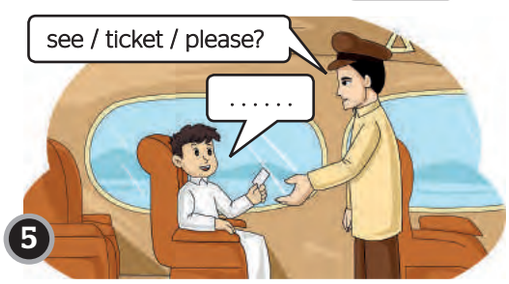
	café /k/	cereal /s/
medicine		
welcome		
card		
centre		
facilities		
haircut		
perfect		
voice		

5 Speak

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







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

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4b How do I get there?

Lesson Link

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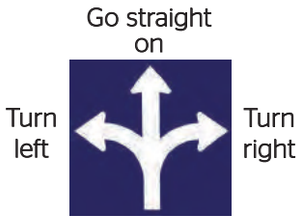


1 Vocabulary

Listen and repeat.

traffic lights

pedestrian crossing

footbridge

bus stop

tunnel

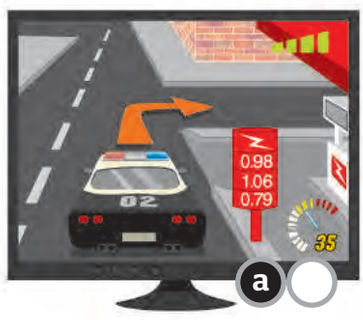
stop sign

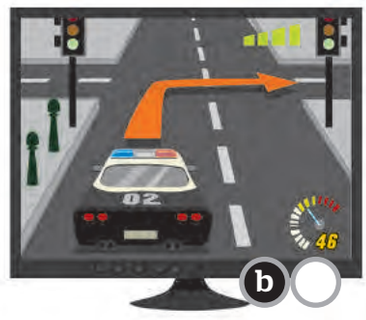
2 Read

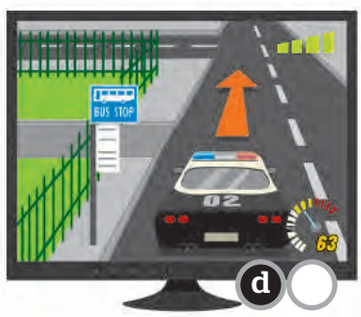
A. Listen to the dialogue. Then read it out in pairs. Does Tom manage to get to level eight?

Bill Hi, Tom, my brother's got that game. What level are you on?
Tom Seven.
Bill That's quite difficult. Need some help?
Tom Yes, please. How do I get to the bank?
Bill Right, get into the police car. Go straight on and turn right at the traffic lights.
Tom Oh, there's the bank, on the left.
Bill And the bank robbers are outside the bank! They're getting into their car. Catch them!
Tom Here we go! They're going very fast. Oh no! Where did they go? I lost them.
Bill Quick, go past the bus stop and turn left.
Tom What? Do I drive into the park?
Bill No, sorry. Turn left at the end of the park.
Tom OK. Now what?
Bill Turn right at the petrol station. Hmm. What street is this?
Tom I think we're on Station Road.
Bill OK, go down Station Road and turn left into Bell Street.
Tom Do I go through the tunnel?
Bill No, stop the car in front of the supermarket. The bank robbers are in the house behind it.
Tom How do you know?
Bill I play this game all the time. Get out of the car, go catch them and you win.
Tom Thanks. Level eight, here I come!

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







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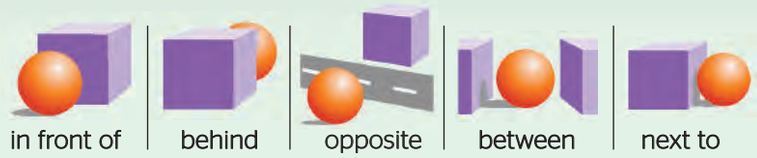
3 Grammar

Prepositions of place



Prepositions of movement

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

1.

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

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

A: How do I get there?

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

A: Thank you very much.

2.

A: How do I get **from / at** the train station to the police station?

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

Go to pages 170-173 for extra grammar practice.

4 Listen & Speak

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

B. Talk in pairs.

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

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

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

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

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4C City vs Country

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

Match. Then listen and check.

- houseboat ◯
- cottage ◯
- bungalow ◯
- tree house ◯
- farm ◯
- caravan ◯
- block of flats ◯

2 Read

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

QUIZ:

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

1. What do you usually do on a sunny day?

a. hang out at the shopping centre
b. go for a long walk and enjoy nature
c. do gardening or have a barbecue

2. What is your ideal pet, a goldfish, a horse or a cat?

a. A goldfish, because it is smaller than the others.
b. A horse, because you can ride it around.
c. A cat, because it's more useful than the others. It can kill mice.

3. Where is your favourite place to have a meal?

a. At an expensive restaurant, of course!
b. At home. Home-cooked food is better and healthier than food in restaurants.
c. At a friend's house. It's free and I don't need to cook.

4. Which is your ideal house?

a. a big flat in the city centre
b. a cottage near a lake
c. a bungalow in a quiet area

5. Everyone in your neighbourhood knows each other. How do you feel about it?

a. It's a big problem. I don't want everyone to know everything about my life.
b. It's perfect. You make lots of friends this way.
c. It's useful when you need some help but sometimes it's a bit annoying.

6. What is your general opinion about life in the country and life in the city?

a. Life in the country is more exciting than life in the city.
b. Life in the country is more peaceful than life in the city.
c. Life in the country isn't very different from life in the city.

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Check your score:

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

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

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

3 Grammar

Comparative forms

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

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

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

1. We are _____ (tired) today than we were yesterday.
2. The houseboat is _____ (cheap) than the caravan.
3. Tom is _____ (annoying) than his brother Alex.
4. Today, your room is _____ (clean) than it was last week.
5. Phil is _____ (good) than Neil at tennis.
6. Life on a farm is _____ (difficult) than life in the city.
7. Our new sofa is _____ (comfortable) than my bed.

4 Listen

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

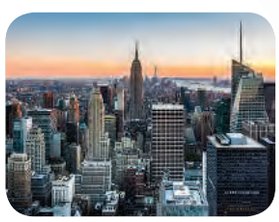
Lionel ◯ Paul ◯ Eric ◯ Stan ◯

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

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

5 Speak & Write

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



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

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

Yes, but life in the city is more exciting.

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

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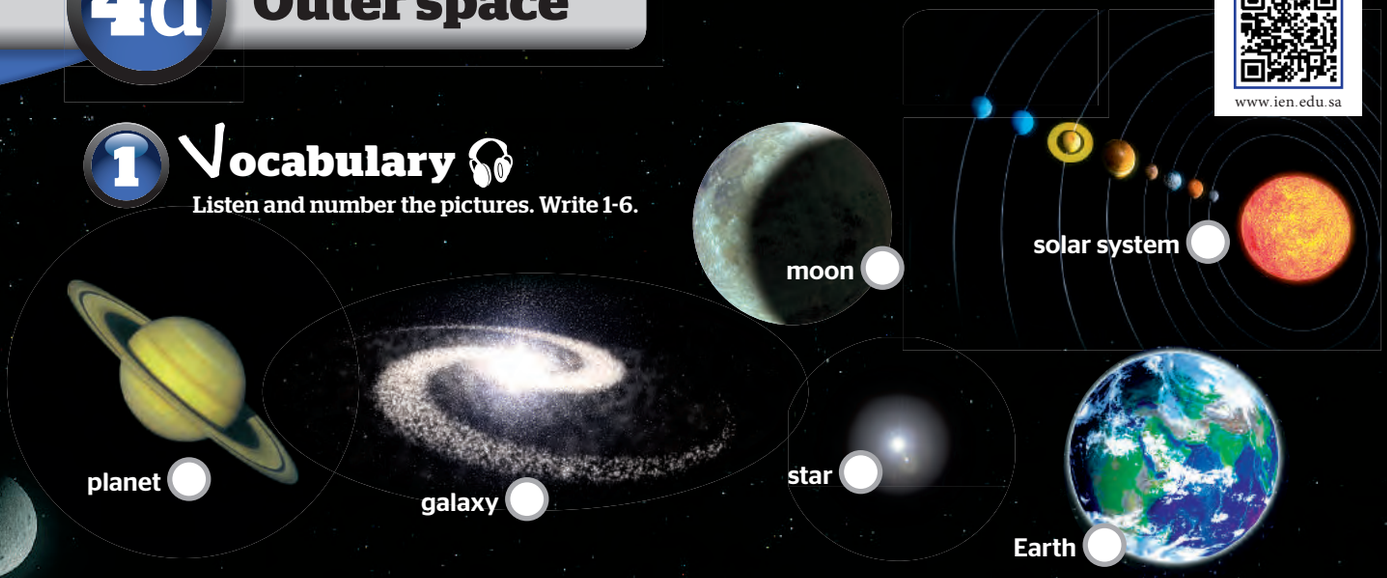
4d Outer space

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

Listen and number the pictures. Write 1-6.



2 Read

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

Our solar system

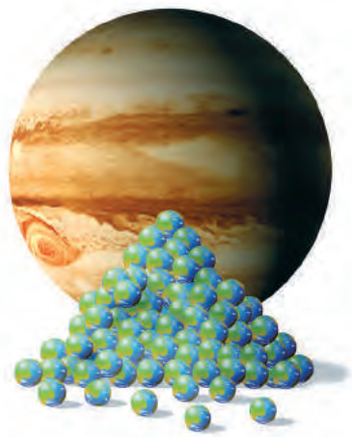
There are billions of galaxies in the universe. Each galaxy has got billions of solar systems! Everybody knows that, right? Well, there's more!

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

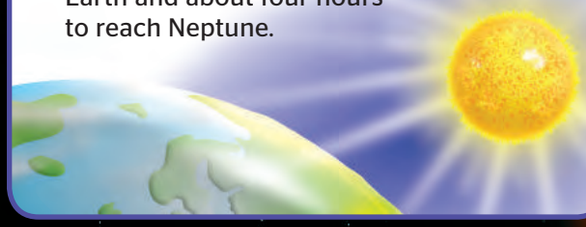
Our solar system has got eight planets, not nine like we used to think: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Scientists don't consider Pluto a planet any more, but a *dwarf* planet, because it's very small. So, the smallest planet in our solar system is Mercury and the biggest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

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

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



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



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3 Vocabulary

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

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

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

4 Grammar

Superlative forms

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

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

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

1. Malik is _____ (tall) than Saleh, but Hasan is the _____ (tall) of the three.
2. I didn't have a lot of money on me so I bought the _____ (cheap) T-shirt in the shop.
3. The National Museum is _____ (popular) than the History Museum.
4. I think it's the _____ (cold) day of the week today.
5. My uncle's car is _____ (new) and _____ (modern) than my dad's.
6. Who's the _____ (famous) scientist of our century?

Go to pages 174-178 for extra grammar practice.

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

1. Every galaxy has got lots of universes. ○
2. The sun is in a solar system but not in the Milky Way. ○
3. The Earth is bigger than Mercury. ○
4. The Earth is 1320 times smaller than Jupiter. ○
5. Venus is hotter than Mercury. ○
6. Uranus isn't colder than Venus. ○

5 Speak

GUESSING GAME. Talk in pairs.

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

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

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

It's bigger than Mars but it isn't the biggest planet in our solar system.
Is it ...?
No. It's the hottest planet.
I know. It's ...
Correct! Next one. It's...

TIP! Before you speak, make sure you understand the task and how you should use the prompts.

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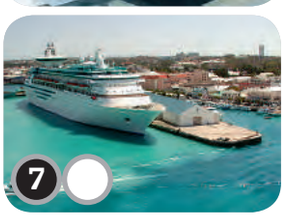
4e Where I live

Lesson Link
www.ien.edu.sa

1 Vocabulary

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



a. train station

b. airport

c. stadium

d. car park

e. mosque

f. bridge

g. castle

h. port

2 Listen

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

Sheikh Zayed Mosque

Saadiyat island

Khalifa Park

The Corniche

Sky tower

Sheikh Zayed Stadium

B. Listen to a radio advertisement and tick (4) the places above that are mentioned.

C. Listen again and complete the sentences.

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

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3 Speak & Write

A. Read the description and answer the questions below.

1. What place is the writer describing?
2. Where is that place?
3. How many buildings does the writer talk about in the second paragraph?
4. What does the writer think of Riyadh?
5. What does the writer enjoy doing with his friends?
6. What adjectives does the writer use to describe the place?

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

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

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

B. Think about your town/city. Look at the questions in the speech bubble and make some notes. Then talk in pairs.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

What's the name of your town/city?
...
Where is it?
...
What are some important features of this place (size, population, mountains, etc.)?
...
What are some of the most interesting sights?
...
What can people do there?
...
What do you think of the town/city?
...
What do you enjoy doing there with your friends?
...

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

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

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

- *There's a beautiful forest near here. I go* **there** *hiking ~~in the forest~~ every weekend.*
- *Lots of tourists visit my town and I always* **them** *try to show ~~the tourists~~ around.*

1. it: _____
2. them: _____
3. it: _____
4. Here: _____
5. them: _____
6. We: _____

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

Introduction:
- What's the name of your town/city?
- Where is it?
- Is it big?
- Are there any mountains, hills, rivers, etc.?

Main Part:
- What are some of the most interesting sights?
- What can people do there?
- Do lots of people visit them every year?

Conclusion:
- What do you think of the town/city?
- Is there anything you like/dislike about it?
- What do you enjoy doing there with your friends?

TIP! Use a variety of adjectives when you write to make your description more interesting.

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4 Round-up

Lesson Link

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Vocabulary

A. Match.

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

Score: / 8

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

block stamps comfortable post ideal planet neighbourhood caravan

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

Score: / 8

Grammar

C. Circle the correct words.

A: Excuse me, where's the pharmacy?

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

A: Is it far?

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

Score: / 9

D. Circle the correct words.

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

Score: / 5

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

1.

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

B: Well, the yellow bag is (1) _____ (nice) than the blue bag, but it's (2) _____ (small). But look at that price! Maybe the blue bag is (3) _____ (good). The yellow bag is much (4) _____ (expensive) than the blue bag.

A: Look, maybe we need to find something (5) _____ (cheap) than this. It's probably the (6) _____ (expensive) thing in this shop!

2.

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

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

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

B: Really? And where are you going?

A: To Blue Bay Beach.

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

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

Score: / 13

Communication

F. Match. Then listen and check your answers.

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

Score: / 7

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Speak

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

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

Score: / 5

Write

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

A few years ago I visited ...

Score: / 5
TOTAL SCORE: / 60

Now I can...

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

Rhyming Corner

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

Space travel

5... 4... 3... 2... 1...
Blast off! Let's travel to the (1) **sun / earth!**

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

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

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

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

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

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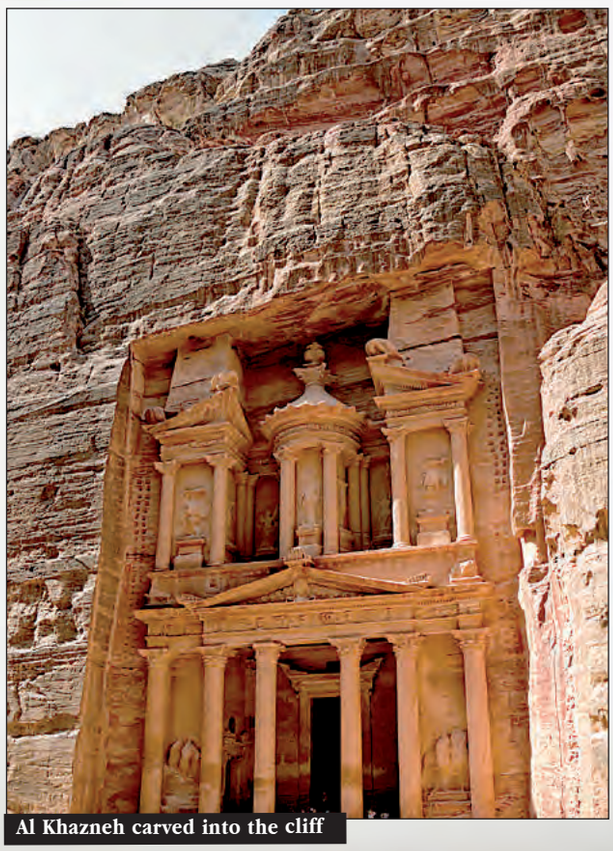
A. Look at the pictures and the title of the text. Do you know anything about this place? Listen, read and check your answers.

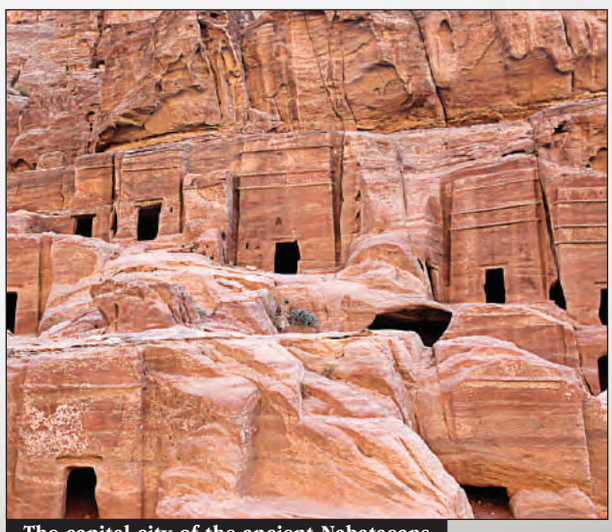
Petra, Jordan: A must-visit sight...

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



Al Khazneh carved into the cliff

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



The capital city of the ancient Nabataeans

B. Read again and answer the questions.

1. What did Johann Ludwig Burckhardt find during his journey?
2. What is unusual about Petra?
3. Why did the Nabataeans build Al Khazneh?
4. How tall is Al Khazneh?
5. What happened in 2007?

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Pair work activities

3b What happened?

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

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

3c Funfair food

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

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

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Grammar Reference

Hello

The verb *be*

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

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

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

Question Words

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

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

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

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

Module 1

Present Simple

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

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

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

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

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

We use the **present simple**:

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

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Prepositions of time

at	*six o'clock / half past two* *noon / night / midday / midnight* *the weekend(s)*
in	*the morning / afternoon / evening* *my free time*
on	*Saturday* *Friday morning / afternoon, etc.* *weekdays*

till **until**	*We usually work till 5:00 pm.*
before	*Jack always has a shower before dinner.*
after	*My dad goes for a walk after breakfast.*

Adverbs of frequency

	*	***	****	*****
never	sometimes	often	usually	always

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

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

How often...?:

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

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

Present Progressive

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

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

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

We use the **present progressive:**

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

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

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

Present Progressive vs Present Simple

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

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

Stative Verbs

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

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

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

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + -ing
I enjoy playing tennis.
Pablo can't stand going to art galleries.

like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + noun
I like Maths. Sam hates Geography.

would like / want + to
I'd like to go to the park.
Nouf wants to go to the museum.

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

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

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

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

Module 2

Past Simple of regular verbs

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

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

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

Past Simple of irregular verbs

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

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

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

We use the **past simple** for:

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

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

Past Simple of the verb *be*

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

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

The verb *could*

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

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

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

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

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Adjectives / Adverbs

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

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

IRREGULAR ADVERBS	
good	well
fast	fast
hard	hard
late	late
early	early

Present Simple vs Past Simple

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

- We use the **present simple** for actions that happen regularly and for situations that are always the same.
- We form the question and negative form with **do/does** and **don't/doesn't**.
  I go to the library every Monday.
- We use the **past simple** for actions that happened in the past and for past situations.
- We form the question and negative form with **did** and **didn't**.
  I went to the library last Monday.

Personal Pronouns

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

- **Subject personal pronouns** are used as subjects and go before the verb.
  Look at that painting. It's beautiful!
- **Object personal pronouns** are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.
  Look at him! He's my brother.

Module 3

Past Progressive

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

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

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

We use the **past progressive**:

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

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

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

some/any/no

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

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

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

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Module 4

can/could/may/might

The verbs **can, could, may** and **might:**
- are followed by the base form of the verb without **to**.
- are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- do not form the question and negative with **do**.

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

Prepositions of place

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

Prepositions of movement

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

Comparative and Superlative Forms

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

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

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

IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

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

Which...?

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

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Learning Tips

In class
How to learn better in class

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

Outside the class
How to learn better outside the class

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

Vocabulary
How to learn vocabulary better

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

Grammar
How to learn grammar better

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

Speak
How to do better when doing speaking tasks

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

Read
How to do better when doing reading tasks

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

Listen
How to do better when doing listening tasks

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

Write
How to do better when doing writing tasks

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

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Word list

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

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

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

1a
after
also
become
before
end (n)
excellent
facilities
finish
gym
learn
like (prep.)
modern
other
paint (v)
perfect
place
sailing
say
science lab
secondary school
start
the same... as
till
until
want

School subjects
Art
Biology
Chemistry
Geography
History
ICT
Maths
PE
Physics

Phrases
It's great fun!

1b
a lot of
boring
brush one's teeth
carpet
change (v)
electric
for hours
headache
help
on the phone
rubbish bin
sponge
tired
toothbrush

Appliances
cooker
dishwasher
fridge
hoover
iron
washing machine

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

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

1c
bored
decorate
draw
in fashion
look for
look like
own (adj)
patch
pocket
put
still
ugly
wait

Clothes and accessories
abaya
belt
boots
earrings
hat
headscarf
jumper
leggings
sandals
shirt
skirt
thobe
tracksuit

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

1d
a bit
bat
can't stand
competition
course
elbow pad
exercise (v)
free
group
join
kind
knee pad
only
take part in
though
try out
website
winner

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

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

1e
age
both
ice hockey
local
really
spend

Appearance
chubby
curly
dark
fair
good-looking
medium-length
slim
straight
wavy

Personality
active
clever
friendly
helpful
lazy
outgoing
shy
unfriendly

Phrases
What does he look like?
What is he like?

2a
almost
around
be back
broken
camel
desert
experience (n)
fall off
forget
guys
manage
quite
scared
show (v)

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

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

2b
ask (for)
careful
cheap
closed
crowded
dangerous
decide
early
expensive
fast
get off
hard
late
later
on foot
polite
popular
safe
side
slow

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something
station
tell
terrible
traffic
wrong
Means of transport
ferry
helicopter
motorbike
tram
underground
van
Phrases
Guess what!

2c

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

2d

actually
around (=about)
be born
captain
coast
excited
explorer
famous
feel
happen
immediately
incredible
land (n)
name (after)
next
pleased
promise
reach
sailor
shout
sunny
voyage
Points of the compass
east
north
south
west

2e

3D documentary
arrive
because of
dinosaur
experiment
hope
invention
journey
leave
mind (v)
visit (n)
Adjectives expressing opinion
amazing
awful
brilliant
cool
exciting
fantastic
frightening
horrible
interesting
weird
wonderful
Phrases
How are things?
How long?
It takes...

3a

ambulance
banana skin
call for
exactly
explain
in the middle of
jump (off)
just
lie (lay)
pavement
strange
suddenly
Parts of the body
ankle
arm
back
finger
knee
wrist
Verbs related to accidents
bleed
break
crash into
fall down
hit
hurt
slip
sprain
Phrases
Never mind.

3b

answer (n)
appear
bush
calm
campsite
chase
cliff
close (adj)
continue
dark
disappear
footprint
frightened
hear
hole
huge
nearby
noise
organise
probably
run away
scream
shadow
village
voice
wild
Phrases
Believe it or not...
I (don't) think so.

3c

be left
blood
each
get on
hill
ketchup
luckily
queue
wet
Words/Phrases related to funfairs
bumper car
candy floss
corn on the cob
crisps
doughnut
ferris wheel
milkshake
popcorn
prize
rides
roller coaster
stand (n)
water slide
Phrases
Hang on a minute!
What do you mean?

3d

a few
another
attack
bite
brave
crazy
different
far
half
human
in the beginning
lose
neck
return
save
scare (away)
shark
take place
wolf
Emotions
alone
angry
embarrassed
lonely
shocked
surprised
worried

3e

adventure
after a while
be away
behind
finally
fix
fortunately
ladder
mention
neighbour
next door
put up a tent
quickly
situation
unfortunately
windy
Phrases related to misfortunes
be/get lost
be/get stuck in a lift
get a flat tyre
get locked out
lose one's keys
miss the bus
Phrases
What a day!

4a

book (v)
bring
card
euro
flight
get a haircut
medicine
post (v)
shelf
stamp
ticket
Places in a town/city
flower shop
hair salon
library
market
newsstand
pharmacy
post office
travel agency
Phrases
Can I help you?
Here you are.
I'm afraid not.
Let me check.
Would you like anything else?
You're welcome.

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4b

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

Directions

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

Phrases

Need some help?
Now what?

