



7th Grade Basic Skills

T1-T2-T3

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SG1- TERM-1

| | |
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SG1-Unit 1: Good Morning

Vocabulary Part:

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Nouns: best friend first name name class friend principal classmate last name student family: father (dad) mother (mom) teacher man woman Paint - notebook - crayon – eraser</p> | <p>Parts of the day: Afternoon evening morning night</p> <hr/> <p>Titles: Miss Mr. Mrs. Ms.</p> | <p>Adjectives: big married single</p> |
| EXPRESSIONS: | | |
| <p>Greetings: Good afternoon. Good evening. Good morning. Hello. Hi. Welcome to.</p> | <p>Saying goodbye: Bye. Goodbye. Good night. Take care. See you later.</p> | <p>Express Thanks Thanks. Thank you.</p> |
| <p>Introductions: How do you spell (name)? I'm (name). My friends call me (name). My name's (name). Nice to meet you. Nice to meet you, too. This is (name).</p> | <p>Ask/say how someone is How are you? How's it going? I'm fine, thanks. I'm OK. Not bad.</p> | <p>Express regret: I'm sorry.</p> |

Expression:

Greetings

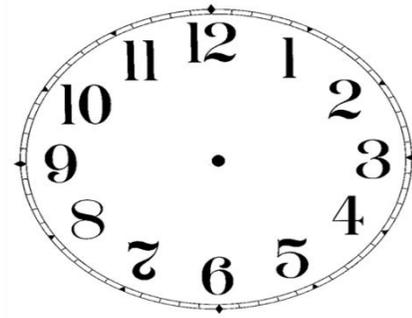


Saying Goodbye



Introductions





A. Write as many greetings and goodbyes as you know:

| Greetings | Goodbyes |
|-----------|----------|
| | |
| | |
| | |

B. Match to the correct response:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1- Where are you from? | () Yes, I am |
| 2- Are you a new student? | () See you later. |
| 3- Goodbye. | () I am from Jeddah. |

Grammar:

Verb: be

| Singular | | plural | | |
|-------------|---------------------|---------|----------|----------------------|
| I'm John. | (I + am) | We're | friends. | (we + are) |
| You're Sue. | (you + are) | You're. | | (you + are) |
| He's Bill. | (he + is) | They're | | (they + are) |
| She's Mary. | (she + is) | | | |

FYI: The short forms with apostrophes (') are contractions.

| | Subject | "be" form | Contraction |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Singular | I | am | I'm |
| | you | are | you're |
| | he she it | is | he's she's it's |
| Plural | you we they | are | you're we're they're |

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A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb be.

1. Mr. Al Badri _____ the principal.
2. I _____ a student.
3. Matt and Ben _____ classmates.
4. _____ Rana Atwan a teacher?
5. You _____ my best friend.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson _____ married.
7. Omar _____ a student.
8. You _____ a teacher.

9. This _____ Jennifer. But her friends call her Jenny.
10. Mr. Bond _____ a good teacher.
11. Asma and Mona _____ best friends.
12. We _____ students.
13. He _____ Ahmed.
14. A: How _____ you? B: I _____ fine, thanks.

Possessive Adjectives: *my, your, his, her*

Singular

My name is Fatima.
Is **your** name Mona?



Plural

His name is John.
His name is George.



| ENGLISH GRAMMAR | | Possessive Adjectives | | Woodward ENGLISH | |
|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| SUBJECT PRONOUN | | POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE | | | |
| I | I have a shirt. | MY | My shirt is green. | | |
| YOU | You have a book. | YOUR | Your book is new. | | |
| HE | He has a pillow. | HIS | His pillow is soft. | | |
| SHE | She has a dog. | HER | Her dog is small. | | |
| IT | It has a bone. | ITS | Its bone is old. | | |
| WE | We have a bird. | OUR | Our bird is noisy. | | |
| YOU | You have a house. | YOUR | Your house is big. | | |
| THEY | They have a car. | THEIR | Their car is slow. | | |

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B. Complete the sentences with possessive adjectives.

1. He's a teacher. _____ name is Mr. Farhat.
2. He's the director. _____ name is Mr. Hariri.
3. I'm a student. _____ name is Aisha.
4. This is Henry. _____ last name is Parker.

C. Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. **A:** What's _____ name?

B: His name _____ Luke.

2. **A:** Mom, this is Refaa, and this is Asma. They _____ my friends.

B: Nice to meet _____

3. **A:** What's _____ name?

B: Her name is Debbie. She _____ my neighbor.

4. **A:** Welcome to English class. _____ name is Mrs. Nadia.

B: Hello, Mrs. Nadia. _____ Yasmine.

D. Write the correct word below each photo.

eraser books pen scissors notebook pencil crayon paints



E. Match the school supplies with the correct verb.

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| ___ 1. books | a. color |
| ___ 2. eraser | b. read |
| ___ 3. pencil | c. paint |
| ___ 4. scissors | d. write |
| ___ 5. paints | e. cut |
| ___ 6. crayon | f. erase |

Worksheet SG1-Unit 1:

A. Vocabulary:

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. See you _____, Faisal.
A. bye B. later C. night D. goodbye
2. Good _____, Mr. Ali.
A. days B. meet C. hello D. evening
3. Nice to _____ you, Mona.
A. meet B. name C. friend D. call
4. Amira, this is my _____ Fatima. Fatima, this is Amira.
A. fine B. name C. meet D. friend
5. Bye. Take _____.
A. later B. night C. care D. fine
6. I'm Robert. But my friends _____ me Bob.
A. name B. I'm C. call D. are

Grammar:

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

7. Mr. Smith _____ a teacher.
A. am B. is C. his D. are
8. _____ students.
A. I'm B. He's C. Are D. They're

9. Asma and Nura _____ friends.

- A. am B. is C. are D. she's

10. Mrs. Jones _____ my neighbor.

- A. her B. she C. are D. is

11. What's _____ name?

- A. you B. your C. you're D. is

C. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

12. You are a student. _____ name's Adnan.

13. He's the principal. _____ name's Mr. Hansen.

14. I'm a student. _____ name's Nawal.

15. They are students. _____ names are Fatima and Badriya.

D. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

16. We use scissors to _____.

17. We _____ with pencils.

18. We erase with an _____.

19. We write in our _____.

Reading

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

Larry: Hello, Ken!
Ken: HT, Larry. LTNS.
Larry: How's Abu Dhabi?
Ken: It's great!
Larry: How's your host family?
Ken: They're nice.
Larry: What's your host mom's name?
Ken: Her name's Karen.
Larry: What's your host dad's name?
Ken: His name's Michael.
Larry: What's your teacher's name?
Ken: His name's Mr. Johnson. He's nice. My classmates are nice, too.
Larry: IMS. Off to class!
Ken: NP. Let's talk soon!
Larry: B4N. KIT.
Ken: Bye!

1. This conversation is from an online instant messaging chat room. _____
2. "HT" means "How's there?" _____
3. The host dad's name is Mr. Johnson. _____
4. "NP" means "No problem." _____
5. Larry is probably Ken's friend. _____

Spelling:

F. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

r-s-k-y-h-n-d-f-i

1- cla__s

2- ma__ried

3- cra__on

4- nig__t

5- stu__ent

6- b__g

G. Unscramble the following words:

1- e/o/t/m/r/h: _____

2- o/n/k/e/b/o/t/o: _____

3- t/i/p/a/n: _____

4- r/s/r/e/a/e: _____

5- i/a/y/m/f/l: _____

SG1-Unit 2: What Day is Today

Vocabulary Part:

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p><u>Nouns:</u></p> <p>age cat date middle name</p> | <p><u>Days of the week:</u></p> <p>Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday</p> | <p><u>Months of the year:</u></p> <p>January February March April May June July August September October November December</p> |
| <p><u>Adjectives:</u></p> <p>cute favorite our their your</p> | <p><u>Prepositions:</u></p> <p>In on</p> | |

Numbers

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 one | 1st first | 9 nine | 9th ninth | 17 seventeen | 17th seventeenth |
| 2 two | 2nd second | 10 ten | 10th tenth | 18 eighteen | 18th eighteenth |
| 3 three | 3rd third | 11 eleven | 11th eleventh | 19 nineteen | 19th nineteenth |
| 4 four | 4th fourth | 12 twelve | 12th twelfth | 20 twenty | 20th twentieth |
| 5 five | 5th fifth | 13 thirteen | 13th thirteenth | 21 twenty-one | 21st twenty-first |
| 6 six | 6th sixth | 14 fourteen | 14th fourteenth | 22 twenty-two | 22nd twenty-second |
| 7 seven | 7th seventh | 15 fifteen | 15th fifteenth | 23 twenty-three | 23rd twenty-third |
| 8 eight | 8th eighth | 16 sixteen | 16th sixteenth | 24 twenty-four | 24th twenty-fourth |
| | | | | | |
| 30 thirty | 30th thirtieth | 60 sixty | 60th sixtieth | 90 ninety | 90th ninetieth |
| 40 forty | 40th fortieth | 70 seventy | 70th seventieth | 100 one hundred | 100th one hundredth |
| 50 fifty | 50th fiftieth | 80 eighty | 80th eightieth | 1,000 one thousand | 1,000th one thousandth |

