

8TH GRADE BASIC SKILLS

TERM 1-2-3



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UNIT 1

VOCABULARY

Greetings **Introductions** **Saying goodbye**

Nouns

address age credit card date of birth elevator email address festival first name form hotel
key card last name nationality nickname occupation participant reception desk reservation
spelling telephone number

Verbs

check into fill in greet introduce pay (for) spell stay (in)

Grammar

Simple Present of the Verb Be— yes/no questions, short answers

Information Questions: How, What, When, Where, Who, Why

Prepositions of Place

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to:

- Form correct " Yes / No " questions
- Ask and answer general questions in the present simple of the verb " be "
- Use information questions correctly

Grammar

Simple Present of the Verb *Be*

Use the simple present of the verb *be* to talk about situations and events that exist in the present or that are always true.

I'm on vacation. Riyadh **is** in Saudi Arabia.

Yes-No Questions (?)

Are you here on vacation?

Is Ahmed happy in his new job?

Is it very cold in your country?

Is the museum open on Sundays?

Are you here for the festival?

Are they from Egypt?

Short Answers (+)

Yes, I **am**.

Yes, he **is**.

Yes, it **is**.

Yes, it **is**.

Yes, we **are**.

Yes, they **are**.

Short Answers (-)

No, I'm **not**.

No, he **isn't**.

No, it **isn't**.

No, it **isn't**.

No, we **aren't**.

No, they **aren't**.

Information Questions: *How, What, When, Where, Who, Why*

How's it going? (How + is)

Fine, thanks.

What's your last name? (What + is)

It's Al Zahrani.

When's the festival? (When + is)

It's in February.

Where's your friend from? (Where + is)

He's from Jeddah.

Who's that tall man? (Who + is)

That's my uncle.

Why's he here? (Why + is)

He's here for the festival.

Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verb *be* or short answers with *be*.

You can use contractions. Then practice with a partner.

A: _____ you here on vacation?

B: No, I _____ here for the writers' festival.

A: It sounds like fun. So, what _____ your job?

B: I _____ a novelist, and my friend _____ a poet.

We _____ here for the festival.

_____ you here for the festival, too?

A: No, _____. I _____ here on vacation.

I _____ here with my friend, too.

He _____ there near the reception desk.

B: _____ he the tall man in the red shirt?

A: Yes, _____. Let me introduce you to him.



Present Simple Tense **Review**

Statement	Negative Statement	Yes/No Question	Short Answer
I am an engineer.	I am not an engineer.	Am I an engineer?	Yes, you are / No, you are not
You are a student.	You are not a student.	Are you a student?	Yes, I am / No, I am not .
He is in the room.	He is not in the room.	Is he in the room?	Yes he is / No, he is not .
She is my mother.	She is not my mother.	Is she my mother?	Yes she is / No, she is not .
It is a cat.	It is not a cat.	Is it a cat?	Yes it is / No, it is not .
We are friends.	We are not friends.	Are we friends?	Yes we are / No, we are not .
They are dentist.	They are not dentist.	Are they dentist?	Yes they are / No, they are not .

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Complete the conversations. Use the correct form of the verb be.

1. A: Where are you from?

B: I _____ from Dammam.

2. A: What _____ your room number, sir?

B: I _____ in room 507.

A: _____ these your bags?

B: No, they _____. My bags _____ over there.

3. A: Excuse me. _____ this the youth hostel?

B: Yes, it _____. _____ you here for the tour?

A: Yes, we _____.

B: I _____ sorry, but there _____ any room. The next tour _____ in one hour.

A: That _____ all right. We _____ in a hurry.

Read the conversation. Complete the sentences with a form of the verb be.

You can use contractions. Use negative forms when you see (not).

Mr. Akina: Hello. My name (1)_____ Mr. Akina.

What (2)_____ wrong?

John: Hello, Mr. Akina. My suitcases (3)_____ (not) here.

Mr. Akina: What color (4)_____ they?

John: They (5)_____ black.

Mr. Akina: (6)_____ they big?

John: One (7)_____ big. The other one (8)_____ (not) big.

Mr. Akina: (9)_____ that your suitcase?

John: No, it (10)_____ (not).

Mr. Akina: (11)_____ you here on vacation?

John: Yes, I (12)_____.

Mr. Akina: Where (13)_____ you from?

John: I (14)_____ from Los Angeles.

Mr. Akina: Well, there (15)_____ three more flights from Los Angeles today.

John: (16)_____ my suitcases on a different flight?

Mr. Akina: I don't know. What (17)_____ the name of your hotel?

John: It (18)_____ the Royal Hawaiian.

Mr. Akina: (19)_____ that near the airport?

John: No, it (20)_____ (not).

It (21)_____ on the other side of the island.

Mr. Akina: I can call you when we find your suitcases.

John: But I need them now!

Mr. Akina: I (22)_____ sorry. That (23)_____ all I can do.

They simply (24)_____ (not) here right now.

John: OK. Thanks, Mr. Akina.

Make each statement a yes/no question. Then give a short answer.

Mahmoud isn't in the kitchen.

Q: Is Mahmoud in the kitchen?

A: No, he isn't.

1. Aisha and Fadwa are at the mall.

Q: _____

A: _____

2. The hotel is on the beach.

Q: _____

A: _____

3. They're not on vacation.

Q: _____

A: _____

4. The restaurant is in the hotel.

Q: _____

A: _____

5. I'm on the phone with my friend.

Q: _____

A: _____

Write complete questions. Then answer the questions for yourself.

where / you from?

Q: Where are you from?

A: I'm from Riyadh.

1. where / your father from?

Q: _____

A: _____

2. what / favorite vacation place?

Q: _____

A: _____

3. how old / you?

Q: _____

A: _____

4. who / your English teacher?

Q: _____

A: _____

5. why / your brother at home and not at school?

Q: _____

A: _____

6. when / your vacation?

Q: _____

A: _____

Greetings: Hi.

Farewells: Good night / See you tomorrow / Bye / Take care.

Match the responses to the situations. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

a. No, I'm Luke Robbins.

b. That's all right.

c. Nice to meet you.

d. Fine, thanks.

e. You're welcome.

f. William. But my friends call me Bill.

c. Match the responses to the situations. Then practice the conversations with a partner.

a. No, I'm Luke Robbins.

b. That's all right.

c. Nice to meet you.

d. Fine, thanks.

e. You're welcome.

f. William. But my friends call me Bill.



Write questions for the answers.

1. _____

We are from Jeddah.

2. _____

J-E-D-D-A-H.

3. _____

I'm fourteen years old.

4. _____

The next train is at 5 p.m.

5. _____

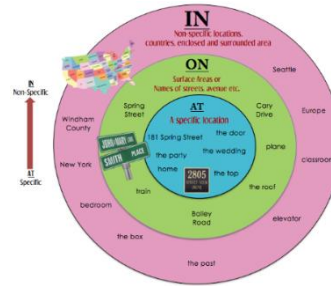
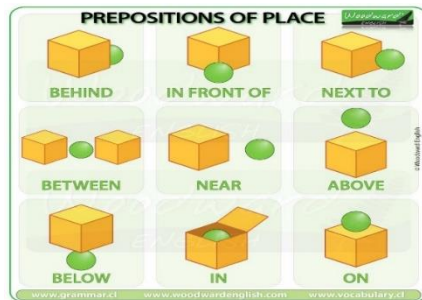
My favorite sport is football.

6. _____

No, the bank is closed on Friday.

The objectives of the lesson:

- Use prepositions of place
- Practice asking and describing a location



Prepositions of Place: *across from, between, next to, on, near, far from*



The park is **across from** the school.



The bank is **between** the post office and the restaurant.



The pharmacy is **next to** the bookstore.



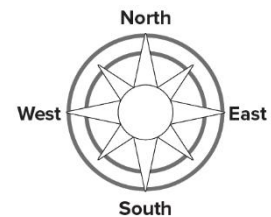
The bus stop is **on** the corner.



The museum is **near** the hotel.



The airport is **far from** town.



Asking for and Giving Directions

Can you tell me where [the nearest bank] is?
Excuse me. Where is [the Art Museum]?
Is this the right way to [the subway station]?
How can I get to the [post office]?

Turn right onto Park Avenue.
Turn left at the next corner.
Go straight ahead for two blocks.
Go east on Second Street.

Match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Is there a restaurant in the mall? | a. Yes. Go straight ahead for one more block. |
| 2. Is the airport near the city? | b. No. It's between the bank and the health club. |
| 3. Excuse me. Where's the bus stop? | c. No, it isn't. It's to the south. |
| 4. Is the university north of here? | d. Yes, there is. It's across from the bookstore. |
| 5. Is this right the way to the hotel? | e. No, it isn't. It's far from the city. |
| 6. Is the post office next to the park? | f. It's on the corner of First and Main. |

Write the best answer to fill in the blank.

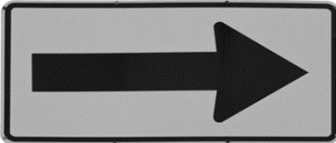
1. Tourist: Excuse me. How can I get to the museum?

Man: Go to the end of the block, and then _____.



2. Tourist: Excuse me. Is King's Station near here?

Man: Yes. Go _____ for three more blocks. Then go up the stairs.



3. The bookstore is _____ the pharmacy.



4. The bank is on _____ of Maple Street and King Avenue.

WORKSHEET 1- Unit 1

Vocabulary

Question type: Matching Questions

Match each question/statement in Column 1 with an answer in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
1. What's your name?	A. Nice to meet you. I'm Janet.
2. Where is he from?	B. Fine, thanks.
3. Thank you!	C. That's all right.
4. How are you?	D. You're welcome.
5. I'm sorry.	E. He's from Muscat.
6. This is Alice.	F. I'm Robert. But everyone calls me Bob.

Grammar

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

7. **John:** _____ your friend?

Adnan: He is in the restaurant.

- A. How's
- B. What's
- C. When's
- D. Where's

8. Who _____ that girl?

- A. am
- B. is
- C. are
- D. I

9. _____ you staying at this hotel?

- A. Am
- B. Is
- C. Are
- D. We

10. The capital of Russia _____ Moscow.

- A. is
- B. it is
- C. be
- D. being

11. **Bob:** Is it cold outside today?

Max: Yes, ____.

- A. is
- B. its
- C. it's
- D. it is

12. **Kate:** What is wrong?

Nawal: My suitcases _____ here.

- A. isn't
- B. aren't
- C. not
- D. they not

Question Type: Short Answer

Make each statement a *yes/no* question.

13. He is staying at a hostel.

14. She is here on vacation.

15. They are here for the festival.

WORKSHEET 2- Unit 1

Match each phrase in Column 1 with a phrase in Column 2.

Column 1

1. Thank you so much!
2. How are you?
3. Let me introduce you to my brother.
4. Are you Bob Peterson?
5. Bye!

Column 2

- A. Fine, thanks. How about you?
- B. No, I'm not. My name is Frank.
- C. Nice to meet you.
- D. You're welcome.
- E. See you tomorrow.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. _____ works in a hospital.

- A. An engineer B. A travel agent
C. A salesperson D. A nurse

2. _____ sells things.

- A. A graphic designer B. A customer service representative
C. A salesperson D. A nurse

3. Aisha: _____

Badria: That's my friend Mariam.

- A. How's that? B. Who's that?
C. Who's that? D. How's that?

4. Jack: _____

Lance: He's from Peru.

- A. When's he from? B. Where from is he?
C. Where is he? D. Where's he from?

5. Darren: _____

Hussain: Three times a week.

- A. How do you play basketball? B. How often do you play basketball?
C. When do you play basketball? D. Where do you play basketball?

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. Sandy: What does a writer do?

Laura: A writer _____ books.

2. Neil: What does a web designer do?

Paul: A web designer _____ websites.

WORKSHEET 3- Unit 1

Match each question/statement in Column 1 with an answer in Column 2.

Column 1

1. What's your name?
2. Where is he from?
3. Thank you!
4. How are you?
5. I'm sorry.
6. This is Alice.

Column 2

- A. Nice to meet you. I'm Janet.
- B. Fine, thanks.
- C. That's all right.
- D. You're welcome.
- E. He's from Muscat.
- F. I'm Robert. But everyone calls me Bob.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. John: _____ your friend?

Adnan: He is in the restaurant.

- A. How's B. What's C. When's D. Where's

2. Who _____ that girl?

- A. am B. Is C. are D. I

3. _____ you staying at this hotel?

- A. Am B. Is C. Are D. We

Make each statement a yes/no question.

1. He is staying at a hostel.

2. They are here for the festival.

Write the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. Tourist: Excuse me. How can I get to the museum?

Man: Go to the end of the block, and then _____.

2. Tourist: Excuse me. Is King's Station near here?

Man: Yes. Go _____ for three more blocks. Then go up the stairs.

2. The bookstore is _____ the pharmacy.

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

World Traveler's Hostel

Ankara, Turkey

Online Reservation Form

Last Name: Sanders
First Name: Larry
Date of Birth: September 26th, 1996
Arrival Date: July 2nd
Number of Days: 7
Number of Rooms: 1
Credit Card Number: 3130 448612 925100
Email Address: larry.sanders@mail.cqm
Purpose of Visit: vacation

1. This is a booking form for the World Traveler's Hostel.

2. Larry is traveling on business.

3. Larry is paying for his room in cash.

4. Larry's last name is Sands.

5. Larry is staying at the hostel for seven days.

UNIT 2

The objectives of the unit:

Nouns

actor balance cameraman crew detective director documentary episode ladder location
martial arts scene script studio stunt stuntman TV series

Verbs

break come back feed film look around run away smell (good) taste (bad)

Grammar

Present progressive

Imperative for commands and instructions

Prepositions of place

The objectives of the unit :

At the end of this unit, the students will be able to :

1. Practice forming sentences and questions in the present progressive tense
2. Categorize verbs that are not used in the present progressive
3. Classify words that express approval and disapproval
4. Use imperatives in the affirmative and negative form
5. Use the prepositions correctly

VOCABULARY

(Approval):

That's great / ...you're doing fine / It's excellent /

I love...

(Disapproval):

No, that's wrong / ...but it tastes terrible /

What are you doing?



A. Vocabulary. Find words to express approval and disapproval.

B. Comprehension. Match the parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. The actor at the food stand ____ | a. is running away. |
| 2. The director ____ | b. is shouting for help. |
| 3. The man near the pond ____ | c. is talking to the actors. |
| 4. The man on the wall ____ | d. is feeding the fish. |
| 5. The old man ____ | e. isn't enjoying the soup. |

GRAMMAR

Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now.

Information Questions (?)

What	am	I	doing now?
	are	you	
	is	he she	
	are	we	
	are	they	

Affirmative (+)

I'm	working.
You're	
He's	
She's	
We're	
They're	

Negative (-)

I'm not	working.
You aren't	
He isn't	
She isn't	
We aren't	
They aren't	

Yes-No Questions (?)

Am	I	reading?
Are	you	
Is	he she	
Are	we they	

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	am.
	you	are.
	he she	is.
	we they	are.

Short Answers (-)

No,	I'm	not.
	you	aren't.
	he she	isn't.
	we they	aren't.

A. Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive or simple present form of the verbs in parentheses.

Adel: Excuse me. What _____ (1. happen)?

Greg: They _____ (2. make) a TV series.

Adel: What kind of series is it?

Greg: It's a detective story.

Adel: Oh, I _____ (3. love) detective stories.

Greg: Eric McGuire is the director. That's him over there.

He _____ (4. talk) to Brad Novak, the actor.

Adel: Who is that tall guy over there?

He _____ (5. wear) a raincoat.

Greg: Oh, that's Adam Scott. He usually _____ (6. play) a smart detective. In this scene, he _____ (7. hear) an explosion and goes to investigate.

Adel: Oh, look. They _____ (8. start) to film.

GRAMMAR

Imperatives

Use the imperative for commands and instructions.

Say *please* to be polite.

Affirmative (+)

Sit down. / Please **sit** down.

Also use the imperative to give advice.

Try the pizza. It's excellent.

Negative (-)

Don't sit down. / Please **don't sit** down.

Don't have the soup. It tastes terrible.

Prepositions: *inside, outside, in front of, behind, away, over, under*



The mouse is **inside** the box.
The cat is **outside** the box.



The mouse is **in front of** the cat.
The cat is **behind** the mouse.
The mouse is running **away**.



The cat is **over** the mouse.
The mouse is **under** the cat.

A. Write the negative imperative.

1. It's not lunch time yet!

2. Why are you feeding the fish?

3. Why are you running away?

4. Help! He's breaking my ladder.

5. No! You're doing that wrong.

B. Write the correct prepositions.

1. The cameraman is filming the scene. He's standing _____ the camera.

2. The thieves are getting _____ in a fast car.

3. They are filming the talk show live _____ the television studio.

4. They are making a documentary about dolphins _____ water.

5. In this scene, the stuntman is jumping _____ a wall.

A Look at the pictures. Match the two parts of the sentences.



- 1. The camera operator ____
- 2. The director ____
- 3. The film editor ____
- 4. The actors ____
- 5. The stuntman ____

- a. is cutting the film scene.
- b. is telling the actors what to do.
- c. are doing a martial arts scene.
- d. is holding the camera.
- e. is standing on the plane.

Imperatives

Use the imperative for commands and instructions.
Say *please* to be polite.

Affirmative (+)

Sit down. / Please **sit** down.

Also use the imperative to give advice.

Try the pizza. It's excellent.

Negative (-)

Don't sit down. / Please **don't sit** down.

Don't have the soup. It tastes terrible.

USES OF IMPERATIVES

WE CAN USE IMPERATIVES TO:

GIVE ORDERS

Come here at once!
Take that gum out of your mouth!

GIVE INSTRUCTIONS

Take one pill every 12 hours.
Open your books on page 33.

ON SIGNS

Push
Pull
Give way
Stay on you right

GIVE WARNINGS

Don't sit on the bench! It's wet paint.
Don't smoke! It's bad for your health.

MAKE AN INVITATION

Have some tea. It's still hot.
Come in and sit down. We are having tea.

GIVE ADVICE

Go home and get some sleep. You look exhausted.
Tell me about your trip to Ireland.

Write the imperative sentence.

1. Will you clean up this mess?

2. Why aren't you eating your vegetables?

3. You can't take photographs.

Usage	Example		
Describe something which is happening at the exact moment of speech.	Jim is watching television at the moment.	+	S + am/is/are + V-ing +.... He is playing.
Describe an action that is taking place now but not at the exact moment of speech.	John is working in London.	-	S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing +.... He isn't playing.
Describe an event planned in the future. (informal)	I'm taking my French class on Tuesday.	?	Am/is/are + S + V-ing +...? Is he playing?
To describe a temporary situation.	I'm staying with a friend for a few days.		
To emphasize the frequency of an action.	That child is always crying for no good reason.		
To describe changing situations.	Her health is improving by leaps and bounds.		

Choose the correct words to fill in the blank.

1. **Incorrect:** I am wanting a new cell phone.

Correct: _____

2. **Incorrect:** The pizza is smelling good.

Correct: _____

3. **Incorrect:** I watch the news on television tonight after dinner.

Correct: _____

4. **Incorrect:** I am seeing a bird in the tree.

Correct: _____

5. **Incorrect:** That milk is tasting bad!

Correct: _____

6. **Incorrect:** I go to the library after school tomorrow.

Correct: _____

7. **Incorrect:** The director is hearing the actors in the studio.

Correct: _____

8. **Incorrect:** Are you liking your martial arts teacher?

Correct: _____

WORKSHEET 1-UNIT 2

Grammar

Write a short answer for each question.

1. The boy took the bike and helmet from the garage. Is he riding his bike?

2. The girl is using a pencil and paper. Is she watching a documentary?

3. The woman looks sad. Is she enjoying the soup?

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. What ____?

- A. happening
- B. is happening
- C. is happen
- D. are happening

2. Brad: Where is John?

Larry: There he is! He's ____ a blue cap.

- A. wear
- B. wears
- C. wearing
- D. is wearing

3. John: What are you doing this weekend?

David: _____ to the lake.

- A. We go
- B. We are go
- C. We're going
- D. We going

4. _____ in that new TV film?

- A. He acting
- B. He is acting
- C. Is acting
- D. Is he acting

WORKSHEET 2-UNIT 2

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

My name's Ali. Today is Saturday and I'm at home with my family. I am sitting in the kitchen, and I'm eating breakfast. I usually play football on Saturday mornings, but today it's raining outside. Everyone in my house is busy. My mother is cleaning the kitchen. My sister is talking on her cell phone. My father is washing the car. And my brother is playing video games. Later my whole family is going to my grandmother's house. We always eat dinner there on Saturdays. Then we usually watch TV. Sometimes we argue over what to watch. My father and I like documentaries, but my mother and my sister like detective stories. I like spending time with my family on the weekend.

1. Ali is watching a TV film. ()
2. His brother is washing the car. ()
3. His father and his sister like watching documentaries. ()
4. The boy and his family enjoy each other's company. ()

WORKSHEET 3-UNIT 2

Vocabulary

Choose the correct words to fill in the blank.

1. What is the boy doing in the library?

He's _____.

- A. reading a book
- B. watching television
- C. making a pizza

2. What is he doing in the office?

He's _____.

- A. riding a bicycle
- B. doing his homework
- C. taking a bath

3. What is the boy doing with the cell phone?

He's _____.