4c

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

Types of houses

block of flats
bungalow
caravan
cottage
farm
houseboat
tree house

Phrases

Which...?

4d

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

Words related to space

Earth
galaxy
moon
outer space
planet
solar system
star
sun
universe

4e

building
capital
exhibition
fascinating
go cycling
sight
top
tourist
view

Places in a city

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

Phrases

For example,...

IRREGULAR VERBS

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

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Full Blast 3

Workbook

The Workbook contains:

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

Hello

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

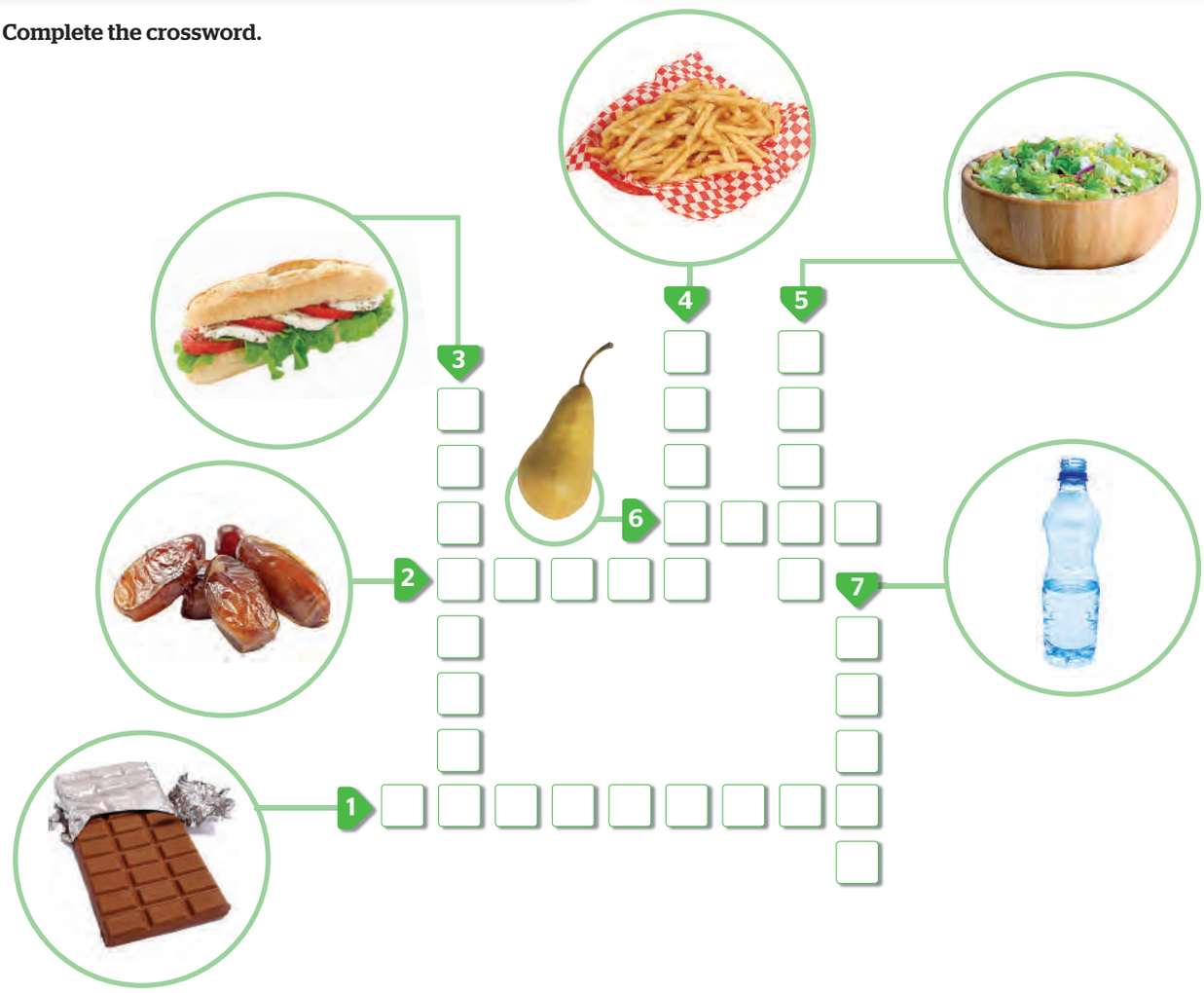
1. A: Are you from Cuba?
B: No, I'm not _____. I'm from Jordan.
A: Oh, so you are _____.
B: Yes, I am.

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

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

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

B. Complete the crossword.



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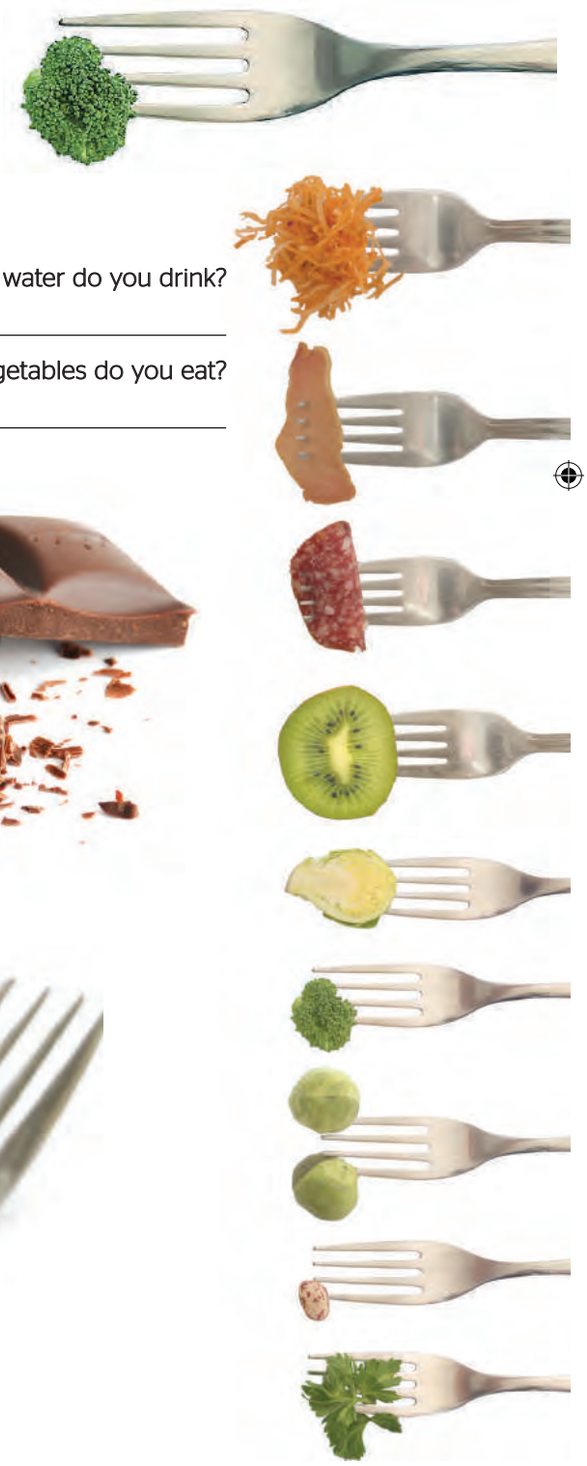
C. Match.

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

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

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

1. _____ milk do you drink?
   _____
2. _____ chocolate bars do you eat?
   _____
3. _____ fruit do you eat?
   _____
4. _____ glasses of water do you drink?
   _____
5. _____ vegetables do you eat?
   _____



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1a My school

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

A	C	E	U	I	M	L	N	G	M
S	H	I	S	T	O	R	Y	E	A
P	E	F	O	R	I	V	B	O	N
R	M	H	C	W	C	E	M	G	G
U	I	P	M	A	T	H	S	R	O
K	S	H	P	Q	N	R	H	A	F
L	T	K	A	R	T	K	N	P	R
B	R	I	L	Z	E	A	Q	H	I
V	Y	O	T	P	B	R	V	Y	S

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

7. _____

6. _____

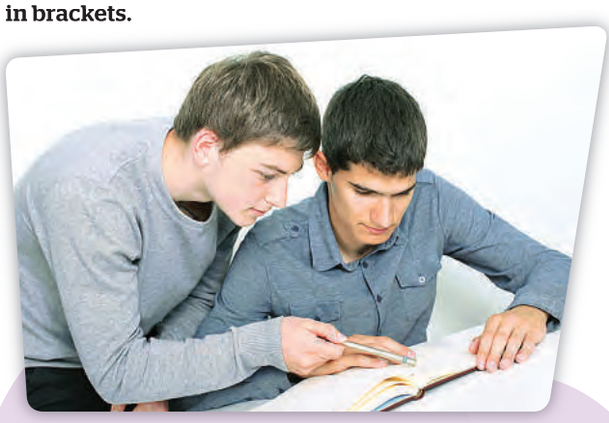
5. _____

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

secondary	modern	gym	facilities
lab	learn	start	finish

1. I really like _____ Art. It's my favourite subject.
2. John is 13 years old. He's in _____ school.
3. We always have PE in the _____ .
4. On Monday mornings I have a Chemistry lesson in the science _____ .
5. We _____ classes at 8:30 in the morning and we _____ at 4:30 in the afternoon.
6. This school's got excellent _____ .
7. We _____ three languages at our school.

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



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

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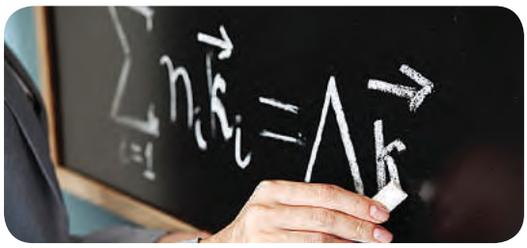
D. Complete with *do*, *does*, *don't* or *doesn't*.



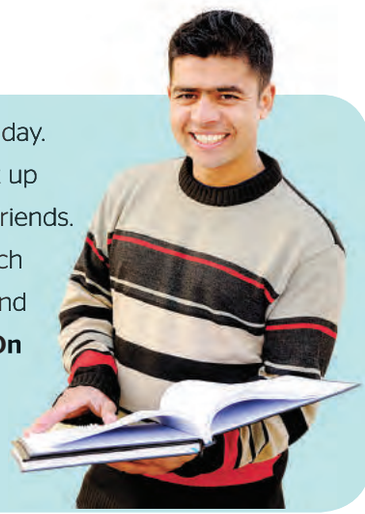
1. **A:** _____ you have a History lesson every Tuesday?
   B: Well, I _____ have a History lesson but I have a Maths lesson every Tuesday.

2. **A:** _____ Rob play tennis in his free time?
   B: Yes, he _____ .

3. **A:** _____ Tim want to become a teacher?
   B: No, he _____ . He wants to become a doctor.

4. **A:** _____ you like your new school?
   B: No, I _____ . It's very small.

E. Circle the correct words.



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

F. Complete with the sentences a-f.

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

Interviewer Hello, I'm from *Teen Life* magazine. Can I ask you some questions about your school?
Bill Sure.
Interviewer Thank you. (1) _____
Bill About fifteen, I think.
Interviewer (2) _____
Bill I don't know. There are thirty in my class.
Interviewer OK. And... (3) _____
Bill At 8:30am and they finish at 4pm.
Interviewer That's seven and a half hours. (4) _____
Bill Summerled.
Interviewer Ahh...OK. (5) _____
Bill I like Art and PE. (6) _____

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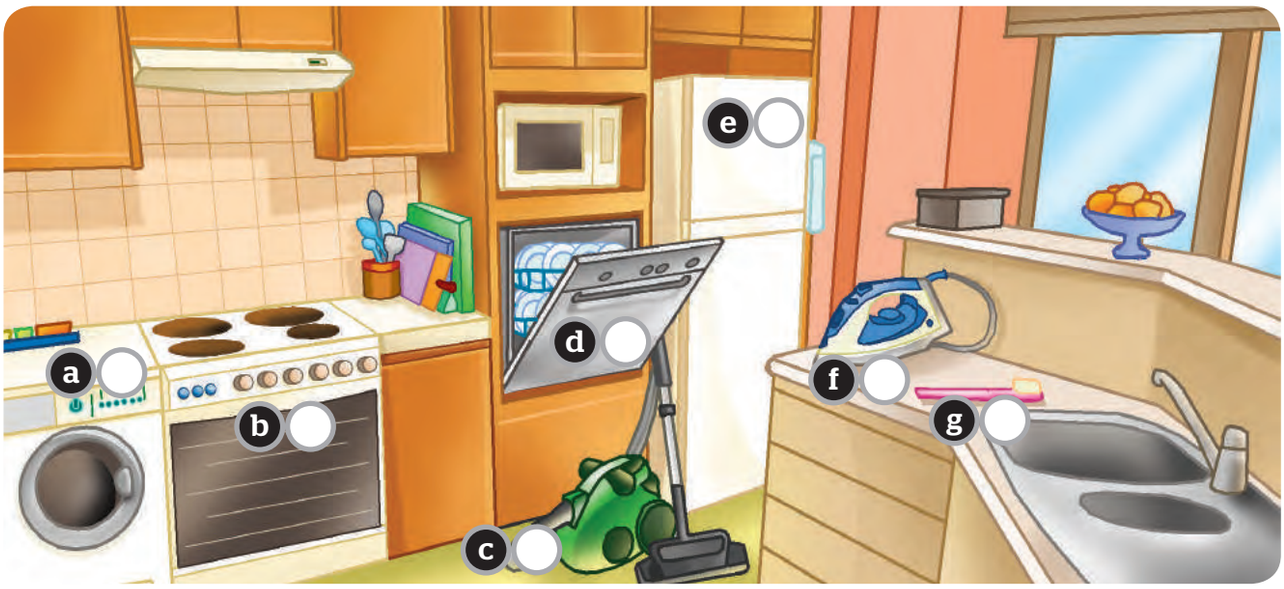
1b At home

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

1. t _ _ _ _ b _ _ _ _
2. i _ _ _
3. w _ _ _ _ _ _ m _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4. c _ _ _ _ _
5. f _ _ _ _ _
6. h _ _ _ _ _
7. d _ _ _ w _ _ _ _ _



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

iron brush take out do talk tidy do wash

1. _____ the washing
2. _____ my teeth
3. _____ on the phone
4. _____ the clothes
5. _____ my room
6. _____ the rubbish
7. _____ the car
8. _____ the washing-up

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

1. Frank watches TV after work. (never)

_____

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

_____

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

_____

4. Maria cooks dinner on Wednesdays. (sometimes)

_____

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

_____

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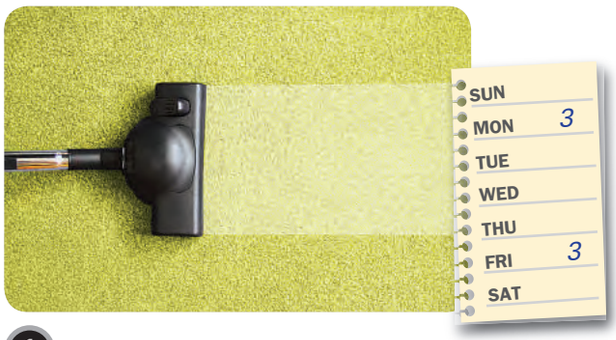
D. Write questions using *How often?* and the prompts given. Then look at the schedules and answer them, as in the example.



1 Kelly / hoover / carpet

How often does Kelly hoover the carpet?

Twice a week.

2 Ali and Rami / play basketball

_____

_____ day.

3 Mark / study

_____

_____ a week.

4 Jane / clean / windows

_____

_____ a week.

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

always | twice a week | usually | often | sometimes | once a day | never

1. I _____

2. My parents _____

3. My best friend _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

F. Complete with the sentences a-e.

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

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

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1c My style

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

1. d n s a l s a _____
2. b h o t e _____
3. e b t l _____
4. o b s o t _____
5. r t s h i _____
6. p u r j e m _____
7. t a h _____
8. t s i t r k a c u _____

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

earrings cut fashion pockets ugly draw wait

1. I don't like that hat. It's _____ .
2. Let's _____ a flower on my top.
3. Kate doesn't like wearing _____ .
4. Leggings are in _____ this winter.
5. My jeans haven't got _____ .
6. We _____ for Tom at the skatepark every afternoon.
7. Let's _____ the cake. It looks good.

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

1. **A:** _____ you _____ (tidy) your room?
   B: No, I _____ (not tidy) my room. I _____ (watch) TV at the moment.
2. **A:** Where _____ Ahmad _____ (go) now?
   B: He _____ (go) to the park.
3. **A:** Why _____ Steve _____ (wear) a jacket?
   B: Because he's cold.
4. **A:** _____ the boys _____ (do) their homework?
   B: No, they _____ (ride) their bikes in the park.

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D. Circle the correct words.

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

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

Hi Victor,
How are you? At the moment I (1) _____ (visit) my grandmother in Wales. My brother, Tim, and I (2) _____ (come) here every summer. On Wednesday mornings I (3) _____ (usually / play) tennis with Tim but it's very hot today. So, I (4) _____ (sit) in the living room and I (5) _____ (send) emails. On Wednesday afternoons we (6) _____ (wash) the car with our grandfather.
I (7) _____ (not like) washing the car!

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

Love,
Andy

F. Complete with the sentences a-e.

a. I'm putting tigers on the earrings.
b. What's up?
c. I'm bored of my old earrings.
d. I can make new earrings.
e. Don't worry.

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

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1d In my free time

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

surf read go hang out do chat read download join play

1. James hates _____ table tennis. He thinks it's boring.
2. Would you like _____ on the phone with your cousin, Bob?
3. Vicky wants _____ some information from the Net.
4. Kevin can't stand _____ arts and crafts.
5. I'd like _____ the Net before I go to bed.
6. **A:** Do you like _____ newspapers?
   B: Not really. But I love _____ magazines.
7. I want _____ rollerblading after school today.
8. Yusef enjoys _____ with his friends at the weekend.
9. **A:** Would you like _____ an arts and crafts club?
   B: Yes, I love art.

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

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

Tony and Bob _____

_____

_____

_____

Richard _____

_____

_____

_____

C. Complete with the sentences a-d.

a. Check out this flyer!
b. It looks good.
c. We can join.
d. What does the winner get?

Paul Hey! Mark. What are you reading?
Mark (1) _____ There's a new table tennis club in town.
Paul Look! (2) _____ All ages are welcome.
Mark What do you think?
Paul (3) _____ Let's join. I'm good at table tennis.
Mark OK. Why not? There's a tournament on Saturday.
Paul (4) _____
Mark Two new bats.
Paul That's great!

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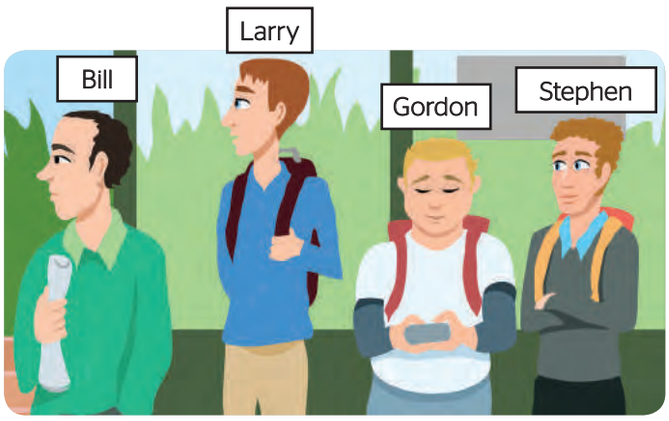
1e Meet my friend

A. Write the opposites of the adjectives below.

1. outgoing ≠ _____
2. active ≠ _____
3. fair ≠ _____
4. slim ≠ _____
5. curly ≠ _____
6. short ≠ _____

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



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

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

1. plays / William / every day / table tennis
_____
2. man / active / an / is / Mr Smith
_____
3. got / hair / has / wavy / Mark
_____
4. skirt / ugly / that / is
_____
5. washes / on Thursdays / Ryan / his car
_____
6. modern / got / Frank's / house / a
_____

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

a. He's very outgoing.
b. He's good at all school subjects.
c. He's from Jordan and he's sixteen years old.
d. He plays basketball, ice hockey and football.
e. Ameer's very good-looking.

My New Classmate

My new classmate's name is Ameer. (1) _____ We always sit together in class. (2) _____ He's got curly dark hair and blue eyes. He's a bit chubby and he's very tall.

Ameer's got many friends. (3) _____ He's also very clever. (4) _____ After school, he sometimes helps me with my Maths homework. He's a very helpful person. Ameer's quite active, too. (5) _____ We always play in the same team. I love spending my free time with him.

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1 Round-up

A. Write:

1. three school subjects:

_____

_____

_____

2. three items of clothing:

_____

_____

_____

3. three household appliances:

_____

_____

_____

4. three adjectives describing personality:

_____

_____

_____

5. three adjectives describing physical appearance:

_____

_____

_____

B. Match.

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

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

1. A: How often _____ Jim and Carl _____ (go) to the gym?
B: They _____ (go) three times a week.

2. A: What _____ you _____ (do) now?
B: I _____ (draw) a flower.

3. A: _____ Mary _____ (cook) at the moment?
B: No, she _____ (not cook). She _____ (download) information from the Net.

4. A: _____ Ali _____ (get) home at 9pm every day?
B: No, he usually _____ (come) at 6pm.

5. A: Ian and I _____ (paint) our house these days.
B: _____ you _____ (paint) your house once a year?
A: No. We _____ (not need) to paint the house every year.

6. A: My friends and I usually _____ (play) baseball on Saturdays.
B: I _____ (not like) baseball, but I _____ (love) basketball.

D. Choose a, b or c.

1. Derek _____ to the park.
a. never go **b.** goes never **c.** never goes

2. The rollerblading competition is _____ June.
a. in **b.** on **c.** at

3. I like hanging out with my friends _____ school.
a. after **b.** on **c.** till

4. Tony doesn't usually play computer games _____ weekdays.
a. in **b.** before **c.** on

5. Paul _____ does the washing. He hates housework.
a. never **b.** always **c.** usually

6. Leena _____ helps her friends. She's a very helpful person.
a. never **b.** sometimes **c.** always

7. I clean the windows _____ times a month.
a. once **b.** three **c.** twice

8. A: _____ do you watch TV?
B: In the evening.
a. How often **b.** When **c.** What

9. Every Thursday Omar goes to the table tennis club and stays there _____ three o'clock.
a. on **b.** till **c.** at

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

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

F. Choose a or b.

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

G. Read the email and answer the questions.

Hi Holly,

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

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

Write back soon.

Love,

Julie

1. Can Julie meet Holly at the weekend?

   _____

   _____

2. What does Julie do on Saturdays?

   _____

   _____

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

   _____

   _____

4. What is Charlotte like?

   _____

   _____

5. Is Charlotte good at board games?

   _____

   _____

6. Who is good at Maths?

   _____

   _____

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1 Project

A flyer about a group.

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

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2a Holiday fun!

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

1. _____ on a cruise

2. _____ hiking

3. _____ souvenirs

4. _____ abroad

5. _____ a cave

6. _____ horse riding

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

forget	desert	sightseeing	fell	experience	scared	show

1. Let's go _____ around the city tomorrow morning.

2. I was _____ when I tried to ride a horse.

3. Steve almost _____ off his bike.

4. My holiday in China was a great _____ .

5. Don't _____ to take your jacket. It's cold outside.

6. _____ us the pictures from your holiday.

7. Harry saw a camel in the _____ .

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

1. A: Hey, Tom. I _____ (win) the swimming competition yesterday.
B: Really? I _____ (not know) you were good at swimming.

2. Yesterday morning Omar _____ (sit) in the garden and _____ (read) his newspaper. Then he _____ (surf) the Net and _____ (download) information.

3. Tony _____ (visit) Egypt last summer. He _____ (not take) lots of pictures but he _____ (buy) many souvenirs.

4. A: Hey Alan! Where _____ (be) you last night? I _____ (not see) you at Bill's house.
B: I _____ (go) to a table tennis competition with my brother.

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D. Write sentences, as in the example.

1. Brad was at home yesterday. (skatepark)

Brad wasn't at home yesterday.

He was at the skatepark.

2. Andrew did his homework yesterday afternoon. (arts and crafts)

3. The boys hung out with their uncle last night. (friends)

4. James and Mike were at school in the morning. (home)

5. Tom travelled to Spain last month. (Italy)

6. Robert and I played tennis yesterday evening. (volleyball)

E. Use the prompts to write questions. Then answer them.

1. What time / you / get up / yesterday morning?

I got up at

2. Where / you / go / on holiday / last year?

3. When / you / learn / to ride / bike?

4. Where / be / you / yesterday evening?

F. Complete with the sentences a-f.

a. What did you do there?
b. I'm only joking.
c. What else did you do?
d. You're back!
e. Here you go.
f. To be honest, I didn't like horse riding.