Vocabulary:

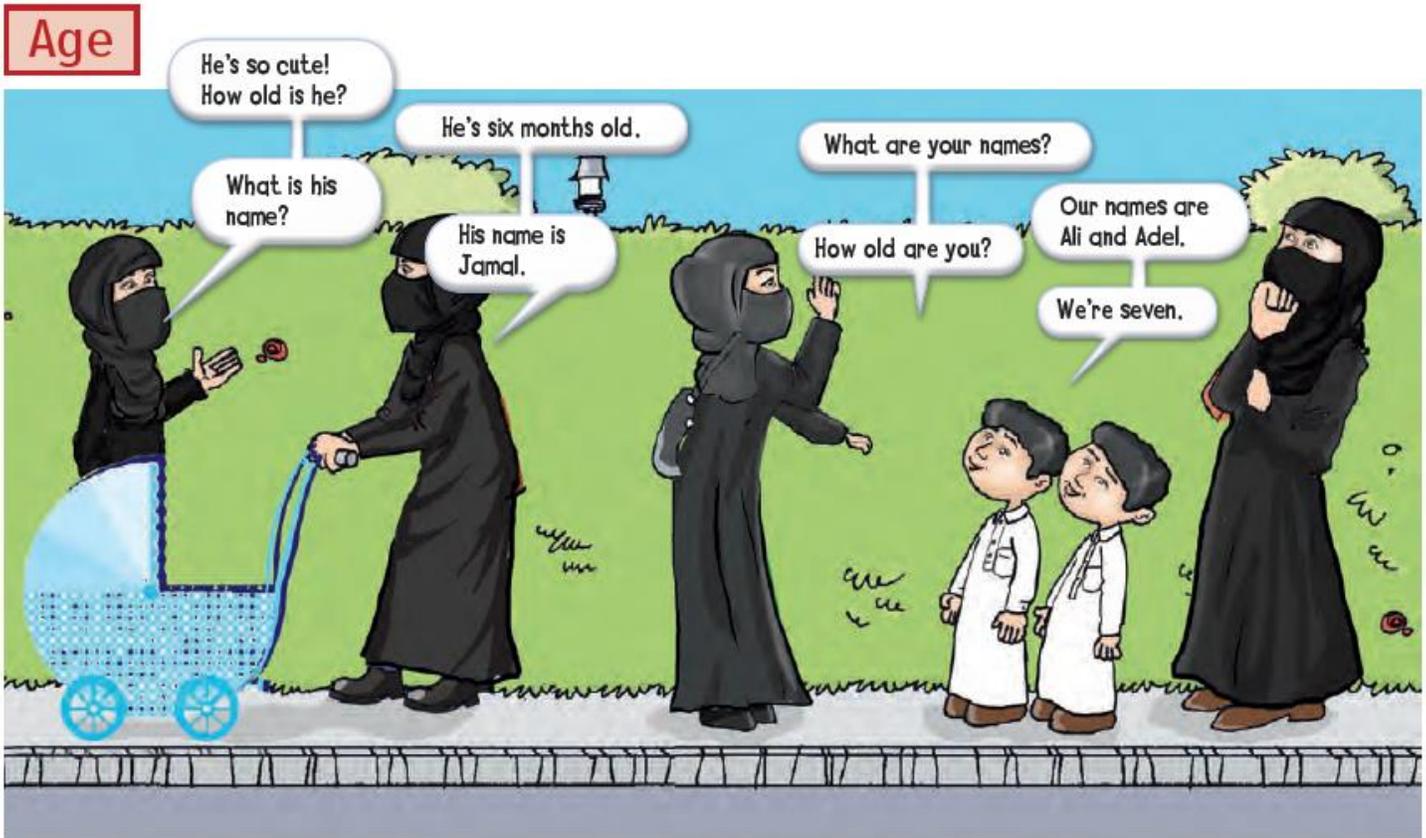
A. What is the date today?

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Day | |
| Month | |
| Year | |

B. Complete with the correct order:

1. Sunday – _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ - _____ - _____
2. April - _____ - June – July - _____
3. _____ - _____ - November - _____

C. Circle the ages in the conversations.



A. Fill in the numbers.

1. sixth, _____, _____
 2. fourteenth, fifteenth, _____
 3. eleventh, _____, thirteenth
 4. fifty-fourth, _____, fifty-sixth
 5. twentieth, thirtieth, _____
 6. _____, seventieth, eightieth
 7. seventeenth, _____, nineteenth
 8. _____, sixty-third, sixty-fourth
-

D. Match.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. ____ How old are Jim and Jack? | a. I'm 19. |
| 2. ____ When is their graduation? | b. It's Monday. |
| 3. ____ How old are you? | c. They're Jim and Jack. |
| 4. ____ What day is today? | d. Their graduation is today! |
| 5. ____ What are their names? | e. They're 18. |
| 6. ____ What month is it? | f. It's June. |
-

B. Comprehension: Answer yes or no.

1. ____ Jamal is six months old.
2. ____ The boys are ten years old.
3. ____ The baby's name is Abdullah.
4. ____ Their names are Ali and Adel.

Grammar:

Possessive Adjectives: *our, your, their*

Plural

Our vacation is in May.

Your vacation is in May, too.

Their vacation is in June.

Question Words: *What, When, How old*

What day is today?

It's Sunday. (it's = it + is)

What is the date tomorrow?

It's January 20th.

How old are you?

I'm fifteen.

Prepositions: *in, on* with Dates

Use *in* with months and *on* with dates and days of the week.

The final test is **in** September. The final test is **on** September 21st.

English classes are **on** Mondays and Wednesdays.

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Possessive Adjectives

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SUBJECT PRONOUN

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| I | I have a shirt. |
| YOU | You have a book. |
| HE | He has a pillow. |
| SHE | She has a dog. |
| IT | It has a bone. |
| WE | We have a bird. |
| YOU | You have a house. |
| THEY | They have a car. |

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. |

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IN

MONTHS

in April

SEASONS

in the summer

in the spring

YEARS

in 1990

DECADES

in the 80s

CENTURIES

in the 20th century

LONG PERIODS

in the ice age

in the present

in the past

PARTS OF THE DAY

in the morning

in the afternoon

in the evening

⚠ at night

ON

DAYS

on Tuesday

on Saturday

on my birthday

on Christmas day

on Halloween

DATES

on 15th June

on 20th May

on our anniversary

PARTS OF SPECIFIC DAY

on Monday morning

on Friday evening

on Saturday night

on Sunday afternoon



LAST/NEXT

at/in/on



Call me ~~at the~~ next weekend.



Call me next weekend.



I met her ~~on the~~ last Friday.



I met her last Friday.

QUESTION WORDS

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PERSON

WHO

A: Who's that man?

B: That's Peter.

PLACE

WHERE

A: Where do you live?

B: In London.

TIME

WHEN

A: When did he arrive?

B: In the afternoon.

REASON

WHY

A: Why did you leave?

B: Because I was tired.

TIME

WHAT TIME

A: What time did he call?

B: At seven.

MANNER

HOW

A: How did you go?

B: By car.

FREQUENCY

HOW OFTEN

A: How often do you go?

B: Every day.

OBJECT/IDEA/ACTION

WHAT

A: What do you need?

B: I need your car.

AGE

HOW OLD

A: How old is your sister?

B: She's 27.

E. Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: _____ are John and George?

B: _____ 15.

A: What about Sarah?

B: _____ 16.

2. A: _____ are your names?

B: My name _____ Lisa, and she _____ Sandra.

A: How old _____ you?

B: We _____ 14.

3. A: They're nice girls.

What are _____ names?

B: Pam and Vicky. They _____ in my English class.

4. A: _____ is your final test?

B: It's _____ March.

A: _____ date?

B: March 11th.

A: _____ final test is _____ the 11th too!

F. Underline the correct possessive adjective.

Abdullah, congratulations! When is (their / your) graduation?

1. Hello. My name is Sabah. What is (your / our) name?

2. They are eighteen years old. (Your / Their) graduation ceremony is today.

3. A: What are your names?

B: (Their / Our) names are Yahya and Adel.

4. The boys are ten years old. (Your / Their) final test is October 7.

5. Your clothes are so amazing! And (our / your) clothes are great, too.



G. Underline the correct question words.

(What / When) is your name?

1. (How old /When) is his brother?
2. (When / What) day is today? It's Thursday!
3. It's May 15th. (What / When) is the final test?
4. (What / When) are their names?
5. (When / What) is the date tomorrow? It's April 7th.

H. Write the correct word. Use in or on.

Example: on January 1st

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. _____ Saturdays | 5. _____ March |
| 2. _____ Thursdays | 6. _____ October 30th |
| 3. _____ April | 7. _____ Mondays |
| 4. _____ July 23rd | 8. _____ November |

Worksheet SG1-Unit 2:

Vocabulary:

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

- 1- _____ is the third month of the year.
- 2- _____ is the tenth month of the year.
- 3- June is the _____ month of the year.
- 4- December is the _____ month of the year.
- 5- Today is Tuesday. _____ is Wednesday.
- 6- Today is _____. Tomorrow is Saturday.
- 7- Today is Sunday. Tomorrow is _____.
- 8- Today is July thirty-first. Tomorrow is _____.