- A. cooking
- B. talking to his mother
- C. watching television

Worksheet 4 – Unit 2

' What Are They Making? '

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. What is the boy doing? He's

_____.



2. What is he doing? He's

_____.



Write a short answer for each question.

4. Is the boy riding his bike?



5. Is the girl watching a documentary?



Write the imperative sentence.

1. Will you clean up this mess?

2. Why aren't you eating your vegetables?

3. You can't take photographs.

Unit 3

Grammar Part

The objectives of the unit :

- ❖ Use the present simple to describe a job
- ❖ Write " Wh " questions using simple present
- ❖ Apple " Want + infinitive " correctly

Vocabulary Part

engineer	advertising firm	design	boring
executive	call center	organize	crazy
advertisement	computer software	produce	difficult
bridge	company	design	easy
business management	construction company	organize	exciting
call center	furniture store	pilot	exotic
representative	hospital	president	frustrating
college	travel agency	psychologist	fun
company	advertising firm	salary	interesting
computer programmer	call center	salesperson	part-time
computer science	computer software	sales representative	satisfying
customer service	company	tour	stressfu
deadline	construction company	frustrating	boring
design	travel agent	fun	crazy
free time	waiter	interesting	difficult
graphic designer	free time		easy
marketing manager	graphic designer		exciting
nurse	marketing manager		exotic

Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present to talk about things that are true in general or that happen all the time.

Affirmative (+)				Negative (-)				
I				I				
You	work	in a hospital.		You	don't	work	in a hospital.	
We				We				
They				They				
He	works			He	doesn't			
She				She				

Wh- Questions in the Simple Present

Example:

Q: Where does he/she work?

A: He/She works in a hospital.

Q: Where do you/they work?

A: I/They work in a hospital.

Q: What do you do?

A: I'm a salesperson.

Professions and Verbs Noun Endings: -er, -ist, -or

The names of many jobs are like the verbs. Many names for people's jobs have these endings.

er: driver, photographer, reporter, waiter

a teacher—teaches	a driver—drives	a player—plays
-------------------	-----------------	----------------

or: actor, director, doctor, translator

a translator—translates	a writer—writes
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Verb Want + Infinitive

Q: What do you want to be?

A: I want to be an engineer.

Q: What does he want to be?

A: He wants to be a pilot.

Form, Meaning and Function

Relative clauses add information about a noun in the main clause.

- Use the relative pronoun **who** or **that** for people.
- Use the relative pronoun **that** or **which** for things and animals.

Example:

The waiter is serving the customers. He is friendly.

The waiter **who/that** is serving the customers is friendly. (relative clause)

My uncle works in a factory. The factory makes cars.

My uncle works in a factory **that/which** makes cars. (relative clause)

Grammar Exercises

Complete the sentences with the simple present tense of an appropriate verb. Also fill in the subject pronoun.

EXAMPLE: Fadwa is a teacher. she teaches in an elementary school.

1. My uncle is a writer. _____ history books.
2. Omar and Ali are engineers. _____ for a construction company.
3. Adnan is a bus driver. _____ a bus for the city.
4. Fahd is a salesperson. _____ computers.
5. Hameed is a journalist. _____ for the city newspaper.

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. He is a driver. He _____ a race car.
2. He is a teacher. He _____ computer science.
3. He is a translator. He _____ official documents into Arabic.
4. He is a writer. He _____ detective stories.

Read the short answer. Write the question in each blank.

5. **Sabah:** _____?

Mariam: She works in a hospital.

6. **Jack:** _____?

Matt: He wants to be a graphic designer.

7. **Ed:** _____?

Nate: He works on Saturdays.

Write who, which, or that to fill in the blank.

8. I'd like a job _____ is satisfying and pays well.
9. The person _____ interviewed me for the job was very nice.
10. Ahmed got a job at the bank _____ opened last week.

Complete the conversations with appropriate verbs in the simple present tense. Then practice with a partner.

11. A: What do your uncles _____?
B: They're scientists. They _____ in a laboratory.
A: That's exciting.
12. A: Where does your brother _____?
B: He works in a bank. He's a teller, but he _____ to be a manager.
13. A: My brother _____ for the United Nations.
B: Really. What does he do?
A: He's a translator. He _____ five languages

Write what each person does. Use who or that and your own ideas.

*civil engineer: A civil engineer is someone **who** designs roads and bridges.*

1. nurse: _____
2. pilot: _____
3. waiter: _____
4. lawyer: _____

Complete the sentences with who or which.

1. The neighbor lives downstairs is a chef.

2. Is English a language is easy to learn?

3. The salesperson helped me was very friendly.

4. The actor is playing the lead role is very funny.

Vocabulary Part

Nouns	Nouns— Work Places	Verbs	Adjectives
engineer	advertising firm	design	boring
executive	call center	organize	crazy
advertisement	computer software	produce	difficult
bridge	company	design	easy
business management	construction company	organize	exciting
call center	furniture store		exotic
representative	hospital		frustrating
college	travel agency		fun
company	advertising firm		interesting
computer programmer	call center		part-time
computer science	computer software		satisfying
customer service	company		stressfu
deadline	construction company		boring
design	travel agent		crazy
free time	waiter		difficult
graphic designer	free time		easy
marketing manager	graphic designer		exciting
nurse	marketing manager		exotic
pilot			frustrating
president			fun
psychologist			interesting
salary			
salesperson			
sales representative			
tour			

Vocabulary Exercises

Match each question in Column 1 with an answer in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Who works in a hospital?	A. a graphic designer
2. Who works at a construction company?	B. an engineer
3. Who works at an advertising firm?	C. a travel agent
4. Who arranges vacations?	D. a customer service representative
5. Who helps people over the phone?	E. a nurse

Choose an adjective for each of these jobs. Use the words in the box or your own.

easy-difficult-boring-exciting-stressful-fun-interesting-satisfying

teacher	
dentist	
worker on an assembly line	
flight attendant	
waiter	
lawyer	
computer programmer	
reporter	

Reading

Question type: True/False

Read the conversation and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

Imad: Hi Khalid. Are you here for the career fair?

Khalid: Yes, I am.

Imad: What do you want to be, Khalid?

Khalid: I want to be a graphic designer.

Imad: What does a graphic designer do?

Khalid: A graphic designer can work for companies such as advertising firms or publishing houses. His job is to create new designs using a computer. He is also responsible for producing advertising leaflets and designing company websites.

Imad: That sounds exciting.

Khalid: It is exciting but it is also a lot of work. A graphic designer must work long hours and work very hard to make sure that their deadlines are met. It's not an easy job.

Imad: Well, good luck! I'm sure you're going to be a great graphic designer.

Khalid: Thanks, Imad. I'm going to try.

1. Imad and Khalid are having a conversation in class. []
2. Khalid has decided what he wants to be in the future. []
3. Khalid thinks his job will probably be difficult and stressful. []
4. Imad probably wants to be a graphic designer, too. []

Unit 4

Grammar Part

The objectives of the unit :

- ❖ Formulate questions using “ How often ”
- ❖ Use adverbs of frequency correctly
- ❖ Express yourself using 'How to'
- ❖ Gerunds after Verbs

Vocabulary Part

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
board game	climb	dangerous	always
current events	cook	popular	never
dieting	draw	relaxing	often
food court	exercise	safe	seldom
hobby	go online	unusual	sometimes
indoor climbing	hang out		usually
leisure	know how to		always
pastime	meet		never
physical fitness	paint		often
preference	play (a sport)		seldom
text message	practice		sometimes
video game	receive		usually
board game	send		
current events	work out		
dieting			
food court			
hobby			
indoor climbing			
leisure			
pastime			
physical fitness			
preference			
text message			
video game			

Grammar Part

Formulate questions using “ How often ”

How often do you work out?

I work out every day / once a week / twice a week / three times a week.

Use adverbs of frequency correctly

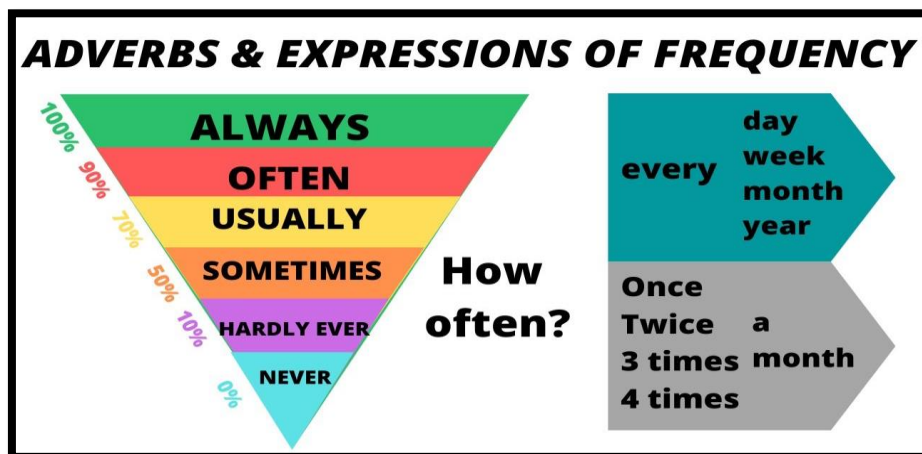
Adverbs of Frequency: always, often, never, usually, sometimes, seldom

Q: What does she usually do on Thursdays?

Example:

A: She usually goes shopping. A: I sometimes go out.

Adverbs of frequency usually come after the verb be or before other verbs.



Express yourself using 'How to'

I know how to ski. (= I can ski.)

I don't know how to ski. (= I can't ski.)

Grammar Exercises

1. Look at the chart of Sabah's activities. Make sentences, and compare with a partner.

Sabah always takes a shower in the morning. / She takes a shower every day.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
take a shower	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
make the bed						✓	✓
do homework	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
cook dinner		✓		✓			
draw and paint	✓		✓		✓		✓
watch TV					✓		✓
take French classes	✓		✓		✓		

make the bed: _____

do homework: _____

cook dinner: _____

draw and paint: _____

watch TV: _____

take French classes: _____

2. Ask and answer questions about Sabah.

1. How often does she take a shower? _____

2. When does she make her bed? _____

3. What language does she study? _____

4. When does she take these classes? _____

3. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. Bill: _____ do you work out?

Dan: I work out twice a week.

- A. Who often
- B. How often
- C. When often
- D. Often

2. Karl: How often do you play online video games?

Joe: _____.

- A. Every day
- B. Times a week
- C. After school
- D. Saturday

3. Asma: _____

Fatima: Yes, I do.

- A. You know to cook?
- B. You do know how to cook?
- C. Do you know how cook?
- D. Do you know how to cook?

4. Amira _____ cooks dinner. She doesn't know how to cook yet.

- A. always
- B. often
- C. never
- D. usually

5. Jack _____ works out. He goes to the gym once a week.

- A. always
- B. sometimes
- C. often
- D. never

6. Jim: Does Paul know how to ski?

David: No, he _____.

- A. knows how to ski
- B. not know how ski
- C. not knows how to ski
- D. doesn't know how to ski

7. Kate: Do you hang out at the mall often?

Badria: No. I _____ hang out at the mall.

- A. usually
- B. seldom
- C. always
- D. often

8. Faris: What can you do?

Roy: I _____ skateboard.

- A. know how to
- B. often
- C. seldom
- D. know to

Vocabulary Part

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
board game	climb	dangerous	always
current events	cook	popular	never
dieting	draw	relaxing	often
food court	exercise	safe	seldom
hobby	go online	unusual	sometimes
indoor climbing	hang out		usually
leisure	know how to		always
pastime	meet		never
physical fitness	paint		often
preference	play (a sport)		seldom
text message	practice		sometimes
video game	receive		usually
board game	send		
current events	work out		
dieting			
food court			
hobby			
indoor climbing			
leisure			
pastime			
physical fitness			
preference			
text message			
video game			

Vocabulary Exercises

Match the words with the meanings.

word		meaning
1. screams		a. to tell someone it's a good idea to do something
2. tournament		b. group of TV stations
3. network		c. stress
4. encourage		d. shouting
5. pressure		e. competition among a group of people
6. grab		f. a part that rightly belongs to a person
7. ache		g. difficulty
8. look forward to		h. hurry
9. strife		i. feel a pain
10. share		j. take into your hand quickly and firmly
11. rush		k. think about something in the future with pleasure

Circle the correct meaning of each expression.

1. **crawl out of bed** (get up slowly / walk on your hands and knees)
2. **make myself a bite** (bite yourself / make a snack for yourself)
3. **you don't fit in** (your clothes don't fit / you aren't part of the team)
4. **get your act together** (wear more formal clothes / do a better job)
5. **you'll be laid off** (you'll lose your job / you'll be moved to a different job)

Unit 5

Grammar Part

The objectives of the unit :

- ❖ Differentiate between count and non-count nouns
- ❖ Use expressions of quantity
- ❖ Use “ would like – partitives ” correctly

Vocabulary Part

Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
board game	climb	dangerous	always
current events	cook	popular	never
dieting	draw	relaxing	often
food court	exercise	safe	seldom
hobby	go online	unusual	sometimes
indoor climbing	hang out		usually
leisure	know how to		always
pastime	meet		never
physical fitness	paint		often
preference	play (a sport)		seldom
text message	practice		sometimes
video game	receive		usually
board game	send		
current events	work out		
dieting			

Grammar Part

Differentiate between count and non-count nouns

Count/Noncount Nouns

Count nouns name things that you can count: *one carrot, two carrots*, etc. They have singular and plural forms.

Singular Count Nouns

a burger

an egg

Plural Count Nouns

two burgers

three eggs

Noncount nouns name things that you can't count: *rice, tea*. They don't use *a/an*. They don't have plural forms.

Some nouns can be count or noncount: *a salad or some salad; a soup or some soup*.

Use expressions of quantity

Expressions of Quantity: *Some / Any*

Use *some* in affirmative statements.

Use *any* in negative statements and in questions.

Use *some/any* with noncount nouns and with plural nouns.

Affirmative (+)

There is **some** juice.

There are **some** fries.

Negative (-)

There isn't **any** juice.

There aren't **any** fries.

Questions (?)

Is there **any** juice?

Are there **any** fries?

Sometimes *some* is used in questions for offers.

Do you want **some** pizza?

How about **some** coffee?

Some & Any

- **Some/any + Noun** (countable & uncountable nouns)
- In general we use **'some'** in positive sentences and **'any'** in negative sentences and questions

E.g. 1. There **are some** eggs on the table.

2. **Was there any** milk in the fridge?

3. I **haven't got any** stamps.

- But we use **'some'** in questions when we expect the answer **'yes'**

E.g. **Did you buy some** clothes?

(I know that you went out to buy some.)

2

Use "would like – partitives" correctly

Would Like

Use *would like* for preferences.

Q: What **would you like**?

Q: **Would you like** some mustard on it?

A: I'd **like** a steak sandwich.

A: Yes, please. / No, thank you.

FYI

I'd = I would

Partitives

We say: a bottle **of** juice, a cup **of** coffee, a glass **of** water, a piece **of** cake.



Grammar Exercises

Mark the nouns with C for count or N for non-count.

1. _____ ice cream
2. _____ potatoes
3. _____ eggs
4. _____ cheese
5. _____ chocolate
6. _____ vegetables
7. _____ sandwiches
8. _____ juice
9. _____ tomatoes

Complete the sentences. Use a or some.

1. I'd like _____ cheese sandwich and _____ soft drink.
2. Would you like _____ French fries with your steak?
3. I want _____ burger with _____ onions.
4. Can I have _____ chicken and _____ green salad?
5. I'd like _____ piece of cheesecake for dessert.
6. I'd like _____ eggs and _____ cup of coffee.
7. How about _____ turkey sandwiches for lunch?
8. I'm thirsty. May I have _____ glass of water?

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. Waiter: What would you like?

John: I'd like _____ eggs.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. some
- D. any

2. Waiter: May I take your order?

Barry: I'd like _____ burger and some french fries.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. some
- D. any

3. Hammed: Is there _____ pineapple juice?

Waiter: No, there isn't.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. some
- D. any

4. Mark: I'd like some coffee.

Waiter: I'm sorry. There isn't _____ coffee.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. some
- D. any

5. Mom: Would you like anything to eat?

Maha: I'll have _____ apple.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. some
- D. any

6. Dad: Do we need anything from the store?

Mom: Yes, we need _____ bread.

- A. a
- B. an
- C. some
- D. any

7. Waiter: What would you like?

Qassim: I'd like ____.

- A. a piece of coffee
- B. a cup of coffee
- C. a glass of coffee
- D. a bottle of coffee

8. Waiter: Would you like some tea?

Alex: No. I'd like ____.

- A. a piece of water
- B. any water
- C. a water
- D. a bottle of water

9. Waiter: What would you like?

Roy: I'd like ____.

- A. a piece of apple pie
- B. any apple pie
- C. a glass of apple pie
- D. a bottle of apple pie

10. Do we have _____ to make pizza for dinner?

- A. cheese enough
- B. enough cheese
- C. too much cheese
- D. much cheese

11. Oh no! I think I put _____ in the sauce.

- A. too pepper
- B. pepper enough
- C. pepper too much
- D. too much pepper

12. Don't eat _____ cherries. You'll get a stomachache.

- A. too many
- B. many
- C. enough
- D. too much

Vocabulary Part

Nouns		Containers/ Partitives	Adjectives
appetizer	onion	a bottle of	baked
apple pie	order	a cup of	fresh
bean	pasta	a glass of	fried
beverage	potato	a piece of	giant
carrot	rice		grilled
cheesecake	salad		roasted
chicken	sandwich		steamed
chocolate	sauce	drink	
coffee	seafood	order	
cookie	shrimp		
cucumber	soft drink		
dessert	soup		
dish	steak		
fish	take-out food		
fruit	tea		
ice cream	tomato		
juice	turkey		
lettuce	vegetable		
main course	water		
meat			
menu			
milk			

Vocabulary Exercises

Match each word in Column 1 with a word in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>
1. meat		A. potato
2. seafood		B. apple
3. vegetable		C. juice
4. fruit		D. steak
5. sweet		E. shrimp
6. beverage		F. cheesecake

Unscramble the food words:

1. eeffoc _____
2. crie _____
3. potato _____
4. uijce _____
5. whscanid _____
6. klim _____
7. ctraro _____
8. tapsa _____

THE END

8TH GRADE BASIC SKILLS TERM-2



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SG3- TERM 2

Unit 6

Unit 7

Unit 8

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Unit 1

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SG3-UNIT 6

Nouns

entertainment museum exhibit sights tours
admission artist astronaut calligraphy collection dinosaur discount
experience gallery guide heritage history message navigator
planetarium safari sight space shuttle technology ticket

Verbs

admire call discover explore invite journey miss (something)
prefer shake (hands) turn off win

Adjectives

amazing awesome closed contemporary daily delicious fantastic
free natural original temporary vintage

Grammar

Simple Past Tense: Be—

information questions, yes/no questions, short answers

Simple Past Tense: Regular and Irregular

Verbs—information

Intensifiers with Adjectives

GRAMMAR

Simple Past Tense: *be*

I
He | **was** | at home.
She

We
You | **were** | at home.
They

Information Questions (?)

How **was** the museum tour?
How **was** the guide?
What **were** the exhibits like?

Affirmative (+)

It **was** good.
He/She **was** great.
They **were** very good.

Negative (-)

It **wasn't** good.
He/She **wasn't** great.
They **weren't** very good.

Yes-No Questions (?)

Was the game exciting?
Were the players good?

Short Answers (+)

Yes, it **was**.
Yes, they **were**.

Short Answers (-)

No, it **wasn't**.
No, they **weren't**.

Simple Past Tense: Regular and Irregular Verbs

Information Questions (?)

What **did** you **do** last weekend?
Where **did** they **go** on Thursday?

Affirmative (+)

I **stayed** home.
They **went** to the beach.

Negative (-)

I **didn't stay** home.
They **didn't go** to the beach.

Yes-No Questions (?)

Did you/he/they **like** the museum?

Short Answers (+)

Yes, I/he/they **did**.

Short Answers (-)

No, I/he/they **didn't**.

Regular past tense verbs end in *-ed* in the affirmative. Most English verbs are regular.

Irregular Past Forms

buy— bought	eat— ate	go— went	meet— met	swim— swam
come— came	feel— felt	have— had	ride— rode	take— took
do— did	fly— flew	know— knew	see— saw	win— won
drink— drank	get— got	leave— left	sleep— slept	write— wrote
drive— drove	give— gave	make— made	spend— spent	

A. Complete the conversations. Use the past tense of be. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: Where _____ the football game?

B: It _____ at King Fahd Stadium.

A: Which team won?

B: Saudi Arabia. They really _____ much better.

2. A: Where _____ you on Thursday night?

B: I _____ at a restaurant.

A: What _____ the food like?

B: It _____ Indian. It _____ delicious.

3. A: How _____ the exhibit?

B: It _____ very interesting. But the lines to get in _____ very long.



B. Complete the conversation. Use the past tense of the verbs in parentheses. Then practice with a partner.

Fahd: What _____ you _____ (1. do) yesterday?

Imad: I _____ (2. watch) the football game between the KSA and Belgium from 1994.

Fahd: _____ (3. be) there many people in the stadium that day?

Imad: Yes. It _____ (4. be) very crowded.