Victor Hey, Kevin! (1) _____
Kevin Yeah and I had a great time. I want to go to France next summer, too.
Victor That's good. (2) _____
Kevin I went sightseeing, hiking and horse riding.
Victor Horse riding! Wow!
Kevin (3) _____
Victor Really? (4) _____
Kevin I bought lots of souvenirs. But I didn't buy a souvenir for you.
Victor That's OK.
Kevin (5) _____ This is for you.
Victor Thanks, Kevin... Oh, no it's broken.
Kevin Don't worry. I've got two. (6) _____ Take this.

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2b City tour

A. Look at the pictures and complete. What's the word in the red boxes?

				1					
2									
				3					
				4					
				5					
6									
				7					
				8					
				9					

The word is ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐

B. Circle the correct words.

1. The underground is always **crowded / cheap** in the morning.
2. Sultan got off the **station / bus** and took a taxi.
3. Ian is very **popular / terrible**. He's got many friends.
4. Motorbikes aren't very **safe / dangerous**. Let's go on **tram / foot**.
5. Mario is never **late / later** for school.
6. I don't want to take the ferry. It's very **slow / expensive** and I want to be there early.

C. Write the adverbs.

1. nice _____
2. happy _____
3. fast _____
4. terrible _____
5. careful _____
6. easy _____
7. slow _____
8. hard _____
9. good _____
10. beautiful _____

D. Complete the sentences using adjectives or adverbs from activity C.

1. The children played football _____ in the garden.
2. I want to buy a new car. My old car isn't fast. It's very _____ .
3. Andy is a very bad driver. He drives _____ .
4. I don't want to go to *Barry's*. The food there is _____ .
5. The boys are great at tennis. They won the competition _____ .
6. Maria cooks very _____ . I love having dinner at her house.
7. Malik is a _____ boy. He is always very polite and helpful.

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E. Look and write sentences using *could*, as in the example.

Ray / speak / Spanish

1. *Ray couldn't speak Spanish five years ago, but now he can.*

Jim / read

2. _____

Tom / swim

3. _____

Bob / ride / bike

4. _____

F. Write sentences about what you couldn't do five years ago, but you can do now.

I couldn't play table tennis five years ago, but now I can.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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2c Exploring the past

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

spread | in the past | long | at the age of | route | tradition | carry | any more

1. This train follows exactly the same _____ as the road.
2. I don't play football _____ because I started tennis.
3. The fire _____ very quickly because of the strong wind.
4. _____ merchants used donkeys to _____ their goods.
5. Faisal is a very clever young man. He managed to finish his studies _____ twenty-one!
6. It's a family _____ to gather all together and have breakfast on Fridays.
7. Saud came to visit yesterday but didn't stay _____. He was really tired.

B. Complete with the present or past simple of the words in the box.

eat | live | not watch | play | be | not go | think

1. **A:** _____ people _____ food with their hands in ancient times?
   B: I don't know.
2. When he was younger, Brian _____ good at Maths but now he _____ it's hard.
3. I _____ to the park when I first moved here but now I go every day.
4. **A:** _____ you _____ in New York City when you were a child?
   B: Yes, I did. Now I _____ in Boston.
5. My brother _____ ice hockey when he was young. Now he doesn't.
6. Alison _____ TV two years ago. Now she _____ TV all day.

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

1. Liam / play baseball / school / last year?

_____

_____

2. Stan / play / computer games / evenings?

_____

_____

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3 Tony and Brian / do / arts and crafts / in the past?

_____

_____

4 Charlie / have / rabbit / when / young?

_____

_____

D. Read and complete the sentences.

Mummy Mania

In the past, people believed that when they died they went to another world. In many parts of the world, people thought that when a person died, he or she needed their body in that world. So, they made dead people into mummies. They also put food, jewellery, clothes and other things in the pyramids with the mummies.

Most mummies come from Egypt. Some are 4000 years old! The most famous one is the mummy of Pharaoh Tutankhamun (say it: toot-an-ka-men). He died when he was 17 years old! An English archaeologist, Howard Carter found the mummy of Pharaoh Tutankhamun in 1922.

The Incas made people into mummies, too. The Inca mummies are about 600 years old. They don't look like the Egyptian mummies, but they also have everyday things with them. In April 2002, archaeologists found over 2000 mummies near Lima, the capital city of Peru.

1. People put things like _____ , _____ and _____ with the mummies.

2. Some Egyptian mummies are _____ years old.

3. A famous Egyptian mummy is _____ .

4. Some Inca mummies are _____ years old.

5. In 2002, archaeologists found a lot of Inca mummies near _____ .

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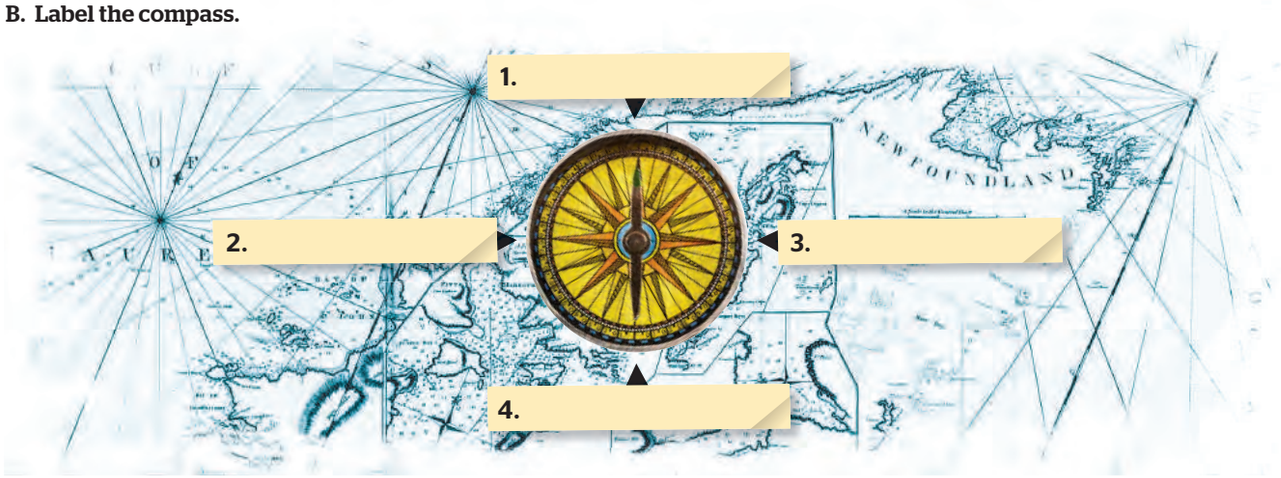
2d Land ahoy!

A. Circle the correct words.

1. The **explorer / captain** of the ship was a polite man.
2. We had a(n) **incredible / pleased** time last night.
3. I was **born / named** after my grandfather.
4. They got off the ferry **actually / immediately**.
5. Annie **shouted / promised** to do the washing-up.
6. We reached the **coast / land** of Italy early in the morning.

B. Label the compass.



C. Use object pronouns to replace the words in bold.

1. My friends are going to a fast food restaurant. I really want to go with **my friends**. _____
2. This is Ameen's jacket. Please give it to **Ameen**. _____
3. Jessica and I think the homework is difficult. Help **Jessica and me**, please. _____
4. Jason's very active and outgoing. I love hanging out with **Jason**. _____
5. I can't find my camera. Have you got **my camera**? _____
6. Dan and Jim were at the museum. Did you see **Dan and Jim**? _____

D. Complete using personal pronouns.

Dear Tony,

How are you? I'm fine. Jim and (1) _____ went on a school trip to Italy last week. (2) _____ was great. (3) _____ took a boat to Elba. It's a beautiful island and we liked (4) _____ very much. I had my camera with (5) _____ , so I took lots of pictures. Jim went horse riding. (6) _____ had lots of fun. I didn't go with (7) _____ because I don't like horses. We also explored caves on the island. There was water in (8) _____ ! We wanted to go swimming but the water was very cold. Our teacher told (9) _____ lots of things about the island, too. Napoleon lived there! His house is a museum now and we visited (10) _____ . We had a great time. Anyway, I've got lots of homework for tomorrow. Write back soon.

Yours,
Peter

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2e A family trip

A. Complete the words with the missing letters.

1. I don't like milk. It's h__ __ __ __ __ __ __.
2. The television is a great i__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __.
3. This book is a __ __ __ __ __ __. I love it!
4. Jack's hat is w __ __ __ __. I don't like it.
5. How long did the j__ __ __ __ __ __ to Germany take?
6. I do e__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ in the science lab.

B. Join the sentences using *and, but, because* or *so*, as in the example.

1. Philip is good at rollerblading. He isn't good at tennis.
   Philip is good at rollerblading but he isn't good at tennis.
2. We arrived late. The coach was very slow.
3. I don't like basketball. I never play.
4. Wesley gets up early in the morning. He walks in the park near his house.
5. Jack and Robert love playing computer games. They play together.
6. Jim is a very slim boy. He's got curly hair.
7. Pablo didn't have a good time in Boston. The weather was bad.
8. Jeff can drive a motorbike. He can't drive a car.

C. What's your opinion of the ideas 1-8? Use the adjectives in the box to express yourself, as in the example.

frightening brilliant wonderful interesting
exciting awful cool fantastic boring

1. History — *I think History is very interesting.*
2. museums
3. rock climbing
4. pizza
5. homework
6. cruises
7. travelling
8. horse riding

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2 Round-up

A. Choose a or b.

1. I'm not a student. _____, I'm a teacher.

a. Actually **b.** Immediately

2. The telephone is a very important _____.

a. invention **b.** experiment

3. My brother doesn't live in London _____.

a. in the past **b.** any more

4. We had lunch at an _____ restaurant yesterday.

a. expensive **b.** annoying

5. The Tower of London is a _____ building in the UK.

a. wrong **b.** famous

6. Ryan is _____. I love spending time with him.

a. frightening **b.** wonderful

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

find explore buy go cook not leave decide not take

1. _____ you _____ any souvenirs from London?

2. We _____ early in the morning so we were late.

3. I _____ a cat outside the Internet café yesterday and I _____ to take it home.

4. A: _____ Sylvia _____ last night?

B: Yeah. Her food was delicious.

5. Saleh _____ pictures because he couldn't find his camera.

6. Last summer my cousins and I _____ to Thailand on holiday and we _____ some amazing caves.

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

good well terrible carefully terribly careful

1. I don't feel very _____ today. I think I need to see a doctor.

2. He closed the door _____ and left the room.

3. I don't think Oliver can become an artist. He paints _____.

4. Michael is a very _____ student and a nice person. All his teachers like him.

5. I read this _____ book last month. I didn't like it.

6. Please be _____ around here. It isn't very safe.

D. Complete using personal pronouns.

1. Are Neil and Jason there? Tell _____ I'm coming.

2. When Hussein calls, can you give _____ my mobile phone number?

3. These are my friends, Martha and Irene. _____ are here for the weekend.

4. Please make _____ some tea. We are cold.

5. Jake Smith is a History teacher. _____ likes ancient History very much.

6. Don't tell _____ what is in the bag. I like surprises.

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E. Complete the sentences with *can, could, can't* or *couldn't*.

1. **A:** How many languages _____ you speak?
   B: Only English.
2. I _____ swim three years ago, but now I can.
3. **A:** This is my painting.
   B: But you _____ paint two years ago.
   A: I _____ paint then, but now I _____!
4. _____ you ride a bike when you were five years old?
5. When she was two, my sister _____ talk, but I could.
6. **A**: _____ you cook Chinese food?
   B: No, I _____ . But I can cook Mexican food.

F. Complete the sentences. Use the present or the past simple.

1. Stan first started playing tennis a week ago.
   He _____ football in the past.
2. Ali now _____ his weekends at home.
   He didn't spend his weekends at home in the past.
   He spent all his free time at the shopping centre.
3. Mr Crane drinks lots of coffee now.
   He _____ coffee when he was young. He didn't like it.
4. Frank _____ a new car now.
   He drove a very old car two years ago.
5. My dad works at night now.
   Last year, he _____ in the morning.

G. Match.

1. Did you enjoy your trip?
2. What? You want to live in Australia?
3. Here you go. It's a souvenir from Florence.
4. Did he use to travel when he was young?
5. How long is the journey to Paris?

a. No Ken, I'm only joking!
b. To be honest, we didn't.
c. It takes six hours to get there.
d. It's fantastic, thanks!
e. Yes, but now he doesn't.

H. Read the text and answer the questions.

People in the past didn't go to the beach very often. My grandfather still remembers his first day trip to the beach. It was in 1930 and he was only six years old. His parents didn't have a car so they went there by train. They travelled to a beach near Brighton.

It was a beautiful sunny day. My grandfather was very excited. He didn't know how to swim and he didn't have a swimsuit, but he wanted to go into the sea. So, he played in the water with his clothes on.

For lunch, he had fish and chips. They stayed on the beach all day and went home in the evening. My grandfather was very tired but he was happy.

By Tony Branning

1. When did Tony's grandfather first go to the beach?
   _____
2. How old was Tony's grandfather?
   _____
3. How did Tony's grandfather get to the beach?
   _____
4. What was the weather like?
   _____
5. What did Tony's grandfather do at the beach?
   _____
6. When did they go home?
   _____

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2 Project

A short biography of a famous person

1. Decide which famous person you are going to write about.

2. Do research and find out information about them.

3. Write a short paragraph.

4. Draw or stick pictures to decorate the page.

Neil Armstrong was born on 5 August 1930 in Wapakoneta in Ohio, USA. He studied Science and he became a pilot for NASA. In 1962 he became an astronaut. Neil Armstrong is famous because he was the first man to walk on the moon. In 1971 he left NASA and taught at university for some time. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, on 25 August 2012.

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3a Ouch!

A. Look at the pictures and write what happened to these people yesterday.

1. *He broke his arm.*

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

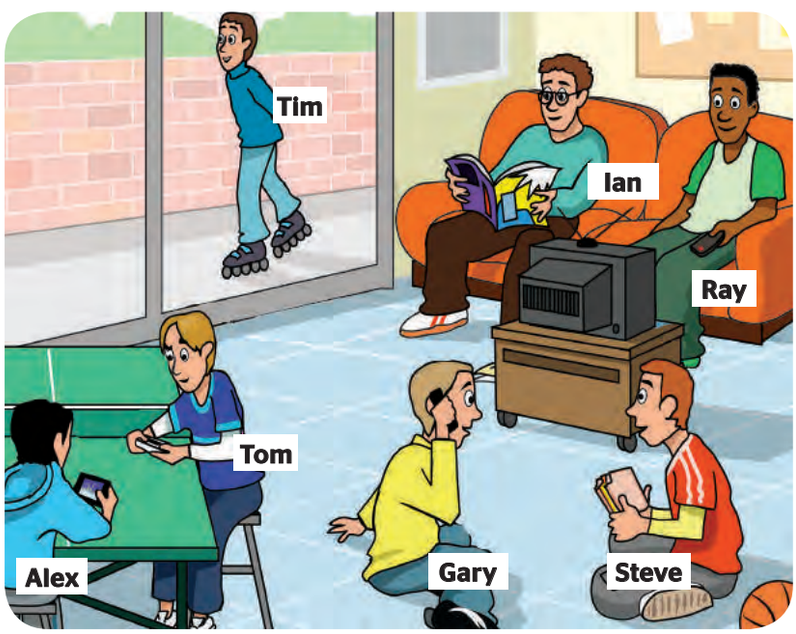
5. _____

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

slipped	middle	ambulance	crashed	explain
	bleeding	accident	jumped	

1. The boy was standing in the _____ of the room.
2. Saleh _____ and fell down the stairs.
3. Alex _____ off a chair and broke his leg.
4. They called for a(n) _____ and it took Hatim to hospital.
5. Oh no! Your nose is _____ . What happened?
6. Nouf's father had a car _____ yesterday. He _____ into a wall.
7. Can you _____ this to me? I don't understand.

C. Look at the picture and write sentences about what the people were doing yesterday afternoon. Use the prompts in the box, as in the example.



watch/TV	play/computer games	eat/sandwich
talk/mobile phone	read/magazine	rollerblade

Yesterday afternoon...

1. *Ray was watching TV.*
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

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D. Use the prompts to make questions. Then look at the pictures and answer them, as in the example.

Bruce / ride / horse / Saturday morning?

Was Bruce riding a horse on Saturday morning?

No, he wasn't. He was riding his bike.

Taleen and Nuha / cook / yesterday evening?

Alex and Mike / send / emails / yesterday morning?

Tom / wear / jumper / three hours ago?

Bob / do / homework / last night?

E. Complete with the sentences a-e.

a. Did he fall off his bike again?
b. Did a car hit him?
c. He can't come with us.
d. Is he OK now?
e. No. He had an accident.

Jake Hey Mike! Where is your brother?
Mike (1) _____
Jake Why? Has he got a lot of homework to do?
Mike (2) _____
Jake What happened? (3) _____
Mike No, he didn't. We were walking back from school yesterday afternoon when suddenly....
Jake Oh, no. (4) _____
Mike No! We were on the pavement. He just slipped on a banana skin and fell down.
Jake Ouch! (5) _____
Mike Not exactly. He sprained his wrist and broke his leg.

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3b Believe it or not!

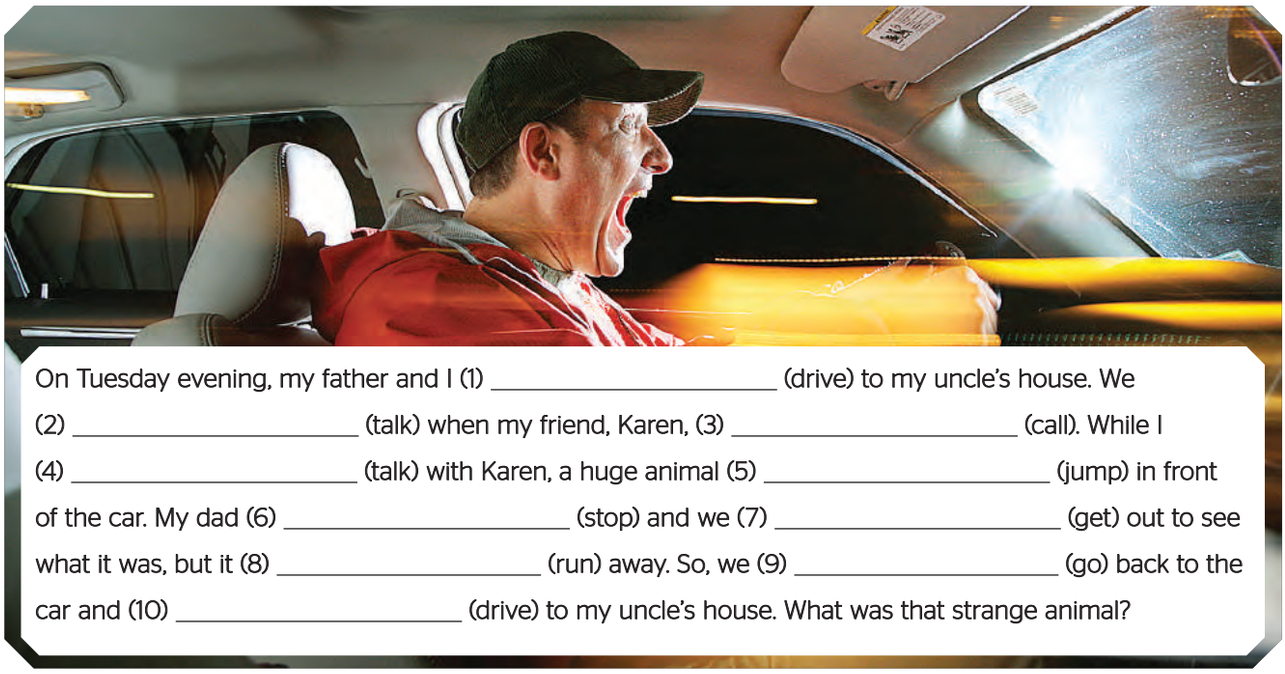
A. Circle the correct words.

1. I saw a **noise / shadow** near the window.
2. My uncle bought a beautiful house last year. It's in a **village / campsite** near the sea.
3. William was **frightened / calm** when he saw the strange man. He screamed and ran outside.
4. The strange man **followed / disappeared** into the forest.
5. Kathy heard **voices / footprints** in the living room.
6. I found my football behind a **footprint / bush**.
7. It's very **dark / close** in this room.

B. Choose a or b.

1. We _____ a woman scream while we were having dinner.
a. were hearing **b.** heard
2. They were following the huge footprints _____ suddenly a wild animal appeared.
a. while **b.** when
3. The children _____ football when they broke the window.
a. played **b.** were playing
4. While Vicky _____ her room, she found €20.
a. was tidying **b.** tidied
5. Was Lisa eating a sandwich while she _____ the Net?
a. surfed **b.** was surfing
6. The boys were swimming in the river when their friends _____ .
a. arrived **b.** were arriving
7. While Paul was reading a book, Alice _____ .
a. was cooking **b.** cooked
8. Jessica was doing her homework _____ the phone rang.
a. while **b.** when

C. Complete the story using the past simple or the past progressive of the verbs in brackets.



On Tuesday evening, my father and I (1) _____ (drive) to my uncle's house. We (2) _____ (talk) when my friend, Karen, (3) _____ (call). While I (4) _____ (talk) with Karen, a huge animal (5) _____ (jump) in front of the car. My dad (6) _____ (stop) and we (7) _____ (get) out to see what it was, but it (8) _____ (run) away. So, we (9) _____ (go) back to the car and (10) _____ (drive) to my uncle's house. What was that strange animal?

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D. Use the prompts to write sentences.

John / run / when / he / slip / and / fall

_____

_____

While / boys / walk / forest / it / start / raining

_____

_____

Harry and Tom / walk / in mountains / when / they / see / wild animal

_____

_____

While / Paul / sleep / his brother / study

_____

_____

E. Complete with the sentences a-d.

a. It was just standing there, looking at me.
b. I don't think so.
c. I was in the kitchen when I heard a noise outside.
d. I started screaming and it left.

Jack Hey, Peter! Something really scary happened yesterday!
Peter What? Where?
Jack At home, in the evening. (1) _____
Peter Yeah and...
Jack Well, I went to see what it was. That's when I saw a baby lion!
Peter What was it doing?
Jack (2) _____
Peter And what did you do?
Jack (3) _____
Peter Jack! It was probably a big cat or something.
Jack (4) _____

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3c At the funfair

A. Look at the pictures and complete the text.

Last weekend my friend Sultan and I went to the (1) _____ . We went on the (2) _____ and the (3) _____ but my favourite was the (4) _____ . We got all wet! After that, Sultan wanted to go on the (5) _____ but there was a long (6) _____ , so we went to the food stand and had a snack. I had some (7) _____ . Sultan had a (8) _____ and a (9) _____ . Then we went back to the rides. It was great fun!

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

1. **A:** Have we got _____ crisps?
   B: No, there are _____ crisps left, but there's _____ popcorn.
2. **A:** Would you like _____ ketchup in your sandwich?
   B: No, thanks.
3. **A:** There isn't _____ cake on the table.
   B: Don't worry. We've got _____ doughnuts in the fridge.
4. **A:** I don't want _____ food. I'm not hungry. I want _____ milk.
   B: There's _____ milk left.
5. **A:** I'd like _____ lemonade, please.
   B: Sorry, we haven't got _____ soft drinks.

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C. Complete with the sentences a-e.

a. What do you mean?
b. Luckily, the queue isn't long.
c. Let's go on it!
d. Right, where do you want to go?
e. Hang on a minute.

Tom Oh! There's the roller coaster. (1) _____
Jack Are you sure? It looks scary.
Tom I know but it's great. (2) _____ Come on.
Jack I can't!
Tom (3) _____
Jack I can't. I'm afraid.
Tom Really?
Jack Of course. Just look at it!
Tom (4) _____
Jack The water slide looks like fun.
Tom OK, then...
Jack (5) _____ There are no people there. Maybe it isn't working.
Tom We can go on the ferris wheel, then.
Jack Sure!

D. Read the advertisements below and the statements 1-6. Which advertisement do they refer to? Write A, B or C.

1. It is only open at the weekend. ○
2. You can win prizes there. ○ ○
3. There are water rides there. ○ ○
4. A five-year-old child can go to this funfair. ○
5. You need to have special shoes there. ○
6. It never opens before noon. ○

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3d Wild world

A. Complete the texts with the words in the boxes.

attack shocked alone scared saved

When I went to Florida last year for my holiday, I had a horrible experience. A man was swimming and suddenly, he shouted "SHARK!". I was (1) _____ on the beach and I didn't know what to do. But luckily the shark didn't (2) _____ him. Something (3) _____ the shark away and I jumped into the water and (4) _____ the man. He was really (5) _____ .

embarrassed brave neck beginning laughing

On my first day of school I saw a small spider on my desk. I'm afraid of spiders and I'm not very (6) _____ . In the (7) _____ I tried to scare it away but then it jumped on my (8) _____ . I screamed and everyone looked at me and started (9) _____ . I was really (10) _____ .