Grammar

B. Write the correct preposition to fill in the blank.

- 9- Their final test is _____ April 14th.
- 10- English class is _____ Tuesdays and Thursdays.
- 11- His driving test is _____ November.
- 12- Sabah: _____ is their wedding? Aisha: It's in September.
- 13- Sonia: _____ old are you? Tina: I'm twelve years old.
- 14- Alan: _____ is the date today? Joe: It's February 4th.

C. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

15. Please sit _____.
16. Take _____ your pencils.
17. Work _____ a partner.
18. _____ your books.
19. _____ at page eighteen.
20. _____ the conversation.

Reading:

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

My name is Mariam. I am 13 years old. My birth date is in the ninth month of the year. It is on September 4th. My best friends' names are Carla and Jane. They are 14 years old. Carla's birth date is on June 3rd. Jane's birth date is on March 31st. We are students in Mrs. Jenkin's English class. Our class is on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays.

1. Mariam, Carla, and Jane are teenagers. _____
2. Mariam is a student, but Carla and Jane are not students. _____
3. Jane's birth date is in the 11th month of the year. _____
4. Mariam's birth date is in the 9th month of the year. _____
5. Carla and Jane are probably friends. _____

Spelling:

E. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

u- k- d- m- p-a- v- f

1- __ge

2- mid__le

3- Aug_st

4- No__ember

5- __ay

6- A__ril

F. Unscramble the following words:

1- s/d/n/u/y/a: _____

2- u/t/s/e/y/a/d: _____

3- h/t/u/r/d/s/a/y: _____

4- o/y/n/m/d/a: _____

5- f/v/a/r/o/t/i/e: _____

SG1-Unit 3: What's That?

Vocabulary:

| | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Nouns: airplane bicycle / bike calculator camera car diamond dinosaur egg fish fossil gift shop guide headphones key key chain lamp meteor museum painting pencil photograph poster radio reproduction sculpture skeleton souvenir telephone television tote bag toy typewriter watch washing machine | | | Verbs: buy check out follow touch | Adjectives: enormous famous nice |
| | | | Pronouns: this / that these / those | |
| Expressions: | | | | |
| Ask for the name of something What's this/that? What are these/those? | | Polite command Please... | | |

Vocabulary:

A. Write the name of each item:



Grammar

Demonstrative Pronouns: **this / that / these / those**

Use a demonstrative pronoun in the place of a noun to point

| Singular | Plural | |
|----------|--------|--|
| this | these | Use this/these for things near you. |
| that | those | Use that/those for things far from you |

to a specific object.

This - That - These - Those

Demonstratives

English Grammar

| | singular | plural |
|-------|----------|--------|
| here | this | these |
| there | that | those |

Demonstrative Pronouns

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| singular | <u>This</u> is a red pen. |
| plural | <u>These</u> are blue pens. |

Demonstrative Pronoun + Verb*
* or by itself. - e.g. Do you want this?

Demonstrative Adjectives

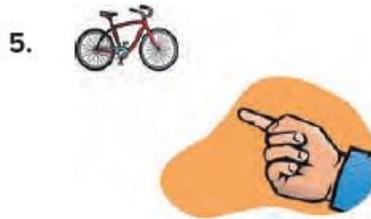
| | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| singular | <u>This</u> pen is red. |
| plural | <u>These</u> pens are blue. |

Demonstrative Adjective + Noun

| | |
|--|--|
|  this book (here / close) |  that book (there / not close) |
|  these books (here / close) |  those books (there / not close) |

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B. Use this/that or these/those:



1. **A:** What are _____? **B:** They're paintings.

2. **A:** What's _____? **B:** It's a _____.

3. **A:** What's _____? **B:** It's an _____.

4. **A:** What _____? **B:** They're cameras.

5. **A:** What ___that? **B:** It's _____.

6. **A:** What are _____? **B:** _____.

Imperatives:

- Use the imperative to give a command, or an order, and instructions.

Say please to be polite.

| Affirmative (+) | Negative (-) |
|------------------------------|--|
| Sit down. / Please sit down. | Don't sit down. / Please don't sit down. |

- Also use the imperative to give advice.

| Affirmative (+) | Negative (-) |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Buy those posters. They're nice. | Don't buy that painting. It's strange. |

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.

C. Match the imperatives with the pictures. Write the letters in the blanks.

a. Pay here. b. Don't take photographs. c. Don't use cell phones. d. Don't touch.



1. ____



2. ____



3. ____



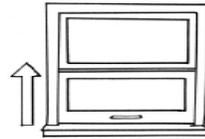
4. ____

D. Write a polite affirmative (+) or negative (-) sentence for each picture.

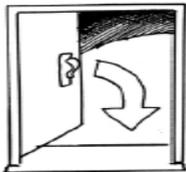
close the door stand up open the window take photographs



1- _____



2- _____



3- _____



4- _____

Indefinite Articles: a / an

The indefinite articles *a/an* come before **singular nouns**.

Use *a* before words that begin with a consonant sound: **a** radio, **a** calculator.

Use *an* before words that begin with a vowel sound: **an** airplane, **an** English class.

A - An

a + consonant

a + lamp
a + door
a + house
a + bag
a + tomato

an + vowel

an + apple
an + elephant
an + ice-cream
an + orange
an + umbrella

The Definite Article: *the*

- The definite article *the* comes before **singular and plural nouns**.

the student **the** students

- Use *the* for specific objects or people that were introduced before or that are known.
- Do not use *the* with plural nouns when talking in general.

He is a tourist. **The** tourist is in New York.

Where are **the** students? They're at **the** art museum.

Teachers work at schools.

- Use *the* for objects that are **one of a kind**.

the Earth **the** sun **the** moon **the** stars **the** sky **the** sea

- Use *the* with the names of oceans, seas, rivers, mountain ranges, deserts, groups of states, and monuments.

the Red Sea **the** Amazon **the** Eiffel Tower **the** National Museum

the Arabian Desert **the** Alps **the** United States **the** Pacific Ocean

- Do not use *the* with proper names, possessive adjectives, months, days of the week, meals, games, sports, or with the words *home*, *school*, *work*, *business*, and *vacation* when used for their purpose.

Fahd is my brother. He is in Dubai on business. Let's play tennis after lunch.

|  USING A, AN, THE | A | An |  |
|---|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific.• We don't use a before uncountable or plural nouns.• If a noun starts with a consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun. <p>EXAMPLES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A cat• A house• A bird• A bike• A child• A boy• A doctor• A table | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.• We don't use an before uncountable or plural nouns.• If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun. <p>EXAMPLES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• An apple• An hour• An egg• An aunt• An ant• An old man• An orange• An uncle | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• We use 'the' in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique. <p>EXAMPLES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The earth• The moon• The world• The President• The air• The CEO• The weather• The sun | |

E. Fill in with the suitable article (a – an – the) :

- 1- This is ____ orange.
 - 2- ____ earth is called the blue planet.
 - 3- This is ____ book.
 - 4- ____ students are happy.
-

F. Write the definite article (the) where necessary.

1. ____ Riyadh ____ is capital of Saudi Arabia.
 2. Look in ____ sky! You can see ____ moon and ____ stars.
 3. What is ____ population of ____ Saudi Arabia?
 4. ____ Pyramids are in ____ Egypt. ____ Nile is in ____ Egypt, too.
 5. Spanish is ____ official language of ____ Mexico.
-

G. Write the article a, an, or the where necessary.

1. That is ____ airplane. ____ airplane is in ____ sky.
2. We play ____ football in ____ park on ____ Saturdays.
3. This is ____ my father. He is at ____ work. He is ____ teacher.
4. ____ exhibits at ____ National Museum are very interesting.
5. Look at ____ picture on ____ page 22. ____ people are at ____ museum.

Worksheet SG1-Unit 3

Vocabulary

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

1. I use a _____ to add numbers.
A. calculator B. car C. airplane D. diamond
 2. She takes photographs with a _____.
A. headphones B. key C. camera D. lamp
 3. He watches movies on a _____.
A. pencil B. laptop C. meteor D. headphones
 4. I ride a _____.
A. bike B. airplane C. radio D. computer
 5. The baby wants a _____.
A. laptop B. television C. bad D. toy
 6. I need _____ to open these doors.
A. keys B. typewriters C. toys D. watches
 7. She sees an _____ in the sky.
A. car B. bicycle C. airplane D. television
 8. He uses a _____ to know the time.
A. toy B. bike C. watch D. pencil
-

Grammar

B. Write *a* or *an* to fill in the blank.

9. This is _____ washing machine.
 10. This is _____ radio.
 11. This is _____ airplane.
-

C. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

12. **George:** What's _____? **Alex:** It's a watch.
13. **Sabah:** What are _____? **Nura:** They're marbles.

Form, Meaning and Function

D. Write *a* or *the* to fill in the blank.

14. Jeddah is near _____ Red Sea.
15. This is _____ dinosaur skeleton.
16. _____ dinosaur skeleton is enormous.
17. What is _____ capital city of Saudi Arabia?
- _____

Reading

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

Welcome to the City Museum of Science and Technology. Come see over 400 exhibits. Walk through the interactive children's exhibits. Look at the different modern inventions. Enjoy your visit. And please remember:

- * Don't take photographs.
- * Don't touch the exhibits.
- * Visit the museum restaurant for food.
- * Visit our museum gift shop for souvenirs.
- * Buy tickets at the front door. Children under 10 years old are free.
- * Wednesdays are free.