Fahd: _____ Saudi Arabia _____ (5. play) well?

Imad: Yes, the team _____ (6. play) a fantastic game.

Fahd: _____ they _____ (7. win) the game?

Imad: Yes. They _____ (8. win) by one goal!



C. Complete the paragraph. Use the past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

Last night the first episode of the series Back to the Past _____ (1. be) on Channel 5. It's an interesting science fiction series about a scientist, Professor Sparks, and his fantastic time machine. He _____ (2. want) to travel to the future, but something _____ (3. happen), and he _____ (4. go) back to the age of the dinosaurs. At first, the professor _____ (5. be) very excited. It _____ (6. be) an opportunity for him to study the Jurassic Period. Then Sparks _____ (7. see) that he _____ (8. not have) any food. He _____ (9. not know) how to hunt, to fish, or to make a fire.

But he _____ (10. have) a Swiss Army knife, a box of matches, and... his brains. What _____ he _____ (11. do)? What do you think?

D. Complete the text. Use the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

We _____ (1. have) a fantastic time on our school trip. We _____ (2. spend) the day at the Transportation Museum. We _____ (3. take) the school bus, and the driver _____ (4. leave) us at the entrance. A guide _____ (5. meet) us there and _____ (6. tell) us that the admission _____ (7. be) free for students. The guide _____ (8. give) us a tour of the exhibits. We _____ (9. see) many vintage bicycles, cars, trains, and planes. The guide _____ (10. know) a lot about aeronautics, and we _____ (11. learn) when the Wright brothers _____ (12. make) the first plane. We also _____ (13. fly) a plane on a computer program! Our teacher _____ (14. buy) us lunch at the museum cafeteria. We _____ (15. eat) pizza and salad and _____ (16. drink) fruit juice. After lunch, we _____ (17. ride) around the gardens of the museum on an old steam train. When we _____ (18. go) home, we _____ (19. feel) so tired that we _____ (20. sleep) on the bus!

nervous crowd thundered shook silent paraded excited cheered

E. Learn the meaning of the words in the box. Then, complete the paragraph with the words.

Last month, I went to a horse race for the first time. Before the race, my father and I walked by the stables to see the horses. While the jockeys (1) _____ past us, one of the horses jumped up on its back legs. The horse, named Prince, was very (2) _____, but the jockey looked confident. I said to my father, "That's the winner!" Then we pushed through the noisy (3) _____ to find a place near the track. The horses were ready to start, and suddenly the crowd was (4) _____. "They're off," shouted the announcer. The horses (5) _____ past us, and it felt like the ground (6) _____. They disappeared around the track, so I looked in my binoculars. Prince was in front by a neck! I started to jump because I was so (7) _____. As they crossed the finish line, the crowd (8) _____. Prince was the winner by two lengths!



Read the clues. Answer the question. Use the words in the box.

museum mall stadium ticket exhibit guide

1. It's a place.

There are lots of people.

People can buy or eat things here.

What is it? _____

2. It's a place.

There are seats for people to sit in.

People come here to watch a football game.

What is it? _____

3. It's a place.

There are things to see here.

People can see historical things here and learn about the past.

What is it? _____

4. It's a thing.

It has lots of information in it.

It tells what's happening around town.

What is it?

5. It has a collection of things.

It has interesting things to look at.

People see and learn things.

What is it?

6. It's a thing.

It's paper.

People buy it to see an exhibit or event.

What is it? _____



GRAMMAR

Intensifiers

We use adverbs like *very*, *quite*, *really*, *pretty*, and *extremely* to make adjectives stronger. These adverbs are normally placed before the adjective.

It's a **very** interesting exhibit.

Everyone was **pretty** excited.

It's a **really** interesting exhibit.

Everyone was **extremely** excited.

It's **quite** an interesting exhibit.

Everyone was **quite** excited.

Note: When there is a singular noun, *quite* goes before the article.

Intensifiers with Strong Adjectives

Strong adjectives are words like:

enormous; huge = very big

tiny = very small

brilliant = very clever

certain = very sure

excellent; wonderful; great = very good

awful; terrible = very bad

fantastic; amazing; awesome = very good

delicious = very tasty

We do not use *very* with strong adjectives. We can use adverbs like *absolutely*, *completely*, *totally*, *really*, *pretty*, and *quite*.

The cake is very tasty.

The cake is **absolutely** delicious.

Are you really sure?

Are you **totally/quite** certain?



A. Circle the correct word(s). In some cases, both words are correct.

1. The new pizzeria is (1. extremely / completely) popular.
2. It's a (2. really / very) great place to spend the evening with friends.
3. The decoration is (3. pretty / completely) awesome.
4. The walls and the floor are (4. totally / quite) red, and the lights make it look like you're inside a volcano.
5. The waiters are (5. absolutely / extremely) friendly, and the service is (6. very / quite) fast.
6. There's a (7. quite / really) huge selection of pizzas on the menu, and the prices are (8. very / quite) reasonable.
7. The Red-Hot special is (9. absolutely / totally) delicious.
8. So, invite your friends. It's (10. absolutely / very) fantastic!

B. Rewrite the sentences with different intensifiers and adjectives.

1. The exhibit was very good. We had a really good time.

2. The exhibit was very bad. We had a very bad time.

3. The food was very bad, and the service was very bad.

4. The pizza was very good, and the service was very good.

5. That's a very good idea. It's very clever.

C. Asma went to a food festival last weekend. Farah had to study and didn't go. Write a conversation between Asma and Farah. Use **yes/no questions and short answers, the past tense of be, and the words in the parentheses**

Asma: The food festival was awesome! There were all kinds of ethnic food.

Farah: (Mexican cuisine / good) _____

Asma: Yes, _____

Farah: (Japanese cuisine / popular) _____

Asma: No, _____

Farah: (desserts / delicious) _____

Asam: Yes, _____



Complete the conversation. Use the simple past tense. The questions will help you write your answers.

John: What do you want to do this weekend?

Steve: Do you want to go to the museum?

John: No, I (1)_____ to the museum last weekend.

Steve: Do you want to hang out at the mall?

John: No, I (2)_____ at the mall last Thursday.

Steve: Do you want to watch a football game?

John: No, I (3)_____ a football game on Monday night.

Steve: Do you want to invite Greg over and play video games?

John: No, I (4)_____ Greg over last week.

Steve: Do you want to take our bikes to the park?

John: No, I (5)_____ my bike to the park last Saturday.

Steve: Do you want to have a snack at Joe's Café?

John: No, I (6)_____ a snack at Joe's two days ago.

Steve: Do you want to play tennis in the park?

John: No, I just (7)_____ tennis.

Steve: Do you want to stay home?

John: No, I (8)_____ home last night.

Steve: Well, what do you want to do?

John: I don't care. It's up to you.



Worksheet – Unit 6

' What Was It Like? '

Choose the best word to fill in the blank.

gallery	exhibit	museums	history
---------	---------	---------	---------

1. Yesterday we saw a dinosaur skeleton at the natural _____ museum.
2. There is a temporary _____ of famous works in town this week.
3. That _____ shows wonderful modern art by a Spanish artist.
4. We live in a city that has three _____. There is one for antiquities, one for science and technology, and one for natural history.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. Mariam: What did you buy at the store yesterday?

Alexa: I _____ a pair of shoes.

- A. buy B. will buy C. bought D. did buy

2. John: Did you win the game?

Mike: Yes! Our team _____ the championship!

- A. win B. did won C. winning D. won

3. Molly: How _____ the TV documentary last night?

Mona: It was great.

- A. be B. is C. did D. was

Write the past tense of the verb in parentheses.

1. Kirk: What did you do last night?

Jan: We _____ at a restaurant. (eat)

2. Carol: Did you know Anna was sick last week?

Claire: Yes, I _____. (know)

3. Abdullah: Did you take the bus to school this morning?

Ali: No, I _____. (drive)

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. The museum exhibit was ____ interesting.

- A. absolutely B. completely C. really D. totally

2. The dinosaur skeleton at the Natural History Museum is ____.

- A. completely big B. very huge C. absolutely enormous D. quite a big

3. We had ____ experience on the school trip.

- A. quite an amazing B. really an amazing C. a very amazing D. absolutely amazing
-

June Entertainment Guide

Temporary Exhibit

The Secrets of Egyptian Tombs

The ancient Egyptians buried their kings in coffins of gold and surrounded them with beautiful and valuable objects.

Date: June 15—30

Hours: 10 A.M. – 5 P.M.

The Museum of Natural History

Journey through time and come face-to-face with a giant and ferocious dinosaur.

Hours: Open Saturday through Thursday

Closed Fridays

Admission: \$6 adults, \$4 children

Special discount for school groups

1. This entertainment guide is for ____.

- A. January
- B. April
- C. June
- D. August

2. The Museum of Natural History has ____.

- A. a dinosaur skeleton
- B. lots of gold
- C. valuable objects
- D. rocks

3. You can see Egyptians tombs ____.

- A. on June 14th
- B. between mid-June and the end of June
- C. The Museum of Natural History
- D. after 6 P.M.

4. *The Secrets of the Egyptian Tombs* is at the museum for ____.

- A. two years
- B. two days
- C. two months
- D. two weeks

5. School groups often go ____.

- A. on Fridays
- B. to the temporary exhibits
- C. to the Museum of Natural History
- D. to see giants

<u>Score</u>
T. Sign:

Base Form**Simple Past**

be	was / were
become	became
buy	bought
come	came
cut	cut
do	did
draw	drew
drink	drank
drive	drove
eat	ate
fight	fought
find	found
get (up)	got (up)
give	gave
go	went
hang	hung
have	had
hear	heard
know	knew
leave	left
lend	lent
make	made
mean	meant
meet	met
read	read
ride	rode
run	ran
say	said
see	saw
sell	sold
send	sent
sit	sat
sleep	slept
speak	spoke

spend	spent
sweep	swept
swim	swam
take	took
teach	taught
think	thought
understand	understood
wake (up)	woke (up)
wear	wore
write	wrote

SG3-UNIT 7

Nouns

accident corner driver driver' s license fault injury insurance
intersection
mess motor vehicle passenger police office scene stop sign
traffic light washing machine witness

Verbs

break cause crash happen hit put ride

Adjectives

angry busy happy hurt injured nervous relieved sad scared
sleepy surprised tired worried

Grammar

There was/There were

Adverb: *Ago*

Pronouns: *Someone,*

No one, Nothing, Anything

Conjunctions: *Because, So*

VOCABULARY

Match the words with the meaning.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. ___ witness | a. hurt from an accident |
| 2. ___ insurance | b. where two roads cross |
| 3. ___ intersection | c. payment for costs of an accident |
| 4. ___ injury | d. someone who saw an event |
-

Why are you so happy?

Feelings

Because I just got my driver's license.



happy



sad



tired



sleepy



angry



worried



nervous



scared

happy

tired

angry

surprised

worried

scared



1. Alexander was _____ because his dad gave him a car for graduation.



2. Amanda's mother was _____ because Amanda didn't clean up her room.



3. Faisal is _____ because he has a new car.

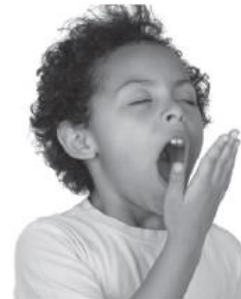


4. Alberto is _____ because he has a big test tomorrow.

A. Complete the sentence for each photo. Use the words in the box.



5. Malcolm and Jimmy are _____ because they are riding a roller coaster.



6. Omar is always _____ because he stays up too late at night.

GRAMMAR

There Was / There Were

Singular

There was an accident. (+)

There wasn't a traffic light. (-)

Plural

There were three accidents this week. (+)

There weren't many cars in the street. (-)

Why / Because

Q: Why are you worried?

A: Because I have a test tomorrow.

Q: Why did the driver start to shout?

A: Because he was angry.

Adverb: Ago

They saw Ahmed in his office 10 minutes **ago**.

Pronouns: Someone, No One, Nothing, Anything

Someone helped the driver get out of the car. Did you hear **anything**?

Fortunately, **no one** was hurt in the accident. I didn't hear **anything**. I was asleep.

And **nothing** was wrong with the car.

A. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

A: Why are the fans happy?

B: Because their team won the game.

1. **A:** Why _____?

B: _____ they broke the window.

2. **A:** Why _____?

B: _____ her sister ate her sandwich.

3. **A:** Why _____?

B: _____ their son is leaving home.

4. **A:** Why _____?

B _____.



1. boys / worried



2. Nawal / angry



3. parents / sad



4. officer / surprised

B. Complete the report. Use the past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

I _____ (1. be) across the road, and I _____ (2. see) what happened.

The young man in the car _____ (3. not see) that _____ (4. there be) a stop sign on the corner because he was on his cell phone. He was surprised when the truck _____ (5. hit) him. His car _____ (6. crash) into a newsstand. Fortunately, _____ (7. there not be) many people in the street at the time. Mr. Raffi, the owner of the newsstand, was nervous and upset, but he _____ (8. not be) hurt. Two weeks ago, _____ (9. there be) another accident in the same place between a motorcycle and a taxi.

C. Complete the sentences. Use *someone, no one, nothing, or anything*.

1. I was there, but I didn't see _____.
2. _____ can say that I didn't try. I worked hard.
3. Can _____ please help me?!
4. Why are you angry? I did _____ wrong.
5. I'm surprised _____ heard the loud crash.
6. The children are bored because there's _____ to do here.

.....
D. Complete each sentence. Use *no one, nothing, someone, or anything*.

1. I didn't eat _____ for dinner because I had a very big lunch.
2. I went to see my grandparents the other night, but they were out shopping. _____ was home.
3. I forgot to go to the supermarket. There was _____ in the refrigerator.
4. _____ was at the bus stop this morning, so I wasn't there alone.

GRAMMAR

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Because versus So

The subordinate conjunction *because* introduces a reason—it tells why. The conjunction *so* introduces a consequence or a result.

Most accidents happen **because** people don't pay attention. He didn't see the stop sign, **so** he caused an accident.

So and Neither

So... and *Neither* both show agreement with the speaker.

So... shows agreement with an affirmative statement.

Neither... shows agreement with a negative statement.

A: I'm a careful driver.

B: **So** am I.

A: I have some good news.

B: **So** do I.

A: I just heard a crash.

B: **So** did I.

A: I'm not tired right now.

B: **Neither** am I.

A: I never lose my cool.

B: **Neither** do I.

A: I didn't watch the news last night.

B: **Neither** did I.

A. Complete the sentences with so or because.

1. The driver was sleepy, _____ he didn't see the stop sign.

2. Sam called the emergency services _____ there was an accident.

3. "I was scared _____ he was driving too fast," said the witness.

4. He doesn't have car insurance, _____ he is extremely worried.

5. She wasn't injured in the crash _____ she was wearing a seat belt.

6. There were many accidents, _____ they put traffic lights at the intersection.



B. Show agreement with the statements. Use *so* or *neither*.

1. I don't have a driver's license.

2. There's nothing to do. I'm bored.

3. I always wear a seat belt in the car.

4. I got injured in an accident.

5. I'm not nervous about the test.

6. I didn't see anything

C. Join the sentences with *so* and *because*.

1. He was injured in the crash. He was taken to the hospital.

2. The passenger wasn't wearing a seat belt. She hit her head.

3. No one was hurt. I'm extremely relieved.

4. Ahmed fell off his bike. He was riding too fast.

5. The driver didn't stop at the traffic light. The accident was his fault.

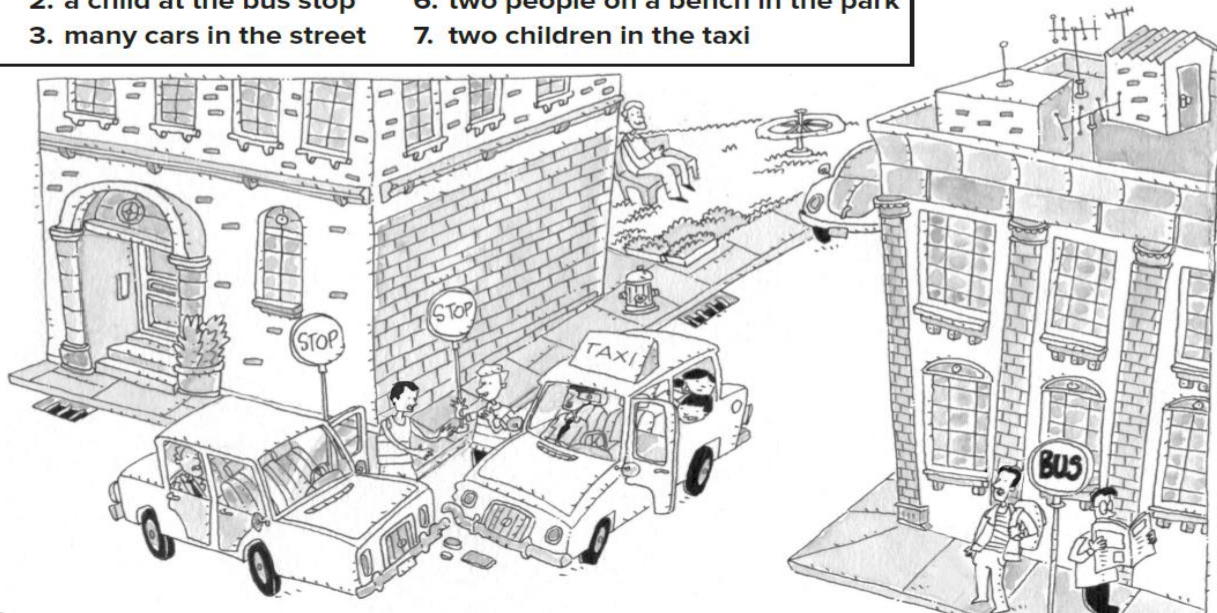


D. Match the question to the answer.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ Why were the boys upset? | a. Because someone broke his car window. |
| 2. _____ Why is Khalid angry? | b. Because I can't sleep. |
| 3. _____ Why is Asma sad? | c. Because I won the competition. |
| 4. _____ Why was Badr surprised? | d. Because they lost the football match. |
| 5. _____ Why are you tired? | e. Because he passed his math test. |
| 6. _____ Why are you happy? | f. Because she lost her favorite sweater |

E You are a witness at this accident scene. Describe the scene. Use the information in the box. Use *there was/wasn't* or *there were/weren't*.

- | |
|--|
| <p>💡 two vehicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. stop signs at the corner2. a child at the bus stop3. many cars in the street4. a man in the back seat of the car5. two people at the bus stop6. two people on a bench in the park7. two children in the taxi |
|--|



There were two vehicles in the accident.

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

F. Complete the story. Use the simple past tense.

Faris (1) _____ (have) a really bad day two weeks ago. He (2) _____ (not get) enough sleep because he (3) _____ (study) until midnight. The next morning, he (4) _____ (be) very tired. He (5) _____ (eat) breakfast and (6) _____ (walk) to the bus stop. On the way, Faris (7) _____ (see) an accident. The driver of a blue car (8) _____ (be) on his cell phone. He (9) _____ (hit) a red car because he (10) _____ (not stop) at the stop sign. It (11) _____ (be) terrible, and Faris (12) _____ (be) surprised because no one (13) _____ (be) hurt. The police (14) _____ (arrive). The officer (15) _____ (ask) Faris, (16) "_____ you _____ (see) anything?" Faris (17) _____ (have) to fill out a witness report about the accident. Faris finally (18) _____ (arrive) at the bus stop, but it (19) _____ (be) too late. He (20) _____ (miss) his bus so he (21) _____ (walk) to school. He (22) _____ (not be) happy because he (23) _____ (be) really tired. This (24) _____ (not be) a good way to start the day!

Worksheet – Unit 7

'What Happened?'

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. **Lucy:** Why is Jen so ____?

Ann: Because she stayed up late last night.

- A. happy B. angry C. worried D. sleepy

2. **Bill:** Why is Brian so ____?

Ali: Because his brother was in an accident this morning.

- A. happy B. tired C. surprised D. worried

3. **Refaa:** Why is Badria so ____?

Asma: Because she didn't study for the test today!

- A. nervous B. happy C. sleepy D. sad

4. Mariam was home, but she didn't hear ____.

- A. someone B. no one C. nothing D. anything

5. I went to your house, but ____ was home.

- A. ago B. no one C. nothing D. anything

6. Let's go home. There is ____ to do here.

- A. someone B. no one C. nothing D. anything

7. **Manager:** Why are you late?

Worker: ____ an accident on the highway this morning.

- A. Were there B. There were C. Was there D. There was

8. **Bob:** Was the store busy?

John: No. ____ many people there.

- A. Weren't there B. There weren't C. There wasn't D. Wasn't there

9. **Paul:** Let's get something to eat. I'm hungry.

Kevin: _____.

- A. So do I. B. Neither am I. C. Neither do I. D. So am I.

10. **James:** I didn't go out this weekend.

Robert: _____.

- A. So did I. B. Neither do I. C. Neither did I. D. So am I.

11. I heard a loud crash, _____.

- A. so I looked outside the window.
- B. because I looked outside the window.
- C. because I saw an accident.
- D. so I saw an accident.

12. I'm not worried about the test _____.

- A. so I studied last night.
- B. so I'm going to study.
- C. because I didn't study last night.
- D. because I studied last night.