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Mary was **shocked** / **lonely** when she heard the bad news.
2. Last year, a shark **worried** / **attacked** my cousin when he was on holiday. Luckily, he managed to **save** / **scare** it away!
3. My uncle is very **brave** / **angry**. He isn't afraid of lions!
4. I like trying **another** / **different** types of food.
5. My brother is very **angry** / **embarrassed** with me because I borrowed his laptop without asking him first.

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3e A bad day

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

missed ladder tyre lift locked neighbour

1. Matt used a _____ to climb up the tree.
2. My parents got stuck in the _____ yesterday.
3. I _____ the bus this morning and I walked to school.
4. My next-door _____ saw a huge spider in his kitchen yesterday.
5. We got _____ out of our house last night.
6. Zayed was late for work today because he got a flat _____ .

B. Circle the correct words.

Last year (1) **because / while** I was at a skateboard tournament something amazing happened. (2) **In the beginning / Luckily**, I was having a great time. But I got really tired so I stopped for a while to get something to drink. I tried to find a shop but (3) **unfortunately / fortunately** I got lost. (4) **When / Suddenly**, I saw Tony Hawk, the famous skateboarder. I was so surprised! He just looked at me and then he gave me his hat. Later, (5) **when / while** I showed the hat to my friends, they just laughed. 'It's Tony Hawk's!' I said, but they didn't believe me. (6) **Finally / Luckily**, his name was on the hat, so, (7) **in the end / suddenly**, my friends believed me.

C. Join the sentences using *when* or *while*.

1. Mute'b was talking on the phone. The accident happened.

_____

2. We heard a noise. We were walking in the forest.

_____

3. Amenah was doing her homework. Taleen was surfing the Net.

_____

4. I saw the huge wolf. I ran for help.

_____

5. Bob was on the bus. His brother called him.

_____

6. Reema was making a salad. Her sister was making sandwiches.

_____

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3 Round-up

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

embarrassed neighbour ankle campsite queue strange funfair adventure lonely

1. We stayed at a nice _____ in France last June.
2. There was a(n)_____ man behind me and I was scared.
3. When Stu fell down the stairs, everyone started laughing. He was really _____.
4. Last summer I was alone because all my friends were on holiday. I felt very _____.
5. We went to the _____ on Thursday. The rides were great fun.
6. There's a long _____ outside the funfair.
7. Ali sprained his _____ while he was playing tennis.
8. Last year we got lost in a forest. It was quite a(n) _____.
9. My next-door _____ found a huge footprint in his garden yesterday morning.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

1. I was scared when I got stuck _____ the lift.
2. Rawan got locked _____ yesterday afternoon.
3. The wolf was _____ the middle of the road when I saw it.
4. Tim crashed his bike _____ a tree.
5. The man called _____ an ambulance when he saw the car accident.
6. Hang _____ a minute! I want to buy a souvenir.
7. _____ the beginning, Luke didn't want to come with us.

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

1. **A:** Did you go to the skatepark this morning?
   B: No, I _____ (download) some information from the Internet all morning.
2. Last night Abdullah _____ (not study) for the test. He _____ (play) computer games.
3. **A:** What _____you _____(do) last night?
   B: We _____ (watch) football on TV.
4. Rob and Alex _____ (talk) on the phone all afternoon.
5. The cat _____ (not sit) on the sofa. It _____ (lie) on the floor.

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

1. While I _____ (talk) on the phone, I _____ (hear) a man scream.
2. Luke _____ (look) for his keys when he _____ (see) a shadow on the wall.
3. While the children _____ (play) with their ball in the garden, they _____ (break) the window.
4. Jack _____ (get) a flat tyre while he _____ (drive) home from work.
5. When Brian _____ (jump) off the wall, he _____ (hurt) his knee.
6. I _____ (explain) what happened to my mother, while my brother _____ (clean) up the mess.

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E. Choose a, b or c.

1. Are there _____ bananas left? I want to make a banana cake.

a. any **b.** some **c.** no

2. There are _____ people on the water slide. That ride isn't very popular.

a. any **b.** no **c.** some

3. I don't want to do _____ work at the weekend. I want to stay at home and relax.

a. no **b.** some **c.** any

4. I think I saw _____ men outside the house. Let's call the police.

a. no **b.** any **c.** some

5. Can I have _____ milk in my tea, please?

a. no **b.** any **c.** some

6. _____ people in the village believed that a strange man lived in the old house.

a. Any **b.** Some **c.** No

7. The children found _____ kittens in the garden.

a. any **b.** no **c.** some

F. Continue the sentences with your own ideas.

1. I was walking near the river when _____.

2. I was reading a magazine while _____.

3. I was riding my bike in the park when _____.

4. I was sitting in the living room while _____.

5. I was putting up my tent at the campsite when _____.

6. I was doing housework when _____.

G. Read the story and write T for True or F for False.

The Man by the Lake

Last week, I went camping with my friends Larry, Alex and Bill. We went to Mount Farway for the weekend. We were having a great time, so we stayed for a week. However, on the last day, a strange thing happened. We were coming down the mountain when we saw a fantastic lake. We all decided to spend the night there, so we put up our tents. In the evening, we felt very tired so we ate and went to bed early.

However, after a while I heard a man talking. I got out of my tent and saw a young man sitting by the lake. When he saw me, he ran into the water. I woke my friends up and we all jumped into the water to look for him, but he wasn't there! The next morning, we were getting ready to leave when I heard the man talking again. He was sitting by the lake. 'He's back!' I shouted. But my friends thought I was playing a joke on them.

1. The writer and his friends went to Mount Farway last week. ◯

2. They put up their tents on the mountain. ◯

3. The writer went to bed before his friends. ◯

4. The writer was in his tent when he heard a man talking. ◯

5. The writer's friends believed him in the end. ◯

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3 Project

A real-life story

1. Do research and find out information about a real-life story.

2. Write a short paragraph about the story.

3. Use ideas from pp. 36-37 of the student's book.

4. Draw or stick pictures to decorate the page.

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4a Around town

A. Look at the pictures and write where you can find the objects.

1. at the _____

2. at the _____

3. at the _____

4. at the _____

5. at the _____

6. at the _____

7. at the _____

8. at the _____

B. Complete with the words in the box.

post card bring medicine book flight get stamps

1. **A:** Can you _____ these letters for me, please?
   B: Of course. Do you have any _____ ?
2. I want to _____ a new haircut. My hair looks awful.
3. We always _____ our holidays online. It's very easy.
4. I went to the pharmacy to get some _____ for my back.
5. I found a cheap _____ to Canada on the Internet.
6. **A:** Oh no! Where is my library _____ ?
   B: Here it is.
7. **A:** Can I _____ my friend Mark to your house?
   B: Sure.

C. Look at the pictures and use *can, could* or *may* to offer help, ask for permission or make requests.

help / friend

1. _____

borrow / this book

2. _____

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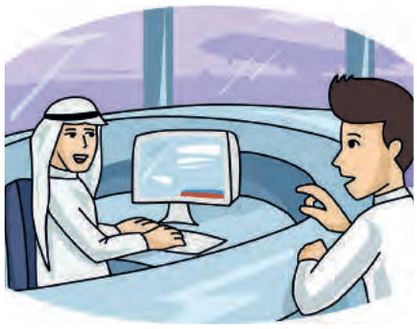
use / bathroom

3. _____

_____



see / ticket

4. _____

_____

drive / beach

5. _____

_____

D. Dan, Paul, Neil and Steve are at ASB Shopping Centre. Read through the sentences 1-4 and guess where they are. Use *may, might* and *could* and write sentences for each person.

1. Dan likes reading books.

He _____

2. Paul has got seven pets.

He _____

3. Neil loves buying clothes and accessories.

He _____

4. Steve likes travelling.

He _____

E. Complete with the sentences a-e.

a. Would you like anything else?
b. Here you are.
c. You're welcome.
d. Can I help you?
e. Let me check.

Man (1) _____
Paul Yes, please. Have you got Christopher Paolini's new book?
Man Of course. It's really good. (2) _____
Paul Thanks.
Man (3) _____
Paul Yes. Have you got his first book, too? I want to buy it for a friend.
Man (4) _____ ... Oh, no. I'm afraid not.
Paul That's OK. Thank you for all your help.
Man (5) _____

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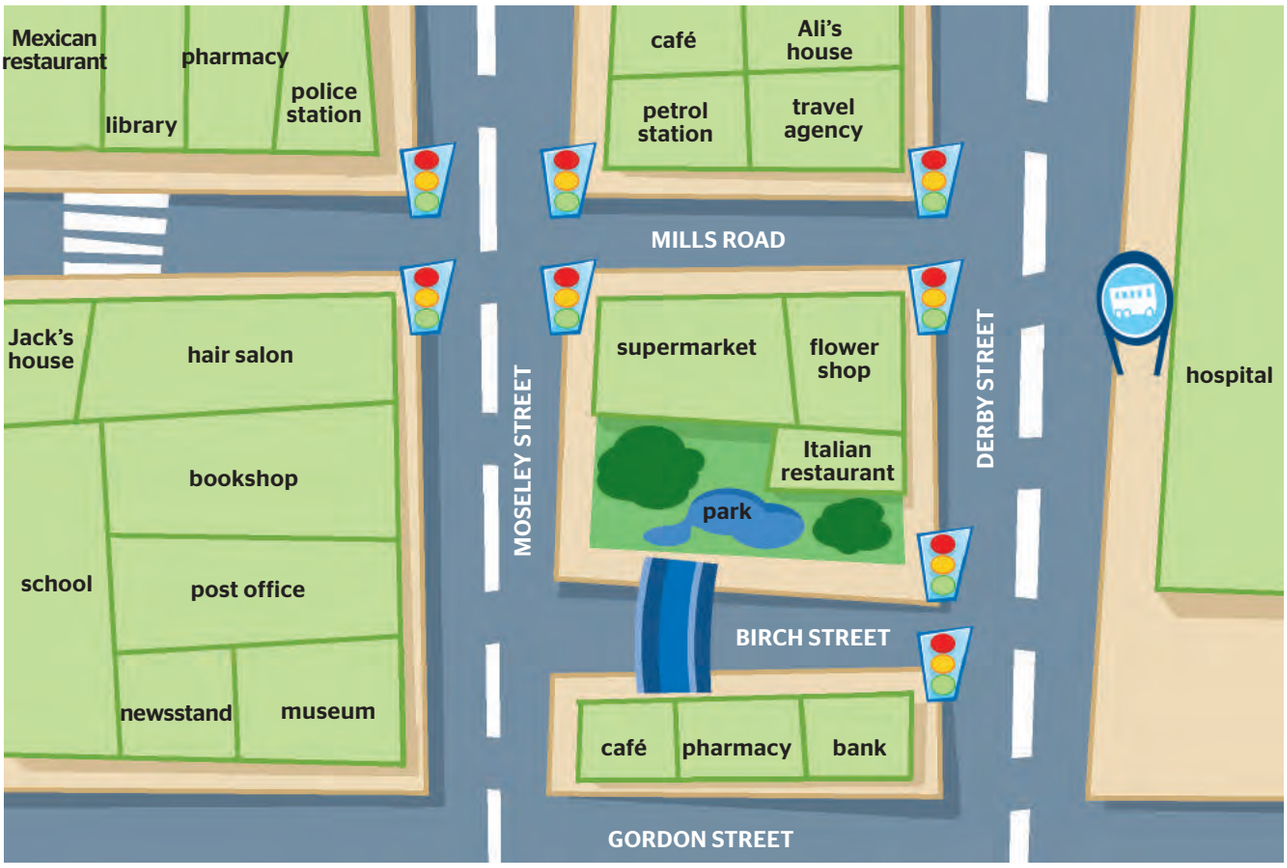
4b How do I get there?



A. Look at the map above and complete the short dialogues with prepositions of place.

1. **A:** Where's the bank?
   B: It's _____ the park.
2. **A:** Is there a petrol station near here?
   B: It's _____ the travel agency.
3. **A:** I need to buy a book.
   B: The bookshop is _____ the hair salon and the post office.
4. **A:** I know a very good Mexican restaurant. Let's go there tonight.
   B: OK. Where is it?
   A: It's _____ the library.
5. **A:** Can I help you?
   B: Yes, I'm looking for the bus stop.
   A: It's _____ the hospital.

B. Look at the map again and imagine the people are outside the pharmacy on Birch Street. Complete the dialogue with the words in the box.

left how past straight help right on

A: Hello, do you need some (1) _____ ?
B: Yes, please. (2) _____ do I get to the library?
A: Well, go up this road and after the footbridge, turn (3) _____ into Moseley Street. Then go (4) _____ on and turn (5) _____ at the traffic lights. Go (6) _____ the pharmacy and it's (7) _____ your right. You can't miss it!
B: OK. Thank you.

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C. Look at the map again. Start from the school, follow the directions and find out where Tom is.

Go down Gordon Street and turn left at the museum. That's Moseley Street. Go up the street and turn right into Mills Road. At the end of the road, turn left. Go straight on and it's on the left, next to the travel agency.

Tom is at _____.

D. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

up into from through around to out of towards down

1. Mr Franklin drove _____ London _____ Oxford in an hour and a half.

2. The cars are going _____ the tunnel. They are going _____ the city centre.

3. At the moment Frank is going _____ the house and his brother is coming _____ the house.

4. The cat climbed _____ the tree and can't come _____ .

5. The children are running _____ the stop sign.

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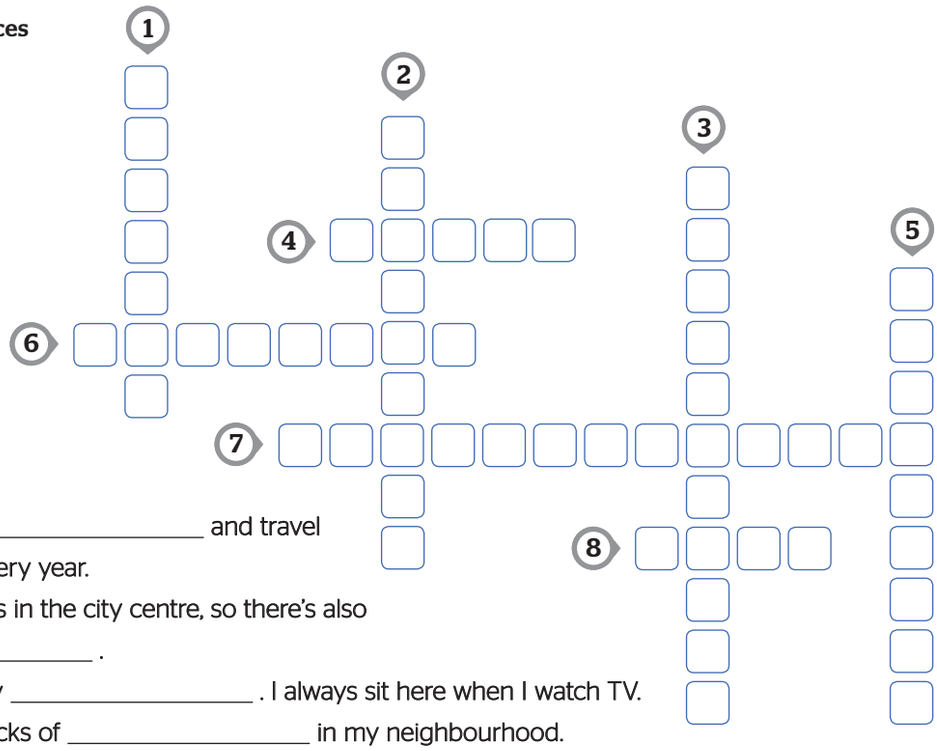
4C City vs Country

A. Complete the sentences and the crossword.



1. I want to live in a _____ and travel to a different city every year.

2. There are lots of cars in the city centre, so there's also lots of _____ .

3. This armchair is very _____ . I always sit here when I watch TV.

4. There aren't any blocks of _____ in my neighbourhood.

5. Sameera loves doing _____ because flowers help her relax.

6. On Thursdays, we usually have a _____ in the garden and we always eat lots of food!

7. Nouf lives in a lovely _____ near the beach.

8. My uncle lives on a _____ and he's got three horses.

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

We used to live in a very nice and peaceful area but last month, my father got a new job in the city centre, so we moved. Our old neighbourhood was (1) _____ (peaceful) than our new neighbourhood. But our new house is (2) _____ (good) than our old house. It's (3) _____ (modern), too. It's also (4) _____ (close) to the shopping centres than our old house, so there is (5) _____ (much) excitement. But this neighbourhood is (6) _____ (crowded) and (7) _____ (noisy) than our old neighbourhood and sometimes I can't sleep at night. It's (8) _____ (difficult) to go to school, too. Our house is (9) _____ (far) from school than before and there's lots of traffic in the morning, so I get up at 5:30 every morning!

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C. Read sentences a and b. Then form new sentences using the adjectives in brackets and the comparative form.

1. **a.** Saud works from 8am to 7pm every day.
   b. Ameen works from 9am to 3pm every day. **(busy)**
   Saud _____
2. **a.** 300 people went to last year's art exhibition.
   b. 100 people went to this year's art exhibition. **(popular)**
   Last year's art exhibition _____
3. **a.** Oliver is thirteen years old.
   b. Brandon is fourteen years old. **(old)**
   Brandon _____
4. **a.** Madrid is 783km away from London.
   b. Paris is 344km away from London. **(far)**
   Madrid _____

D. Read and write T for Tom, A for Alex or B for both.

Last summer my parents and I stayed in a tree house hotel in Costa Rica. It wasn't my first time in a tree house because we had one in our garden when I was a child. But the hotel was bigger and more beautiful! I even met some people my age there and I often chat with them on the Net. I really want to go there again next summer.

Tom Davis, 17

I visited my friend, Sunil, in Kerala, India some years ago. He wanted to take me on a houseboat for two days. In the beginning, I didn't want to go because I can't swim. I finally went and my first time on a boat was great. The water was very calm, so I wasn't frightened at all. The local people were relaxed and friendly. However, the houseboat was not very comfortable. Of course, I didn't mind because I had a great time.

Alex Roberts, 19

1. It was this person's first time in this kind of place. ○
2. This person was pleased with the experience. ○
3. This person made friends during his trip. ○
4. The trip was nice, but not perfect. ○
5. This person was scared at the beginning of his experience. ○

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4d Outer space

A. Complete the sentences.

1. We live on _ _ _ _ _ _ .
2. Our solar _ _ _ _ _ _ _ has got eight planets.
3. A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ is a large group of stars.
4. The sun is a _ _ _ _ _ .
5. Mars is the fourth _ _ _ _ _ _ _ from the sun.
6. The _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ right now is 18°C.

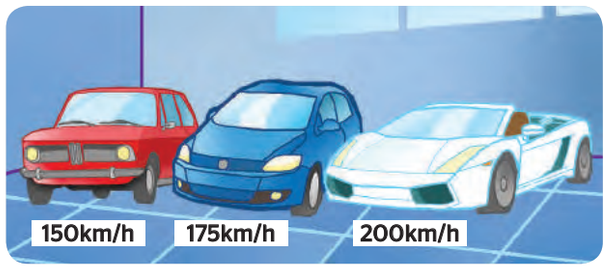
B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. It's _____ (hot) today than it was yesterday.
2. Saleh is the _____ (good) student in his class.
3. My bag is _____ (heavy) than your bag.
4. Jim is the _____ (bad) player in the team.
5. Abdullah is the _____ (popular) boy in school.
6. John is _____ (outgoing) than his brother.
7. Tony is the _____ (careful) driver in his family.
8. Waleed is _____ (tall) than my brother.

C. Complete the blanks with one word.

1. This is _____ busiest café _____ town.
2. The blue shoes are _____ comfortable than the red shoes.
3. Brian bought the _____ expensive phone _____ the shop.
4. Hussein is the shyest _____ all my friends.
5. Which is _____ cheapest way to travel?
6. My car is faster _____ your car.

D. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the comparative or the superlative form of the adjectives.

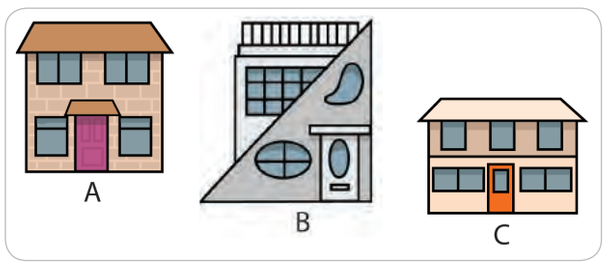


1. white car / fast / garage

_____

red car / slow / blue car

_____



2. house B / modern / city

_____

house C / modern / house A

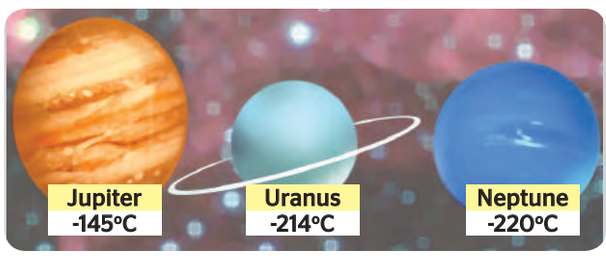
_____

3. Liam / young / class

_____

Keith / old / Mark

_____



4. Neptune / cold / solar system

_____

Uranus / cold / Jupiter

_____

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4e Where I live

A. Label the places.

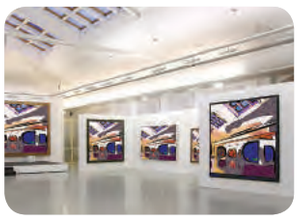
1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____


6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

B. Replace the words in bold in the sentences below.

1. Mute'b and Zayed went cycling in the park yesterday. **Mute'b and Zayed** had a great time. _____
2. **A:** What's the view like from the top of the mountain? **B: The view** is fantastic. _____
3. Reem is waiting at the train station. Can you go and get **Reem**? _____
4. My family and I went to the port to take a boat to the island. **My family and I** went swimming on the island. _____
5. This is a very good restaurant. I come **to this restaurant** once a week. _____

C. Read the letter and complete the blanks with one word.

Dear Lester,

How are you? I hope you're well. I can't wait for you to come and visit me in Dublin. (1) _____ is a great city. There are lots of things to do and sights to see (2) _____ .

For example, (3) _____ has got many museums and galleries. A great way to see the sights in the city is to go on a boat ride on the Liffey River. We can do (4) _____ when you come.

I know you like water sports so we can go to the National Aquatic Centre, too. I went (5) _____ last weekend with my brother, Frank. (6) _____ is 10 years old and he really enjoyed going on all the water rides. Now he wants me to take (7) _____ there again. It was great fun!

My cousins live in Wicklow, a place outside Dublin. We can visit (8) _____ and stay on their farm for a few days. We can go hiking on Sugar Loaf mountain in Wicklow, too. My cousins do (9) _____ six times a year. (10) _____ love hiking. You like hiking, right?

Take care,

Mike

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4 Round-up

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

1. post office – library – art gallery – stop sign – _____

2. cottage – stamp – tree house – bungalow – _____

3. letter – star – planet – galaxy – _____

B. Circle the correct words.

1. There are many boats in the **port / car park**.

2. Be careful, there is no pedestrian **footbridge / crossing** here.

3. Tim bought two **flights / tickets** to Majorca on Friday.

4. The **view / sights** from the top of the mountain was amazing.

5. Riyadh is the **capital / neighbourhood** of Saudi Arabia.

6. I like this armchair. It's very **annoying / comfortable**.

7. Jack is waiting for us outside the **castle / bridge**.

8. My sister lives in a very **useful / peaceful** neighbourhood.

C. Complete with *can, could, may* or *might*.

1. _____ you take me to school, please?

2. _____ I borrow your black jacket?

3. Stu and James _____ spend their holidays in Prague, but they aren't sure.

4. _____ I have some water? I'm very thirsty.

5. _____ I help you with those bags? They look heavy.

6. Turki isn't at home. He _____ be at the sports centre.

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

between at from next to through

Adam Paul, where is the post office?

Paul It's on Bond Street, (1) _____ the library.

Adam But how do I get (2) _____ here to the library?

Paul Go (3) _____ the tunnel and turn left (4) _____ the traffic lights. That's Bond Street.

Adam OK. Now, where did I leave my car?

Paul Oh, Adam! It's opposite the bookshop, (5) _____ the red car and the motorbike.

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

1. Salman is the _____ (busy) person in the office.

2. The roller coaster is _____ (exciting) than the ferris wheel.

3. The underground is probably the _____ (safe) means of transport in the city. The _____ (dangerous) is the motorbike.

4. James and I are _____ (good) at Maths. Our friend Frank is _____ (good) than us, but I think Tom is the _____ (good) of the four.