1. The City Museum is a historical museum. ()
2. It's OK to take photographs. ()
3. There are children's exhibits. ()
4. Don't bring your camera to the City Museum. ()
5. Children probably don't go to the City Museum. ()

Spelling:

F. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

n-f-c-l-t-k-r

1- din__er

2- ka__ate

3- lun__h

4- tra__fic

5- __earn

6- la__e

G. Unscramble the following words:

1- n/g/i/t/h: _____

2- m/n/o/r/i/g/n: _____

3- e/k/e/y/w/d/a/s: _____

4- e/r/l/y/a: _____

5- b/f/e/r/o/e: _____

SG1-Unit 4: Around the World

Vocabulary:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Noun:</p> <p>address area code avenue bus capital cell number country email home language nationality people telephone number tourist street viewer world</p> | <p>Nouns—Countries:</p> <p>Australia Brazil Canada China Egypt England France Jordan Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Mexico Oman Russia Spain Syria United States Venezuela</p> | <p>Adjectives—Nationality:</p> <p>American Australian Brazilian Canadian Chinese Egyptian English French Jordanian Mexican Omani Russian Saudi Spanish Syrian Venezuelan</p> |
| <p>Verbs</p> <p>believe say</p> | <p>Adjectives</p> <p>hot official</p> | <p>Prepositions</p> <p>Around from In on</p> |
| <p>Expressions:</p> | | |
| <p>Idioms:</p> <p>on business on vacation</p> | <p>Ask for information:</p> <p>Where are you from?</p> | <p>Real Talk:</p> <p>Excuse me. How about you?</p> |

| Country | Nationality | Capital |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Brazil | Brazilian | Brasilia |
| Canada | Canadian | Ottawa |
| Egypt | Egyptian | Cairo |
| Jordan | Jordanian | Amman |
| Russia | Russian | Moscow |
| Syria | Syrian | Damascus |
| England | English | London |
| Spain | Spanish | Madrid |
| Mexico | Mexican | Mexico City |
| United States | American | Washington, D.C. |
| Venezuela | Venezuelan | Caracas |
| Saudi Arabia | Saudi | Riyadh |
| Oman | Omani | Muscat |
| China | Chinese | Beijing |
| France | French | Paris |
| Others: | | |
| | | |
| | | |

Vocabulary

A. Read the clues and complete the word for each country or nationality.

1. A person that is from Jordan. J _ _ _ _ _
2. Paris is the capital of this country. F _ _ _ _
3. Moscow is in this country. R _ _ _ _ a
4. A person that is from the United States. A _ _ _ _ _
5. Ottawa is the capital of this country. C _ _ _ _ _
6. Beijing is in this country. C _ _ _ _
7. Caracas is the capital of this country. V _ _ _ _ _
8. Cairo is in this country. E _ _ _ _

B. Fill in each blank with the correct word from the box.

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|
| Brazilian | Saudi | England | Australia | Egyptian | Omani |
|-----------|-------|---------|-----------|----------|-------|

1. I'm _____. I'm from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. Ali isn't Syrian. He's _____. He lives in Muscat.
3. Saeed is on business in London. He's in _____ right now.
4. Karen is English, but she lives in Sydney, _____.
5. I'm from Brazil. My nationality is _____.
6. Aisha is from Egypt. She is _____.

Grammar

Verb: be

FYI isn't = is not, aren't = are not

Negative (-)

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------|-----------|------|--------|---------------|
| I'm | not | (am not) | We | | |
| You | aren't | (are not) | You | aren't | from the U.S. |
| He | | | They | | |
| She | isn't | (is not) | | | |
| It | | | | | |

Questions (?)

| | | |
|-----|------|--------------------|
| Are | you | |
| | he | |
| Is | she | from Saudi Arabia? |
| | it | |
| Are | we | |
| | they | |

Short Answers (+)

| | | |
|------|------|------|
| | I | am. |
| Yes, | he | |
| | she | is. |
| | it | |
| | we | are. |
| | they | |

Short Answers (-)

| | | |
|-----|------|---------|
| | I'm | not. |
| No, | he | |
| | she | isn't. |
| | it | |
| | we | aren't. |
| | they | |

| | Subject | "be" form | Contraction |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Singular | I | am | I'm |
| | you | are | you're |
| | he she it | is | he's she's it's |
| Plural | you we they | are | you're we're they're |

Question Word: *Where*

| | | | |
|-------|-----|-----------|-------|
| Where | are | you/they | from? |
| | is | he/she/it | |

Prepositions: *from, in, on*

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Sally is from England. | Mr. Omar is here on business. |
| Rome is in Italy. | Pat is on vacation. |

C. Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: ____ they Russian?

B: No, they _____.

A: What ____ their nationality?

B: They _____ Polish.

2. A: _____ are you from?

B: We _____ from Mexico.

A: _____ you on vacation?

B: Yes, we _____.

3. A: ____ your friend Japanese?

B: No, he _____.

A: Where ____ he from?

B: He ____ from Vietnam.

4. A: _____ from Jordan?

B: Yes, I am.

A: _____ it hot there?

B: Yes, it _____.

D. Agree or disagree with the following information.

The official language in Brazil is Spanish. No, it isn't. It's Portuguese.

1. The capital of China is Beijing. _____

2. The capital of Korea is Manila. _____

3. Manchester and Liverpool are in Spain. _____

4. The official languages in Canada are English and French. _____

Requests and Offers: *Can / Will*

- Use *can* or *will* for requests.

| Request | Agree | Refuse |
|---------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Will you help me? | Sure. | Sorry. I'm busy. |
| Will you be my partner? | Of course. | |
| Can you open the window? | OK. | Sorry. I can't. |
| Can you give me a pencil? | No problem. | |

- Use *can* or *will* for offers.

| Offer | Accept | Refuse |
|--------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| I can help you. | Thank you. | No thanks. |
| I will be your partner. | All right. | No, that's all right. |
| I will open the window. | OK. | No, that's OK. |
| I can give you a pencil. | Thanks. | |

Be polite. Say please, thank you, and you're welcome.

E. Write polite requests with *can* and *will*.

1. Give me your email address.

2. Write your telephone number.

3. Tell me the country code for Saudi Arabia.

4. Spell your name.

Worksheet SG1-Unit 4

Vocabulary

A. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. Tokyo is the capital of _____.
2. The primary language in Madrid, Spain is _____.
3. The nationality of a person from Oman is _____.
4. The nationality of a person from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is _____.
5. Amman is the _____ of Jordan.
6. Cairo is the capital of _____.
7. _____ is the capital of France.
8. The nationality of a person from Turkey is _____.

Grammar

B. Write the correct word or words to fill in the blank.

9. Sofia _____ from the Venezuela. She's from Spain.
10. They _____ French. They're Canadian.
11. Fahad is in Dubai _____ business.
12. _____ Tomo from Japan?
13. _____ you from France?
14. Paul: Are you from Canada? Ed: Yes, _____.
15. Tom: Is Sylvia from Brazil? Dan: No, _____.

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

16. _____ repeat that, please?

- A. Can you B. You can C. You will D. Will

17. _____ help you.

- A. Will I B. Can I C. Will D. I will

18. Tom: Can you give me a pencil? Sam: _____

Tom: Thank you. Sam: You're welcome.

- A. Sorry, I can't. B. No, that's all right.

- C. No problem. D. No, thanks.

Reading

D. Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

My name is Michelle, and I'm from Arizona. Arizona is a state in the U.S. It is near California. It's very hot and sunny in Arizona. I live here with my family.

The capital of Arizona is Phoenix. It is famous for Native American museums and city mountains. It is also famous for Arizona State University. The university is about 15 minutes away from Phoenix in a town called Tempe.

1. The text is about _____.

- A. Native American Museums B. Arizona C. Universities D. California

2. Phoenix is _____ Arizona.

- A. on B. of C. in D. from

3. Arizona State University is in _____.

- A. California B. Native America C. Phoenix D. Tempe

4. Tempe is a town in _____.

- A. the United States B. England C. Canada D. Uruguay

5. July in Phoenix is probably _____.

- A. very cold B. on business C. on vacation D. very hot
-

Spelling:

E. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

m-p-o-d-w-r-k-j

1- ad__ress

2- ca__ital

3- pe__ple

4- tou__ist

5- vie__er

6- nu__ber

F. Unscramble the following words:

1- u / b / s: _____

2- o / c / u / t / n / r / y: _____

3- s / r / t / e / t / e: _____

4- w / l / r / d / o: _____

5- m / o / e / h: _____

SG1-Unit 5: Families, Families

Vocabulary:

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Nouns</p> <p>aunt baby brother family child / plural: children cousin daughter grandchildren grandfather grandmother grandparent husband wife nephew niece parent sister son uncle</p> | <p>Verbs:</p> <p>come from have miss</p> | <p>Adjectives:</p> <p>big many married only single small</p> |
| Expressions: | | |
| <p>Quantity expressions</p> <p>a lot of any lots</p> | <p>Real Talk</p> <p>I've got . . . Not really.</p> | |

Vocabulary

A. Answer with words for family members.

1. Who's your uncle's wife? _____
2. Who's your mother's father? _____
3. Who's your father's brother? _____
4. Who's your aunt's daughter? _____

Grammar

Verb: *have*

Verb: *have*

Affirmative (+)

| | | |
|--------|-------------|-----------|
| I | have | a sister. |
| You | | |
| He/She | has | |
| We | | |
| You | have | |
| They | | |

Negative (-)

| | | | |
|--------|----------------|-------------|-----------|
| I | don't | have | a sister. |
| You | | | |
| He/She | doesn't | | |
| We | | | |
| You | don't | | |
| They | | | |

FYI

don't = do not
doesn't = does not

Questions (?)