13. To be cool, you should act _____.

- A. angry
- B. sad
- C. tired
- D. confident

14. If people say negative things, you should _____.

- A. cry
- B. get angry
- C. ignore them
- D. be happy

15. Can _____ open the door? I don't have a key.

- A. someone
- B. no one
- C. nothing
- D. anything

Harry: Why is Jeff so _____?

James: Because he just bought a new car.

- A. scared
- B. happy
- C. tired
- D. angry

<u>Score</u>
T. Sign:

SG3 Unit 8: What's Wrong?

Should/Shouldn't

Use *should/shouldn't* to give and ask for advice.

Q: What **should** I do about my bad grades?

A: You **should** study more.

Q: What **should** I do when I have a stomachache?

A: You **shouldn't** eat so much.

Clauses with *When*

Q: What do you do **when** you have a cold?

A: I usually take some aspirin.

Q: What did you do **when** you had the flu?

A: I stayed in bed.

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
you	you	your	yours
he	him	his	his
she	her	her	hers
it	it	its	its
they	them	their	theirs
you	you	your	yours
we	us	our	ours



Subject + Verb + Object

Subject Pronouns take the place of the subject in a sentence. They come before the verb.

Tom likes football. **He** likes football.

Object Pronouns take the place of the object in a sentence. They come after the verb.

Tom likes *football*. He likes **it**.

Possessive Adjectives show who owns something. They go before a noun.

Tom's favorite sport is football. **His** favorite sport is football.

Possessive Pronouns show ownership. They take the place of a noun.

It's not *Tom's* football. It's *my* football. It's not **his**. It's **mine**.

head — headache, fever

eyes — watery eyes

mouth — toothache

throat — sore throat

ear — earache

stomach — stomachache, diarrhea, vomiting

chest — cough

Spelling Words

head	mouth	ear	chest	arm	nose
eyes	throat	stomach	shoulder	hand	knee
leg	feet	back	weak	sick	ill
dentist	medicine	rest	junk food		

1. Answer the questions.

Amina has the flu. How does she feel?

She feels sick.

1. Hussain is winning his football match. How does he feel?

2. Mona and Sahar didn't get much sleep. How do they feel?

3. Walid lost his cell phone. How does he feel?

4. There was an earthquake. How does Maha feel?

5. Saeed didn't eat breakfast or lunch. How does he feel?

2. Look at the photos. Write questions and answers with would. Use a, an, and some.



What would Michael like?

He'd like some pasta.

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

- 3. _____

- 4. _____

- 5. (You) _____

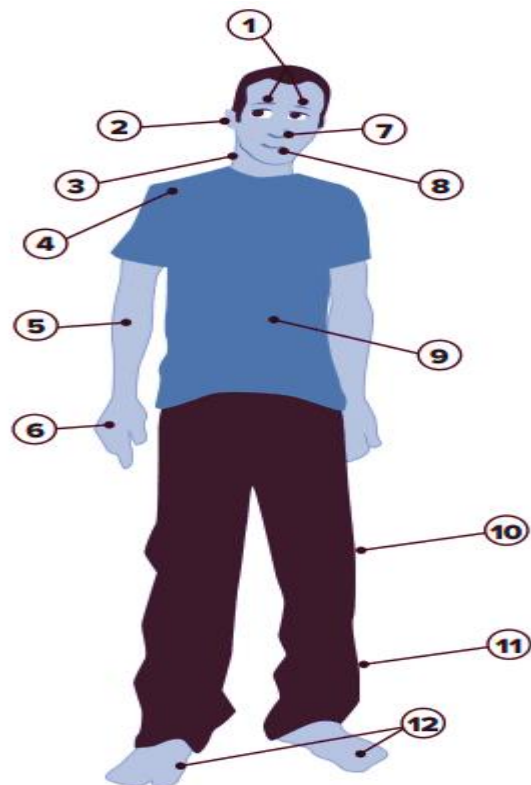
3. Complete the sentences. Use should/shouldn't.



1. I have an earache. I _____ (go) to the doctor.
2. Amal is sneezing a lot and has a runny nose. She _____ (not be) at school today.
3. Badria is always tired and very sleepy. She _____ (take) vitamins every day.
4. Hameed has the flu and a fever. He _____ (stay) in bed.
5. Look at your little brother. He's coughing on the food. He _____ (not do) that.
He _____ (cover) his mouth with his hand when he coughs.

4. Write the names of the body parts.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____



5. Ask and answer the questions with How do you feel when...? Use the words in the box.

afraid	bad	hot	tired	terrible	ill
excited	relaxed	angry	glad	wonderful	thirsty
happy	strong	fine/ok	hungry	bored	worried
nervous	weak	sleepy	sad	great	sick

How do you feel when...?

1. you exercise? _____
2. you eat a lot? _____
3. you see or hear bad news on TV? _____
4. you are not prepared for a test? _____
5. you have nothing to do? _____
6. you need to go to the dentist? _____
7. you see a sad film on TV? _____
8. you don't sleep well? _____
9. you do well on a test? _____
10. you need to make an excuse? _____
11. you travel by plane? _____
12. you need to say goodbye to a friend? _____

6. Match the problem with the advice.

Example: A: I have a temperature.

B: You should take some medicine.

Problem

Advice

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ___ I have a headache. | a. You should take a rest. |
| 2. ___ We're very tired. | b. He should go to the dentist. |
| 3. ___ Mariam has a stomachache. | c. He should take some pills instead. |
| 4. ___ Ahmed has a toothache. | d. You should take some aspirin. |
| 5. ___ The children have sore throats. | e. She shouldn't eat anything right now. |
| 6. ___ Faisal is afraid of shots. | f. They should drink warm liquids. |

7. Write the name of the illness next to the number.

a. _____



b. _____



c. _____



d. _____



e. _____



Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	My	Mine
You	you	Your	Yours
he	him	His	His
she	her	Her	Hers
it	it	Its	Its
they	Them	Their	Theirs
you	You	Your	Yours
we	us	Our	ours

Subject + Verb + Object

Subject Pronouns: take the place of the subject in a sentence. They come before the verb.

Tom likes football. **He** likes football.

Object Pronouns: take the place of the object in a sentence. They come after the verb.

Tom likes football. **He** likes it.

Possessive Adjectives: show who owns something. They go before a noun.

Tom's favorite sport is football. **His** favorite sport is football.

Possessive Pronouns: show ownership. They take the place of a noun.

It's not Tom's football. It's my football. It's not **his**. It's **mine**.

8. Replace the underlined words in the conversation with the correct pronouns or possessive adjectives.

Sam: AAA... Atchoo!

Dan: Sam, what's wrong with (1) Sam?

Sam: I think I caught a virus on the school trip. Everyone in my class caught (2) the virus. Charles had a cough. (3) Charles sat next to (4) Sam on the bus, so perhaps I caught (5) the virus from (6) Charles. It was cold at the zoo, and Mr. Parker told (7) my classmates and I to put on (8) my classmates' and my jackets. (9) Mr. Parker said that (10) my classmates and I should stay warm.

Well, I didn't listen to (11) Mr. Parker. I didn't wear (12) my jacket and some of my friends didn't wear (13) my friends' jackets. Maybe that made (14) the virus worse.

Dan: (15) Sam should see a doctor.

Sam: I did. (16) The doctor gave (17) Sam a prescription for some medicine.

(18) The doctor said I should take (19) the medicine three times a day. (20) The medicine tastes terrible!

1) _____

11) _____

2) _____

12) _____

3) _____

13) _____

4) _____

14) _____

5) _____

15) _____

6) _____

16) _____

7) _____

17) _____

8) _____

18) _____

9) _____

19) _____

10) _____

20) _____

9. Write what is wrong with the people in the pictures. Then write what they should or shouldn't do. Follow the example.



Yahya / dentist



Mona / rest



the children / junk food



Farah / hot tea



Ali and Imad / medicine



Ahmed / go swimming

1) **Yahya got a toothache. He should go to the dentist.**

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

- 5) _____

- 6) _____

10. Write the correct word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. What's the body part we hear with? _____
2. What is the body part we see with? _____
3. My stomach hurts. I have a _____.
4. My ear hurts. I have an _____.
5. My throat hurts. I have a _____.
6. My head hurts. I have a _____.
7. I have a high temperature. I have a _____.

11. Match a sentence part in Column 1 with a sentence part in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
1. When I eat too much,	A. I should take aspirin.
2. When I have a headache,	B. I should stay in bed.
3. When I have a toothache,	C. I get a stomachache.
4. When I feel thirsty,	D. I should drink water.
5. When I have the flu,	E. I go to the dentist.

12. Write the correct pronoun to fill in the blank.

1. Refaa: I forgot my pencil. Can I borrow one of _____?

Majida: Sure.

2. Mother: It's your turn to wash the dishes.

Daughter: OK, Mom. I'll wash _____ after I do my homework.

3. Ali: Did you invite Ahmed to your graduation party?

Faisal: Of course. I called to invite _____ yesterday.

4. Fahd: Many students didn't come to class today.

Abdullah: Perhaps _____ have the flu. I had it last week.

SG3-Unit 8- Worksheet

Vocabulary

Question type: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct word or phrase to fill in the blank.

1. What's the body part we hear with? _____
2. What is the body part we see with? _____
3. My stomach hurts. I have a _____.
4. My ear hurts. I have an _____.
5. My throat hurts. I have a _____.
6. My head hurts. I have a _____.
7. I have a high temperature. I have a _____.

Grammar

Question Type: Matching

Match a sentence part in Column 1 with a sentence part in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>
8. When I eat too much,		A. I should take aspirin.
9. When I have a headache,		B. I should stay in bed.
10. When I have a toothache,		C. I get a stomachache.
11. When I feel thirsty,		D. I should drink water.
12. When I have the flu,		E. I go to the dentist.

Reading

Question type: True/False

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

Dear Helpful Harry,

I have a problem. I have bad grades in math. The problem is I don't like math very much. I feel bored when I'm in class. I often don't do my homework because it is too difficult. I always feel nervous when we have a test because I don't know the answers. Then I feel terrible when my parents see my grades. I know I should study more. And I should ask for extra help in class. But I feel afraid when I talk to my teacher about it. I know he is angry at me for my bad grades. What should I do?

Thanks for your help,

Bad Grade Bob

13. Bob has bad grades in all his classes. (_____)
14. Bob feels bored in math class. (_____)
15. Bob feels relaxed when he takes tests. (_____)
16. Bob knows he should study more. (_____)
17. Bob knows he should talk to his math teacher. (_____)

Form, Meaning and Function

Question type: Fill in the blank

Write the correct pronoun to fill in the blank.

21. **Refaa:** I forgot my pencil. Can I borrow one of _____?

Majida: Sure.

22. **Mother:** It's your turn to wash the dishes.

Daughter: OK, Mom. I'll wash _____ after I do my homework.

23. **Ali:** Did you invite Ahmed to your graduation party?

Faisal: Of course. I called to invite _____ yesterday.

24. **Fahd:** Many students didn't come to class today.

Abdullah: Perhaps _____ have the flu. I had it last week.

<u>Score</u>
T. Sign:

SG4 Unit 1: Let's Go Out

Should, Why Don't/Doesn't...?, and Let's for Suggestions

Use *should* to ask for and give suggestions.

A: What **should** we do tonight?

B: I don't care.

A: What color sweater **should** I buy?

B: You **should** buy the green one.

You can also use *Why don't/doesn't...?* and *Let's* to make suggestions.

A: I'm cold.

B: **Why don't** you put on a sweater?

A: She's tired.

B: **Why doesn't** she take a rest?

A: **Let's** go out for dinner.

B: Yeah. Good idea.

A: **Why don't** we order a pizza?

B: No. **Let's** eat out instead.

To accept suggestions, you can say: *OK; That's a good idea; Sure; All right; or That sounds good.*

To politely refuse suggestions, you can apologize, say thank you, or suggest something else: *Sorry; I can't; Thanks, but maybe another time; or Let's... instead.*

Go + Verb + -ing

Go + verb + *-ing* is used for many free-time activities: *go cycling, go hiking, go skiing, go surfing, go horseback riding, etc.*

He **goes swimming** three times a week, and he sometimes **goes hiking** on the weekend.

Have to/Had to

Use *have to/had to* to express obligation.

A: Let's go to the mall.

B: I can't. I **have to** do my homework.

A: Why didn't you do your homework?

B: I **had to** visit a relative in hospital.

- **Suggestions :**

Let's go to the mall tonight.

Let's do extra homework tonight.

Why don't we study at the library tonight?

- **Responses :**

OK.

That's a good idea.

No, I'm sorry, I can't.

I don't think so.

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Must/Mustn't

The form of the modal verb *must* is the same for all subjects. It is followed by the base form of the main verb without *to*.

We use *must* to express obligation and necessity.

We **must** follow the rules. He **must** stop at the traffic lights.

We use *mustn't* to express that something is forbidden or not allowed.

You **mustn't** talk during the test. They **mustn't** park on the sidewalk.

Have To/Don't Have To

The form of *have to* changes to agree with the subject. It can also be used in the past tense as *had to*. It is followed by the base form of the main verb.

We use *have to* to express obligation and necessity.

They **have to** wear uniforms at school. She **has to** do her chores. I **had to** clean my room.

Do we **have to** be there early? **Does** he **have to** go now? **Did** you **have to** work late?

We use *don't have to* to say there is NO obligation; it isn't necessary. The past form is *didn't have to*.

You **don't have to** iron the socks. He **didn't have to** work yesterday.

HAVE
MUST

Language Builder

In American English, *have/has to* is used more often than *must* to express obligation or necessity. For example: *We have to follow the rules.*

Spelling Words

laundry	bike	beach	video games
dishes	basketball	bus	cleaning
house	swimming	shopping	hiking
salad	pizza	homework	

1. Complete the sentences with excuses. Use the reasons in the pictures.



Example: Omar can't play tennis today because **he has to study for a test.**

1. Amal is going to be a little late because _____.
2. Noura can't go shopping right now because _____.
3. Brian can't go out this afternoon because _____.
4. Adnan isn't going to football practice because _____.
5. Matt can't help them now because _____.

2. Complete the sentences with has to, must, or mustn't.

1. Omar _____ do his chores.
2. He _____ hang out with his friends now.
3. He _____ clean up the kitchen.
4. He _____ wash the dishes.
5. He _____ clean the floor.
6. He _____ take out the garbage.
7. He _____ talk on the phone now.
8. He _____ be lazy and irresponsible.

3. Complete the sentences with the correct form of must or have to.

1. Look how long the grass is! We really _____ mow the lawn.
2. Noura _____ finish her assignment because it is due tomorrow.
3. We _____ go to school yesterday. It was Saturday.
4. You _____ cross the street when the light is red.
5. I _____ babysit, so I didn't hang out with my friends yesterday.
6. What time _____ we _____ leave for the airport? Our flight's at 10 a.m.
7. Children _____ eat a healthy breakfast every morning.
8. Mother _____ cook tonight because we're going out for dinner.
9. How long _____ you _____ wait for the bus this morning?
10. We _____ forget to take our camera with us on vacation.

4. Look at the photos. Complete the sentences.



example: Maha goes shopping on Thursday afternoon.

1. Jimmy _____ every day after school.
2. Robert _____ on Saturday morning.
3. Badria _____ after dinner.
4. Sam _____ on Thursday morning.
5. Dan and his friends _____ every weekend.
6. Omar _____ every day in the summer.
7. Amina _____ on Saturday morning.

5. Write the activities from exercise A in the correct column.

Free-Time Activities	Chores
<u>go shopping</u>	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

6. Look at the photos. Complete the conversations. Use Let's and should.



A: What should we drink?

B: Let's have some soda.

A: We should drink some juice.

1. A: What should we eat?

B: _____

A: _____



7. A: How should we go to the mall?

B: _____

A: _____

3. A: Where should we go on vacation?

B: _____

A: _____

8. Complete the sentences. Use go + verb + -ing.

1. Ismail and his friends _____ (hike) every year for vacation.

2. Steve _____ (surf) two or three times a week.

3. Tariq and his brother _____ (bowl) at the mall on the weekend.

4. Ali _____ (swim) at the pool in his neighborhood.

5. My parents _____ (shop) at the new supermarket.

6. My brother _____ (horseback ride) on the weekend.

7. Mark _____ (ski) in Aspen in December.

9. Complete the conversation. Use Why don't and have to.

Fahd: (1) _____ play tennis tomorrow night?

Imad: (2) _____ stay home tomorrow night.

Fahd: Why?

Imad: (3) _____ clean my room.

Fahd: (4) _____ clean it tonight?

Imad: I guess I can, but (5) _____ mow the lawn tomorrow night, too.

Fahd: (6) _____ mow the lawn right after school, before we play tennis?

Imad: OK, but (7) _____ watch my brother tomorrow, too. So

(8) _____ play tennis tonight?

Fahd: (9) _____ go to football practice.

Then (10) _____ do my homework and study for a math test.

Imad: Then (11) _____ play tennis this weekend?

Fahd: That's a good idea! Let's do that.

10. Do you like to clean your room? List reasons why you can't clean your room.



Example: I have to go to school.

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



11. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1.	What is something you do for fun?			
	A. take out the garbage	B. play video games	C. wash the dishes	D. clean your room
2.	What is something you have to do?			
	A. go bowling	B. go swimming	C. go for a drive	D. clean your room
3.	Things you have to do around the house are ____.			
	A. plans	B. free-time activities	C. chores	D. hobbies
4.	Kevin: Let's go swimming! Andrew: Sorry, ____.			
	A. I can't	B. all right	C. that sounds good	D. sure
5.	Which sentence is correct?			
	A. What we should do tonight?	B. What should we do tonight?	C. Should we do what tonight?	D. Should what we do tonight?
6.	Which sentence is correct?			
	A. What time should we go?	B. What should time we go?	C. Should we go what time?	D. Should what time we go?
7.	Which sentence is correct?			
	A. Why we not go shopping?	B. Why doesn't we go shopping?	C. Why we don't go shopping?	D. Why don't we go shopping?
8.	Kurt: What should we do tonight? Max: ____			
	A. Let's eat out instead.	B. I can't.	C. I don't mind.	D. Good idea.
9.	Teacher: Why didn't you do your homework? Grace: I ____ to the doctor.			
	A. had to go	B. had go	C. have to go	D. take
10.	Adel: Let's go bowling tonight. Ali: I can't. I ____ study for a test.			
	A. had to	B. have to	C. have	D. has to
11.	Let's ____ tomorrow.			
	A. hiking	B. go to hike	C. go hiking	D. to hike
12.	Tom: Why don't we go horseback riding? Harry: No. ____ go the amusement park instead.			
	A. Should	B. Why	C. Let	D. Let's

12. Write the correct answer to fill in the blank.

Mariam does chores at home. Every week Mariam’s mother writes a “to-do” list for Mariam. She does different chores each week. Mariam likes washing the dishes. She doesn’t like to do the laundry or babysit her little brother. When Mariam finishes her chores, she has free time. Then she can read a book. That is Mariam’s favorite thing to do when she has free time. Here is Mariam’s “to-do” list for this week.

Mariam’s To-Do List	
Saturday	go grocery shopping with Mom
Sunday	feed the fish do the laundry
Monday	feed the fish clean her room
Tuesday	feed the fish wash the dishes
Wednesday	feed the fish cook dinner
Thursday	feed the fish babysit her younger brother

1. Mariam has to do _____ at home.
2. What does Mariam have to do every day?
She _____.
3. What does Mariam have to do on Sunday?
She _____.
4. Mariam likes to _____ when she has free time.

SG4- Unit 1- Worksheet

Vocabulary

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. There is no crime in our town. It is a _____ place to live.

- A. noisy
- B. crowded
- C. safe
- D. popular

2. I enjoy _____ trips. I like to learn about new countries.

- A. cultural
- B. adventurous
- C. peaceful
- D. luxurious

3. Venice is _____ to visit. It is always crowded with tourists.

- A. an unusual city
- B. an inexpensive city
- C. a quiet city
- D. a popular city

4. I do chores on Saturday. I have to _____.

- A. go swimming
- B. clean the house
- C. go bowling
- D. watch TV

5. I like to _____. It is my favorite free-time activity.

- A. dust
- B. do the laundry
- C. go hiking
- D. take out the garbage

Question type: Matching Questions

Match a word in Column 1 with a word in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
6. appliance		A. belt
7. outerwear		B. blender
8. accessory		C. necklace
9. jewelry		D. raincoat
10. footwear		E. boots

Grammar

Question type: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

11. **Max:** Let's go for a drive.

Jimmy: I can't. I _____. I have a math test tomorrow.

12. **Ava:** _____ bag is this?

Molly: It's mine.

13. **Ana:** Are these your glasses?

Mona: No. They're not _____.

Question Type: Fill in the blank

Write the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

14. Mt. Everest is _____ (tall) mountain in the world.

15. Online games are _____ (popular) than board games.

16. London is _____ (big) than Boston.

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

17. **Joe:** When are you going to leave?

Sam: _____

A. I going to leave soon.

B. I'm go to leave soon.

C. I'm going to leave soon.

D. I'm going leaving soon.

18. **Karl:** What aren't you going to do in Paris?