5. The blue mobile is _____ (expensive) than the black mobile.

6. My house is _____ (close) to our school than Khaled's house. His house is _____ (far) from school than my house is.

7. The basement is the _____ (dark) room in our house.

8. Bill wears _____ (modern) clothes than Jake.

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F. Complete with the sentences a-f.

Boy Excuse me. (1) _____
Man Of course. (2) _____
Boy Well, I'm looking for a newsstand. Is there a newsstand near here?
Man (3) _____ What do you need?
Boy I want to buy a magazine.
Man There's a petrol station near here. It's got magazines.
Boy Oh great! (4) _____
Man It's easy. Go straight on and turn right into Warren Street. (5) _____
Boy Thank you.
Man (6) _____

a. How do I get there?
b. How can I help you?
c. It's on your left.
d. I'm afraid not.
e. You're welcome.
f. Can I ask you a question?

G. Read and write T for True or F for False.

Welcome to Madrid

The city

Madrid became the capital of Spain in 1561. Over three million people live in Madrid and about six million tourists visit it every year!

Getting around

It's cheap to move around Madrid. The metro is the fastest and easiest way to get around, but you can also find taxis and buses easily at any time of the day or night.

Sights

First, you may want to walk around the busy city centre. Start at the Plaza Mayor and visit the interesting shops and cafés. Next, stop at the Prado Museum. There you can find works of art by some of the world's greatest artists like Goya and El Greco. Of course, you shouldn't miss the Reina Sofia Museum. You can see Picasso's famous *Guernica* there! Later you can also visit the famous Retiro Park just behind the Prado Museum. Finally, go and see the amazing Royal Palace. It's got 3418 rooms, more than any other palace in Europe.

What to eat

Spain is famous for its tapas, small delicious snacks. Stop at any of the snack bars in the city and try tapas and other popular Spanish food.

1. Three million people visit Madrid every year.
2. It isn't difficult to get around Madrid.
3. There aren't any buses at night.
4. You can find some of the world's greatest works of art in the Plaza Mayor.
5. Retiro Park is behind the Prado Museum.
6. Tapas is a kind of Spanish food.

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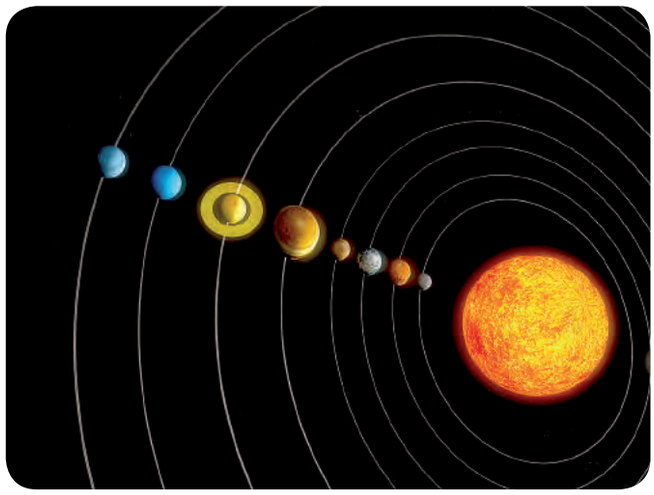
4 Project

The solar system

1. Do research and find out information about the solar system.
2. Write information about each of the planets.
3. Use ideas from pp. 56-57 of the student's book.
4. Draw or stick pictures to decorate the page.



Jupiter is the largest planet.
It is 777,000,000km from the sun...

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CONSOLIDATION: MODULES 1-4

A. Put the words in the correct group and add one more word to each group.

ferry stadium cooker tram galaxy port van south PE jumper
car park east shirt ankle iron west Physics back moon tracksuit
fridge star finger Art

SCHOOL SUBJECTS	APPLIANCES	CLOTHES	MEANS OF TRANSPORT

PARTS OF THE BODY	WORDS RELATED TO SPACE	PLACES IN A CITY	POINTS OF THE COMPASS

B. Complete with the words in the box.

surf facilities friendly lab

A: What are the (1) _____ like at your school?
B: Well, the gym is good but the science (2) _____ isn't very good.
A: What about the computer room?
B: It's great. I go there at lunchtime and (3) _____ the Net.
A: What about the teachers?
B: They are really (4) _____ and helpful.

interesting queue travel agency gallery quiet village

A: Hi, Kevin. Where did you go yesterday after work?
B: Well, I went to the art (5) _____.
A: Was it (6) _____?
B: I don't know, I didn't go in. The (7) _____ was huge.
A: So, what did you do, then?
B: I walked into town and went to the (8) _____ to book a holiday.
A: Nice. Where are you going?
B: I'm staying in a small (9) _____ in the mountains near Lakeview.
A: Just perfect for a bit of peace and (10) _____.
B: Exactly.

C. Circle the correct words.

1. The skateboarding competition will take place **in / on** the park.
2. Do you **wash / brush** your teeth before you go to bed?
3. We spent two hours **travelling / exploring** the cave.
4. I fell off my bike and **crashed / sprained** my ankle.
5. Roger was talking to his brother when **luckily / suddenly** he just ran away.
6. The best ride at the funfair was the **popcorn / ferris** wheel.
7. Kim went to the **market / pharmacy** to get some apples.
8. Turn left at the traffic **signs / lights** and the library is on your right.

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D. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

1. often / go / How / you / skateboarding / do / ?

_____

2. dad / drives / My / his / to / usually / work / car / .

_____

3. brother / weekend / plays / at / My / tennis / the / .

_____

4. the / hate / the / bus / in / I / morning / missing / .

_____

5. you / haircut / Do / month / a / get / every / ?

_____

6. does / arrive / When / train / at / station / the / the / ?

_____

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

decorate travel do learn wash take watch

1. Bob and Tom _____ around Europe this month.
2. The students _____ about dinosaurs today.
3. Turki _____ a documentary about elephants at the moment.
4. _____ Karen _____ the house at the moment?
5. My dad _____ the car and my mum _____ the washing-up.
6. _____ those people _____ pictures of the tall building?

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

1. **A:** _____ you _____ (think) Steve is going to come to the park later?
   B: I _____ (not know). Let's call and ask him.
2. **A:** Ali and I _____ (go) horse riding. _____ you _____ (want) to come?
   B: No, thanks. I _____ (visit) my brother in Riyadh today.
3. Mark _____ (not watch) TV at the moment. He _____ (surf) the Net. He _____ (love) surfing the Net in his free time.

G. Choose a, b or c.

1. My parents hate _____ on cruises.
   a. goes **b.** going **c.** go
2. Ali would like _____ a cave this afternoon.
   a. to explore **b.** exploring **c.** explore
3. Do you like _____ candy floss at the funfair?
   a. eats **b.** eating **c.** eat
4. Harry's little brothers _____ playing with toy cars.
   a. to love **b.** loving **c.** love
5. I don't want _____ the bus to work, but what can I do?
   a. to take **b.** taking **c.** take
6. Would you like _____ in a houseboat or a caravan?
   a. to stay **b.** staying **c.** stay

H. Complete with the *past simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Donald _____ (buy) a new washing machine yesterday.
2. Ameen and I _____ (go) rollerblading this afternoon.
3. _____ you _____ (explain) the Maths exercise to Ian?
4. Fred _____ (crash) his bike and _____ _____ (not can) walk for a week.
5. Malik _____ (not want) to buy a magazine from the newsstand.
6. I _____ (lose) my keys and now I can't get in my house.

I. Expand the prompts into sentences using the *past simple* or the *past progressive*.

1. Steve / read / book / while / Joe / listen / radio / .

_____

2. Mr Ingles / drive / home / when / phone / ring / .

_____

3. What / you / do / while / Bayan / buy / souvenirs / ?

_____

4. I / surf / the Net / when / my sister / come / home / from school / .

_____

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CONSOLIDATION: MODULES 1-4

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

1. My dad usually gets up very _____ on weekdays. (early)

2. Paul paints really _____ pictures. (beautiful)

3. I can't play basketball very _____. (good)

4. My baby brother is a _____ little boy. (happy)

5. Don't have any of her cakes. She cooks _____. (terrible)

6. This exercise is very _____. (hard)

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

1. This café is _____ (noisy) than the café in our neighbourhood.

2. *Alberto's* is the _____ (good) hair salon in town.

3. This sofa is _____ (comfortable) than this chair.

4. In the past, the train network was _____ (big) than it is now.

5. John's dad is _____ (chubby) than his uncle.

6. The washing machine is the _____ (expensive) appliance in the shop.

L. Circle the correct words.

1. Do **any / some** of you know where Saleh is?

2. Tom didn't have **no / any** food in the fridge.

3. Let me show you **any / some** interesting paintings in the museum.

4. I need to find **some / any** information about Australia, can you help me?

5. There are **any / no** letters for you today.

M. Complete the dialogue with the prepositions in the box.

up between through into on at

A: Excuse me, is there a bookshop in this neighbourhood?

B: There are two near here. There is one (1) _____ Bridge Street and another one (2) _____ the police station and the library.

A: Great, because I need to go to the library, too.

B: OK, then. Walk (3) _____ this hill and at the top, turn left (4) _____ King Street. (5) _____ the end of King Street, there is a park. Walk (6) _____ the park and on the other side is Fountain Road. The bookshop is just there.

A: Thanks a lot.

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N. Complete the sentences with *personal pronouns*.

1. **A:** Could you give _____ your knee pads? I need to borrow _____.
   B: Sure, _____ are in my bag.
2. **A:** Do _____ want to try some of this cake?
   B: OK, who made _____?
   A: My cousin.
3. **A:** Dad, Liam and _____ want to go to the stadium. Can you take _____?
   B: Sorry, your brother has got the car. _____ went to Tom's house.
4. That mobile phone is very expensive. I'm not going to buy _____.

O. Complete the dialogues with the phrases in the box.

a. Could he call me?	**e.** Could I come with you?
b. Hey, guess what!	**f.** I'm afraid not.
c. I might go to the skatepark later.	**g.** Never mind.
d. How are things?	

1.

A: Hello, Gary. (1) _____.
B: Not bad, and you?
A: I'm very well, thank you. (2) _____.
B: What?
A: I've got tickets to the cup final next weekend.
B: Wow! (3) _____.
A: Sorry, I've only got two tickets. One for me and one for my brother.
B: (4) _____ Maybe next time.
A: Sure.

2.

A: Hello?
B: Hello, Mr Bell. Is Frank there?
A: (5) _____.
B: No problem. It's Steve and I'm at home right now. (6) _____.
A: Of course. Anything else?
B: Yes, actually. (7) _____.
A: OK. He can meet you there.

P. Answer the following questions.

1. How often do you brush your teeth?
   _____
2. Which country would you like to visit?
   _____
3. Did you use to enjoy drawing when you were young?
   _____
4. What do you usually wear to school?
   _____
5. Do you buy souvenirs when you're on holiday?
   _____
6. What were you doing at this time yesterday?
   _____

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Self-assessment (What I can do in English)

Use this checklist to record what you can do (Column 1 = me). Ask someone else, for example your teacher, to also assess what they think you can do (Column 2 = my teacher). Use column 3 to mark those things which you cannot yet do but which you feel are important (Column 3 = goals).

Use the following symbols:

In columns **1** and **2**

3 *I can do this under normal circumstances*

33 *I can do this easily*

In column **3**

! *This is one of my goals*

	me	my teacher / other	my goals
Listening	**1**	**2**	**3**
I can understand my teacher's instructions and what is said on the CD.			
I can understand simple questions about myself, the place where I live, what I do, the people I know.			
I can understand short conversations about topics I'm familiar with.			
I can understand short recorded messages or short passages said by the teacher.			
I can understand and follow a route on a map.			
I can understand where things are located.			
I can understand when someone speaks slowly and clearly to me on topics I'm familiar with.			
I can understand when people are talking about the present or the past.			
I can understand short radio extracts which are spoken slowly and clearly.			
I can also ...			
...			
Reading	**1**	**2**	**3**
I can match simple words with pictures.			
I can recognise some simple words and phrases on a poster or in a magazine.			
I can understand simple cartoon strips and illustrated stories.			
I can understand a brief personal message (e.g. a postcard).			
I can guess the content of a text with the help of illustrations.			
I can read and understand some magazine quizzes.			
I can read and understand the key points in some magazine and newspaper articles, leaflets and diaries.			
I can understand whether a text refers to the present or past.			
I can understand simple short narratives about everyday things and familiar topics.			
I can understand a simple personal letter or email in which the writer tells or asks me about aspects of everyday life.			
I can follow the plot of clearly structured stories and literary texts.			
I can also ...			
...			

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Speaking	1	2	3
I can greet and say goodbye to someone.			
I can say where I'm from and where I live.			
I can introduce myself and other people.			
I can answer simple questions about myself, my home, my family, my friends and my hobbies and ask people similar questions.			
I can ask people for things and give people things.			
I can describe myself and other people.			
I can say what I like and what I don't like.			
I can describe my house and my bedroom.			
I can ask for, give and refuse permission.			
I can order food.			
I can offer something and accept or refuse an offer.			
I can count and talk about quantities.			
I can indicate time by such phrases as 'next week', 'last Friday', 'in November', 'three o'clock'.			
I can talk about my daily schedule.			
I can ask and answer questions and talk about work and free-time activities.			
I can describe people's personalities.			
I can describe past activities and personal experiences (e.g. last weekend, my last holiday).			
I can give short, basic descriptions of events.			
I can ask for and give directions referring to a map or plan.			
I can discuss with other people and make suggestions about what to do and where to go.			
I can carry out simple transactions in shops.			
I can agree and disagree.			
I can talk about public transport.			
I can also...			

Writing	1	2	3
I can fill in a questionnaire with my personal details (name, age, nationality, address).			
I can write a simple postcard (for example with holiday greetings).			
I can write about my family (how many members, names, age) and my friends.			
I can write about my daily routine and my habits.			
I can write a description of my house and neighbourhood.			
I can write an email giving news or talking about holiday plans.			
I can write a simple text describing my town/city.			
I can describe an event in simple sentences and report what happened, when and where (e.g. an accident).			
I can write sentences and simple phrases about aspects of my everyday life (my home, my family, my school, my friends, my pet, my hobbies, my preferences).			
I can write simple sentences, connecting them with words such as 'and', 'but, 'because'.			
I can also...			
...			

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Writing Section

1e Writing Plan: A description of your best friend

Before you write:

- Who are you writing about?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your description

PARAGRAPH 1

Age

Appearance

PARAGRAPH 2

Personality

What we do together

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2e Writing Plan: An email including a description of a family trip

Before you write:

- Who are you writing to?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your email

GREETING

Use an appropriate greeting:

Say why you are writing:

DESCRIBE THE TRIP AND THE DESTINATION

How did you get there?	How long did you stay there?	What did you do there?	Did you have a good time?

Make a general comment:

SIGNING OFF

Close with an appropriate phrase.

Signature

Write your first name.

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Writing Section

3e Writing Plan: A story

Before you write:

- What are you writing about?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your story

INTRODUCTION

Give basic background information answering the questions: who/what/when. See SB p.45.

MAIN PART
Event

What happened?	How did the character(s) feel?	What did the character(s) do?
First		
Next		
Then		

CONCLUSION

End the story by explaining what happened and how the character(s) felt. See SB p.45.

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4e Writing Plan: A description of your town/city

Before you write:

- What are you writing about?
- Why are you writing?

Brainstorm ideas for your description

OPENING PARAGRAPH

What is the name of your town/city?

Where is it?

What is an important feature of the town/city? (size, population, mountains, etc.)?

MAIN PART

What are some of the most interesting sights?	What can people do there?	How popular are these sights?

CLOSING PARAGRAPH

What do you think of the town/city?

What do you enjoy doing there with your friends?

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Full Blast 3

Grammar Book

OPTIONAL

The Grammar Book contains:

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

Module 1 (1a, 1b) Present Simple - Prepositions of time Adverbs of frequency - How often...?

Ahmed Al Saad is a reporter. He's doing a survey on 'Teenage lives' and he's asking Sameer Nasser some questions. Match the questions (1-3) with the answers (a-c).

How often do you **hang** out with your friends? What **do** you **usually do**?

1 ◯

Do you **tidy** your room **every day**?

2 ◯

When **do** you **study** for school?

3 ◯

a. No way! I **always help** my brother with his homework **in the afternoons** and he **tidies** my room for me!

b. Every day after school. But I **never do** homework **on Thursdays**!

c. Twice a week we **go** to our favourite fast food restaurant or to the park. We **enjoy** it a lot!

Grammar

a Present Simple

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I play He/She/It plays We/You/They play	I do not play He/She/It does not play We/You/They do not play	I don't play He/She/It doesn't play We/You/They don't play

Questions	Short answers	
Do I play? Does he/she/it play? Do we/you/they play?	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.

We use the **present simple:**

- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
  I watch TV every evening.
- for permanent situations.
  He works at a restaurant.

Time Expressions

on Monday/Tuesday, etc.
in the morning/afternoon/evening, etc.
every day/Monday/week/month/year, etc.
at the weekend / at 8:00, etc.
always, usually, often, sometimes, never
once/twice/three times a week/day, etc.

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Formation of the **third person singular:**

- In the **third person singular** (he-she-it) the verb takes the ending **-s.**
  He works *She writes* *It eats*

but

- Verbs which end in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o,** take **-es**.
  I relax - He relaxes *I go - She goes* *I watch - It watches*
- Verbs which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **–es**.
  I study - He studies
- Verbs which end in a **vowel + y** simply take **-s.**
  I play - She plays

b Prepositions of Time

We use:

- **at:** to tell the time: *at six o'clock / at half past two*
  in the expressions: *at noon / at night / at midnight*
  at the weekend
- **on:** before the days of the week: *on Monday / on Monday morning / on weekdays*
  before dates: *on 16 May*
- **in:** before months and seasons: *in July / in (the) winter*
  before years and centuries: *in 1989 / in the 21st century*
  before periods of time: *in the morning / in the afternoon / in the evening*

but

on Friday morning/afternoon/evening

in the expression *in my free time*

NOTE:

- **till / until** *We usually work till/until 5pm.*
- **before** *Jack always has a shower before dinner.*
- **after** *My dad goes for a walk in the park after breakfast.*

c Adverbs of frequency

always **usually** **often** **sometimes** **never**

- We use **adverbs of frequency** to talk about how often we do something. We use them mainly with the **present simple**.
- They usually go **before** the **main** verb, but **after** the verb **be.**
  He often plays football.
  She doesn't usually watch TV.

but *He is always at home on Fridays.*

- In interrogative sentences with the verb **be, adverbs of frequency** go after the subject.
  Is school always closed on Fridays?

NOTE: With **never** we always use the affirmative form of the verb.
He never goes to an Italian restaurant.

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a How often...? / once / twice / three times...

We use **How often...?:**

- to ask about the frequency of an action:
  How often do you go out?

We use **once / twice / three times...**

- to say how often we do something:
  I go out twice a week, but I never go out on Fridays.

Activities

A. Complete with the *present simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Lucy _____ (not watch) TV in the afternoon.
2. _____ your brother _____ (ride) his bike in the park on Fridays?
3. We sometimes _____ (have) dinner at a restaurant.
4. John _____ often _____ (not work) until 7pm.
5. I _____ (not tidy) my room at the weekend.
6. Salman and Rida usually _____ (hang out) with their friends in the afternoon.
7. Susan _____ (do) the washing-up in the evenings.
8. My brother _____ (make) dinner every Wednesday.

B. Choose *a, b* or *c*.

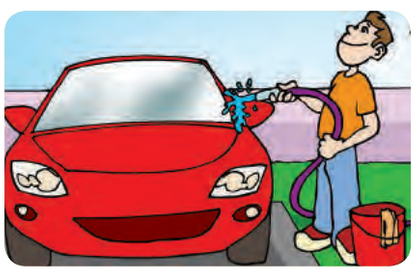
1. Tony goes home _____ school.
   a. until **b.** before **c.** after
2. My mum goes shopping _____ Thursday mornings.
   a. on **b.** in **c.** at
3. The baby wakes up _____ 8:30.
   a. at **b.** on **c.** until
4. My brother usually studies Maths _____ the weekend.
   a. in **b.** after **c.** at
5. Tom always works _____ 5 o'clock.
   a. on **b.** until **c.** in
6. We always play in the snow _____ the winter.
   a. in **b.** on **c.** at

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.

1. How often / James / take out the rubbish / ? **(twice a week)**

How often does James take out the rubbish?

He takes out the rubbish twice a week.



2. What / Peter / do / Thursday morning / ? **(wash / car)**

3. How often / you / study / English / ? **(three times a week)**

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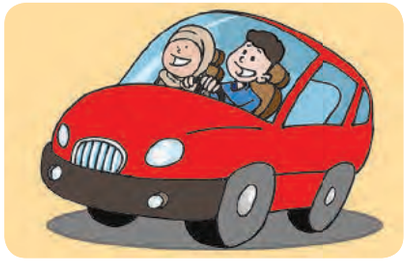

4. What / Peter / do / Mondays / ? **(have / art class)**

_____

_____

_____

_____

5. What / your cousins / do / every Friday / ? **(clean / windows)**

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. Where / your parents / go / every day / ? **(go / work)**

_____

_____

_____

_____

D. Rewrite the sentences using the *adverbs of frequency* in brackets.

1. Mark has a shower in the morning. **(always)**

_____

2. I don't do the washing-up. **(usually)**

_____

3. The children are tired after school. **(sometimes)**

_____

4. Does your mother iron the clothes in the evening? **(often)**

_____

5. My sister tidies her room on weekdays. **(never)**

_____

E. Complete the blanks with the correct form of the words in brackets. Use *prepositions of time* to complete the boxes.

1. Where _____ (Neil / go) _____ the weekend?

2. My brothers _____ (not play) football _____ Fridays.

3. _____ (you / often / hang out) with your friends _____ the afternoon?

4. What time _____ (Stuart / have) lunch _____ weekdays?

5. Kylie and Rob _____ (usually / watch) TV _____ 11 pm. Then they _____ (go) to bed.

6. Afaf _____ (sometimes / hoover) the carpets _____ Wednesday afternoon.

7. Paul _____ (never / be bored) _____ the summer.

8. I _____ (usually / have) breakfast _____ 8 o'clock _____ the morning.

9. I _____ (always / brush) my teeth _____ breakfast.

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F. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What do you usually do in the afternoon?

_____

_____

2. What do you often do at the weekend?

_____

_____

3. What do you always do in the morning?

_____

_____

4. What time do you usually go to bed?

_____

_____

5. How often do you watch TV?

_____

_____

6. When do you do your homework?

_____

_____

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about the things you do during the week, when you do them and how often you do them. Report your findings to the rest of the class.

Do you watch TV on weekdays?
No, I don't. I usually watch TV at the weekend.

When do you do the washing-up?
I do the washing-up every evening.

How often do you take out the rubbish?
I take out the rubbish twice a week.

	You	Your partner
watch TV		
do washing-up		
take out rubbish		
go out with friends		
study		
play football		

Writing

Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above does during the week.

... usually ...

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

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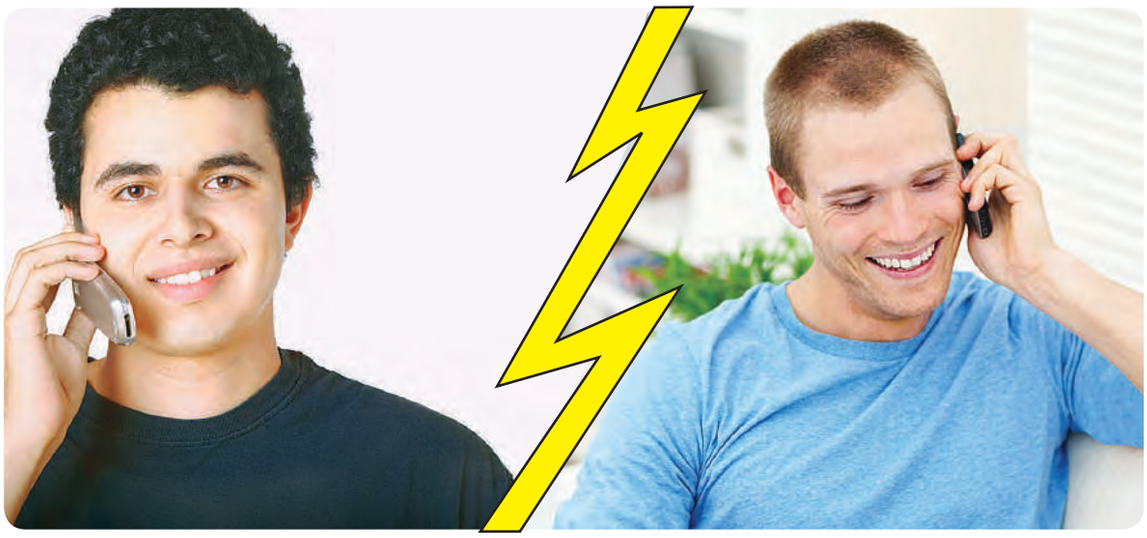
Module 1 (1c)

Present Progressive
Present Simple vs Present Progressive
Stative verbs

Read the dialogue.