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| Do | you/we/they | have | a sister? |
| Does | he/she | | |

Short Answers (+)

| | | |
|------|-----------|--------------|
| Yes, | I/we/they | do. |
| | he/she | does. |

Short Answers (-)

| | | |
|-----|-----------|-----------------|
| No, | I/we/they | don't. |
| | he/she | doesn't. |

Verb "to have": Present

-when used as a main verb-

| Pronoun | Affirmative | Negative |
|---------|------------------|-------------------------|
| I | I have | I don't have |
| you | you have | you don't have |
| he | he has | he doesn't have |
| she | she has | she doesn't have |
| it | it has | it doesn't have |
| we | we have | we don't have |
| they | they have | they don't have |
| you | you have | you don't have |

B. Complete the conversation. Use do, don't, have, or has.

Maha: Do you _____ any brothers and sisters?

Fatima: No, I _____. I come from a small family.

I'm an only child. How about you?

Maha: I come from a big family. I _____ two brothers and three sisters. My father _____ three sisters, and my mother _____ three brothers and a sister.

Fatima: _____ you have many cousins?

Maha: Oh, yeah. Lots.

Quantity Expressions: any, a lot of/lots of

Much and *Many* are mainly used in **negative sentences** and **questions**. They are **not** common in affirmative sentences though still possible. *Much* is used with **uncountable** nouns. *Many* is used with **plural countable** nouns.

MUCH - MANY - A LOT OF

Woodward
ENGLISH

UNCOUNTABLE

AFFIRMATIVE

+

I have **a lot of** money. ✓
= I have **lots of** money. ✓
I have **much** money. ✗

NEGATIVE

-

I don't have **much** money.
= I don't have **a lot of** money.

QUESTIONS

?

Do you have **much** money?
= Do you have **a lot of** money?

PLURAL COUNTABLE

I have **a lot of** friends. ✓
= I have **lots of** friends. ✓
I have **many** friends. *rare / formal*

I don't have **many** friends.
= I don't have **a lot of** friends.

Do you have **many** friends?
= Do you have **a lot of** friends?

Question Words: *How many, Who*

Q: **How many** cousins do you have?

A: I have a lot of cousins.

Q: **Who** are these children?

A: They're my cousins.

C. Answer these questions with (any – a lot of)

1- Do you have _____ sisters? No, I don't have _____ sisters.

2- Q: Do you have _____ brothers and sisters? A: No, I don't have _____ brothers and sisters.

3- Q: Do you have _____ cousins? A: Yes, I have _____ cousins.

Possessives: 's

Michael has a sister. That's Michael's sister.

My cousins have a cat. That's my cousins' cat.

| Singular Nouns | | Plural Nouns | |
|---|--|--|--|
|  <p>If it's a common noun, add "s"</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog's house  • Book's words  • Girl's dolls  • Bird's chicks  • Car's engine  • Sister's room  • Jim's pen  • My mom's bag  | <p>If the noun ends in "s", add '</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys' ball  • Tables' legs  • Girls' hands  |
| | | <p>If the noun doesn't end in "s", add '</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's bag  • Children's dolls  • Men's shoes  |

D. Complete the sentences with possessives ending in 's or s'.
Use the underlined words.

1. My brother has a cat. That's my _____ cat.
 2. The girls have a brother. That's the _____ brother.
 3. Mrs. Smith has a daughter. That's _____ baby.
 4. My grandfather has a sister. She is my _____ sister.
 5. The boys have an uncle. That is the _____ uncle.
- _____

Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns:

Regular and Irregular Plural Nouns

Regular Plural Nouns

To make a noun plural, add -s at the end of the word.

book **books** bike **bikes**

For nouns that end in *s*, *ss*, *sh*, *ch*, and *x*, add -es.

Some nouns that end in *o* also have -es in plural.

box **boxes** glass **glasses** match **matches**
bus **buses** dish **dishes** tomato **tomatoes**

FYI radio **radios**

For nouns that end in a consonant and *y*, change the -*y* to -*ies*.

baby **babies** family **families** city **cities**

But when the noun ends in a vowel and *y*, add -s.

boy **boys** day **days** key **keys**

Some nouns that end in *f* or *fe*, change to -*ves* in the plural.

knife **knives** half **halves** leaf **leaves**

FYI roof **roofs**

Irregular Plural Nouns

man **men** child **children** woman **women**
foot **feet** tooth **teeth** person **people**

E. Write the plural of the word in parentheses.

1. Hameed and Omar are _____ (man). They are _____ (husband).

2. Sabah and Refaa are _____ (woman). They are _____ (wife).

3. Hameed and Sabah are _____ (parent). They have two _____
(daughter) and one son.

They have three _____ (child). Their family has five _____ (person).

4. Faisal is an only child. He doesn't have any _____ (brother) and _____
(sister).

5. The two _____ (family) live in different _____ (city).

Worksheet SG1-Unit 5

Vocabulary:

A. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

1. My aunt's husband is my _____.
2. My uncle's daughter is my _____.
3. My father's father is my _____.
4. My mother's sister is my _____.
5. My grandfather's wife is my _____.
6. My aunt's son is my _____.
7. My daughter's children are my _____.
8. Stephanie doesn't have any brothers or sisters. She is an _____ child.

Grammar

B. Write the correct word or words to fill in the blank.

9. Joe doesn't have two sisters. He _____ two brothers.
10. No, they _____ a son. They have a daughter.
11. No, Maha _____ a cat. She has a parrot.
12. **Adel:** Do you have grandchildren? **Mrs. Jones:** No, _____.

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

13. **Mike:** _____ friends do you have? **Tom:** I have a lot of friends.
A. Who B. Any C. A lot of D. How many
14. Mrs. Cole is Linda and Mandy's grandmother. She's the _____ grandmother.
A. girls B. girl's C. girls' D. girls's
15. **Farah:** Who is that girl with Asma? **Rita:** That's _____ cousin.
A. Asma B. Asma's C. Asmas' D. Asmas's

D. Write the plural of the word in parentheses to fill in the blank.

16. There are two _____ in the salad. (tomato)
17. Please put away these _____. (box)
18. He has very big _____. (foot)
19. Where are my _____? (key)

Reading

E. Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

Michael is a student at Liberty High School. He's seventeen years old. He comes from a big family. He has two brothers and one sister. His brothers' names are Ray and Greg. Ray is twenty years old and Greg is fifteen years old. His sister's name is Elizabeth. She's eight years old. Their mother is Iris and their father is Jack. They also have lots of aunts and uncles and cousins. Their cousin Tom is also seventeen years old. He is also a student at Liberty High School. Tom and Michael have the same teachers at school. They are best friends.

1. The text is about _____.

- A. Michael's family B. Michael's aunt C. Elizabeth D. Liberty High School

2. Michael's _____ is Elizabeth.

- A. sister B. sisters' C. sister' D. sister's

3. Greg's father's name is _____.

- A. Ray B. Michael C. Jack D. To

4. Michael's _____ are Jack and Iris.

- A. brother and sister B. fathers C. parents D. grandparents

5. _____ probably goes to Liberty High School too.

- A. Greg B. Elizabeth C. Iris D. Jack

Spelling:

F. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

d-t-f-c-g-c-k

1- ba__y

2- dau__hter

3- wi__e

4- nie__e

5- bro__her

6- gran__father

G. Unscramble the following words:

1- u/a/t/n: _____

2- f/m/a/y/i/l: _____

3- i/w/e/f: _____

4- s/i/m/s: _____

5- s/n/o: _____

The End!



7th Grade Basic Skills

T2

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SG1-UNIT 6: Is There a View?

Vocabulary:

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Nouns: apartment balcony flower garden house laundry motorcycle tree view yard</p> | <p>Nouns—Rooms of the house bathroom bedroom dining room garage kitchen laundry room living room</p> | <p>Nouns—furniture and things in a room armchair bathtub bed cabinet chair closet curtains desk dryer dishwasher DVD player lamp laptop computer mirror microwave rug shelf refrigerator shower sink sofa sound system stove table toilet Tv vase washer</p> | | |
| <p>Adjectives: beautiful pretty comfortable great huge small</p> | <p>Adverbs downstairs upstairs</p> |  | <p>Prepositions behind on in under in front of</p> | |
| <p>EXPRESSIONS:</p> | | | | |
| <p>Ask for and give a description Is/Are there...? There is (There's)/There are ... What's ... like?</p> | | <p>Ask for and give a reason Why? Because ...</p> | | |

Look at the rooms in this house. What is the same in your home? What is different?