Dean: _____

A. I'm not going to visit the Eiffel Tower.

B. I not going to visit the Eiffel Tower.

C. I'm going to not visit the Eiffel Tower.

D. I'm not going visiting the Eiffel Tower.

Reading

Question type: True/False

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

Visit Italy

Italy is the fifth most visited country in the world. Why? Because there is so much to see and do there! People visit Italy to see its fantastic architecture, to explore ancient ruins and learn about their history, and—of course—to eat wonderful Italian food!

Visit Rome

See the Coliseum. This huge arena was built about 72 C.E., and it's still standing! Many people think it is the greatest work of Roman architecture ever built. Explore the Coliseum and learn what the ancient Romans used this enormous building for.

Visit Florence

This is wonderful city for exploring museums and looking at beautiful architecture.

Visit Venice

Venice is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. A popular thing to do in this city is to eat a delicious Italian dinner and then take a gondola, or boat ride, through the canals.

Visit Pompeii

Explore the ancient city of Pompeii. Walk through the ruins and experience history. Discover what life was like for Romans in 79. C.E. when the city was buried by the eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius.

24. Italy is the third most popular country to visit in the world. _____

25. Florence is home to many museums. _____

26. A popular thing to do in Florence is to ride in a gondola. _____

27. Many people visit Rome to explore the Coliseum.

28. Many people visit Italy to enjoy Italian food. _____

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Read the text again. Choose the best answer to each question.

29. This reading is from a _____.

- A. newspaper
- B. history book
- C. travel brochure
- D. cookbook

30. In Pompeii, you can learn about life in _____.

- A. 79 C.E.
- B. 72 C.E.
- C. 790 C.E.
- D. the 1700s

31. _____ is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

- A. Rome
- B. Florence
- C. Venice
- D. Pompeii

32. A *gondola* is a _____.

- A. car
- B. boat
- C. bicycle
- D. helicopter

33. Mount Vesuvius is a _____.

- A. food
- B. city
- C. lake
- D. volcano

Question Type: Error Correction

Choose the underlined word or words that are incorrect.

34. This windbreaker doesn't fit. It's to big for me.

- A. windbreaker
- B. doesn't
- C. to
- D. me

35. I was late for school yesterday. I have to take my brother to the doctor.

- A. late
- B. have to
- C. take
- D. my

36. **Wafaa:** I'm very cold.

Asma Why doesn't you put on a sweater?

- A. very
- B. doesn't
- C. put on
- D. sweater

37. **Abdullah:** Which pants do you like?

Faris: I like the blue one.

- A. Which
- B. do
- C. the
- D. one

38. **Candice:** Which dress should I buy?

Ana: I think the blue dress looks best on you than the green one.

- A. Which
- B. should
- C. best
- D. one

<u>Score</u>
T. Sign:

SG4- Unit 2

The objectives of the unit:

- **List the shopping departments**
- **List types of goods in each department**
- **Differentiate between possessive adjectives and pronouns**
- **Use " one – ones – too " correctly**
- **Use the question word Whose**
- **Use modal " can – may – could – might "**

Vocabulary:

Nouns	Nouns— Clothing and accessories		verb
Appliance bargain brand department electronics escalator eye shadow furniture gold habit housewares leather make-up perfume pillowcase price sheet store directory	backpack bag belt blouse boots bracelet casual wear coat dress earrings jewelry necklace outerwear raincoat	ring scarf, scarves (<i>pl.</i>) shirt shoe skirt suit sunglasses sweatpants sweatshirt tie umbrella wallet windbreaker	trust
			Adjectives
			cheap comfortable expensive

EXPRESSIONS:

Idioms	Real Talk
be on sale make payments	Do you mind + <i>-ing</i> ? Not at all. Not really. stuff

- What are you wearing?
- I'm wearing a white shirt and black socks.

Jacket		Cardigan		Trousers	
Coat		T-Shirt		Jeans	
Raincoat		Top		Shorts	
Jumper		Shirt		Skirt	
Sweatshirt		Tracksuit		Dress	

Where can you find these items in the department store?

1. a blender and a microwave
2. perfume
3. sheets and pillows
4. a man's suit

- a) men's department
- b) home department
- c) electronics/appliances
- d) makeup

Look at the photos and read the clues. Choose the right object.

1. We can wear these when it's sunny. _____



2. She can wear one on her finger. _____



3. She can wear these in her ears. _____



4. She can wear one on her neck. _____



5. He can wear this to the office. _____



6. He can wear one on his pants. _____



7. He can wear one to the gym. _____



8. You can wear one around your neck when it's cold.



9. You can use one when it rains. _____



10. She can keep her wallet in it. _____

Grammar:

✚ Possessive Adjectives vs Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives:

We use possessive adjectives to express who owns (or 'possesses') something. A possessive adjective is used in front of a noun (a thing).

For example: **My** computer **Your** pen **Our** car

Possessive Pronouns

As with possessive adjectives, we use possessive pronouns to indicate who owns something, but with pronouns we don't use a noun. We use possessive pronouns when it is clear which object we are referring to.

For example: *Whose pen is this? It's **mine**.* (meaning 'my pen')

A Possessive Pronoun replaces a *possessive adjective + noun* to avoid repeating information that is already clear.

- This book is **my book**, not **your book**. (Sounds repetitive)

- This book is **mine**, not **yours**. (Sounds more natural)

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

MY	My shirt is green.
YOUR	Your book is new.
HIS	His pillow is soft.
HER	Her dog is small.
ITS	Its bone is old.
OUR	Our bird is noisy.
YOUR	Your house is big.
THEIR	Their car is slow.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN

MINE	The shirt is mine .
YOURS	The book is yours .
HIS	The pillow is his .
HERS	The dog is hers .
---- *	* We don't use <i>its</i> as a possessive pronoun.
OURS	The bird is ours .
YOURS	The house is yours .
THEIRS	The car is theirs .

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1-A: Is this Hameed's suitcase?

B: Yes, it's his.

2-A: Is this Noura's perfume?

B: Yes, it's hers.

3-A: Is this Amal's necklace?

B: Yes, it's hers.

4-A: Are these Ahmed's socks?

B: Yes, they're his.



Look at the photos. Complete the conversations.

1- A: Are those _____ sunglasses?

B: Yes, they're _____. They belong to John.

A: OK. So, they're not _____.

B: No. But I do have sunglasses that are similar.



2- A: Is that _____ new purse?

B: Yes, it's _____.

A: Farah's purse is black, too.

B: I know. I saw it. I really like _____, too.



3- A: Look at _____ new ring! It belonged to my grandmother.

B: So, it was _____, and it's _____ now.

A: That's right. It's _____ now.

B: Well, _____ new ring is beautiful.



Choose the right answer.

Mom: Are these (your / yours) socks?

Faris: They aren't (my / mine).

I think they're Ali's.

They're (his / him) size.

Mom: Are these (your / yours)?

Ali: No, (my / mine) socks don't have holes. I think they're Fahd's.

Mom: Fahd, are these (your / yours) socks?

Fahd: Let me see. Yes, they smell like (my / mine).





Whose:

While “who’s” comes from “who”, “whose” is related to “whom.”
Whose is a possessive pronoun that you used in questions where you’re asking about who owns something.

For instance, “Whose kitten is this?” is another way of saying, “To whom does this kitten belong?”

Here are some examples of when you’d use “whose”:

Q: Whose backpack is this?

A: It’s mine. It belongs to me.

Q: Whose glasses are these?

A: They’re hers. They belong to that lady.

Look at the photos. Complete the conversations.

1- A: Eric, that can’t be _____ tie. You don’t have any ties!

B: Yes, I do! This is _____ tie.

A: Really? You can tell me. _____ tie, is it?

B: It’s _____! It belongs to me!

2- A: Look at this photo of me. I’m two years old.

B: _____ cowboy hat is that? Is it _____

A: No, it’s not _____. It’s my brother’s!

B: _____ hat looks great on you !

3- A: Wow! Look at Leo. He’s wearing a new suit.

B: It’s not. _____

A: _____ suit is it, then?

B: It’s. _____

A: So it’s _____ suit.

B: Yes. _____ suit doesn’t fit anymore, and he is going to his friend’s graduation this evening!



✚ Pronoun: *One/Ones*

We use **one** for (singular) and **ones** for (plural):

- After an **adjective**:

See those two girls? Helen is the **tall one** and Jane is the **short one**.

My trousers are torn. I need some **new ones**.

- after **the**:

See those two girls? Helen is **the one** on the left.

Let's look at the photographs – **the ones** you took in Paris.

- after **which** in questions:

Q: Which coat do you like? The green **one**.

Q: Which boots do you prefer? **A:** The leather **ones**.

✚ Very vs Too

Look at these two sentences :

The coffee is **very** hot, but I can drink it.

The coffee is **too** hot. I can't drink it.

We use **VERY** and **TOO** before an adjective.

Very + adjective ... and... Too + adjective

What is the difference in meaning?

Very means a high degree or a very large amount.

Too normally has a negative meaning.

Very hot means it is hot, but possible to drink.

Too hot means it is NOT possible to drink, probably because I will burn myself.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR **VERY - TOO** Woodward ENGLISH

very + adjective
✔ The coffee is **very** hot, but I can drink it.
very hot → it is hot, but possible to drink.
very = a high degree or a large amount

too + adjective
✔ The coffee is **too** hot. I can't drink it.
too hot → it is not possible to drink.
too normally has a negative meaning

very + adjective
✔ The fridge is **very** heavy, but Mike can lift it.
very heavy → it is difficult, but possible.

too + adjective
✔ The fridge is **too** heavy. Steve can't lift it.
too heavy → it is not possible to lift.

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Read the story. Then complete the sentences. Use one, ones, and too.

Last week, Andy and Kevin went to the mall. They bought a lot of things. Kevin found some black hiking pants for \$45.00. Andy bought some brown hiking pants. His were more expensive. He paid \$55.00. Andy said “,Kevin, those pants are too small. Why are

you buying them?” Kevin said, “These black hiking pants are a bargain.” Andy bought a pair of sunglasses for \$55.00. Kevin found a pair too, but he didn’t buy them. He said “,These sunglasses are cool, but they’re \$125.00 .That’s just too expensive”.

Then they both bought leather coats .Andy bought a black leather coat. He said “,Look at this coat! It’s on sale for \$55.00 ”.Kevin said, “Wow! That’s really cheap. And look at this brown one. It’s only \$45.00.” Kevin bought the brown leather coat. It was too big, but he still liked it because it was a bargain. “Let’s use the money we saved to go out to dinner,” said Kevin“ .That’s a great idea, but I spent all my money,” answered Andy .

1 .Kevin and Andy bought hiking pants. Kevin bought the black ____
Andy bought the brown__ ____.

2 .Kevin paid \$45.00 for his pants, but they were __ __ small for him.

3 .Andy bought a pair of sunglasses. Kevin didn’t buy any sunglasses because they were ____ _____ expensive.

4 .Andy and Kevin bought leather coats. Andy bought the black _____.
Kevin bought the brown ____ __, and it was __ __ big for him.

Modals " Can – May – Could – Might "

Can/May/Could

FYI

May/Could are more formal

We use the modal verbs *can*, *may*, and *could* to ask for permission.

We use *can* and *may* to give permission and *can't* and *may not* to refuse.

Ask for Permission

Can I have another cookie?

May I use your computer?

Could we come with you?

Give Permission

Yes, you **can**.

Yes, you **may**.

Refuse

No, you **can't**.

No, you **may not**.

We also use *can* and *could* to make requests and offers.

Could you bring me some water?

We **can** gift wrap that for you.

Modal Verbs

CAN	Ability	I can speak Spanish.
	Permission	Can I go to bathroom?
	Probability	It can't be Mark. He is in London.
COULD	Past ability	He could speak French when he was 6 years old.
	Past permission	He could go to theater.
	Probability (40%)	It could get much hotter in July.
MAY	Request	I could lend you my notebook.
	Probability (50%)	It may snow tomorrow.
MIGHT	Permission	May I come in?
	Probability (35% or less)	It might rain today.
MUST	Prohibition	You mustn't speak loudly. It is hospital.
	Deduction/probability (100%)	The teacher must be Mark. I've seen his bicycle outside.
SHOULD	Advice	You shouldn't smoke. It is unhealthy.
WILL	Prediction	I think he will study harder this time.
	Spontaneous decision	Oh, it's very hot today. I'll open the window.



Match the questions with the answers.

- _____ 1. Can I try these shoes on?
- _____ 2. May I pay by check?
- _____ 3. Can you lend me some money?
- _____ 4. May I have a bigger bag, please?
- _____ 5. Could I see that gold necklace?
- _____ 6. Can we eat lunch in the food court?
- _____ 7. Could you wrap this? It's a gift.
- _____ 8. Could I have a student discount?

- a. Sure. Is this one big enough?
- b. Good idea. How about Chinese?
- c. Sorry, we only take cash and credit cards.
- d. Certainly. Do you like this color?
- e. Yes. What size do you take?
- f. That depends. How much?
- g. Of course. May I see your student card?
- h. This one, with the diamond?

Complete the conversation with *can, can't, could, may, or might*. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

A: _____ I return this jacket, please? There's a hole in the sleeve.

B: We _____ fix it for you.

A: No, thank you. _____ I just have my money back?

B: I'm sorry. We _____ give refunds, but you _____ choose another item from the store. I _____ show you some of our new jackets.

A: All right.

B: These two jackets are the same price...

A: No, no. It's for my son's graduation. He _____ not like the color of this one. And that one _____ be too big.

B: How about this one? It's a bit more expensive...

A: No, thank you. On second thought, _____ you please fix the one I have?

B: Certainly. We'll have the jacket ready for you tomorrow morning. And I _____ give you a ten percent discount the next time you shop here.



SG4-Unit 2 Worksheet

Vocabulary:

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

<i>purse</i>	<i>a belt</i>	<i>boots</i>	<i>suitcase</i>
<i>earrings</i>	<i>pajamas</i>	<i>necklace</i>	<i>an umbrella</i>

- 1 .It might rain. You should bring _____.
- 2 .Your pants are too big. You should wear _____.
- 3 .**Customer:** Where can I find _____?
Salesperson: In the Shoe Department.
- 4 .Did you pack your _____? It's time to go to the airport!
- 5 .**Customer:** Where can I find a _____?
Salesperson: In the Jewelry Department.
- 6 .Oh no! I lost my _____! My wallet is in it.
- 7 .It's time for bed! Put on your _____.
- 8 .Do you prefer the gold or silver _____?

Grammar:

Choose the best word to fill in the blank.

- 9 .Bob: Tom, is that your jacket?
Tom: Yes. It's _____.
- 10 .This house belongs to them. It's _____.
- 11 .Ken: Is this backpack mine?
Frank: No. That backpack isn't _____.
- 12 .Marie: Can we use this paper?
Candice: Yes. It's _____ . We bought it.
- 13 .Ella: _____ umbrella is this?
Molly: It's mine.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

14 .Oliver: Which pants do you like?

Dan: The blue. _____

- A. won B. one C. ones D. ours

15 .Sabah: Do you like this jacket?

Badria: No. It is _____ small.

- A. to B. too C. two D. enough

C. Match a question in Column 1 with an answer in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. Could I exchange this book?		A. Yes...Just enter your password here.
2. May I pay by credit card?		B. Sure. Is ten dollars enough?
3. Can I borrow some money?		C. I'm sorry. This is the last pair.
4. Could you bring me a larger size?		D. No thanks. I'm just looking.
5. May I help you find something?		E. Sure. Do you have the receipt?

Reading

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

The best place to shop for a bargain is a yard sale. Many people in the U.S. have yard sales. They gather things from their home that they don't use anymore and put them out in the front yard for other people to buy. You can buy almost anything at a yard sale, but there are usually clothes, appliances, toys, furniture, and DVDs. Usually, these things are in good condition and the owner just doesn't need them anymore. Items at a yard sale are usually very cheap, so you can get good bargains. Some people go to yard sales every week. They drive around neighborhoods every weekend looking for bargains. Sometimes they look for items that they can sell to someone for a higher price at their own yard sale!

16 .You can buy almost anything at a yard sale. ()

17 .People sell things they don't use anymore. ()

18 .Yard sale items are usually expensive. ()

19 .Yard sales are held in stores. ()

20. Yard sales are often held on weekends. ()

<u>Score</u>
T. Sign:

SG4-Unit 3: There's No Comparison

The objectives of the Unit:

- Comparative and superlative forms of adjective
- Use " so – that – such "
- Use the passive form in the present or past tense
- Use " by " to show the agent that did the action
- Use adverbs of manner

Vocabulary:

Noun		Nouns— Measurement words	Verbs	Adjectives	
competition	marble	foot, feet (<i>pl.</i>)	bark	architectural	luxurious
creature	member	kilograms	exist	convenient	popular
diamond	mirror	meter	fall out	crowded	precious
doorknob	oryx	pounds	fear	dangerous	predatory
element	prey	Adverbs	feature	endangered	sensitive
falcon	sail		grow	extinct	smart
faucet	shark	approximately	install	friendly	spectacular
glass	species	especially	last	gold-plated	tall
habitat	suite		recharge	hard	worldwide
height	wonder		reintroduce		
karat			replace		
			weigh		

Expressions:

Idiom	Real Talk
in the wild	What's new?

Grammar

Comparative and superlative forms of adjective:

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The Comparative

Use adjective + *-er* or *more* + adjective to make the comparative.

Imad is **tall**. Ahmed is **taller** than Imad.

Imad is **intelligent**. Ahmed is **more intelligent** than Imad.

Note: The comparative is often used with *than*.

The Superlative

Use *the* + adjective + *-est* or *the most* + adjective to make the superlative.

Ahmed is **the tallest** boy in the class. He is also **the smartest**.

Ahmed is **the most intelligent** boy in the class. He is also **the most athletic**.

Formation

Use *-er* or *-est* for one-syllable adjectives and adjectives that end in *y*; for example, happy–**happier**–**happiest**.

Use *more* or *most* for longer adjectives.

Spelling Rules:

Most adjectives: old–**older**–**oldest**

Adjectives ending in *e*: nice–**nicer**–**nicest**

Adjectives ending in *y*: easy–**easier**–**easiest**

Adjectives ending in one vowel followed by one consonant:
big–**bigger**–**biggest**, hot–**hotter**–**hottest**.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative and superlative forms.

good–**better**–**the best**; **bad**–**worse**–**the worst**

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable	strong	stronger	strongest
Consonant + short vowel + consonant	big	bigger	biggest
Ends in -e	large	larger	largest
Ends in -y	happy	happier	happiest
Two syllables	gentle	gentler more gentle	gentlest most gentle
Three or more syllables	expensive	more expensive	most expensive
Irregular forms	good little	better less	best least

Language Builder

We can use both *-er* or *more* and *-est* or *most* with many two-syllable adjectives; for example, *politer* and *more polite* are both correct.

We usually use *-er* and *-est* with adjectives ending in *-y*, *-ow*, *-le*, and *-er*; for example: *heavier*, *narrower*, *simpler*, and *cleverer*.

We use *more* or *most* with two-syllable adjectives ending in *-ed*, *-ing*, *-ful*, and *-less*; for example: *more tired*, *more boring*, *more stressful*, and *more careless*.

A. Underline the adjectives used to compare in these sentences.

- Tokyo is bigger than Shanghai or
 - Mexico City. It's the world's biggest and most crowded city.
 - The banana is the most popular fruit in the world.
 - Diamonds are the world's hardest elements and the most expensive precious stones.
 - The Arabian Oryx is one of the most endangered species in the Arabian Peninsula. It was extinct in the wild in the 1970s, but it was saved by zoos and reintroduced to its habitat.
 - The Peregrine Falcon is the fastest moving creature on earth. It can dive at speeds of up to 200 miles (320 kilometers) per hour!
-

A. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in the parentheses.

- 1 .Jeddah is _____ (interesting) place I know.
 - 2 .Gold is _____ (heavy) and _____ (expensive) than mercury.
 - 3 .I think that blue jacket looks _____ (good) on you than the red one.
 - 4 .Summer is _____ (warm) and _____ (dry) time of the year.
 - 5 .The clock tower of the Abraj Al-Bait Towers in Makkah is one of _____ (tall) buildings in the world.
 - 6 .My room is _____ (quiet) room in the house. I can't hear any noise.
 - 7 .The Taj Mahal in India is one of _____ (beautiful) buildings in the world.
 8. The Sahara Desert in Africa is much _____ (big) than the Arabian Desert.
-

C. Work with a partner. Disagree with the following statements:

Example: A: The Panama Canal is older than the Eiffel Tower. (new)

B: No, it isn't. It's newer.

1. A: The Amazon is longer than the Nile

B: _____

2 .A: Bananas are cheaper than apples.

B: _____

3 .A: Steel is much harder than diamonds.

B: _____

4 .A: China is larger than Canada.

B: _____

5 .A: Plane travel is more dangerous than car travel.

B: _____

6 .A: Horses are stronger than elephants.

B: _____



Use " so – that – such "

So and *such* make the meaning of an adjective or adverb stronger.

So...that and *such...that* are used to show cause and effect.

+ *so* + adjective/adverb + *that*

He is so fast that he won the race.

He ran so quickly that he won the race.

+ *so* + *many* + plural count noun + *that*

He has so many books that he can hardly carry them.

+ *so* + *much* + non-count noun + *that*

I have so much homework that I can't go out tonight.