Jake Carl, hi, it's Jake. Where are you **now**?
Carl I'm at home. I'**m working** on my project. What's up?
Jake Well, I'**m not playing** football **tonight** because I'**m going** to Peter's house. **Do** you **want** to come?
Carl Who else is **coming**?
Jake Tom!
Carl He's outgoing. I **like** him!
Jake I **know**. I **like** him too. We're meeting at 9 o'clock. What **do** you **think**?
Carl OK, see you there. Bye!

Write J for Jake, C for Carl or T for Tom.

1. Who plays football? ☐
2. Who's working on a project at the moment? ☐
3. Who likes Tom? ☐ and ☐
4. Who's going to Peter's house? ☐, ☐ and ☐

Grammar

a Present Progressive

Affirmative		Negative	
FULL FORMS	**SHORT FORMS**	**FULL FORMS**	**SHORT FORMS**
I am playing He/She/It is playing We/You/They are playing	I'm playing He/She/It's playing We/You/They're playing	I am not playing He/She/It is not playing We/You/They are not playing	I'm not playing He/She/It isn't playing We/You/They aren't playing

Questions	Short answers	
	FULL FORMS	**SHORT FORMS**
Am I playing? Is he/she/it playing? Are we/you/they playing?	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.

Spelling

- Verbs that end in **-e** drop the **e** and take **-ing**.
  write – writing

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Spelling

- Verbs with one syllable which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **–ing**.
  swim – swimming **but** *eat – eating*
- Verbs with two or more syllables which end in **one vowel + one consonant** double the final consonant before the **–ing**, **only** when the last syllable is stressed.
  begin – beginning **but** *visit – visiting*
- Verbs which end in **one vowel + l** double the **–l** before the **–ing**.
  travel – travelling **but** *feel – feeling*
- Verbs which end in **–ie** change the **ie** to **–y** before the **–ing**.
  die – dying

We use the **present progressive:**

- for actions that are happening **now**, at the moment of speaking.
  Look! Scott is wearing his new jeans.
- for actions that are happening temporarily or at the present period of time.
  He's working at a supermarket these days.
- for future arrangements (we mention when).
  Peter is going to Paris next week.

Time Expressions

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

b Present Simple vs Present Progressive

Present simple is used:

- for actions we do every day, for actions which are repeated regularly or permanent states.
  I visit my grandparents every weekend.

Present progressive is used:

- for actions that are happening now, at the moment of speaking, for actions that are happening temporarily at the present period of time or for future arrangements.
  I'm visiting my grandparents next week.

Time Expressions

usually, always, often, etc. every day/week, etc. in the morning/afternoon, etc. on Mondays/Monday morning, etc. at the weekend, etc. once/twice/three times, etc. a week/day, etc.	now, at the moment, today, these days, this week/year, etc. tonight, tomorrow, etc. next week/year, etc.

c Stative Verbs

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

- smell, taste, hear, etc.
- love, like, hate, want, etc.
- know, think, understand, etc.
- cost, own, seem, appear, etc.

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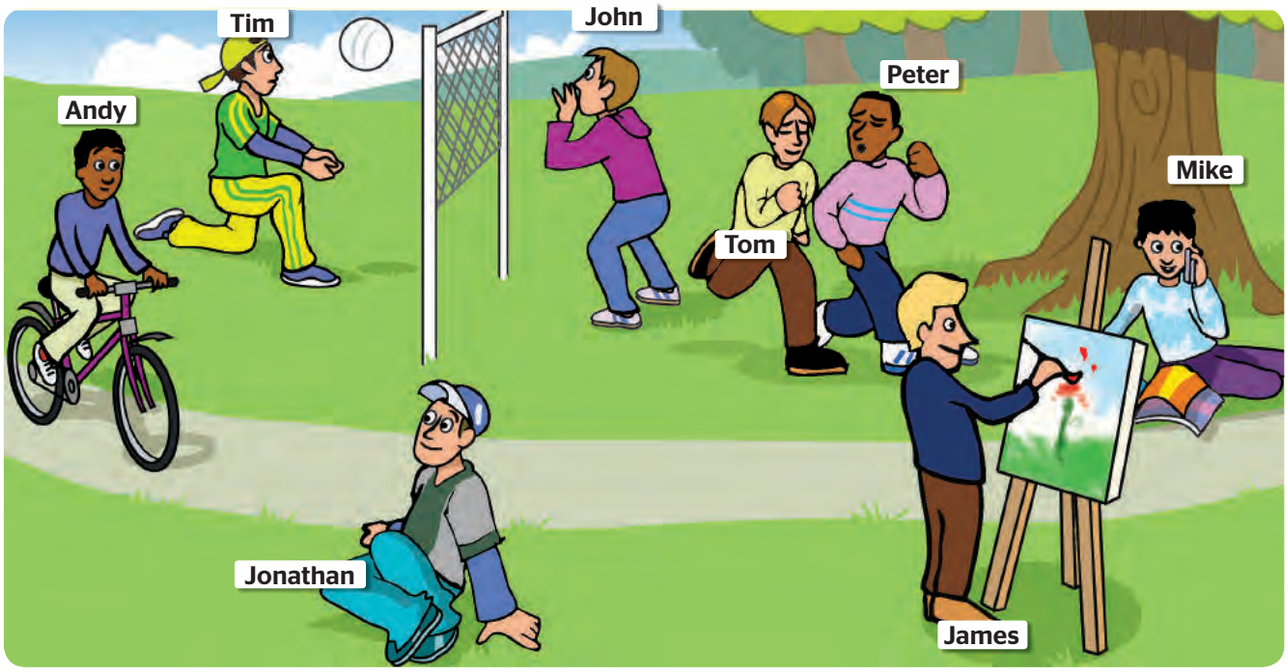
Activities

A. Look at the picture. What are the people doing? Use the *present progressive* and the phrases in the box to write sentences.



paint
run
ride / bike
talk / mobile phone
play volleyball
wear / cap

1. Andy _____.
2. Peter and Tom _____.
3. Mike _____.
4. Tim and John _____.
5. James _____.
6. Jonathan _____.

B. Complete the dialogue with the *present progressive* of the verbs in brackets.

Mandy Hey Jane, it's me, Mandy! What (**1**) _____ you _____ (do)?

Jane Hi, Mandy. Well, I (**2**) _____ (decorate) my old black belt at the moment. Why (**3**) _____ you _____ (ask) ?

Mandy Well, Maria and I (**4**) _____ (go) to Tina's house. Do you want to come with us?

Jane I'd love to come but my parents (**5**) _____ (work) tonight and I (**6**) _____ (stay) at home with my younger brother. (**7**) _____ you _____ (go) to the park tomorrow? Maybe, I can meet you there.

Mandy No, I'm not because my sister (**8**) _____ (work) on a Maths project and she needs my help.

Jane OK, see you next week then.

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C. Choose *a* or *b*.

1. Philip _____ football with Mark at the moment.
a. plays **b.** is playing

2. We _____ to the park every afternoon.
a. go **b.** are going

3. This soup _____ really bad.
a. smells **b.** is smelling

4. _____ Myrad _____ his new boots today?
a. Is...wearing **b.** Does...wear

5. Kate _____ her aunt in London next Saturday.
a. visits **b.** is visiting

6. Shh! The baby _____.
a. sleeps **b.** is sleeping

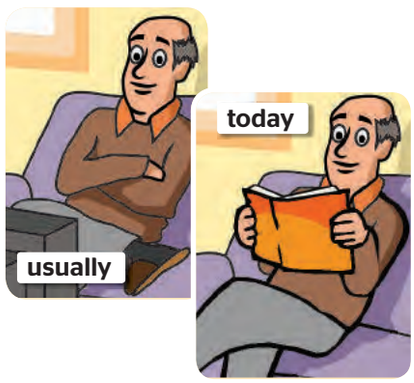
7. Bill always _____ nice belts.
a. is wearing **b.** wears

8. I _____ this Maths problem.
a. don't understand **b.** 'm not understanding

D. Look and write what the people *usually do* on Thursday afternoon and what they *are doing* now, as in the example.

1. wash the car / play table tennis

Jake *usually washes the car but today he is playing table tennis.*

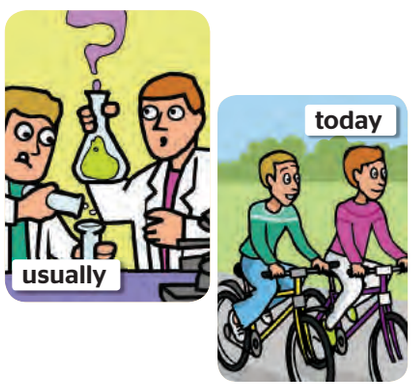


2. watch TV / read book

Tom _____

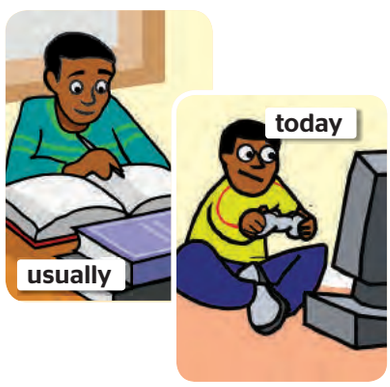
3. do homework / paint

Tim _____



4. have a Chemistry lesson / ride bikes

Tom and Mark _____



5. do homework / play computer games

Brian _____

6. play board games / watch TV

Dan and Lee _____

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E. Make sentences using the *present simple* or the *present progressive*.

1. Tom / study / at the moment _____
2. Julie / not know / Mrs Giles _____
3. We / work / at my dad's shop / these days _____
4. Philip / usually / go park / at the weekend _____
5. Liam / want to go out / tonight _____
6. Faiz and Imad / not wear their tracksuits / tomorrow _____
7. Mark / ride his bike / every day _____
8. James / not like / working / on Wednesdays _____

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

1. What does your brother usually do in the evening?
2. What's Mark doing at the moment?
3. What are you doing this summer?
4. What do you think of football?
5. How often do you play tennis?

a. I'm going camping.
b. Never. I hate it.
c. He goes out with his friends.
d. He's having a shower.
e. I think it's boring.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the picture of the children. Choose one of them but don't tell your partner. Take turns to ask and answer questions to find out which child your partner has chosen.

Is it a boy or a girl?
It's a ...
Is he/she playing / eating, etc?
Yes, ... / No, ...
Is he/she wearing...?
Yes, ... / No, ...

Writing

Look at the picture above. Write a few sentences about what the children *are doing* now. Use the p*resent progressive*.

Mary is decorating her belt.

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Module 1 (1d)

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

Read the dialogue.

Mike Hey, Jack! **Would** you **like** to go to a tournament with me?
Jack No, I don't think so. I **want** to study for my Maths test on Monday.
Mike Come on, it's Friday!
Jack What tournament is that?
Mike A table tennis tournament. I **love** table tennis!
Jack Yeah, I **enjoy** playing table tennis, too.
Mike Well, why aren't you coming then?
Jack You're right. I **can't stand** studying at the weekend, anyway.

Now, answer the questions.

1. Who likes playing table tennis?_____

2. Why doesn't Jack want to go to the tournament?_____

3. Is Jack going to the tournament in the end?_____

Grammar

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

- **like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand + -ing or noun**
  I like studying Maths but I hate Geography.
- **would like / want + to**
  Beth wants to go to the park.

NOTE:

- We use **like + -ing** to say what we like in general.
  I like going to the shopping centre.
- We use **would like to** to say what we want to do and to make offers, invitations and requests.
  Would you like to play tennis with me this afternoon?

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and write what the people would like to do / want to do, as in the example.

eat / pasta

1. He would like to eat pasta. He wants to eat pasta.

play / table tennis / friends

3. _____

chat / phone

2. _____

visit / Rome

4. _____

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B. Look at the table and write sentences.

	Adam	Norman	Tim and Luke
chat / phone	love	hate	enjoy
read / magazines	like	love	can't stand
go / skateboarding	love	enjoy	like
play / tennis	can't stand	like	hate

Adam _____

_____

_____

Norman _____

_____

_____

Tim and Luke _____

_____

_____

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

1. **A:** Would you like _____ (watch) TV tonight?
   B: Sorry, I like _____ (go) out on Thursday evenings.
2. Mum, I don't want _____ (go) to the dentist.
3. In my free time I enjoy _____ (surf) the Net.
4. I can't stand _____ (download) information from the Net. It's boring.
5. Rita wants_____ (join) a rollerblading club.
6. **A:** Do you like _____ (do) arts and crafts?
   B: No, I hate it.

D. Answer the following questions about yourself.

1. What would you like to do next weekend?

_____

2. Where do you enjoy going with your friends?

_____

3. What do you hate doing at home?

_____

4. What do you want to do now?

_____

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you *like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand doing* in your free time. Use some of the ideas below.

play / table tennis **download / information** **hang out / friends** **chat / phone**
do / housework **do / homework** **tidy / room**

Do you like playing table tennis in your free time?
Yes, I love playing table tennis in my free time. / No, I hate playing table tennis in my free time but I like chatting on the phone.

Writing

Write a few sentences about what you and your friend *like / love / enjoy / hate / can't stand doing* in your free time.

In my free time I love playing table tennis but my friend hates it. He likes chatting on the phone.

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Revision: Module 1

A. Complete with the *present simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Lamya and Amal _____ (often / wake up) early on Thursdays. They _____ (clean) the house.
2. My dad _____ (finish) work at 3 pm.
3. **A:** How often _____ (Mike / spend) time with his friends?
   B: Well, he _____ (usually / go) out with them at the weekend.
4. My parents _____ (not read) magazines but I _____ (enjoy) reading them.
5. Mike _____ (always / have) an art class in the afternoon.
6. What time _____ you _____ (start) work every morning?

B. Complete with the *present progressive* of the verbs in the box.

meet not have paint take
go hoover make

1. Chris _____ dinner with us tonight. He _____ to Liam's house.
2. **A:** _____ you _____ Jack today?
   B: Yes, I am. At the library.
   A: Say hello to him.
3. **A:** Where's Amina?
   B: She _____ out the rubbish.
4. My parents _____ the house this week.
5. My mum is in the kitchen at the moment. She _____ dinner.
6. Maria _____ the carpet again.

C. Complete with *prepositions of time*.

1. We always go on holiday _____ the summer.
2. I always have a shower _____ six o'clock _____ the morning.
3. Omar goes to the rollerblading club _____ Thursday afternoons.
4. Tom sometimes watches TV late _____ night.
5. I never go to the shopping centre _____ weekdays, only _____ the weekend.
6. _____ the moment I'm talking on the phone.
7. Do you often play football _____ your free time?

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

1. My brother _____ (not know) how to use a computer but he _____ (want) to learn.
2. Every Thursday Saleh _____ (go) to a restaurant but this Thursday he _____ (stay) at home. His cousins from Canada _____ (visit) him.
3. **A:** Hey, kids. What _____ you _____ (do)?
   B: We _____ (surf) the Net.
   A: I _____ (need) some help in the kitchen.
   B: OK, we _____ (come).
4. **A:** Where are you?
   B: In my room. I _____ (download) information from the Net.
5. Maria _____ (always / help) her mum with the housework. At the moment, she _____ (clean) the windows.

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

1. Jimmy never wants _____ (play) board games with us.
2. I can't stand _____ (do) the washing-up.
3. My brothers love _____ (go) to the park.
4. Stephen would like _____ (travel) by plane.
5. I enjoy _____ (chat) with my friends on the phone.
6. Tina hates _____ (get) up early in the morning.
7. Do you like _____ (watch) TV?
8. Would you like _____ (have) dinner with me tonight?

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Module 2 (2a) Past Simple / Past Simple of the verb *be*

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.

John Steve, where **were** you on Friday afternoon? I **called** you three times!

Steve I **was** at the Internet café. I **had** a Science project and the Internet at home **didn't work** so I **went** there for information. You **didn't call** me on my mobile.

John Well, I **didn't think** of it. Anyway, **did** you **find** any information?

Steve Yes, I **found** a lot of information and I also **sent** a few emails to my friends. I **sent** an email to you, too.

John Oh, sorry. I **didn't see** it.

Now, answer the questions.

1. Where was Steve on Friday afternoon? _____

2. Why did he go there? _____

3. Did John call him on his mobile? _____

Grammar

a Past Simple

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I/He/She/It We/You/They played/ate	I/He/She/It We/You/They did not play/eat	I/He/She/It We/You/They didn't play/eat

Questions	Short answers	
Did I/he/she/it we/you/they play/eat?	Yes, I/he/she/it we/you/they did.	No, I/he/she/it we/you/they didn't.

- We form the **past simple** of regular verbs by adding **–ed** to the base form of the main verb. The past simple form is the same for **all** persons in the singular and in the plural.
  work ➛ worked *walk ➛ walked* *clean ➛ cleaned*
- Each irregular verb forms the **affirmative** form of the **past simple** in a different way. You can find these verbs in the Table of Irregular Verbs on page 72.
  go ➛ went *buy ➛ bought* *sit ➛ sat*

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Spelling

- Verbs ending in **–e**, take only **–d**.
  explore - explored
- Verbs with one syllable ending in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **–ed**.
  stop - stopped
- Verbs with two or more syllables ending in a **stressed vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant before the **–ed**.
  prefer - preferred **but** *visit - visited* (the last syllable isn't stressed)
- Verbs ending in a **consonant + -y**, change the **y** to **i** before the **–ed**.
  try - tried **but** *play - played*
- Verbs ending in one **vowel + l**, double the **–l** before the **–ed**.
  travel - travelled **but** *sail - sailed* (the verb ends in **two** vowels +**-l**)

We use the **past simple:**

- for actions that took place at a definite time in the past.
  We bought our house five years ago.
- for habitual or repeated actions in the past.
  I always went to bed early when I was a student.
- for completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
  Yesterday, I got up at 8:00, had breakfast and left for school.

Time Expressions

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

b Past Simple of the verb *be*

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	Short answers
I/He/She/It was We/You/They were	I/He/She/It wasn't (=was not) We/You/They weren't (=were not)	Was I/he/she/it? Were we/you/they?	Yes, I/he/she/it was. Yes, we/you/they were. No, I/he/she/it wasn't. No, we/you/they weren't.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with the *past simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. I _____ (not go) to Jim's house last night. I _____ (go) to Paul's house.

2. Carl and Tim _____ (not sleep) in a hotel room last summer. They _____ (sleep) in a tent.

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3. Liam and Brian _____ (not ride) camels. They _____ (ride) horses.

4. We _____ (not visit) Rome last summer. We _____ (visit) Paris.

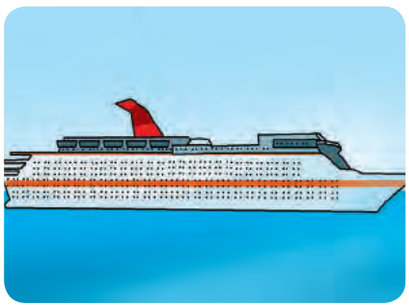
5. My dad _____ (not read) a magazine yesterday. He _____ (read) a newspaper.

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write questions and answers, as in the example.

1. Jack / visit / grandparents / last Friday / ?
No ➔ stay / home
Did Jack visit his grandparents last Friday? No, he didn't. He stayed at home.

2. boys / walk / in / forest / yesterday morning / ?
No ➔ ride bikes / in / forest
_____
_____
_____

3. Ken and Jim / eat / restaurant / last night / ?
Yes
_____
_____
_____



4. James / go / cruise / three weeks ago / ?
Yes
_____
_____
_____

5. Andrew and Fin / go / hiking / two days ago / ?
No ➔ explore / cave
_____
_____
_____

6. Mark and Alex / watch / TV / yesterday / ?
No ➔ go / supermarket
_____
_____
_____

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C. Complete with the *past simple* of the verb *be*.

1. A: Where _____ you last night, Paul?
B: I _____ at home with John. We watched a documentary about spiders.
A: _____ it scary? Frank saw it too and that's what he told me.
B: No, it _____ . It _____ really boring!

2.A: _____ you and Bert at home yesterday evening?
B: No, we _____ . We _____ at the table tennis tournament.
A: _____ it good?
B: Yes, it _____ .
A: _____ Jack there, too?
B: Yes, and he _____ very good at table tennis.

D. Complete with the *past simple* of the verbs in brackets.

1. Peter _____ (leave) his house at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He _____ (try) to find a taxi but there _____ (be) a lot of traffic so he _____ (take) the underground.

2. Last weekend Tom and I _____ (go) on a trip. Our friends, Bill and Peter _____ (come) with us. It _____ (be) a great experience! First, we _____ (explore) a cave and then we _____ (make) a fire near the lake. We _____ (sleep) in tents.

3. A: What _____ you _____ (do) last weekend?
B: My family and I _____ (visit) Carlton Forest.
A: _____ you _____ (go) hiking?
B: No, but we _____ (go) horse riding.

E. Complete the dialogue with the *past simple* of the verbs in brackets.

Jack How (1) _____ (be) your weekend?
Bill Oh, I (2) _____ (not do) much. I (3) _____ (spend) my Friday at home and Saturday at Mark's house. What about you?
Jack Tim (4) _____ (come) to my house on Friday and we (5) _____ (not want) to go out. So, we (6)_____ (stay) at home and (7) _____ (watch) TV. On Saturday I (8) _____ (study) for a Maths test.

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you did last weekend.

What did you do last weekend?
On Friday I ....
Who were you with?
I was with...
Was it fun?
Yes, it was. / No, it wasn't. It was...

Writing

Write a few sentences about what your partner in the Speaking activity above did last weekend. Write about what he/she did, who he/she was with and if it was fun or not.

_____

_____

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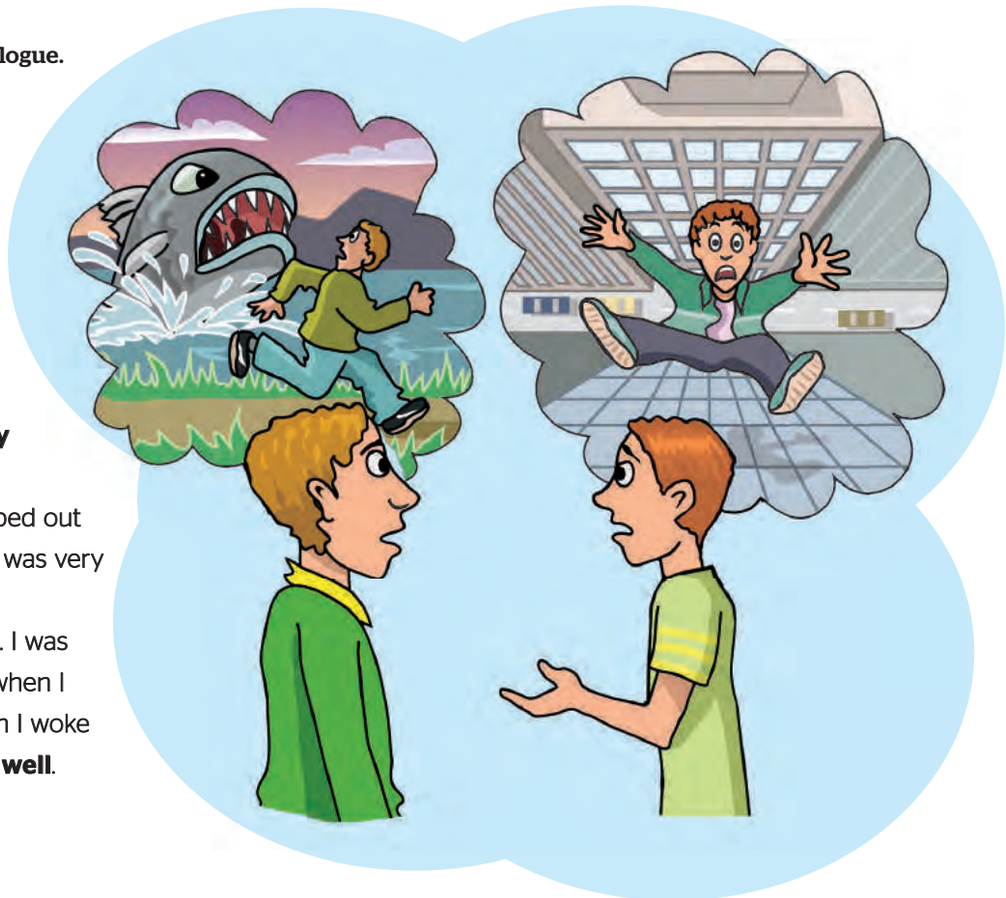
Module 2 (2b) The verb *could* Adverbs of manner

Look at the picture and read the dialogue.



Peter I had a bad dream last night.