Bedroom



Living Room



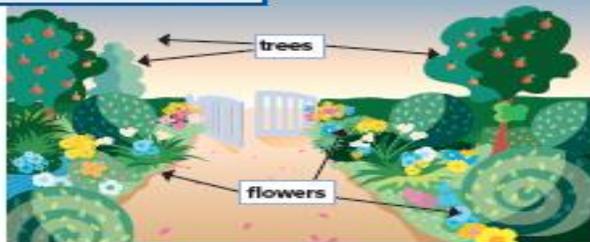
Bathroom



Dining Room and Kitchen



Garden/Yard



Laundry Room



Garage



A. Answer yes or no about the house.

1. ____ There's a rug in the bedroom.
2. ____ There isn't a dishwasher in the kitchen.
3. ____ There are trees in the yard.
4. ____ There aren't any flowers in the dining room.
5. ____ There is a motorcycle in the garage.

B. Write the correct word for the pictures given below:

house – dining room – living room – bathroom – bedroom – kitchen
Sofa – armchair – mirror – nightstand – bookcase – bed



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....



.....

Grammar:

There is / There are:

| Singular | Plural | |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Affirmative (+)</i> There is (or There's) a table in the kitchen. | There are four people at the table. | |
| <i>Negative (-)</i> There isn't a bathroom downstairs. | There aren't trees in front of the house. | |
| <i>Questions (?)</i> Is there a table in the kitchen? Are there flowers on the table? | <i>Short Answers (+)</i> Yes, there is . Yes, there are . | <i>Short Answers (-)</i> No, there isn't . No, there aren't . |

C. Complete the conversation. Use there is / there are or there isn't / there aren't.

A: This room is great. _____ a nice bed.

B: Is there a sofa?

A: No, _____, but there _____ chairs and a table.

B: Is there a bathroom?

A: Yes, _____. It's upstairs.

B: Is there a TV?

A: No, _____.



Preposition:

Prepositions: *in, in front of, behind, on, under*



The mouse is **in** the box.



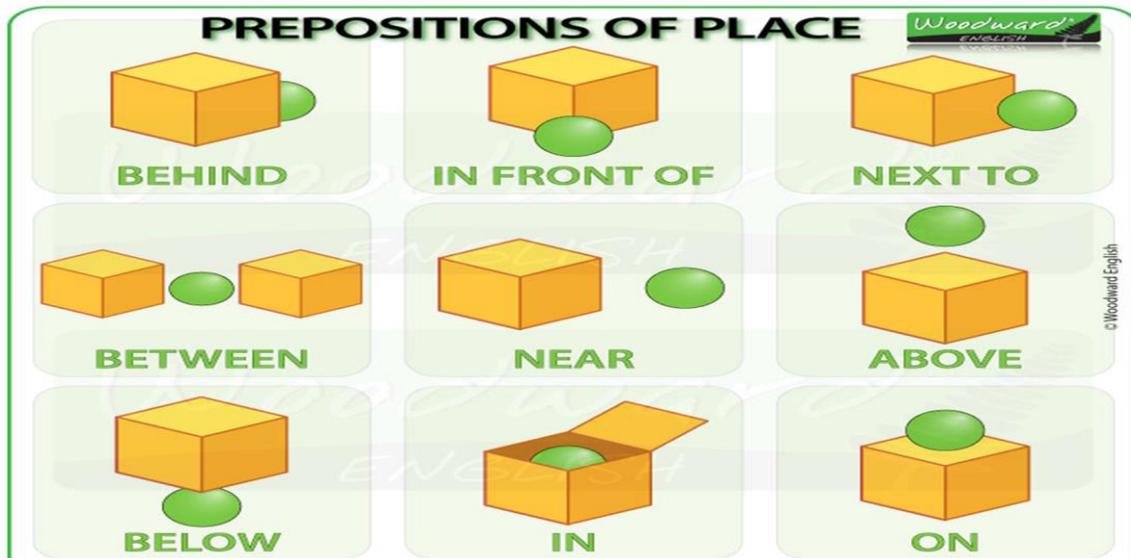
The mouse is **in front of** the cat.



The cat is **on** the balcony.

The cat is **behind** the mouse.

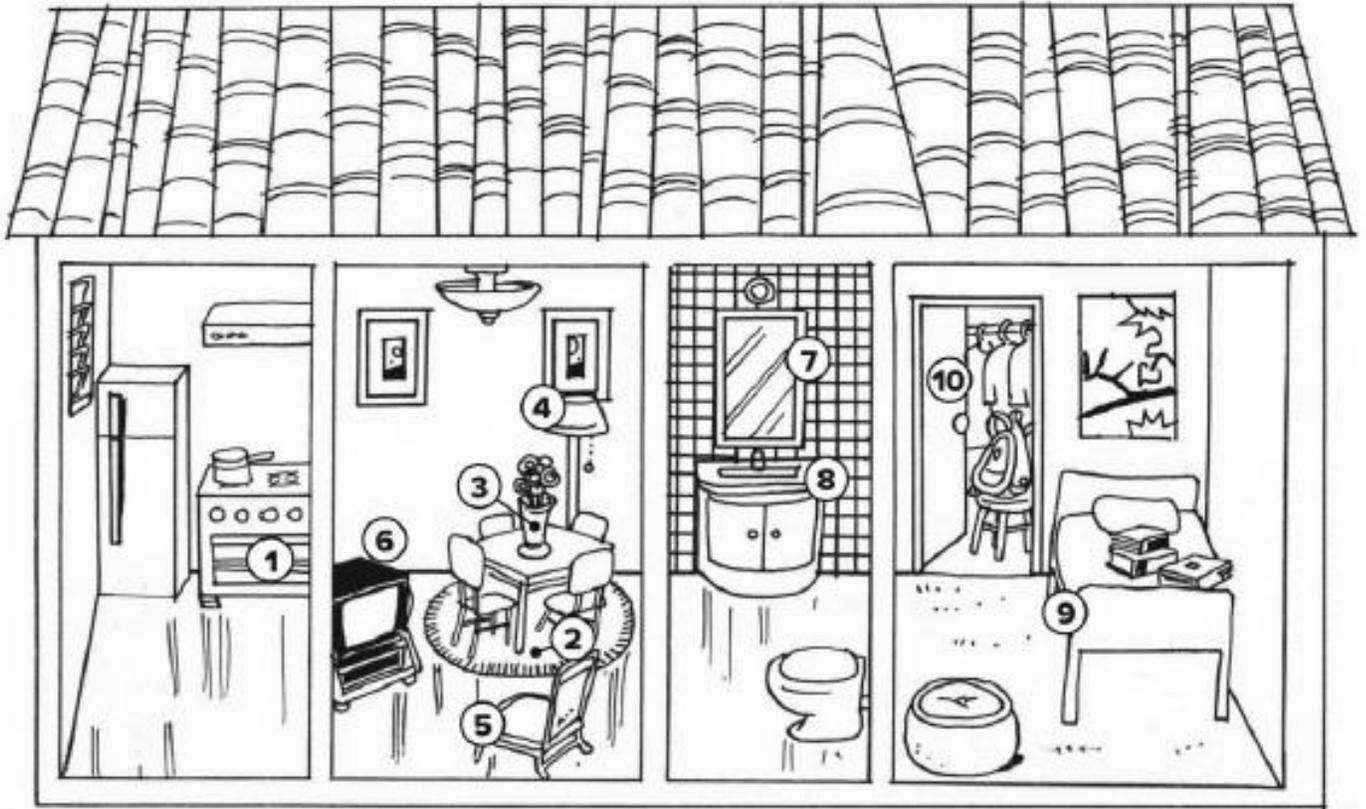
The mouse is **under** the balcony.



D. Fill in with the suitable preposition:

1. The ball is _____ the box.
2. The dog is _____ the table.
3. The boy is _____ the chair.





E. Complete the sentences. Use behind, in front of, under, on, or in.

1. The mirror is _____ the bathroom.
2. The backpack is _____ the closet.
3. The rug is _____ the table.
4. The flowers are _____ the table.
5. The big chair is _____ the TV.
6. The sink is _____ the mirror.
7. The bed is _____ the bedroom.
8. The lamp is _____ the table.
9. The books are _____ the bed.
10. The poster is _____ the wall.

Coordinating Conjunctions: and, but, or:

Conjunctions connect words and ideas in a sentence.

- Use **and** to connect words and ideas that are similar.

There is a sofa, an armchair, **and** a table in the living room.

We read **and** write in class.

- Use **but** to connect contrasting ideas.

I can speak English, **but** I can't speak French.

There are flowers in the garden, **but** there aren't any trees.

- Use **or** when there is a choice.

You can sit on the sofa **or** the armchair.

You can write the word **or** draw a picture.