▪ *such* + adjective + noun + *that*

It was such a difficult test that none of the students did well.

Ali is such a smart boy that he has the best grades in school.



▪ A. Complete the sentences with *so* or *such*.

1 .Diamonds are _____hard that you can't break them with a hammer.

2 .Sharks have _____sensitive hearing that they can hear their prey miles away.

3 .It is _____a luxurious hotel that the cheapest suite is \$1,000 per night.

4 .He came into the room _____quietly that no one heard him.

5 .The leather shoes were _____a bargain that she bought three pairs.

6 .Ahmed was _____hungry that he ate three burgers and two sides of fries.

B. Complete the sentences with so many or so much.

- 1 .Our neighbors made _____ noise that I couldn't sleep last night.
- 2 .There was _____ traffic on the road that we arrived late.
- 3 .I have _____ books that they don't all fit in my bookcase.
- 4 .He spends _____ time working that he rarely sees his friends.
5. There are _____ species of animals that it's impossible to count them all.

C. Combine the sentences with so...that or such...that.

1. The children were tired after their school trip. They fell asleep on the bus.

1. _____

2. It was a beautiful day. We decided to go for a drive in the countryside.

2. _____

3. There were many people in the supermarket. We had to wait in line for half an hour.

3. _____

4. The World Cup is a popular sporting event. Over a billion viewers watch it on TV.

4. _____

5. The Arabian Oryx was an endangered species. It was extinct in the wild.

5. _____

Passive Form:

Use the passive to emphasize the action and not who or what does it.

1. To make the passive, use the verb *be* and a past participle.

Simple present: Diamonds are made entirely of carbon.

Simple past: The Cullinan diamond was found in Africa.

2. Use *by* to show the agent (the person or thing that does the action).

Diamonds are pushed to the surface by volcanic activity.

The pencil was invented by an Italian couple named Bernadotte.

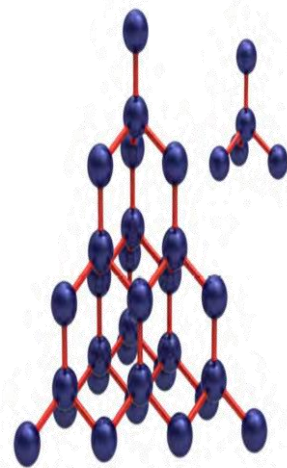
A. Read the information in the Writing Corner with your teacher. Then, write the correct passive form (present or past) of the verbs in parentheses to complete the text.

Diamonds are the hardest natural substance on Earth. They ____ (1. make) entirely of carbon. Graphite, which ____ (2. use) to make pencils, is another material that ____ (3. make) entirely of carbon, but it is one of the softest substances. The difference is the molecular structure that ____ (4. form) by the bonds between the carbon atoms.

Diamonds ____ (5. form) under high temperature and pressure deep within Earth's crust. The process can take from one to three billion years. Then the diamonds ____ (6. push) gradually to the surface by volcanic activity.

The Cullinan is the world's largest diamond. It ____ (7. find) in South Africa in 1905. It weighed 3,106.75 karats (621.35 grams). It ____ (8. cut) into 9 large gemstones. The largest of the cut diamonds ____ (9. call) the Great Star of Africa and weighs 530.2 karats. The Lesser Star of Africa is 317.4 karats. These diamonds belong to the British Crown, and they are part of one of the world's biggest collections of jewels.

Today, there is a man-made substance that is even harder than diamonds—the nano diamond or diamond nano rods. The nano diamond ____ (10. produce) by the compression of graphite. It is the hardest substance known to man.



SG4- Worksheet 3:

A: Read the sentences. List all the adjectives used to compare.

1 .The black car is a luxury car, and the white car is a compact car. The luxury car is larger. It has four doors. The compact car is smaller and has only two doors .The luxury car is also more expensive, and it costs more to drive.



2- Mount Everest is the world's tallest mountain. It is 8,848 meters tall. You can see it from several countries. Mount McKinley is the tallest mountain in the U.S. It is 6,194 meters tall and is in the state of Alaska. Mount Everest is taller than Mount McKinley, and it is one of the most dangerous mountains to climb.



3. What is the most popular sport in the U.S.? That is a good question. Some people say football is more popular. Others say baseball is more popular. The sport of baseball is older, but that doesn't mean it is more popular. Both football and baseball have big crowds at their games, but many football games have a larger number of fans watching on TV.



4. The Great Wall of China is the longest wall in the world. It is over 6,700 kilometers long. It was important to the history of China. It's amazing! The Great Wall is longer than the longest river in the world—the Nile River. The Nile River is 6,650 kilometers long. The Nile starts in Burundi and ends in Egypt on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile is the most important source of water in Egypt. Both the Great Wall of China and the Nile River are famous.



B. Fill in the adjective, the comparative adjective, or the superlative adjective.

Adjective	Comparative Adjective	Superlative Adjective
		the smartest
	more intelligent	
difficult		
easy		
		the longest
	shorter	
big		
		the smallest
dangerous		
pretty		
popular		
		the best
	worse	
		the most interesting

c. Complete the story. Use comparative adjectives or superlative adjective.

What a Snowman!

A group of seventh graders at Telstar Middle School in Bethel, Maine, did something very unusual. They built the world's (1)_____ (tall) snowman. They made their snowman in February, 1999, and they named him Angas after the governor of the state of Maine.



Angas was 113 feet and 7 inches tall (35 meters). He was the (2)____ (big) snowman ever. The students used 200,000 cubic feet (5,660 cubic meters) of snow for Angas. His arms were 10 feet (3 meters) long. His hat was twenty feet (6 meters) high. One student said, "I think that this is the (3)_____ (large) hat in the world! It's big enough for forty or fifty people!" Can you imagine a 120-foot-long (37-meter-long) scarf? Angas's scarf was (4)_____ (long) than a school bus! One student said, "This was the (5)_____ (good) and the (6)_____ (exciting) school project ever!"

The students don't know how long they can hold the world record. Some children in Japan said that they want to build a (7)_____ (tall) snowman than Angas. I guess we are going to have to wait and see what happens.

D. Complete the sentences with comparative and superlative forms.

1. (expensive) The _____ camera cost \$60,000. It is an old camera from 1901. That's a lot _____ than today's disposable digital cameras. These cost only \$10 to \$15.
2. (successful) One of the _____ novels of all time is *A Tale of Two Cities* by Charles Dickens. It sold over 200 million copies. It is even _____ than Tolkien's *The Hobbit*.
3. (rich) Many of the _____ people made their money in the computer industry. Bill Gates of Microsoft is _____ than any king or queen in the world.
4. (big) The _____ burger was 5,000 pounds (2,270 kilograms). People in the state of Wisconsin made it. That's _____ than some elephants.

SG4-Unit 3-Worksheet

A. Match a sentence part in Column 1 with a sentence part in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>
1. The Nile is		A. the most crowded city in the world.
2. Tokyo is		B. the most precious stones.
3. Diamonds are		C. the most popular sport in the world.
4. Football is		D. the most dangerous fish.
5. The great white shark is		E. the longest river in the world.
6. The banana is		F. the most popular fruit.

B. Write the correct word or words to fill in the blank.

7. tall, taller, _____
8. old, _____, the oldest
9. hot, hotter, _____
10. _____, happier, the happiest
11. intelligent, _____, the most intelligent
12. beautiful, more beautiful, _____

C. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

13. Ahmed is _____ boy in my class.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. the tallest
14. I think horses are _____ than cats.
A. smarter B. more smart C. smartest D. smart
15. I think my history class is _____ than my science class.
A. interesting B. more interesting
C. the most interesting D. interest

D. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

16. It was _____ difficult test that no one finished it.
A. such a B. such C. so D. so much
17. There were _____ passengers on the bus that we couldn't find a seat.
A. such B. so much C. so many D. such many
18. The children ate _____ chocolate that they got a stomachache.
A. such B. so many C. so D. so much

Reading

Read the email and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

To: jeff@megagoal.com

Subject: vacation

Hi Jeff,

I'm writing to you from Canada. We are having a great vacation! Today we went to Niagara Falls. Attached is a picture I took. Isn't it amazing? Niagara Falls is the most popular place to visit in Canada. It's not the biggest waterfall in the world, but it's very wide and beautiful.

I think Canada is the prettiest country in the world. It's great to be here in the fall. The leaves on the trees are more colorful here than at home. Of course, it's also colder here. I'm glad I brought my warmest clothes!

I hope you're having a great vacation, too. I can't wait to hear about it.

See you soon,

Harry

19. Harry is on vacation in Canada. (_____)
20. It is winter. (_____)
21. It is colder in Canada than it is in Harry's homeland. (___)
22. Niagara Falls is the biggest waterfall in the world. (_____)
20. Jeff is on vacation too. (_____)

Score
/
T. Sign:

THE END

8TH GRADE BASIC SKILLS

TERM 3



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SG 4- TERM 3

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UNIT 4 It's Going to Be Fun!

VOCABULARY

Nouns

art gallery	jungle	tomb
coral reef	marine life	trail
cuisine	mosquito	trekking
culture	oasis	variety
ecosystem	resort	view
ecotourism	safari	village
habitat	scuba diving	wildlife
herd	theme park	

Verbs

carve
experience
explore
hike

Adjectives

adventurous	exotic
allergic	inexpensive
ancient	magnificent
awesome	peaceful
coastal	quiet
ecological	thrilling
ethnic	unique

EXPRESSIONS

Idiom

come face to face (with)
come into contact (with)

Real Talk

Actually
off the beaten track

Grammar

Future with Be Going To:

affirmative, negative,

yes/no questions,

short answers

Information Questions

Position of Adjectives

Adverbs of Manner

GRAMMAR

Future with *Be Going To*

Use *be going to* for the future, to talk about plans.

Affirmative (+)

I'm **going to** travel to Jordan.

Negative (-)

I'm **not going to** visit Petra.

Yes-No Questions (?)

Are you **going to** travel to Jordan?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, I am.

Short Answer (-)

No, I'm not.

Information Questions

What are you going to do on your vacation?

I'm going to travel to Africa.

When is he going to leave?

He's going to leave next week.

Which countries is he going to visit?

He's going to visit Tunisia and Morocco.

How are we going to go?

We're going to go by plane.

Where am I going to stay?

You're going to stay in a four-star hotel.

Who is going to travel with them?

They're going to travel with friends.

How long are they going to stay?

They're going to stay for a month.

Position of Adjectives

Antarctica is an **exotic** place. (*before nouns*) Antarctica is **exotic**. (*after the verb be*)

***Add the question words. Match the questions and the answers.**

1. _____ suitcase are you going to take? ____

a. In a beautiful hotel.

2. _____ are they going to travel? ____

b. To their parents.

3. _____ is he going to do when he arrives? ____
bus.

c. They're going to take a

4. _____ are they going to write to? ____
the morning.

d. You're going to arrive in

5. _____ are we going to stay? ____

e. The red one. It's new.

6. _____ are we going to get there? ____

f. He's going to rest.

C. Complete the article. Use the adjectives in the box.

humid	dense	traditional	tropical	ancient	agricultural
coastal	unique	hospitable	local	fertile	interesting

Jazan

Jazan, in southwestern Saudi Arabia, is a (1) _____ city on the Red Sea. It is the capital city of Jazan Province. Although it is a small province, it has a (2) _____ population of 1.7 million inhabitants. The terrain of the region is varied, consisting of mountains, (3) _____ plains, coasts, and islands. Jazan is famous for its (4) _____ products, especially its (5) _____ fruits like mango, figs, and papaya. The climate in the city of Jazan is very hot and (6) _____ in the summer, while temperatures in the mountains to the northeast are much cooler.



Jazan is one of the oldest regions in the country, dating back some 8,000 years, and is rich in heritage and (7) _____ monuments. There is an (8) _____ mix of architectural styles throughout the region. The buildings are in harmony with their environment and make use of (9) _____ materials, such as stone, mud, bricks, wood, and plants. One style that is (10) _____ to the Tihama coast is the Jazani hut. The region is also known for its (11) _____ handicrafts and its generous and (12) _____ people.

A Look at the photos. Describe each photo with an adjective. Use the adjectives in the box.

exotic	inexpensive	luxurious	relaxing	adventurous	noisy
--------	-------------	-----------	----------	-------------	-------



1. *relaxing* _____

2. _____

3. _____



4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner are formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective. They express how something is done. Adverbs of manner usually go after the main verb or after the object of the main verb.

He drives **slowly**. He is reading the map **carefully**.

Adjectives that end in *-l*, double the *l*: careful → **carefully**

Adjectives that end in consonant *-y*, change *y* to *i*: easy → **easily**

Note: Some adjectives and adverbs have the same form:

He's a **fast** driver. He drives **fast**. We ate a **late** dinner. We ate dinner **late**.
He's a **hard** worker. He works **hard**. The mountain is **high**. They climbed **high**.

Note: The adverb form of *good* is *well* and the comparative form is *better*.

He's a **good** player. He plays **well**. He plays **better** than he did last year.



A. Rewrite the sentences. Use adverbs of manner.

Adel is a careful driver. Adel drives carefully.

- Hameed has a loud laugh. _____
- We always eat an early dinner. _____
- Fadwa and Amal are slow readers. _____
- Saeed is a good tennis player. _____
- Sabah is a quiet speaker. _____
- Is Khalid a hard worker? _____
- Majid and Ali are fast runners. _____
- Learning English is easy for him. _____
- Is my writing better now? _____
- He jumped over the high wall. _____

B. Complete the conversation. Use adverb forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

A: How was your vacation in Norway?

B: It didn't start _____ (1. good) because my flight left _____ (2. late). The plane shook _____ (3. wild), so, I was happy when it landed _____ (4. safe) at the airport.

A: Wasn't it cold there?

B: Yes, but I dressed _____ (5. warm).

A: So, did you go skiing?

B: Of course! I took lessons on the first day. I learned _____ (6. quick) and (7. easy). Then, I spent the week skiing _____ (8. fast) down the hills.

A: What did you do in the evenings?

B: I sat _____ (9. comfortable) by the fire and watched the snow fall _____ (10. peaceful) outside.

C. Complete the conversations with the correct possessive pronouns.

1. A: Whose shoes are these? _____.

Are they Dad's?

B: Yes, they're _____.

2. A: Is that Mariam's perfume?

B: No, that isn't _____. Her perfume is in the drawer.

3. A: Don't eat that! It isn't _____.

B: Oh, yes, it is. It's _____.

Mom gave it to me.

4. A: Is this your house?

B: Yes, it's _____. My wife and I bought it last year.

B. Adnan is on vacation in New York City. Complete his postcard to a friend with the correct verbs.

New York, August 20

Dear Tariq,

I'm (1) _____ this postcard in English because I (2) _____ to practice the language. New York City is a wonderful city, but it's really hot in August. There (3) _____ thousands of tourists here from all over the place. You always (4) _____ lots of people on the streets.

Yesterday I (5) _____ to the Statue of Liberty. It's very impressive. Tonight I (6) _____ to see the lights in Times Square. Tomorrow the other students in the group and I (7) _____ to visit the Empire State Building. Some people planned to (8) _____ up the 1,860 steps to the top (like in the Eiffel Tower), but you (9) _____ do that anymore. You (10) _____ to take the elevator.

I'm (11) _____ a great time. Wish you were here!

*Your friend,
Adnan*



E Complete the conversation. Use **What, When, Which, How, Where, Who,** and **How long**.

Mr. Tyler: (1) _____'s your name?

Adnan: My name is Adnan Abdullah.

Mr. Tyler: (2) _____ are you going?

Adnan: I'm going to Orlando, Florida.

Mr. Tyler: (3) _____ are you going to stay with?

Adnan: I'm going to stay with my uncle.

Mr. Tyler: (4) _____ are you going to get to your uncle's house?

Adnan: I'm going to take a taxi.

Mr. Tyler: (5) _____ are you going to stay in Florida?

Adnan: I'm going to stay for about a week.

Mr. Tyler: (6) _____ are you going to do in Orlando?

Adnan: I'm going to visit Disney World.

Mr. Tyler: (7) _____ airport are you going to fly out of?

Adnan: I'm going to fly out of Orlando Airport to go to New York.

Mr. Tyler: (8) _____ are you going to leave the United States?

Adnan: I'm going to leave next month.

Mr. Tyler: Welcome to the United States. Have a nice vacation.

Adnan: Thank you.



A Complete the conversation. Use **my, mine, your, yours, and ours**.

Mom: Whose is this? Is it (1) _____, Sahar?
Sahar: It's not (2) _____. I don't have a vest. I have a coat.
Mom: Is this yours, Amal?
Amal: No, it's not (3) _____ vest.
 (4) _____ is smaller.
Mom: Look, Fahd. Is this (5) _____?
Fahd: No, it's not (6) _____.
Amal: Isn't (7) _____ vest red, Fahd?
Fahd: Yes, it is.
Amal, Fahd, and Sahar: It's not (8) _____.
Fahd: Wait, Mom. That is (9) _____ vest.
Mom: Yes, you're right. It is my vest. Sorry!



C Look at the schedule. Write sentences. Use the future with **going to**.

Malaysian Sun Tours: Imad and Faisal's Schedule						
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Imad and Faisal: fly to Malaysia	Imad: climb a mountain Faisal: go fishing	Imad and Faisal: go to the beach	Imad and Faisal: go sailing	Imad: visit museums Faisal: go diving	Imad and Faisal: go on a jungle trek	Imad and Faisal: fly home

Monday / Imad / visit the museums

On Monday, Imad isn't going to visit the museums.

1. Tuesday / Imad and Faisal / go to the beach

2. Thursday / Faisal / go diving

3. Saturday / Imad / go sailing

4. Friday / Imad and Faisal / go on a jungle trek

5. Monday / Imad and Faisal / visit the museums

6. Thursday / Faisal / go fishing

7. Monday / Imad / climb a mountain

1. Complete the sentences. Use *be going to*.

1. A: Did he climb the mountain?

B: No. _____ tomorrow morning.

2. A: Did you go ice-skating this winter?

B: No. _____ next winter.

3. A: Isn't he flying to Cairo today?

B: Yes, he is. And he _____ back next week.

4. A: Didn't you visit Paris last year?

B: Yes, I did. And I _____ Tokyo next year.

5. A: Did you stay in a hotel?

B: No. I stayed with my aunt, but I _____ in a hotel in Tokyo.

6. A: Did you study for the history test?

B: No, not yet. I _____ tonight.

B Read each question. Complete each sentence. Use *his*, *her*, and *hers*.

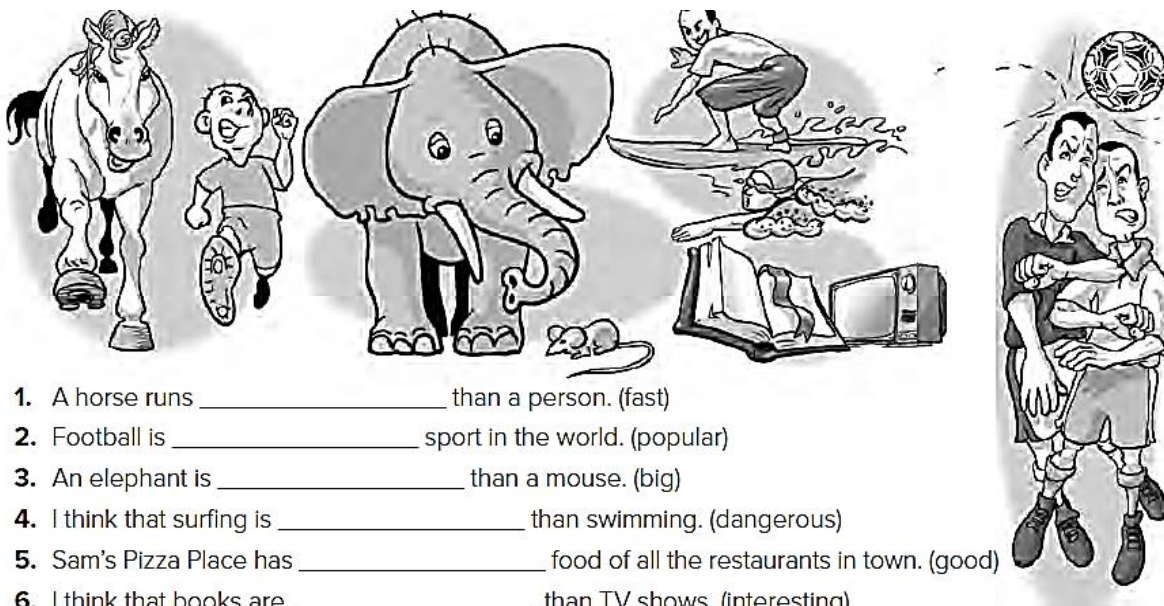
1. Was it Sahar's vest? No, it wasn't _____ vest.

2. Was it Fahd's vest? No, it wasn't _____.

3. Was it Mom's vest? Yes, it was _____.

4. Was it Amal's vest? No, it wasn't _____.

2. Complete the sentences. Use comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses.



1. A horse runs _____ than a person. (fast)

2. Football is _____ sport in the world. (popular)

3. An elephant is _____ than a mouse. (big)

4. I think that surfing is _____ than swimming. (dangerous)

5. Sam's Pizza Place has _____ food of all the restaurants in town. (good)

6. I think that books are _____ than TV shows. (interesting)

Super Goal Book 4 Unit 4: It's Going to Be Fun!