Frank What did you dream about?

Peter I was in a forest when I heard a noise. I **couldn't** see **well** because it was dark so I started running **quickly** and came to a lake. Suddenly, a big fish jumped out of the lake and ate me. I was very scared!

Frank I had a scary dream, too. I was at the top of a building when I slipped and fell off. When I woke up, I **couldn't** walk very **well**.

Peter Wow, that's strange!

Now, answer the questions.

1. Where was Peter in his dream? _____

2. What did Peter do when he heard the noise? _____

3. What happened to Frank in his dream? _____

Grammar

a The verb *could*

Affirmative		Negative	
I/He/She/It We/You/They	could walk	I/He/She/It We/You/They	couldn't (= could not) walk

Questions			Short Answers				
Could	I/he/she/it we/you/they	walk?	Yes,	I/he/she/it we/you/they	could.	No,	I/he/she/it we/you/they	couldn't.

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

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b Adverbs of manner

- **Adverbs of manner** describe the way in which something happens and usually answer questions beginning with **how**.

Spelling:

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

NOTE: • Each irregular **adverb of manner** is formed in a different way.

Irregular Adverbs

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

Activities

A. Complete with *could* or *couldn't*.

1. A: _____ you ride a bike when you were young?

B: Yes, I _____ .

2. When I was ten years old, I _____ draw very well but now I can.

3. Yesterday I wanted to visit my cousins but I _____ borrow my brother's car.

4. My brother _____ ride a horse when he was seven years old but I _____ because I was afraid.

B. Circle the correct words.

1. Where are my sunglasses? I **can't / could** find them.

2. A: Can / Could you speak any foreign languages?

B: Yes, I **can / could** speak Spanish, but I **can't / couldn't** speak any foreign languages when I was ten years old.

3. My brother **can't / couldn't** speak French two years ago, but now he **can / could**.

4. We **can't / couldn't** go to the beach yesterday because there was something wrong with our car.

C. Complete with *can, can't, could* or *couldn't*.

1. Sorry, Janet _____ come to the phone right now. She's sleeping.

2. Three years ago I _____ skateboard very well, but I _____ now. I need to practise.

3. Lee is only ten months old but he _____ walk. I _____ walk when I was his age.

4. My mum _____ find any strawberries this morning, so she _____ make a strawberry cake now.

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D. Write the *adverbs*, as in the example.

1. He's a **careful** driver. He drives carefully .

2. James and Mike are **terrible** painters. They paint _____ .

3. The baby is very **quiet**. He plays _____ .

4. Maria is a **good** cook. She cooks _____ .

5. Tim is a **fast** runner. He runs _____ .

6. All the children were very **happy** about the trip. They all sat _____ in the car.

7. This is an **easy** exercise. You can do it _____ .

8. Mark is very **lazy**. He sits _____ around the house surfing the Net all day.

E. Complete the blanks with the adverbs of the adjectives in brackets.

Last month, Sultan entered the painting contest at school. He chose his topic **(1)** _____ (careful) and practised **(2)** _____ (hard) every evening. On the day of the contest, he arrived at school **(3)** _____ (early), but the contest started **(4)** _____ (late) and he was tired. Luckily, the other students painted **(5)** _____ (terrible) but Sultan painted very **(6)** _____ (good). At the end of the contest, Mr Al-Amari walked on the stage **(7)** _____ (slow) and read out the winner's name, 'Sultan!' All the students shouted 'Hurray!' **(8)** _____ (loud). It was a great night!

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you *could* or *couldn't* do when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

read
speak a foreign language
ride a bike
use a computer
send emails
draw

Could you ride a bike when you were four?

Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't but I can now.

Writing

Think about how well you can do some things. Write five sentences using the adverbs of the adjectives in the box.

good bad careful quick slow

I can ... well.

I don't ... quickly.

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Module 2 (2c, 2d) Present Simple vs Past Simple Personal Pronouns

Read the dialogue.

Harry Hi, John! What's up?
John Not much. What are you doing here?
Harry Well, I want to ask **you** something about your brother.
John What is it?
Harry You see, I want to buy **him** a present and I need your help. Does he like computer games?
John Well, when he was younger, he **liked them** a lot but now he doesn't.
Harry What about books? I can buy **him** a book.
John Well, he **bought** a lot of books last month, but now he doesn't have a lot of free time to read. You can buy **him** a skateboard. He **didn't like** skateboarding in the past, but now he loves **it.**
Harry That's a good idea.

Now, answer the questions.

1. What does Harry want to buy John's brother? _____
2. What did John's brother like in the past? _____
3. Does John's brother have a lot of free time to read? _____
4. What does Harry decide to buy John's brother? _____

Grammar

a Present Simple vs Past Simple

Present Simple		Past Simple	
I	play / write	I	played / wrote
He/She/It	plays / writes	He/She/It	played / wrote
We/You/They	play / write	We/You/They	played / wrote

- The **present simple** is used for actions that happen regularly and for situations that are always the same. We form the question and negative form with **do / does** and **don't / doesn't**.
- The **past simple** is used for actions that happened in the past and for past situations. We form the question and negative form with **did** and **didn't**.

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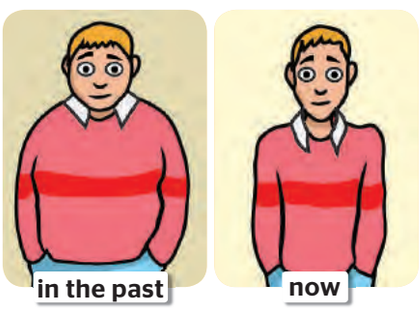
b Personal Pronouns

- **Subject personal pronouns** are used to show who or what does something. They replace proper nouns or common nouns and go before the verb as subjects.
  Look at that house! It's amazing!
- **Object personal pronouns** are used after verbs as objects or after prepositions.
  Scott is so funny.
  Look at him!

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

Activities

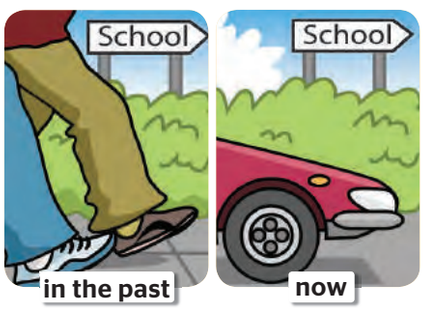
A. Look at the pictures and make sentences using the *present simple* or the *past simple*.



1. John / not be / slim → chubby

John wasn't slim. He was chubby. Now he is slim.

2. They / not live / London → Paris



3. Martin and I / not drive / school → walk / school

4. The building / not be supermarket → hospital

5. Neil / not have / grey hair → dark hair

6. Turki and Hassan / go hiking / in mountains → play football

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B. Look at the table and write sentences about Hatim and Malik. Use the *present simple* and the *past simple*, as in the examples.

	Hatim		Malik	
	Past	Present	Past	Present
ride a bike to work	✔	✗	✗	✔
go camping	✗	✔	✔	✗
travel abroad	✔	✗	✗	✔

1. Hatim rode a bike to work, but he doesn't now.

2. Malik didn't ride a bike to work, but he does now.

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

C. Complete with *object pronouns* to refer to the words in bold.

1. He is talking to you. Listen to _____ .

2. Tina is my best friend. I love _____ .

3. I asked my brother to help _____ with my homework but he didn't.

4. I love reading about **the history of Egypt**. I know a lot about _____ .

5. A: Where are my **sunglasses**?

B: I gave _____ to your sister.

6. I never **go camping**. I hate _____ !

7. We want to see your holiday pictures. Can you show _____ ?

D. Complete the text with subject or object personal pronouns.

Dear Tom,

How are (**1**) _____? (**2**) _____ am writing to (**3**) _____ from Rome. (**4**) _____ 'm staying at Carl's house. Do you remember (**5**) _____? (**6**) _____ went to summer school in the UK together. (**7**) _____ lives with his parents near the city centre. (**8**) _____ are archaeologists so (**9**) _____ know a lot about the sights in Rome. Today (**10**) _____ am visiting the Colosseum with (**11**) _____ and tomorrow his cousins are joining (**12**) _____, too.

Well, that's all for now. (**13**) _____ promise to write back soon.

Love,

Adam

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E. Circle the correct words.

1. When I was young, I **went / go** horse riding but now I don't.

2. A: Who's William Bart?

B: I don't know **he's / him**.

3. This hat is really beautiful. When did you buy **it / them**?

4. Saleh didn't **take / took** the underground to go to work in the past, but now he does.

5. Maria, where did you put my books? I can't find **they / them**.

6. This is a picture of my grandmother. **She / Her** was very tall.

7. I **don't / didn't** wear glasses in the past, but now I wear them all the time.

F. Answer the questions about yourself.

1. What did you do in your free time when you were younger?

_____

2. What time did you wake up and go to bed when you were five years old?

_____

3. What were you scared of when you were younger?

_____

4. What did you look like when you were younger?

_____

5. Did you hang out with your friends when you were younger?

_____

Speaking

Talk in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you and your partner did when you were younger. Use the phrases in the box.

speak English
use a computer
do the washing-up
read newspapers
tidy your room

Did you speak English when you were younger?
Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

Writing

Write a few sentences about things that you *did* or *didn't do* when you were younger. You can use some of the ideas from the Speaking activity or your own.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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Revision: Module 2

A. Complete with the *past simple* of the verbs in the boxes.

go travel have visit	not buy go explore do	stay be not can not go try

1. A: _____ John _____ on holiday to Jeddah?
B: Yeah, he _____ a great time.
A: I _____ abroad, too. I _____ my grandparents in Egypt.

2. A: So, what _____ you _____ in Spain?
B: Lots of things. We _____ sightseeing and we _____ a cave. Unfortunately, we _____ any souvenirs.

3. A: How _____ it at Eric's place?
B: We _____ .
A: Why not?
B: Well, we _____ to find a taxi but we _____ find one, so we _____ at home.

B. Complete with the *present simple* or the *past simple* and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: _____ the Smiths _____ (live) in Manchester now?
B: No, they _____ (live) in Bristol.

2. In the past, my friends and I _____ (go) out at the shopping centre a lot, but now we _____ (not / hang out) there any more.

3. Ameen _____ (not take) the bus to work in the past. He _____ (drive) his car.

4. A: _____ you _____ (spend) your holidays abroad when you were young?
B: No, I _____ (go) to my mum's hometown. Now we _____ (stay) here.

C. Complete the sentences with the adjective or the adverb of the words in brackets.

1. My car is really old. It goes very _____ (slow).

2. John is a _____ (fast) driver. He drives very _____ (fast).

3. Marisa speaks English very _____ (good).

4. She found €100 in the street. She is very _____ (lucky).

5. My daughter paints _____ (terrible).

6. This exercise is very _____ (easy).

D. Complete with *personal pronouns.*

1. Hey, give _____ my mobile phone. I know you took _____.

2. These jeans are great. I want to buy _____ .

3. Larry is new in town. _____'s really nice.

4. Mum, why is daddy shouting at _____? We didn't do anything wrong.

5. A: Where are my keys? I can't find _____.
B: _____'re on the kitchen table.

6. A: Mr Smith is our new neighbour. _____'s a teacher.
B: I know. I saw _____ at school.

E. Choose *a* or *b*.

1. When I was eight years old, I _____ ride a bike, but now I can.
a. can't **b.** couldn't

2. Gerard told _____ a funny story last night.
a. my **b.** me

3. Captain Cook was a famous explorer. Do you know _____?
a. him **b.** he

4. Vincent went hiking two weeks _____ .
a. last **b.** ago

5. My parents _____ in London but now they live in New York.
a. live **b.** lived

6. We didn't _____ at a restaurant. We ordered.
a. eat **b.** ate

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Module 3 (3a, 3b) Past Progressive
Past Simple - Past Progressive

Read Leo's email to his friend Khaled.

Dear Khaled,
How are you? I'm sorry I didn't come to your house, but I had an accident! Here's what happened!
It was 8am. I **was going** to the bus stop to catch the bus to school **when** suddenly I saw it. I started running because I didn't want to miss it. **While** I **was running**, something hit me very hard and I fell down.
It was my friend Rob on his bike!
Rob's alright, but I'm writing this email from the hospital. I hurt my head and broke my leg. Ouch!
Take care,
Leo

Now, choose *a* or *b*.

1. Did Leo go to Khaled's house?
   - **a.** Yes, he did.
   - **b.** No, he didn't.
2. Where was Leo going at 8am?
   - **a.** He was going to school.
   - **b.** He was going to the hospital.
3. What was Leo doing before he fell down?
   - **a.** He was riding his bike.
   - **b.** He was running to the bus stop.
4. What happened to Leo?
   - **a.** He hurt his hand and broke his arm.
   - **b.** He hurt his head and broke his leg.

Grammar

Past Progressive

Affirmative	Negative	
	FULL FORMS	SHORT FORMS
I was playing	I was not playing	I wasn't playing
You were playing	You were not playing	You weren't playing
He was playing	He was not playing	He wasn't playing
She was playing	She was not playing	She wasn't playing
It was playing	It was not playing	It wasn't playing
We were playing	We were not playing	We weren't playing
You were playing	You were not playing	You weren't playing
They were playing	They were not playing	They weren't playing

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Questions	Short answers	
Was I playing?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Was he playing?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she playing?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it playing?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we playing?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you playing?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were they playing?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

We use the **past progressive**:

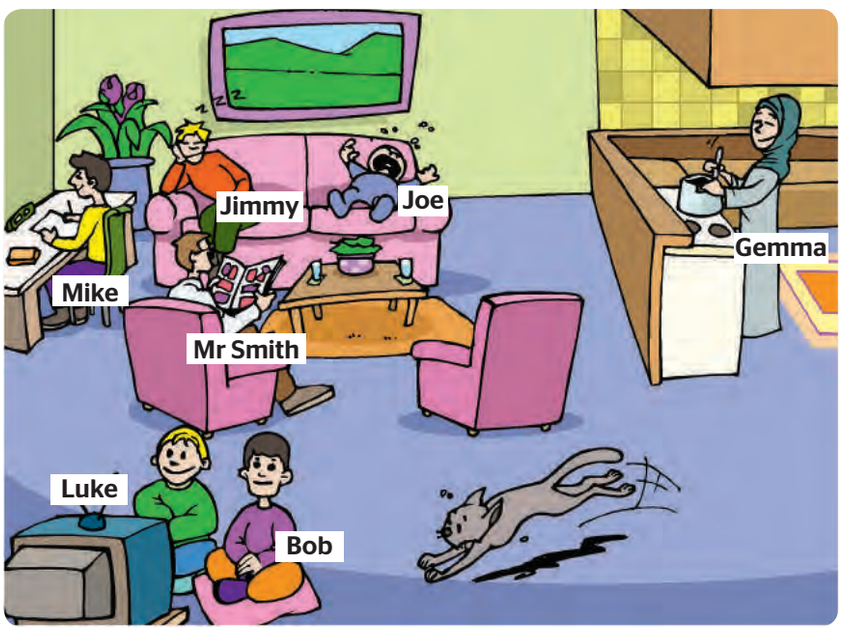
- for an action that was happening at a specific point of time in the past.
  I was watching TV at seven o'clock yesterday evening.
- to describe background scenes in a story.
  It was raining and Jim was walking in the forest.
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case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

NOTE: We use the **past progressive** and the **past simple** in the same sentence when one action that was happening in the past was interrupted by another. We use the **past progressive** for the longer action and the **past simple** for the shorter action that interrupted the longer one. We usually use **while+past progressive** and **when+past simple**.
While I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.
I was sleeping when the telephone rang.

Activities

A. Look at the picture and complete the blanks with the *past progressive* of the verbs in the box.

sleep run cry cook do read watch



Yesterday afternoon...

1. Mike _____ his homework.
2. While Luke and Bob _____ TV, Gemma _____ lunch.
3. The cat _____ around the house.
4. Jimmy _____ on the sofa.
5. Mr Smith _____ a magazine.
6. Baby Joe _____ because he was hungry.

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

1. _____ you _____ (ride) your bike when the accident _____ (happen)?
2. Ali _____ (drive) to work when he _____ (crash) into a car.
3. While my brother _____ (climb) Old Mountain, it _____ (start) snowing.
4. My father _____ (brush) his teeth when I _____ (arrive) home.
5. Mr Firth _____ (sit) under a big tree when he _____ (see) a snake.
6. What _____ you _____ (do) in the hospital when I _____ (see) you?
7. My brother _____ (read) his newspaper when the ball _____ (hit) him.
8. Who _____ Turki _____ (meet) while he _____ (go) to school?
9. Saleh _____ (rollerblade) when he _____ (slip) and _____ (fall) in the middle of the street.
10. Last night at home I _____ (study) while my brothers _____ (eat) snacks.

C. Look at the pictures and the prompts. Write sentences using the *past simple* or the *past progressive* and while or when, as in the example.

1. Brian / drive / hospital / see / old friend (while)

While Brian was driving to the hospital, he saw an old friend.

2. They / walk in the forest / start raining (when)

_____

_____

_____

3. Jack / sit / garden / find a gold coin (when)

_____

_____

_____

4. Ian / clean / basement / he / find / old map (while)

_____

_____

_____

5. Bill / have dinner / someone / call (while)

_____

_____

_____

6. Robert / watch TV / friends / arrive / (when)

_____

_____

_____

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

Tom Hey, Dawn. How are you?

Dawn Not very well. You see, I **(1)** _____ (fall) off my bike and I **(2)** _____ (break) my arm and leg three days ago.

Tom What? How **(3)** _____ you _____ (do) that?

Dawn Well, it **(4)** _____ (happen) while I **(5)** _____ (go) to my grandmother's house. You see, she **(6)** _____ (cook) dinner for me.

Tom And?

Dawn I **(7)** _____ (ride) my bike when suddenly I **(8)** _____ (see) a boy in the middle of the street. I **(9)** _____ (try) not to hit him and **(10)** _____ (fall) off.

Sam Does it hurt you now?

Dawn Well, yes! You see, I can't walk.

E. Match the questions 1-5 with the answers a-e.

1. What was Reema doing at 10pm last night?
2. Were you sleeping when I called you?
3. What happened to you?
4. Did you have fun at the park?
5. Where were you going when I saw you yesterday?

a. I sprained my ankle.
b. No, I didn't like it.
c. She was cooking.
d. To a museum.
e. No, I was watching TV.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and put them in the correct order. Then use the prompts and take turns to say what happened. Begin the story with *"Yesterday evening I went to the shopping centre with my brother Mike".*

We / walk / home / when / it / start / raining

after / shopping / we / walk / bus stop / when / we / see / friend Peter

at home / while / my brother / get ready / I / decide / to buy / car

while / we / talk / Peter / bus / come / but / not stop

Writing

Look at the pictures and the prompts in the Speaking activity above and write what happened. Begin like this:

Yesterday evening I went to the shopping centre with my brother Mike.

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Module 3 (3c) Some - Any - No

Look at the pictures and read the speech bubble.

I'm Joey and this is my brother Norman. We're brothers but we're very different. Norman's room is always tidy. There aren't **any** *clothes or books on the floor. He always cleans his room before he goes to school, so it's nice and clean. My room is always a mess. There are always things on the floor, but I don't mind. I've got* **no** *time to tidy my room. But you know what? No one wants to be in my room because my pet snake Crawly is in there!*

Now, complete the sentences with *Joey* or *Norman*.

1. _____ has got a pet snake.
2. _____ has got a very clean room.
3. _____ has got no time to tidy his room.
4. _____ never leaves things on the floor.

Grammar

Some - Any - No

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

We use some:

- in affirmative sentences. *There are some books on the desk.* *There is some milk on the table.*
- in questions, when we offer or ask for something politely. *Would you like some water?* *Can I have some milk, please?*

We use any:

- in questions. *Is there any milk on the table?*
- in negative sentences. *There aren't any books on the table.*

We use no:

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

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Activities

A. Choose *a, b* or *c*.

1. I'm hungry, but there is _____ food in the fridge.
a. no **b.** any **c.** some

2. Can I offer you _____ cake?
a. any **b.** some **c.** no

3. There are _____ people in our house. Who are they?
a. some **b.** no **c.** any

4. Haven't you got _____ time to tidy your room?
a. some **b.** no **c.** any

5. _____ people like sports, but I prefer reading books in my free time.
a. Some **b.** Any **c.** No

B. Look at the pictures and write sentences using *some*, *any* or *no*, as in the example.

1. sandwiches / doughnuts

There are some sandwiches but there aren't any doughnuts / there are no doughnuts.

2. popcorn / candy floss

3. crisps / biscuits

4. cats / rabbits

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5. photos / paintings

6. lemonade / orange juice

C. Complete the dialogue with *some, any* or *no*.

Dave Hey John, have you got **(1)** _____ pictures from Mike's place yesterday?

John Yes, let me show you!

Dave OK. How was it?

John It was fun. I saw **(2)** _____ old friends and there was a lot of food.

Dave Wow, looks delicious. Oh! I had **(3)** _____ idea Mike had a pet lizard, did you?

John Oh yeah. He kept it in a room where there are **(4)** _____ windows, so I don't know how it got out!

Dave Oh no. It's big! Did it bite you?

John No, silly. **(5)** _____ of John's friends were playing with it all afternoon. It's very nice. Are there **(6)** _____ pet shops near here?

Dave What?

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D. Circle the correct words.

1. Have we got **no / any** orange juice?
2. There isn't **no / any** milk in the glass.
3. Would you like **some / any** cake?
4. I can't find **any / no** time to see my friends.
5. There aren't **any / no** people at the park.
6. **Any / Some** students are working on a project.
7. There isn't **some / any** water in the fridge.
8. Paul, come here! We haven't got **any / some** time.
9. There are **some / no** boxes on my bed. Whose are they?
10. Mandy hasn't got **some / any** money!

Speaking

Work in pairs. Student A ask Student B to close his/her eyes and imagine that he/she is in a place he/she likes. Student A ask Student B questions to find out where he/she is, who is with him/her, what things there are in that place etc. Use *some, any, no*. Then swap roles.

Where are you?
I'm in a room ...
Are there any ... ?
Yes, there are. / No, there aren't.
Is there a(n) ...?
Yes, there is. / No, there isn't.

Writing

Write a few sentences about your room (think about what is on the walls, in the bookcases, on your desk, etc). Use *some, any, no*.

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Revision: Module 3

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

1. **A:** I couldn't sleep because the baby _____ (cry) all night.
   B: He _____ (not cry), he _____ (scream)!
   A: Yeah, I know!
2. While my mum _____ (cook), I _____ (study) for my Maths test.
3. **A:** What _____ you _____ (do) at ten o'clock last night?
   B: Well, I _____ (watch) the news on TV with my brother.
4. Jude _____ (wash) the car while Reema _____ (clean) the windows.
5. Kate _____ (not study) yesterday afternoon. She _____ (sit) in the kitchen and she _____ (talk) with her mother all afternoon.

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

Hatim **(1)** _____ (read) his book in the park last week when suddenly it **(2)** _____ (start) raining. He **(3)** _____ (not can) stay there, so he **(4)** _____ (take) his books and **(5)** _____ (leave). While he **(6)** _____ (run) back home, he **(7)** _____ (slip), **(8)** _____ (fall) down and **(9)** _____ (hurt) his leg. Luckily, his dad's best friend **(10)** _____ (drive) home at that time. He **(11)** _____ (see) Hatim and **(12)** _____ (take) him to hospital. The doctor **(13)** _____ (tell) him to stay in bed for three days. Hatim **(14)** _____ (not be) happy.

C. Circle the correct words.

1. Where's Jack? I want to return **any / some** books I borrowed.
2. I love this town. People are polite and friendly and there is **no / any** traffic.
3. Bayan has got **any / no** time to help me.
4. Can I have **some / any** more ketchup in my sandwich?
5. **A:** Is there **any / no** place to eat around here? I'm hungry.
   B: I have **some / no** idea.
6. Can I get you **any / some** coffee?
7. I went to the food stand to buy **no / some** candy floss, but they didn't have **no / any**.
8. I had a great holiday this year. I saw **any / some** friends, relaxed and forgot about stress for a while.
9. There are **any / no** flowers in this part of the garden.

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Module 4 (4a) Can - Could -May - Might

Look at the picture and read the dialogue below.

Jim Dad, **could** I ask you something? *The Tigers* are playing tomorrow and Bill's going. **Can** I go, too?

Dad No, Jim. I don't think so. It **might** not be a good idea. Two kids alone at a match...

Jim Come on dad, we're not kids.

Dad OK you're not kids, but you **may** get lost or get hurt.

Jim Oh, Dad. Come with us then.

Dad Hmm, that's a good idea. I always enjoy a good match.

Jim Yeah!

Now, match the two halves of the sentences.

1. Jim asks	**a.** is going to the match.
2. His father thinks	**b.** for permission to go to a football match.
3. Bill	**c.** it might not be a good idea.
4. Jim's father likes	**d.** watching football.
5. Jim wants	**e.** his father to join them.