Co-ordinating Conjunctions

| | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--|
| And | In addition to | I take milk and sugar in my tea. |
| But | However | All the children wanted to eat pizza, but no one wanted to buy it |
| Or | Either | We could go to a zoo, or we could go to a theme park. |

F. Choose the correct conjunction (and, but, or):

1. She came on time, **(and, but, or)** her friend was late again.
2. Would you like coffee **(and, but, or)** tea?
3. The team won the championship **(and, but, or)** the final of the European Cup.
4. I met a beautiful **(and, but, or)** friendly girl at the party.
5. Sooner **(and, but, or)** later, I will find out the truth.
6. He wanted to buy the car of his dream, **(and, but, or)** he didn't have enough money.
7. I want to spend my holidays either in Paris **(and, but, or)** in London

Worksheet SG1-Unit 6

Vocabulary

A. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

1. The _____ are in the living room.

- A. trees B. sinks C. toilets D. armchairs

2. The pot is on the _____.

- A. stove B. bathroom C. yard D. kitchen

3. The tree is in the _____.

- A. bathroom B. garden C. laundry room D. garage

4. The washer and _____ are in the laundry room.

- A. shower B. car C. dryer D. armchair

5. The _____ are in the garden.

- A. desk B. DVD player C. shelf D. flowers

6. The car and motorcycle are in the _____.

- A. bedroom B. garage C. garden D. kitchen

Grammar

B. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank in each question.

7. _____ a mirror in the bathroom. I can see myself in it.

- A. There's B. There are C. There isn't D. There aren't

8. _____ any armchairs in the bedroom, but there are two in the living room.

- A. Is there B. There are C. There D. There aren't

9. _____ some flowers on the table. They look nice.

- A. There aren't B. Is there C. There are D. There is

10. Amy: _____ a table in the kitchen? Mia: No, there isn't.
A. There aren't B. Is there C. There are D. Are there
11. The stove is _____ the pot.
A. on B. under C. behind D. in
12. I always sleep _____ the bed.
A. on B. behind C. under D. in front of
13. I can't see the lamp because it is _____ the wall.
A. in B. on C. behind D. under

C. Write *or*, *but*, or *and* to fill in the blank.

14. There's a bed _____ a closet in the bedroom.
15. You can read a book _____ watch TV.
16. There's a stove in the kitchen, _____ there isn't a dishwasher.
17. Is the apartment big _____ small?

Reading

D. Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

My grandparents' house is probably the home that means the most to me. It is more than 200 years old. There are seven rooms and two bathrooms in my grandparents' house. There are three bedrooms upstairs and a big wooden staircase going downstairs. The living room has a red rug and a red sofa in it. There are also lots of big, comfortable armchairs in the living room. The dining room has a big wooden table and six wooden chairs around it. The kitchen is big and spacious and it has a big, old-fashioned stove in the corner. The study is my grandfather's room. It has many books, armchairs, and a sofa.

1. The paragraph is about _____.

- A. an office
- B. a famous palace
- C. the writer's grandparents' house
- D. the writer's house

2. _____ three bedrooms upstairs.

- A. There is
- B. There isn't
- C. There are
- D. There aren't

3. There are six _____ in the dining room.

- A. sofas
- B. wooden chairs
- C. armchairs
- D. tables

4. The writer's grandfather probably likes _____ in the study.

- A. to watch TV
- B. to read books
- C. to listen to football games
- D. chat on the telephone

E. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

k-m-r-h-t-n

- 1- ba__hroom 2- bedroom__ 3- kitc__en
4- boo__case 5- mir__or

F. Unscramble the following words:

1- e/k/d/s:

2- f/s/o/a:

3- s/l/e/f/h:

4- e/b/d:

5- h/s/u/o/e:

SG1-UNIT 7: Where Do You Live?

Vocabulary:

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Nouns:</p> <p>block corner floor food gym neighborhood pasta pizza price sauna swimming pool town</p> | <p>Nouns—Places in the neighborhood:</p> <p>airport bank apartment building bookstore bus stop convenience store gym health club mall park pharmacy post office restaurant subway station supermarket</p> | <p>Verbs:</p> <p>get off go live take</p> | <p>turn</p> <p>Adjectives</p> <p>closed low new open</p> |
| <p>Give directions</p> <p>Go down. Go up. Go straight (ahead). Go to the corner. Turn left. Turn right.</p> | <p>Ask for directions</p> <p>How do I get to . . . ?</p> <hr/> <p>Give a strong yes answer</p> <p>Of course.</p> <hr/> <p>Real Talk</p> <p>Trust me. You can't miss it.</p> | <p>Prepositions</p> <p>across from between far from near next to on on the corner of ... and ...</p> | |

A. Name the place:

1. _____ a place to eat
2. _____ a place to take a walk
3. _____ a place with many stores
4. _____ a place to exercise
5. _____ a place to buy a book 1.

A. Grammar

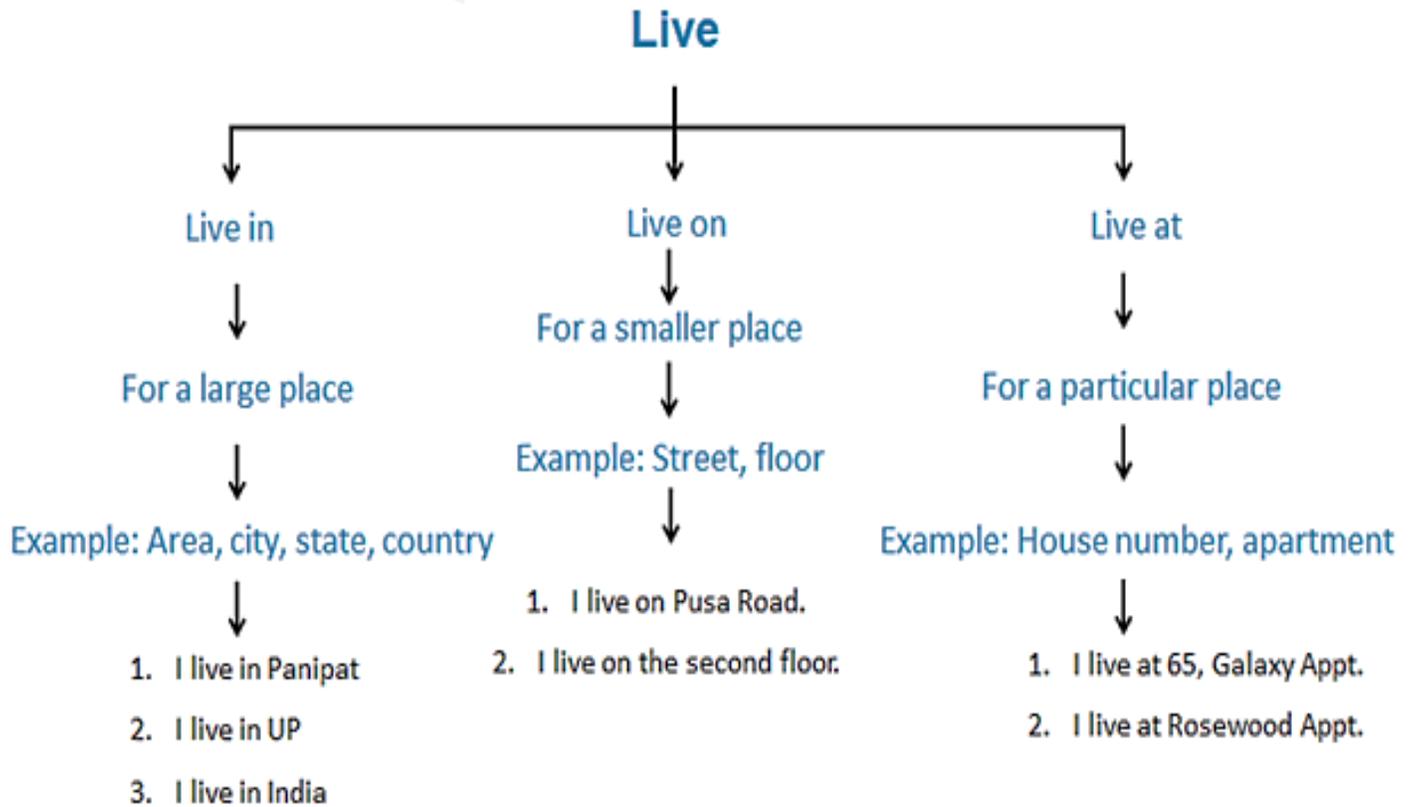
Verb: *live* + Preposition

Where do you live?

I **live in** Jeddah. (*city*)

I **live on** the third floor. (*building*)

I **live on** First Avenue. (*street*)



B. Complete the sentences. Use **in** or **on**.

1. Where do you live? I live _____ Jeddah.
2. Amina lives _____ Park Avenue.
3. My cousins live _____ Damascus.
4. Our apartment building is big. We live _____ the twelfth floor.
5. Ali lives _____ Main Street.

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

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



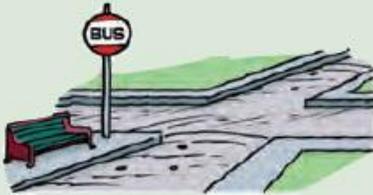
The park is **across from** the school.



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.