Vocabulary

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. This quiet beach is ____.

- A. noisy
- B. relaxing
- C. adventurous
- D. expensive

2. This hiking vacation in the mountains is ____.

- A. adventurous
- B. luxurious
- C. expensive
- D. relaxing

3. I go to this place to relax because it is ____.

- A. noisy
- B. cultural
- C. historical
- D. peaceful

4. This hotel is _____. Only rich people can stay in it.

- A. luxurious
- B. inexpensive
- C. exotic
- D. adventurous

5. This place is _____. You can learn about traditions from around the world here.

- A. cultural
- B. exotic
- C. peaceful
- D. unique

6. This place is _____. It was built thousands of years ago.

- A. adventurous
- B. historical
- C. relaxing
- D. noisy

Grammar

Question type: Matching Questions

Match each question in Column 1 with an answer in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>
1. How are you going to get there?		A. My friend James.
2. Who is going to travel with you?		B. We're flying.
3. Which suitcase are you going to bring?		C. One week.
4. How long are you going to stay?		D. Tomorrow.
5. When are you going to leave?		E. This large, red one.

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

12. **Bob:** Are you going to swim in the ocean?

Leo: No, _____ in the ocean.

- A. I not going to swim
- B. I going to not swim
- C. I'm not going to swim
- D. I'm going to not swim

13. **Karl:** What are you going to do tomorrow?

Larry: _____

- A. I go to study.
- B. I going to study.
- C. I'm going to study.
- D. I'm going studying

14. Riyadh is ____.

- A. a beautiful city
- B. a city beautiful
- C. a beautiful
- D. beautiful a city

Reading

Question type: Multiple Choice

Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Experience Mexico!

What are you going to do on your vacation?

Do it all in one place.

Visit Mexico! Our 10-day tour offers something for everyone. It is a balance of adventure, relaxation, and Mexican culture.

- You are going to relax on the beautiful beaches on the Caribbean Sea. You can also swim and snorkel through the clear blue waters.
- You are going to explore the ancient city of Palenque. See the amazing architecture at the archaeological site of this Mayan city. This is an interesting cultural trip.
- You are going to have an exciting time hiking through the jungle. You are going to find hidden waterfalls and play with monkeys.

15. Where are you going to go that is relaxing?

- A. the jungle
- B. the beach
- C. the ancient city
- D. the museum

16. What is Palenque?

- A. a Mayan city
- B. the Mexican jungle
- C. a beautiful beach
- D. a hidden waterfall

17. How long is this vacation?

- A. three days
- B. one week
- C. ten days
- D. two weeks

18. This vacation is great because _____.

- A. you are going to do many things
- B. you are not going to do anything
- C. it is inexpensive
- D. it is crowded

19. What are you going to do that is adventurous?

- A. look through the museum
- B. swim at the beach
- C. explore the ancient city
- D. hike through the jungle

Form, Meaning and Function

Question type: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct adverb to fill in the blank.

23. My grandmother is a good cook. She cooks _____.
24. Majid is a fast learner. He learns _____.
25. They have a peaceful life in the village. The people in the village live _____.

Super Goal Book 4 Exam: Expansion Units 1-4

Vocabulary

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. There is no crime in our town. It is a _____ place to live.
A. noisy
B. crowded
C. safe
D. popular
2. I enjoy _____ trips. I like to learn about new countries.
A. cultural
B. adventurous
C. peaceful
D. luxurious
3. Venice is _____ to visit. It is always crowded with tourists.
A. an unusual city
B. an inexpensive city
C. a quiet city
D. a popular city
4. I do chores on Saturday. I have to _____.
A. go swimming
B. clean the house
C. go bowling
D. watch TV
5. I like to _____. It is my favorite free-time activity.
A. dust
B. do the laundry
C. go hiking
D. take out the garbage

Question type: Matching Questions

Match a word in Column 1 with a word in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
6. appliance	A. belt
7. outerwear	B. blender
8. accessory	C. necklace
9. jewelry	D. raincoat
10. footwear	E. boots

Grammar

Question type: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

11. **Max:** Let's go for a drive.

Jimmy: I can't. I _____. I have a math test tomorrow.

12. **Ava:** _____ bag is this?

Molly: It's mine.

13. **Ana:** Are these your glasses?

Mona: No. They're not _____.

Question Type: Fill in the blank

Write the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses.

14. Mt. Everest is _____ (tall) mountain in the world.

15. Online games are _____ (popular) than board games.

16. London is _____ (big) than Boston.

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

17. **Joe:** When are you going to leave?

Sam: _____

A. I going to leave soon.

B. I'm go to leave soon.

C. I'm going to leave soon.

D. I'm going leaving soon.

18. **Karl:** What aren't you going to do in Paris?

Dean: _____

A. I'm not going to visit the Eiffel Tower.

B. I not going to visit the Eiffel Tower.

C. I'm going to not visit the Eiffel Tower.

D. I'm not going visiting the Eiffel Tower.

Conversation

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

19. **Ray:** Hi, John. _____

John: Not much.

- A. How are you?
- B. What's new?
- C. Where are you going?
- D. Who's there?

20. **Liam:** Do you like meat?

Larry: _____ I prefer vegetables.

- A. Yeah.
- B. Why not?
- C. Actually not.
- D. Not really.

21. **Colin:** Let's go hiking.

Ali: No, thanks. I want to stay home.

Colin: _____ It will be fun.

- A. Come on.
- B. Actually.
- C. Not at all.
- D. What's new?

22. **Saeed:** Let's go someplace off the beaten track for vacation.

Grant: I agree. I don't like _____ places.

- A. expensive
- B. crowded
- C. luxurious
- D. quiet

23. **Nura:** Do you mind washing the dishes?

Badria: _____

- A. Please.
- B. Thank you.
- C. Excuse me.
- D. Not at all.

Reading

Question type: True/False

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

Visit Italy

Italy is the fifth most visited country in the world. Why? Because there is so much to see and do there!

People visit Italy to see its fantastic architecture, to explore ancient ruins and learn about their history, and—of course—to eat wonderful Italian food!

Visit Rome

See the Coliseum. This huge arena was built about 72 C.E., and it's still standing! Many people think it is the greatest work of Roman architecture ever built. Explore the Coliseum and learn what the ancient Romans used this enormous building for.

Visit Florence

This is wonderful city for exploring museums and looking at beautiful architecture.

Visit Venice

Venice is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. A popular thing to do in this city is to eat a delicious Italian dinner and then take a gondola, or boat ride, through the canals.

Visit Pompeii

Explore the ancient city of Pompeii. Walk through the ruins and experience history. Discover what life was like for Romans in 79. C.E. when the city was buried by the eruption of the volcano Mount Vesuvius.

24. Italy is the third most popular country to visit in the world.
25. Florence is home to many museums.
26. A popular thing to do in Florence is to ride in a gondola.
27. Many people visit Rome to explore the Coliseum.
28. Many people visit Italy to enjoy Italian food.

Question Type: Multiple Choice

Read the text again. Choose the best answer to each question.

29. This reading is from a _____.
 - A. newspaper
 - B. history book
 - C. travel brochure
 - D. cookbook
30. In Pompeii, you can learn about life in _____.
 - A. 79 C.E.
 - B. 72 C.E.
 - C. 790 C.E.
 - D. the 1700s
31. _____ is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
 - A. Rome
 - B. Florence
 - C. Venice
 - D. Pompeii

32. A *gondola* is a _____.

- A. car
- B. boat
- C. bicycle
- D. helicopter

33. Mount Vesuvius is a _____.

- A. food
- B. city
- C. lake
- D. volcano

Written Expression

Question Type: Error Correction

Choose the underlined word or words that are incorrect.

34. This windbreaker doesn't fit. It's to big for me.

- A. windbreaker
- B. doesn't
- C. to
- D. me

35. I was late for school yesterday. I have to take my brother to the doctor.

- A. late
- B. have to
- C. take
- D. my

36. Which underlined words below have an error?

Wafaa: I'm very cold.

Asma Why doesn't you put on a sweater?

- A. very
- B. doesn't
- C. put on
- D. sweater

37. **Abdullah:** Which pants do you like?

Faris: I like the blue one.

- A. Which
- B. do
- C. the
- D. one

38. **Candice:** Which dress should I buy?

Ana: I think the blue dress looks best on you than the green one.

- A. Which
- B. should
- C. best
- D. one

UNIT 5- What's the Weather Like?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

barometer	leaf, leaves (<i>pl.</i>)
cherry blossom	rain
damage	season
degree	snow
display	spring
fall	summer
forecast	temperature
gulf	weather
humidity	winter
hurricane	

Verbs

cause
pass over
rain
snow
vary

Adjectives

breathtaking
magnificent
unpredictable

Adjectives— Weather words

cloudy
cold
cool
dry
hot
sunny
warm
windy

Adverbs

absolutely
extremely
partly (cloudy)
probably
quite

Preposition

below

EXPRESSIONS

Asking about the weather

What's the weather like . . . ?

Real Talk

I hear
It depends

Grammar

Future with *Will*:

affirmative, negative,
yes/no questions,
short answers

Information Questions

Conditional with Present
and Future Forms

Functions with *will*

3 Grammar

Future with Will

FYI *won't = will not*

Use *will* to talk about something that you think will or will not happen in the future.

Affirmative (+)

I'll		(I + will)
You'll		(you + will)
He'll		(he + will)
She'll	travel.	(she + will)
It'll		(it + will)
We'll		(we + will)
They'll		(they + will)

Negative (-)

I			
You			
He			
She	won't	travel.	
It			
We			
They			

Yes-No Question (?)

Will you travel next summer?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, I **will**.

Short Answer (-)

No, I **won't**.

Information Questions

What will you do in the summer? I'll probably travel.

Where will you go? I'll go to Jordan.

How will you go? Maybe I'll drive.

Note: We often use *will* with *probably* or *maybe* to express doubt or uncertainty.

A. Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses. Use the simple present or *will*.

- If you _____ (heat) water to 100 degrees Celsius, it _____ (boil).
- Imad _____ (stay) late tonight if he _____ (not finish) his work on time.
- If you _____ (go) to university, what _____ (you / study)?
- The cell phone _____ (not work) if it _____ (not have) a battery.
- If the temperature _____ (warm up), the snow _____ (melt).
- If he _____ (not hurry), he _____ (miss) the bus and be late for school.
- If I _____ (not know) a word, I _____ (look) in my dictionary.
- It _____ (get) dark if the sun _____ (go) down.



11 Form, Meaning and Function

Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

You can use conditional sentences with *if* to talk about causes and results.

Present Facts

Use the simple present tense in both clauses.

If it is sunny outside, I always **wear** sunglasses.

Water **becomes** ice if you **put** it in the freezer.

Future Facts

Use the simple present in the *if*-clause and the future with *will* in the result clause.

If their team **wins**, the fans **will be** happy.

The fans **won't be** happy if their team **loses**.

They **won't play** tennis if it **rains**.

If it **doesn't rain**, they'll **play** tennis.

Will they **play** tennis if it **rains**?

May/Might

Use *may/might* in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

If Noura **doesn't study**, she **might fail** the test.

We **might go** skiing if there **is** enough snow.



B. Complete the sentences with the present or future forms of the conditional.

Say how the weather makes you feel.

1. If the sky is dark and cloudy, _____
2. If it's warm and sunny, _____
3. If it's hot and humid, _____

Say what you **will** or **won't** do or what you **may/might** do.

4. If I finish all my homework, _____
5. If I go to university, _____
6. If it rains tomorrow, _____
7. If the weather is nice this weekend, _____
8. If the temperature is above 40°C, _____

E Look at the photos. Answer the questions. Use the future tense with **will** and short answers.

💡 Will it rain this afternoon?

No, it won't.

1. Mark is faster than Alberto. Will he win the race?

2. It's 18°C and sunny. Will I need my coat?

3. Thomas does his English homework every day.

Will he pass the big test?



A. Look at the pairs of synonyms. Which adjectives describe moods? Which describe weather? Complete each sentence with one suitable adjective from the boxes.

sleepy/tired miserable/depressed bored/indifferent energetic/lively happy/cheerful

dreary/gloomy pleasant/mild extreme/harsh cold/freezing hot/boiling



1. Please, turn up the heat. It's _____ in here.
2. Fahad went to bed late last night, so he feels _____.
3. Because Noura was not interested in the conversation, she felt _____.
4. Ahmed was so _____ when his team lost the championship.
5. I always smile when I'm in a _____ mood.
6. Camels can survive in the _____ conditions of the desert.
7. A healthy diet and an active lifestyle will make you feel more _____.
8. It's _____ in here. Can we turn on the air conditioner?
9. The weather in spring is usually _____, not too cold or too hot.
10. This morning was wet and _____, but the sun has finally come out.

A Look at the photos. Complete the conversations with the expressions in the box.

I'll tell her. Could you lower your voices? Can I borrow your cell phone?
 Let me help you carry that. Of course, I'll say a few words. Could you take a photo of me?



1. A: *Could you lower your voices?*
B: Sure.

1. A: _____
B: No problem.



2. A: _____
B: Thank you.

3. A: Everyone wants you to say something.
B: _____



4. A: _____
B: Certainly.

5. A: Would you tell your mother to bring some plates?
B: Of course. _____

A Look at the photos. Describe the weather. Use words in the box. Use some words more than once.

cold hot sunny dry windy cloudy rainy



1. *It's hot and sunny.*

1. _____

2. _____



3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

C Write requests and responses for each photo. Use *can*, *could*, *will*, and *would*.



Q: *Could I have a sandwich?* _____

A: *Of course.* _____

1. Q: _____

A: _____



2. Q: _____

A: _____

3. Q: _____

A: _____

F Unscramble the words to make sentences.

ask / to meet / Yahya / in the library

Ask Yahya to meet in the library. _____

1. to the mall / your brother / ask / to drive you

2. to stop / your father / ask / by the store on his way home

3. the children / tell / their voices / to lower

4. your English teacher / ask / about the summer course in London

5. about the new museum / me / tell

Super Goal Book 4 Unit 5: What's the Weather Like?

Vocabulary

Question Type: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

sunny	snows	rainy
windy	cloudy	dry

1. It's _____ today. Hold on to your hat!
2. Don't forget your sunglasses. It's very _____.
3. It is _____ outside. I think it will rain soon.
4. It is very cold in the winter and it often _____.
5. When it doesn't rain for a long time, the weather is _____.
6. It will be _____ this afternoon. You should bring your umbrella.

Grammar

Question type: Matching Questions

Match each question in Column 1 with an answer in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
7. What will you do this summer?	A. They will probably go to the mountains.
8. Will she go to Jordan next year?	B. I'll probably get a job.
9. What will the weather be like tomorrow?	C. It will be warm and sunny.
10. Where will they go on vacation?	D. Yes, she will.
11. Will he drive his car in the snow?	E. Maybe I'll take the bus.
12. How will you get to school?	F. No, he won't.

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

13. **Jane:** Will it be sunny tomorrow?

Amira: No, ____.

- A. it won't
- B. it will
- C. won't it
- D. will it

14. **Debbie:** What will you bring with you?

Nawal: ____ a coat and hat. It's going to be cold.

- A. Will I bring probably
- B. Will probably bring
- C. I'll probably bring
- D. I'll bring probably

15. **Jim:** ____ on vacation?

Gordon: We'll probably go in the spring.

- A. Where will you go
- B. Where you will go
- C. When you will go
- D. When will you go

Reading

Question type: Multiple Choice

Read the conversation and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Saeed: Fahd, I hear that you will be leaving for your trip soon. Are you excited?

Fahd: Yes, I'm very excited. I'm leaving tomorrow.

Saeed: How long will you be gone?

Fahd: I'll be gone for a month. First, I'll drive to my grandparents' house in the mountains to visit them. I'll probably stay with them for two weeks. I love visiting them during the summer because it's cool there. It is so hot here right now!

Saeed: Yeah. I don't like it here in the summer either. It is hard to stay cool. What will you do next?

Fahd: After I leave my grandparents' house, I will visit my cousins. They live closer to the coast. It is hot there, too, but we will spend a lot of time at the beach. We'll go swimming every day to keep cool!

Saeed: Wow! That sounds great.

Fahd: Yeah, I'm sure I'll have a great time. But, what will you do?

Saeed: Oh, I won't do anything exciting. I'll probably get a job at my uncle's shop so I can stay indoors during the day. It's too hot to do anything else.

Fahd: Well, at least you'll make some money! I'll call you when I get back.

Saeed: Sounds good. Have a great trip!

16. It is probably ____.
- A. fall
 - B. winter
 - C. spring
 - D. summer
17. How long will Fahd be gone?
- A. One week.
 - B. Two weeks.
 - C. Three weeks.
 - D. Four weeks.
18. The weather in the mountains is ____.
- A. hot
 - B. cool
 - C. snowy
 - D. rainy
19. Fahd will visit _____ at the beach.
- A. his grandparents
 - B. his friends
 - C. his cousins
 - D. Saeed
20. What will Saeed do?
- A. He will probably get a job.
 - B. He gets a job probably.
 - C. Probably he get a job.
 - D. Will he probably get a job.

Form, Meaning and Function

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

25. If the lake ____, the children will probably go ice-skating.
- A. frozen
 - B. freezes
 - C. freeze
 - D. will freeze
26. We _____ if it's cold and windy.
- A. go not camping
 - B. won't go camping
 - C. camping will go
 - D. not going
27. If the hurricane hits Florida, it _____ a lot of damage.
- A. causes
 - B. may causing
 - C. might cause
 - D. will causes

UNIT 6- Could You Do Me a Favor?

VOCABULARY

Nouns

gathering
napkin
snack
voice

Verbs

lend
lower
borrow

EXPRESSIONS

Making and responding to requests

Certainly.
Could you . . . ?
I'm sorry.
No problem.
Of course.
Sure.
Will you . . . ?
Would you . . . ?

Offering help and responding

Let me . . .
No, that's all right.

Interrupting

Excuse me.

Telephone language

Can I take a message?
Did you try his cell phone?
Hello. This is . . .
May I speak to . . . ?
(He) doesn't answer.

Real Talk

I have no idea.
Will you do me a favor?

Grammar

Can, Could, Will, Would

I'll, Let me

Want + Object Noun/

Pronoun + Infinitive

Tell and Ask + Object

Noun/Pronoun

+ Infinitive

3 Grammar

Can, Could, Will, Would

Use *can, could, will, or would* for requests.

Request

Can	you	help me?
Could		
Will		
Would		

Agreeing

Sure.
Certainly.
Of course.
No problem.

Refusing

Sorry. I can't.
Not now. I'm busy.

I'll, Let me

Use *I'll* or *Let me* when offering to do something.

Offering

I'll	carry that for you.
Let me	

Accepting

Thank you.
You're very kind.

Refusing

That's all right.
Don't worry.

Want + Object Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

Use *want* + object noun/pronoun + infinitive to get people to do something.

Q: What do you **want Omar to do**?

A: I **want him to take out** the garbage.

Tell and Ask + Object Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

Ask Amina to bring some snacks.

Tell her not to be late.

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Functions with *Will*

The modal verb *will* expresses the future time, and it is used in a variety of functions. We use *will* in expressions for the following purposes:

Request

Will you help me?

Offer

I'll help you carry that.

Promise

I'll be careful. I **won't** do that again.

Threat

Stop that or I'll tell mother.

Refusal

She **won't** listen to me.

Deduction

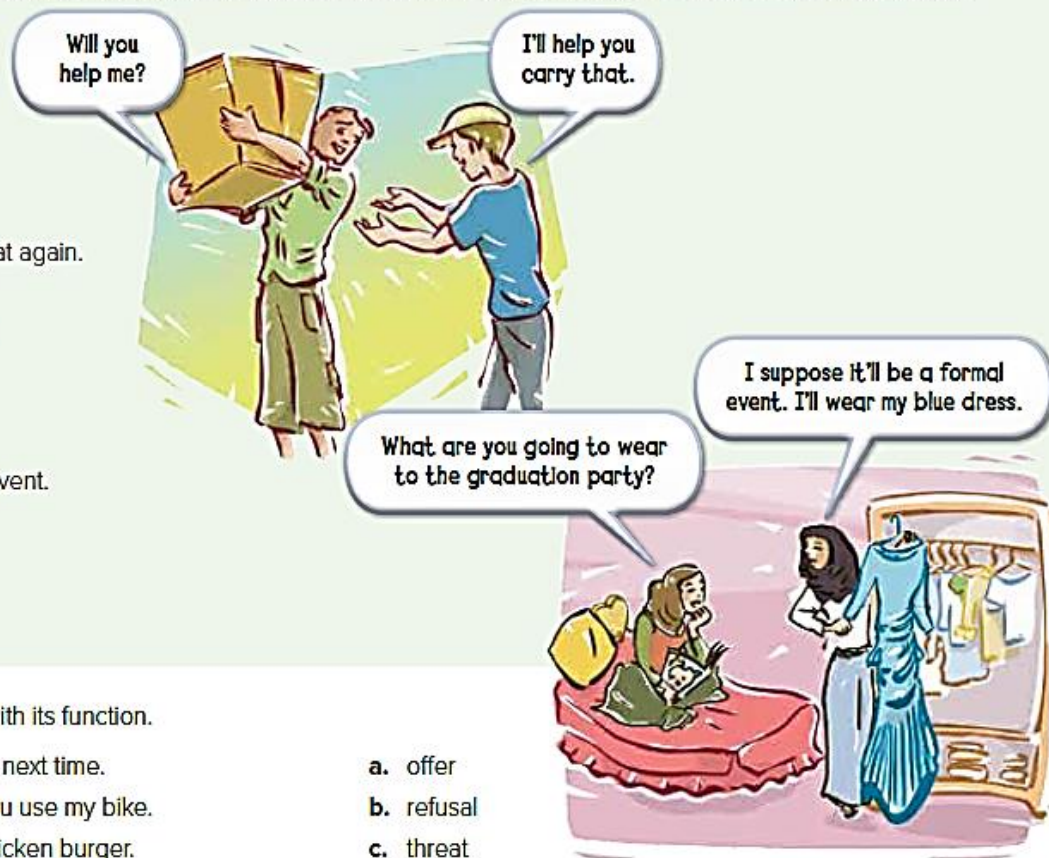
I suppose it'll be a formal event.