Grammar

Can - Could - May - Might

Can, could, may and **might** are **modal verbs** and:

- they are followed by the base form of a verb **without to**.
- they are the same in all persons in the singular and plural.
- they form the interrogative and negative without **do**.

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We use Can I...?, Could I...?, May I...?:

- to ask for permission.
  Can/Could/May I go to the shopping centre?
- we use **can/may** to give or refuse permission.
  Can/Could/May I go to the shopping centre?
  Yes, you can/may.
  No, you can't/may not.
- to offer help politely.
  Can/Could/May I help you?

We use Can I/you...?, Could I/you...?:

- to make polite requests. It is more polite to use **could** instead of **can** in requests.
  Can/Could I have a glass of water?
  Can/Could you give me a glass of water?
- to ask for a favour.
  Can/Could you help me with my homework?

We use may, might and could:

- to express possibility in the present or future.
  It may/might/could rain today.

NOTE: **Might** expresses slight possibility.
Fred may not/might not go out with me tonight.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and the prompts and use *can* or *could* to make requests or ask for a favour, as in the example.

1. help / find / mobile phone
Can/Could you help me find my mobile phone?

2. borrow / these books
_____
_____

3. see / your tickets
_____
_____

4. post / these letters
_____
_____

5. call / Steve
_____
_____

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B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences expressing possibility. Use *may, might* or *could,* as in the example.

buy / T-shirt	join / team	ask / help	have / accident
~~travel abroad / this year~~	visit / tomorrow	become famous	go to / stadium

1. Dan wants to go on holiday. He *may/might/could travel abroad this year.*

2. Jack isn't good at Maths. He _____

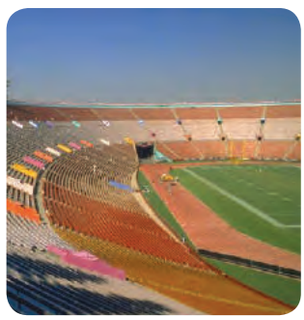
3. Dan doesn't drive carefully so he _____

4. Paul is at the souvenir shop. He _____

5. I want to see my best friend Carl so I _____

6. Brian is a great artist so he _____

7. Peter is crazy about football. He _____



8. Tom and Jim's favourite football team is in town so they ____

C. Complete with the correct form of *can, could, may* or *might*.

1. _____ you tell me the time, please?

2. _____ I help you?

3. _____ I go out, Mr Harper?

4. It's very cold today. It _____ snow.

5. A: Dad, I need your car! _____ I take it?

B: No, you _____.

6. I _____ visit my grandparents at the weekend but I'm not sure.

7. We need some vegetables. _____ you go to the market, please?

8. _____ I use your computer for a minute?

9. The weather is really nice. We _____ go swimming later.

10. Ali is studying for a test. He _____ come to the shopping centre with us.

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D. Choose *a, b* or *c*.

1. Oh, no! It _____ rain and I haven't got an umbrella with me.
a. might **b.** might to **c.** can't

2. This exercise is really difficult. _____ me, please?
a. May you help **b.** Can I help **c.** Could you help

3. Jack _____ come to the park with us, but he isn't sure.
a. may not **b.** couldn't **c.** can't

4. _____ a doughnut, please?
a. Could I have **b.** I could have **c.** Could you have

5. The weather is terrible. The climbers may _____ lost.
a. getting **b.** get **c.** to get

Speaking

Work in pairs. Imagine that Bruce and Luke are going to the Summer Festival. Read the information about them and the poster of the festival. Then take turns to talk about what Bruce and Luke *may/may not* or *might/might not* do at the festival and give reasons for your choices.

Bruce might go to the All-Star Circus because he likes wild animals.

You're right. He might not go to Art Moscow because he doesn't like art.

Bruce Dale
- likes wild animals
- likes skateboarding

Luke Dale
- likes table tennis
- likes drawing

Writing

Imagine that you are going to the Summer Festival. Write what you *may/might/could* do at the festival.

I may / might / could ...

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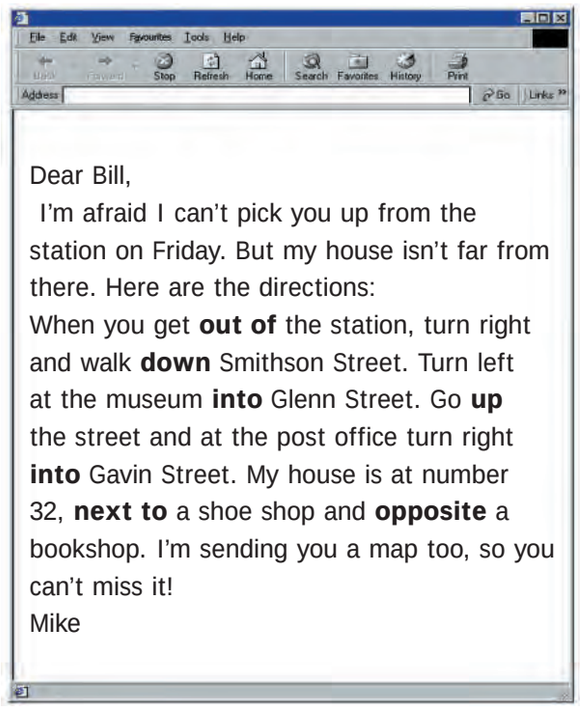
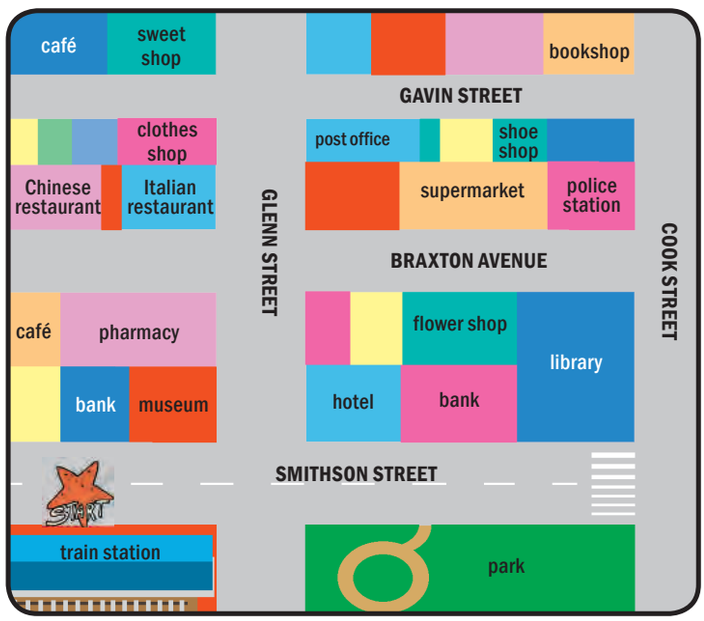
Module 4 (4b) Prepositions of place Prepositions of movement

Read Mike's email to Bill.



Dear Bill,
I'm afraid I can't pick you up from the station on Friday. But my house isn't far from there. Here are the directions:
When you get **out of** the station, turn right and walk **down** Smithson Street. Turn left at the museum **into** Glenn Street. Go **up** the street and at the post office turn right **into** Gavin Street. My house is at number 32, **next to** a shoe shop and **opposite** a bookshop. I'm sending you a map too, so you can't miss it!
Mike

Mike forgot to draw the route on the map for Bill. Read the directions to his house again and draw the route.



Grammar

a Prepositions of place (next to – in front of – opposite – between – behind)

- **Prepositions of place** show **where** something or someone is situated.

- **next to**
  There is a ball next to the box.

- **in front of**
  There is a ball in front of the box.

- **opposite**
  There is a ball opposite the box.

- **between**
  There is a ball between the two boxes.

- **behind**
  There is a ball behind the box.

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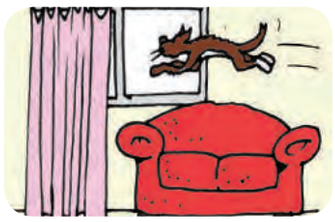
b Prepositions of movement (up – down – into – out of – through – towards – past – from…to – around)

- **up**
  He is running up the hill.

- **down**
  He is running down the hill.

- **into**
  He is jumping into the pool.

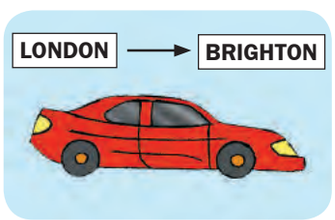


- **out of**
  The cat is jumping out of the window.

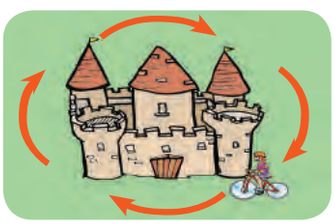
- **through**
  The train is going through the tunnel.

- **towards**
  The children are running towards the lake.

- **past**
  The boy is walking past the shoe shop.



- **from…to**
  He is driving from London to Brighton.



- **around**
  He is riding his bike around the castle.

Activities

A. Look at the pictures and complete the blanks with *prepositions of place* (next to - in front of - opposite - between - behind).

1. The shopping centre is _____ the pharmacy.
2. The bank is _____ the bookshop and the shopping centre.
3. The post office is _____ the library.

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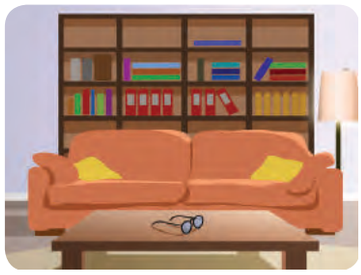

4. The bookcase is _____ the sofa.

5. The table is _____ the sofa.

B. Look at the pictures and complete with the *prepositions of movement* in the box.

around towards into out of past down up from...to through

1. Yesterday afternoon Tim was walking _____ the bank while his friend John was going _____ the bank, but they didn't see each other.

2. The boy climbed _____ the ladder and ran _____ his friends.

3. Ted drove _____ the mountain and went _____ the tunnel.

4. The athlete ran _____ Brussels _____ Paris.

5. Jack and I love going for a walk _____ the lake. It takes us half an hour.

6. Alex walked _____ me and didn't speak to me!

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C. Choose *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. The petrol station is _____ the bank and the police station.
a. front of **b.** next **c.** between

2. The bus stop is _____ of the museum.
a. behind **b.** in front **c.** opposite

3. The students ran _____ the classroom quickly when the teacher arrived.
a. out **b.** through **c.** into

4. The cat climbed _____ the tree and didn't come down.
a. through **b.** up **c.** from

5. There is a supermarket _____ to the bookshop.
a. behind **b.** opposite **c.** next

6. Look! That car is coming _____ us!
a. to **b.** past **c.** towards

7. Steve and I ride our bikes _____ the park every Saturday morning.
a. up **b.** down **c.** around

8. A: Where's my skateboard, Dad?
B: It's _____ the door.
a. behind **b.** between **c.** opposite

D. Look at the map and circle the correct words in the email.

Address Go Links

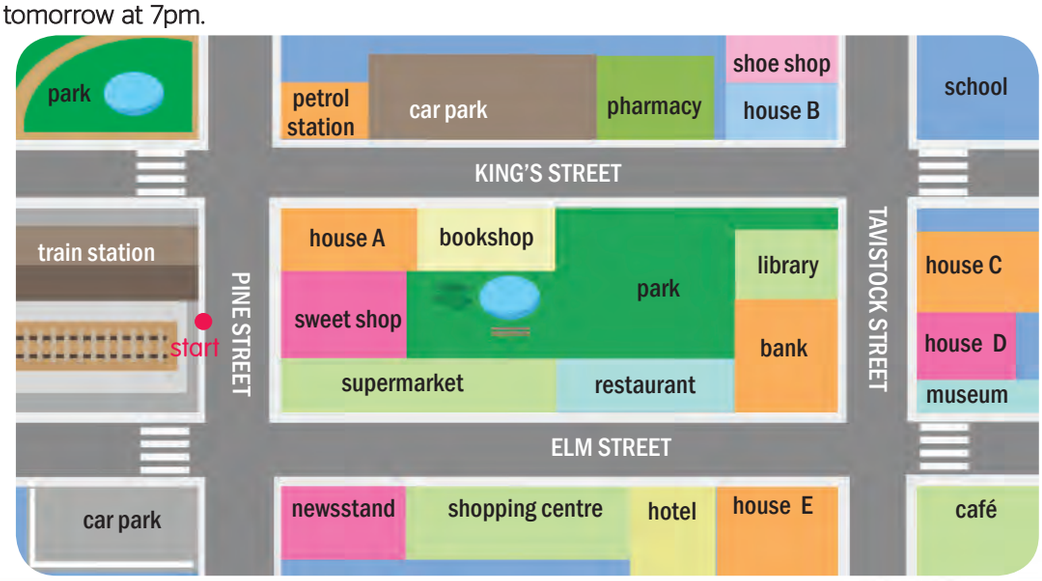
Dear Turki,

I am really happy that you are coming to my house! We are going to have a great time. Well, here is what you are going to do:

Walk (1) **down / out of** the train station and turn right (2) **into / to** Pine Street. Go (3) **down / through** this street and then turn left at the supermarket. That's Elm Street. Walk (4) **up / into** Elm Street and then turn left at the bank. There's a library (5) **opposite / next to** the bank. My house is on your right (6) **between / opposite** the library.

See you tomorrow at 7pm.

Mark



Speaking

Play a guessing game in pairs. Look at the map above. Choose a house and give directions how to get to a place. Your partner must guess where you are.

I'm at house A. Go down .... Where am I?
You are at the supermarket.
That's right!

Writing

Choose a house to start from. Write directions how to get to two places.

_____

_____

_____

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Module 4 (4c, 4d) Comparative Form – Superlative Form / Which...?

Look at the pictures and read the texts.

Do you like where you live?

It's true. The city is noisy, dirty and crowded. But I love it! It's the **best** place in the world to live in. It's **more exciting** than living in a village. Country life is **more boring**.

(Bob)

I like it a lot here. It is **more peaceful** than the city and the air is **cleaner**. There aren't many things to do, of course, but I don't mind. The **most important** thing for me is nature and I really enjoy it here.

(Dennis)

Now, answer the questions.

1. Which place does Bob think is the best to live in?

_____

2. Why does Bob like living in the city?

_____

3. Why doesn't Dennis like the city?

_____

4. What is the most important thing for Dennis?

_____

Grammar

a Comparative - Superlative Form

- We use the **comparative form** to compare two people, animals or things. An adjective in the comparative form is usually followed by the word **than**.
  Bruce is older than Keith.
- We use the **superlative form** to compare one person, animal or thing with others of the same kind. The article **the** comes before an adjective in the superlative form. Adjectives in the superlative form are usually followed by the preposition **of** or **in**.
  Hatim is the oldest student in the class / of all.

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Formation of **comparative form**:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **–er**.
  tall - taller *Saleh is taller than Tariq.*
- We form the comparative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **more + adjective.**
  expensive - more expensive *The green jacket is more expensive than the black jacket.*

Formation of **superlative form**:

- All one-syllable adjectives and most two-syllable adjectives take **–est**.
  tall - tallest *Sultan is the tallest in the class.*
- We form the superlative of adjectives with three or more syllables with **most + adjective**.
  difficult - most difficult *This is the most difficult exercise of all.*

Spelling

- Adjectives which end in **–e** take **–r** (comparative) or **–st** (superlative).
  large - larger - largest
- One syllable adjectives which end in **one vowel + one consonant**, double the consonant and take **-er** (comparative) or **-est** (superlative)**.**
  big - bigger - biggest
- Adjectives which end in a **consonant + y** change the **y** to **i** and take **–er** (comparative) or **–est** (superlative).
  happy - happier - happiest **but** *shy - shyer - shyest*

Irregular Comparatives and Superlatives

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

b Which...?

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

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Activities

A. Complete the table.

Positive Form	Comparative Form	Superlative Form
busy		
		largest
good		
	more modern	
important		
		farthest/furthest
	more peaceful	
slim		
	friendlier	
		most expensive

B. Look at the pictures and the prompts and write sentences. Use the *comparative* and *superlative* forms of the adjectives in brackets, as in the example.

€ 1.50

€ 2.00

€ 1.00

1. popcorn / candy floss (cheap)

The popcorn is cheaper than the candy floss.

2. candy floss / three (expensive)

The candy floss is the most expensive of the three.

3. popcorn / crisps (expensive)

The popcorn is more expensive than the crisps.

Saud
1.60m

Saleh
1.70m

Hatim
1.80m

4. Hatim / Saleh (tall)

5. Saud / Hatim (short)

6. Saud / three (short)

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7. Blue Sea Hotel / three (old)

_____

8. Waterside Hotel / three (new)

_____

9. Lakeview Hotel / Blue Sea Hotel (new)

_____

10. plane / motorbike (fast)

_____

11. plane / three (fast)

_____

12. tram / plane (slow)

_____

C. Look at the information and write sentences.

1. National Museum: 3000 visitors a month
National Gallery: 2800 visitors a month
(popular) *The National Museum is more popular than the National Gallery.*

2. Brian: 15 years old
Liam: 16 years old
(old) _____

3. ferry: ticket €5
bus: ticket €1.50
(expensive) _____

4. November: 20° C
August: 35° C
(cool) _____

D. Choose *a*, *b* or *c*.

1. This is _____ noisiest café in my neighbourhood.
a. as **b.** the **c.** most

2. My sister's room is always cleaner _____ my room.
a. more **b.** than **c.** the

3. I think that the _____ dangerous means of transport is the motorbike.
a. more **b.** most **c.** than

4. The new sofa is _____ comfortable than the old sofa.
a. the **b.** more **c.** most

5. My house is the _____ from school.
a. further **b.** most far **c.** furthest

6. Tom's hair is _____ than Jack's.
a. longer **b.** long **c.** longest

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

1. Tim is the _____ (good) driver in the family.
2. My old neighbourhood was _____ (peaceful) than my new neighbourhood.
3. The houseboat is _____ (expensive) than the caravan.
4. The underground is one of the _____ (fast) means of transport.
5. Jack is the _____ (bad) student in my class.
6. August is _____ (hot) than June but July is the _____ (hot) month of all.
7. Maths is _____ (interesting) than Geography.
8. This exercise is _____ (easy) than I thought.
9. My painting is _____ (beautiful) than yours.
10. I think that the _____ (important) thing in life is my family.

F. Circle the correct words.

Tom I'm really bored. Why don't we play a board game?
Malik OK. Let's play the *World Atlas* game. I love Geography.
John Oh, come on Malik. You are **(1) better / good** than us at Geography.
Malik But I think it's **(2) the most interesting / most interesting** game.
Tom Oh, OK then. Let's play.
Malik Which is the **(3) higher / highest** mountain in Asia, Tom?
Tom Erm... Mt Everest?
Malik That's right! Good for you! Now, John, which is the longest river in North and South America?
John It's the Mississippi in the USA!
Malik Well, the Mississippi is **(4) the longest / longer** river in the USA but the Amazon in Brazil is **(5) longer than / longer**.
Tom Oh, yes I forgot about the Amazon. OK, Malik, I've got one for you. Where does the **(6) most famous / more famous** bicycle race take place?
Malik In France, of course.
Tom That's right. But how did you know that? You aren't good at sports.
Malik Well, I'm cycling's **(7) biggest / bigger** fan!

Speaking

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

reading

watching TV

swimming

playing tennis

life in the city

life in the country

doing the washing-up

washing the car

I think that reading is more ... than watching TV. What do you think?
I think that reading is more ... than watching TV.

easy difficult exciting
interesting boring bad
good safe dangerous

Writing

Think about two of your friends. Compare them and write a few sentences about them. Use some of the words in the box.

tall short slim chubby old young clever

... is taller than ...

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Revision: Module 4

A. Complete with the correct form of *can, could, may* or *might*.

1. _____ you wait for me? I can be there in 5 minutes.
2. _____ I have a glass of orange juice?
3. **A:** _____ I speak to Reggie, please?
   B: He's not here at the moment. He _____ be at Peter's house.
   A: Thank you very much. I _____ call him later.
4. **A:** Dad, _____ I please go to Ian's house?
   B: Sure you _____, but be back before midnight.
5. **A:** _____ I borrow your car for tonight?
   B: No, I'm afraid you _____. I need it for tonight.

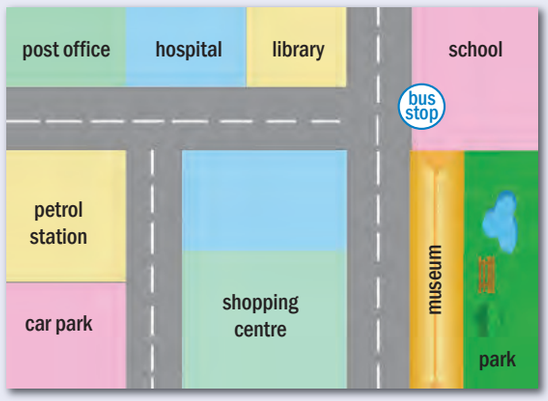
B. Complete with the *prepositions of movement* in the box.

into from...to out of through past up down

1. When they were on holiday last year, they travelled _____ Dover _____ Calais by ship.
2. Last year, James climbed _____ a mountain and came _____ feeling very happy.
3. Turn _____ Devon Street. The library is on your right.
4. You need to drive _____ the tunnel to get to Amman.
5. I think we just drove _____ the pharmacy. Stop the car.
6. Take the books _____ that box and put them on the shelf.

C. Look at the map and complete with the *prepositions of place* in the box.

behind opposite in front of
next to between



1. The hospital is _____ the library and the post office.
2. The bus stop is _____ the school.
3. The park is _____ the museum.
4. The shopping centre is _____ the car park.
5. The petrol station is _____ the car park.

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

1. Is Iceland the _____ (cold) country in the world?
2. The mobile phone was _____ (expensive) than the watch.
3. The painting was _____ (good) than the picture.
4. Jake's house is _____ (far) from the city centre than Nigel's house.
5. Which is the _____ (large) lake in Africa?
6. There are _____ (many) islands in Greece than in Spain.
7. Greg is _____ (interested) in art than Keith.
8. Wow! James has a ticket to the football cup final! He's the _____ (lucky) person on earth.
9. Life in the country is _____ (healthy) than life in the city.
10. Your brother is _____ (annoying) than my brother.
11. The roller coaster is the _____ (exciting) ride in the funfair.
12. Eating with chopsticks isn't the _____ (difficult) thing in the world.

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Tracklist for Student's CD

Track	Module/lesson	Content	Track	Module/lesson	Content
1	Titles		34	3a	1. Vocabulary
2	1a	1. Vocabulary	35	3a	2. Read / B
3	1a	2. Read / A	36	3b	1. Vocabulary
4	1a	4. Pronunciation / A	37	3b	2. Read / A
5	1a	4. Pronunciation / B	38	3b	4. Listen
6	1b	1. Vocabulary	39	3c	1. Vocabulary
7	1b	2. Read / A	40	3c	2. Read / A
8	1b	5. Listen	41	3c	4. Pronunciation / A
9	1c	1. Vocabulary	42	3c	4. Pronunciation / B
10	1c	2. Read / A	43	3c	5. Listen
11	1c	4. Listen	44	3d	1. Vocabulary
12	1d	1. Vocabulary	45	3d	2. Read / A
13	1d	2. Read / A	46	3d	4. Listen
14	1d	4. Listen	47	3e	1. Vocabulary
15	1e	1. Vocabulary / A	48	3e	2. Speak & Write
16	1e	1. Vocabulary / B	49	3 Culture page	Al-Shallal Theme Park
17	1e	3. Speak & Write	50	4a	1. Vocabulary
18	1 Culture page	King Fahd International Stadium / Wembley Stadium	51	4a	2. Read / A
19	2a	1. Vocabulary	52	4a	4. Pronunciation / A
20	2a	2. Read / A	53	4a	4. Pronunciation / B
21	2a	4. Pronunciation / A	54	4b	1. Vocabulary
22	2a	4. Pronunciation / B	55	4b	2. Read / A
23	2b	1. Vocabulary / A	56	4b	4. Listen & Speak / A
24	2b	1. Vocabulary / B	57	4c	1. Vocabulary
25	2b	2. Read / A	58	4c	4. Listen / A
26	2c	1. Read / A	59	4d	1. Vocabulary
27	2c	4. Listen	60	4d	2. Read / A
28	2d	1. Read / A	61	4d	3. Vocabulary
29	2d	4. Listen / A	62	4e	1. Vocabulary
30	2d	4. Listen / B	63	4e	2. Listen / B
31	2e	2. Listen / A	64	4e	3. Speak & Write
32	2e	3. Speak & Write	65	4 Culture page	Petra, Jordan: A must-visit sight...
33	2 Culture page	Means of transport around the world			

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Student's Book Including Workbook and Grammar Book
H. Q. Mitchell - Marileni Malkogianni

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