Instant Decision

I'll wear my blue dress.

Farewell

I'll see you tomorrow.



A. Match each sentence with its function.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. _____ I'll try harder next time. | a. offer |
| 2. _____ I won't let you use my bike. | b. refusal |
| 3. _____ I'll have a chicken burger. | c. threat |
| 4. _____ I'll talk to you later. | d. promise |
| 5. _____ Will you explain it again? | e. request |
| 6. _____ I'll show you how to do it. | f. instant decision |
| 7. _____ Stop that or I'll tell the teacher. | g. farewell |
| 8. _____ He won't be home now. | h. deduction |

B. Complete the sentences with *will* or *won't* and the verb in parentheses.

- I'm sorry that I let you down. I _____ (not disappoint) you again.
- Let's take a break. I _____ (make) us some coffee and a snack.
- If you don't leave immediately, I _____ (call) security.
- It's hot in here. _____ (you / turn on) the air conditioner?
- I'd like to stay, but I really have to go now. We _____ (talk) soon.
- I _____ (have) the chicken and rice. And a salad to start with, please.
- The baby _____ (not stop) crying. I don't know what to do.
- We should wait. He _____ (not want) us to start without him.

C Look at the photos of what people were doing. Answer the questions. Use short answers.



1. Was he eating pizza?



2. Was he taking a test?



3. Were they doing their homework?



4. Were they skiing?

D Make sentences using **when**. Then write questions for the sentences.

Badria / sleep // phone / ring

Badria was sleeping when the phone rang.

What was Badria doing when the phone rang?

1. they / swim // rain / start

2. Ibrahim / do his homework // mother / call him for dinner

3. the car / go too fast // traffic light / turn red

4. we / watch the news on TV // lights / go out

Super Goal Book 4 Unit 6: Could You Do Me a Favor?

Vocabulary

Question type: Matching Questions

Match each statement or question in Column 1 with a response or an answer in Column 2.

Match each statement or question in Column 1 with a response or an answer in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Let me carry those books for you.	A. That's all right. I'll wash them later.
2. Would you clean the kitchen?	B. Thank you. They're heavy.
3. Let me wash the dishes.	C. You're very kind. I am thirsty.
4. Could you pass the potatoes?	D. Certainly. Here they are.
5. I'll get you a drink.	E. Not now. I'm busy. I'll clean it later.

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to the question.

6. Which sentence is an offer?

- A. Can you help me?
- B. Will you wash the dishes?
- C. Let me drive you.
- D. Could you open the door?

7. Which sentence is a request?

- A. Let me carry that for you.
- B. Would you get me a drink?
- C. Excuse me. That's my bag.
- D. I'll get some napkins for you

Grammar

Question Type: Fill in the Blank

Write the offer or request to fill in the blank.

I'll take your picture for you.	Could I use your phone?	Let me pay for dinner.
Will you help me study?	Can I help you?	Would you hold this for me?

8. You want to call your friend. You don't have a phone.

Write the request. _____

9. You see a person. He is holding a camera.

Write the offer. _____

10. Your hands are full. You need to find your key.

Write the request. _____

11. You see a boy. He looks lost.

Write the offer. _____

12. You are at a restaurant with a friend.

Write the offer. _____

13. You have a test tomorrow. You are nervous about it.

Write the request. _____

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

14. **Ed:** What do you want Karl to do?

Paul: _____

- A. I want he drive me to the store.
- B. I want that he drive to the store.
- C. I want he drive me to the store.
- D. I want him to drive me to the store.

Reading

Question type: True/False

Read the email and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

To: refaa@megagoal.com

Re: Favor

Hi Refaa,

My sister called me today and asked me to come and stay **with** her for a few days. She is sick and wants me to take care of her and her family. I am leaving tonight and flying to Muscat. I will be home on Sunday. Could you do me favor while I'm gone?

Would you feed my cat? She eats twice a day. Her food is in the kitchen. Also, can you take out the garbage? It needs to go out on Tuesday.

Thank you! I'm so happy to have a friend like you!

Nawal

- 15. Nawal is flying to Muscat tomorrow.
 - 16. Nawal wants Refaa to feed her parrot.
 - 17. Refaa wants Nawal to take out the garbage.
 - 18. Nawal is doing a favor for her sister.
 - 19. Refaa is a good friend.
-

Form, Meaning and Function

Question type: Matching Questions

Match each sentence in Column 1 with a function in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>		<i>Column 2</i>
23. I'll meet you at the airport.		A. farewell
24. I won't tell anyone the secret.		B. refusal
25. I'll tell dad if you don't stop.		C. offer
26. I'll see you later.		D. promise
27. I won't lend you the money.		E. threat

UNIT 7- Today's News

Vocabulary Part

VOCABULARY

Nouns

anaconda
attraction
crowd
device
electric current
headphones
hero
hip
knife
lightning
parrot
scream
snake
storm
wire
wound

Verbs

attack
be fired
burn
deliver
kick out
manage
overpower
remember
risk
rush
shock
shriek
warn

Adjectives

empty
improper
strong
stuck

EXPRESSIONS

Idioms

break down
get control of

Real Talk

keep your cool

1. Look at the photos of what people were doing this weekend. Complete the stories. Use the words in the box.

knife	scream	snake	wound
storm	attractions	crowd	lightning

1. My mother has a bandage on her finger. It's not a large _____, but it hurts. She was cutting some vegetables for dinner and cut her finger with the _____.



2. We visited the San Diego Zoo last week. One of the main _____ there is the Panda Trek. There was a huge _____ of people around the exhibit when the pandas came out to eat.



3. I have a very funny story. My uncle is a big man. He is strong and works at a construction site. A worker found a _____ under a rock. He showed it to my uncle. Immediately everyone heard a very loud _____. They all turned to see what was happening. Well, my uncle is very afraid of those long reptiles!



4. Last night, I looked out my window and saw my neighbor's house on fire. Just before that, we had a really bad _____. The sky turned very dark. There was lots of thunder and rain. And during this time, my neighbor's house was hit by _____, which caused the fire.



Grammar Part

Past Progressive

Affirmative (+)

I	was	sleeping.
He		
She		
It	were	sleeping.
We		
You		
They		

Negative (-)

I	wasn't	sleeping.
He		
She		
It	weren't	sleeping.
We		
You		
They		

Yes-No Questions (?)

Was	I	sleeping?
	he	
	she	
Were	it	sleeping?
	we	
	you	
	they	

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	was.
	he	
	she	
	it	were.
	we	
	you	
	they	

Short Answers (-)

No,	I	wasn't.
	he	
	she	
	it	weren't.
	we	
	you	
	they	

Past Progressive + When

Use *when* to indicate that a longer, continuous action is interrupted by a shorter one.

Action 1: I was taking a shower.

Action 2: The telephone rang.

I **was taking** a shower **when** the telephone rang.

11 Form, Meaning and Function



Adverbs of Degree

Adverbs of degree tell about the intensity of a verb, adjective, or adverb. Some common adverbs of degree are: *absolutely, almost, completely, extremely, hardly, just, quite, really, very.*

Adverbs of degree go before the main verb and before the adjective or adverb.

I **absolutely** agree with you.

He was **just** running.

You **almost** missed your flight.

He can **hardly** stand up.

The students did **quite** well.

He is **completely** exhausted.



Could and Was Able To

We use *could* and *was able to* to talk about general ability in the past.

I **could** run fast when I was young.

I **was able to** run fast when I was young.

They **couldn't** see in the dark.

They **weren't able to** see in the dark.

We use *was/were able to*, but not *could*, to talk about one specific past action.

He **was able to** rescue his grandson.

He **could** rescue his grandson.

Past Progressive

Affirmative (+)

I	was	sleeping.
He		
She		
It	were	sleeping.
We		
You		
They		

Negative (-)

I	wasn't	sleeping.
He		
She		
It	weren't	sleeping.
We		
You		
They		

Yes-No Questions (?)

Was	I	sleeping?
	he	
	she	
Were	it	sleeping?
	we	
	you	
	they	

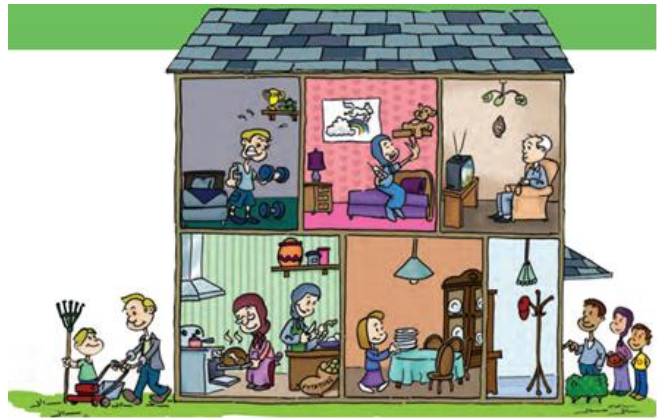
Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	was.
	he	
	she	
	it	were.
	we	
	you	
	they	

Short Answers (-)

No,	I	wasn't.
	he	
	she	
	it	weren't.
	we	
	you	
	they	

1. The guests arrived early. What were the Smiths doing when they arrived?



Mr. Smith **was mowing the lawn** .

1. Mrs. Smith. _____.
2. Grandfather. _____.
3. Grandmother. _____.
4. Big brother. _____.
5. Big sister. _____.
6. Little brother. _____.
7. Little sister. _____.

2. Look at the picture. What wasn't/was happening at the park yesterday? Use the past progressive.



1. two boys / playing tennis

2. boy with cap / sleeping

3. father and son / watching TV

4. mother and daughter / reading books

5. man with the hat / eating ice cream

3. Look at the photos of what people were doing. Answer the questions. Use short answers.



1. Was he eating pizza?



2. Was he taking a test?



3. Were they doing their homework?



4. Were they skiing?


Past Progressive + When

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They **weren't able to** see in the dark.

We use *was/were able to*, but not *could*, to talk about one specific past action.

He **was able to** rescue his grandson.

He ~~could~~ rescue his grandson.

1. Make sentences using when. Follow the example.

Jack / sleep // hear / noise **Jack was sleeping when he heard the noise.**



1. Asma / cook dinner // electricity / go out

2. The people / going home // fire / start

3. The workers / leave / building // elevator / stop

4. Majid / look at / trees // he / see / parrot

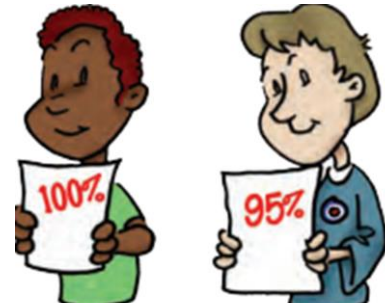
5. The thief / steal / car // police / arrest him

6. The students / wait for / bus // rain / start

1. Write each student's test score next to the name. (Note: 60% = pass).

100%	95%	75%	60%	58%	30%
------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

1. Jason completely failed the test. _____
2. Mark almost passed the test. _____
3. Ali's test was absolutely perfect. _____
4. Bill did extremely well on the test. _____
5. Fahd's test result was quite good. _____
6. Tom was just able to pass. _____



Reading

Question type: True/False

Read the text and answer the questions. Write T or F at the end of each question/statement.

A strange thing happened yesterday. Bob Hampton was in his car workshop with his guard dog, Pal. Bob was working on a car when a fire started in the workshop. Bob and Pal ran outside to safety.

Bob tried to put the fire out. He was spraying the workshop with water when he said, "I need help." Pal ran away. Bob thought that Pal was hiding from the fire. Bob kept spraying the fire with water. A little while later, Pal came back. Behind him was the city fire department.

The firefighters were working nearby when Pal ran up to them. The firefighters saw the smoke in the distance and followed Pal back to Bob.

Thanks to Pal, the firefighters put the fire out quickly. Pal is now a hero. Bob and his family are very happy to have Pal. They are going to give him a lot of extra treats!

1. Bob was driving his car when the fire started. []
2. Pal is Bob's son. []
3. Pal brought help to Bob. []
4. Bob put the fire out. []
5. The firefighters were working nearby when Pal found them. []

Unit 7 Worksheet

1. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

device	risk	lightning
shrieked	wounds	fired

1. I _____ when I saw the snake. I was so surprised!
2. Did you see the storm last night? The _____ was amazing!
3. He has _____ on his body from the car accident.
4. He was _____ from his last job. He always arrived late.
5. I can probably swim across the river, but I don't want to _____ it.

2. Write the sentence in each blank. Use the past progressive + when.

6. Ray / study // the telephone / ring _____

7. They / sleep // they / hear / a noise _____

8. I / watch TV // the electricity / go out _____

9. Action 1: She was cooking dinner.
Action 2: The guests arrived. _____

10. Action 1: He was riding his bicycle.
Action 2: He fell down. _____

11. Action 1: I was driving my car.
Action 2: My car ran out of gas. _____

UNIT 8- Have you ever?

Vocabulary Part

VOCABULARY

Nouns

cage
camel
cliff hanging
desert safari hang
gliding
harness
rope
shark diving
volcano
zebra

Verbs

dive
knock
throw

Adjectives

frightening
weird

Adverb

up close

EXPRESSIONS

Idiom

Have you ever heard of . . . ?

Real Talk

definitely
scared to death
To be honest
You're out of your mind!

1. Look at each group of words. Circle the word that doesn't belong.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. fish | shark | lobster | camel |
| 2. football | baseball | hang gliding | basketball |
| 3. bungee jumping | swimming | water skiing | surfing |
| 4. driving a car | cliff hanging | riding a bike | riding a motorcycle |

2. Look at the photos. Complete the sentences.

1. Have you ever gone _____?



2. Ali has been _____. He went to France last year, and his father took photos.



3. Paul has never tried _____, but it's his brother's favorite sport.



Grammar Part

Present Perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about an indefinite time in the past, when the specific time in the past is not important. It is often used to talk about time from the past up to now, for example, in a person's life up to now.

Affirmative (+)

I've	been	to Bahrain.	(I + have)
You've			(you + have)
He's			(he + has)
She's			(she + has)
We've			(we + have)
They've			(they + have)

Negative (-)

I	haven't	been	to Bahrain.
You			
He	hasn't		
She			
We	haven't		
They			

Yes-No Questions (?)

Have	I	ever	been	to Bahrain?
	you			
Has	he she			
Have	we they			

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I	have.
	you	
	he	has.
	she	
	we	have.
	they	

Short Answers (-)

No,	I	haven't.
	you	
	he	hasn't.
	she	
	we	haven't.
	they	

- The present perfect is made up of the verb *have* and the past participle.
- To form the past participle of regular verbs, add *-ed*.
- Here are some irregular past participle forms:

be – been	eat – eaten	go – gone	meet – met	see – seen	take – taken
do – done	fly – flown	hear – heard	ride – ridden	swim – swum	write – written

See the list of irregular verbs on page 83.

Note: *Ever* means "at any time." It is often used in questions with the present perfect.

Present Perfect versus Simple Past

Use the simple past to indicate a specific time in the past.

I've been to Bahrain.

I was in Bahrain last year.

1. Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: Have you ever _____ a snake?

B: No, I _____. Have you?

A: Yes, I _____ one in the desert.

B: Were you frightened?

3. A: _____ Nasser ever gone snorkeling?

B: Yes, he has.

A: _____ he like it?

B: No, he _____. He was scared.

2. A: I _____ ants in Mexico years ago.

B: What did they taste like?

A: They _____ spicy.

4. A: I've never _____ in a helicopter.

B: I have. I _____ in one over the Red Sea.

A: I'd like to do that one day

2. Complete the chart. Use the correct forms of the verbs.

Present	Simple Past	Past Participle
	was / were	
do		
	ate	
		gone
	saw	
swim		
	took	
write		

3. Ask and answer about your experiences. Use the phrases from the photos.

Write short answers.



play football



ride a roller coaster



hear a lion roar



eat Korean food



break your leg



see a real camel

Q: Have you ever played football?

A: Yes, I have

1:

Q: _____

A: _____

2:

Q: _____

A: _____

3:

Q: _____

A: _____

4:

Q: _____

A: _____

5:

Q: _____

A: _____

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Review of the Present Tenses and the Simple Past

Simple Present

Use the simple present to talk about permanent actions like habits or routines. We often use frequency expressions such as: *always, usually, often, rarely, never, every day, once a month, on weekends.*

The students usually **write** a test every month.

Present Progressive

Use the present progressive to talk about temporary actions that are happening now. We often use time expressions such as: *right now, now, at the moment.*

The students **are writing** a test at the moment.

Present Perfect

Use the present perfect to talk about actions that have happened at an indefinite time in the past or actions that have happened from the past up to now. We often use time expressions such as: *ever, never, so far, yet.*

The students **haven't written** a test yet.

Simple Past

Use the simple past to talk about actions that were completed in the past. We often use time expressions such as: *yesterday, last week, two days ago, a year ago, in the 19th century, in 2010.*

The students **wrote** a test last week.

1. Choose the correct verb for each sentence.

1. Hameed his horse, Smokey, almost every day.

- a. rides b. is riding c. has ridden

2. He his horse Smokey because of its gray color.

- a. is naming b. named c. names

3. He Smokey to become a champion jumper.

- a. is training b. trains c. trained

4. Hameed and Smokey in two competitions so far.

- a. are b. were c. have been

5. They the competitions, but they did quite well.

- a. didn't win b. don't win c. haven't won

6. Hameed that they will win the next competition.

- a. is believing b. believes c. has believed

2. Put the verbs in parentheses into the correct forms of the present or past.

1. We _____ (not be) to Oman yet, but we _____ (go) to UAE last year.
2. Ali usually _____ (walk) to work, but yesterday he _____ (take) a taxi.
3. She _____ (lose) her keys, so now she _____ (search) the house to find them.
4. So far she _____ (look) in her room, but the keys _____ (not be) there.
5. We _____ (not eat) anything all day because we _____ (fast) for Ramadan.
6. Oh, no! It _____ (rain), and I _____ (leave) my umbrella in the car.
7. I _____ (not know) why you're nervous. _____ (you / not ever / fly /) in a plane?
8. They _____ (not use) cars in the 19th century. Today, people _____ (drive) their cars everywhere

Reading

Question type: Multiple Choice

Read the conversation and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Victor: What is the most exciting thing you've ever done?

Peter: The most exciting thing I've ever done was touch a whale in the ocean.

Victor: You're joking, right? How did you touch a whale?

Peter: I was on vacation in Hawaii with my family. We were taking a ride in a small boat when a group of whales swam near us. We stopped the boat and waited for them to pass. Suddenly, a whale came up next to us. It was huge! It was a lot bigger than the boat. I reached out and touched it before it went back underwater.

Victor: Wow! Were you scared?

Peter: Not at all! I was excited! It was amazing to be so close to such a large animal.

Victor: But you are lucky that you didn't fall into the water!

Peter: I know! But if I could, I would do it again!

1. The most exciting thing Peter has ever done is ____.

- A. visit Hawaii
- B. take a boat ride
- C. touch a whale
- D. swim with whales

2. Peter was on vacation ____.

- A. with his friends
- B. with his family
- C. alone
- D. with Victor

3. Peter was ____ when it happened.

- A. walking on the beach
- B. riding in a boat
- C. visiting an aquarium
- D. swimming in the water

4. *Huge* means ____.

- A. big
- B. dark
- C. soft
- D. wet

5. Peter was ____.

- A. afraid
- B. worried
- C. sad
- D. excited

Unit 8 Worksheet

Match a word in Column 1 with a word in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. hang		A. hanging
2. cliff		B. skiing
3. desert		C. safari
4. water		D. diving
5. shark		E. gliding

Question Type: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct word to fill in the blank. Write the past participle.

1. be, was, _____
2. go, went, _____
3. take, took, _____
4. see, saw, _____
5. do, did, _____
6. write, wrote, _____
7. Write the past participle.
hear, heard, _____

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. I ____ Italy last year.
A. has visited
B. have visited
C. visited
D. visit

2. **Max:** Have you ever seen snake?
Tom: Yes, ____.
A. I has
B. I have
C. I have seen
D. I has seen

3. **Bob:** _____ a camel?
Brian: No, I haven't ridden a camel.
A. You ever have ridden
B. You have ever ridden
C. Have ever you ridden
D. Have you ever ridden

The End