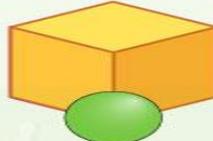
The airport is **far from** town.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

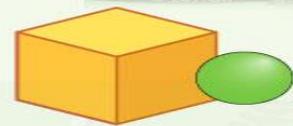
Woodward
ENGLISH



BEHIND



IN FRONT OF



NEXT TO



BETWEEN



NEAR



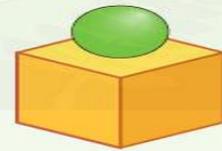
ABOVE



BELOW



IN



ON

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

Imperatives for Directions



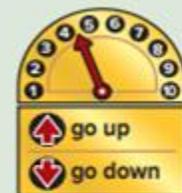
Turn left.



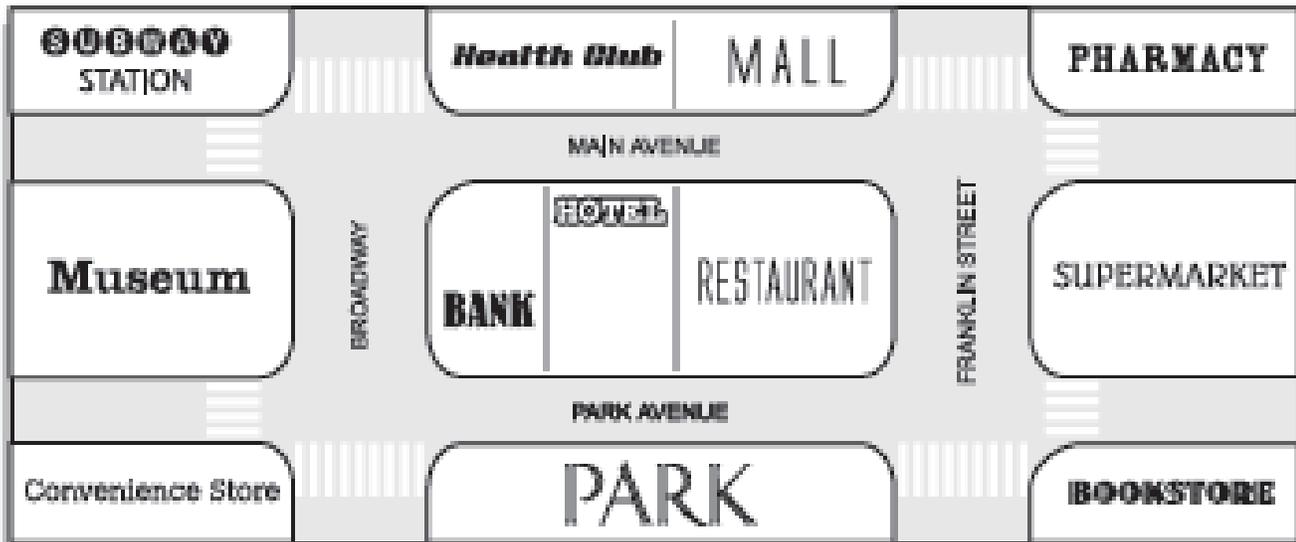
Turn right.



Go straight.



Go up. Go down.



C. Complete the sentences. Use across from, between, on, near, or next to.

1. The hotel is _____ the bank and the restaurant.
2. The mall is _____ the restaurant.
3. The health club is _____ the mall
4. The subway station is _____ Main Avenue.
5. The park is _____ Park Avenue.
6. The supermarket is _____ the bookstore.

Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

The Comparative

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

| | |
|---|---|
| The hotel is tall . | The hotel is taller than the office buildings. |
| The subway is convenient . | The subway is more convenient than the bus. |
| Note: The comparative is often used with <i>than</i> . | |

The Superlative

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

| | |
|---|---|
| The hotel is the tallest building in the city. | It is also the most modern . |
| The subway is the fastest transport in the city. | It is also the most convenient . |

Formation:

Use -er or -est for one-syllable adjectives and adjectives that end in y; for example, busy–busier–busiest.

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 |

IV. Complete the sentences with the comparative or superlative forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Use the before superlatives:

1. Gino's Restaurant has _____ (**good**) pizza in town.

2. I think that the pizza at Roma's is _____ (**good**) than Gino's.

3. The bookstore is _____ (**popular**) than the library.

4. Summer is _____ (**hot**) and _____ (**dry**) time of the year.

5. Don't eat there. That restaurant has _____ (**bad**) food in town.

6. My room is _____ (**quiet**) room in the house. I can't hear any noise.

7. The supermarket is much _____ (**big**) than the convenience store.

8. The park is _____ (**beautiful**) in the spring than in the winter.



Worksheet SG1-Unit 7

Vocabulary

A. Choose the best word or words to fill in the blank.

1. Is there a _____ near here? I'm hungry.
A. airport B. gym C. restaurant D. post office
2. I buy vegetables from the _____ on the corner of Main St. and Elm St.
A. supermarket B. bank C. subway station D. park
3. I enjoy walking in the _____ on Oak Street.
A. convenience store B. park C. bus stop D. apartment building

B. Write the best answer to fill in the blank.

4. **Saeed:** Is there a place to buy books near here?
Ryan: Yes. There's a _____ on Main Street.
5. **Amina:** Is there a place with many stores near here?
Emily: Yes. There's a _____ in Oakwood.
6. **Judy:** Is there a place to get the subway near here?
Martha: Yes. There's a _____ next to the park.

Grammar

C. Write the best answer to fill in the blank.

6. The bank is _____ the post office and the restaurant.



7. The airport is _____ the city.





8. The school is _____ the park.
9. Anna and Elena live _____ Los Angeles, California.
10. They live _____ the corner of First Street and Elm Street.
11. **Charles:** Is there a museum around here?

Harry: Yes. Go to the corner and turn _____.



12. **Greg:** Is there an Internet café around here?

Faisal: Yes. _____ down Main Street. It's on the corner of Main Street and Oak Avenue.



D. Write the comparative or superlative form of the adjective in parentheses to fill in the blank.

13. My brother is _____ than me. (young)
14. I think math is _____ subject at school. (difficult)
15. ABC Supermarket has _____ prices in town. (good)
16. The weather is _____ in the summer than it is in the winter. (hot)

Reading

E. Read the text and answer the questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

My name is Susan. I'm from Cambridge, Massachusetts. Massachusetts is a state in the United States. Cambridge is a great place to live. Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) are in Cambridge. They are both famous universities. There are also lots of great restaurants in Cambridge. My favorite place to get a burger is *Bartley's*. We have great bookstores in Cambridge too. I love it here! Also, Boston is only 15 minutes away by subway. Boston has great museums and an aquarium.

1. The paragraph is about _____.

- A. Boston B. Cambridge C. Harvard University D. famous universities

2. Susan lives _____ Cambridge.

- A. at B. on C. in D. to

3. Cambridge has great _____.

- A. subways B. bookstores C. banks D. states

4. *Bartley's* is the name of a _____.

- A. bookstore B. university C. museum D. restaurant

5. There probably isn't _____ in Cambridge.

- A. a university B. a bookstore C. an aquarium D. a restaurant

F. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

o-d-s-c-k-y

1- flo__r

2- foo__

3- g__m

4- pa__ta

5- pri__e

2- Unscramble the following words:

1- k/a/r/p:

2- k/b/n/a:

3- l/a/m/l:

4- t/a/u/s/e/r/t/n/a/r:

5- c/r/o/n/r/e:

SG1-UNIT 8: What Are You Doing?

A: Vocabulary:

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Nouns: action film helpline service actor homework advantage magazine comedy mail food court sandwich generation science fiction hangout text message</p> | <p>Verbs call do chat come deliver drink eat hang out help listen to look at write play read see send speak study surf (the Internet) talk wait for watch wear work (online)</p> | <p>Adjectives action busy</p> <hr/> <p>Adverb right now</p> |
| EXPRESSIONS: | | |
| <p>Expression of location at work</p> | <p>Make a suggestion Let's (go).</p> | |
| <p>Accept a suggestion Good idea!</p> | <p>Real Talk check out What's up?</p> | |

Grammar:

Present Progressive Tense

Use the present progressive for actions that are happening at the present moment.

Affirmative (+)

| | | |
|---------|---------------|--------------|
| I'm | studying now. | (I + am) |
| You're | | (you + are) |
| He's | | (he + is) |
| She's | | (she + is) |
| We're | | (we + are) |
| They're | | (they + are) |

Negative (-)

| | | |
|------|--------|---------------|
| I'm | not | studying now. |
| You | aren't | |
| He | isn't | |
| She | | |
| We | aren't | |
| They | | |

Questions (?)

| | | |
|-----|------------|---------------|
| Am | I | studying now? |
| 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. |

Questions with *What* + Present Progressive

| | | | |
|------|-----|----------|--------|
| What | are | you | doing? |
| | is | he/she | |
| | are | you/they | |

| | | |
|---------|-----|---------------|
| I | am | studying now. |
| He/She | is | |
| We/They | are | |

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE



S + am/is/are + V-ing +....

He is playing.

S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing +....

He isn't playing.

Am/is/are + S + V-ing +...?

Is he playing?

Usage

Example

Describe something which is happening at the exact moment of speech.

Jim is watching television at the moment.

Describe an action that is taking place now but not at the exact moment of speech.

John is working in London.

Describe an event planned in the future. (informal)

I'm taking my French class on Tuesday.

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.

B. Complete the conversations. You can use contractions.

1. A: _____ you studying now?

B: No, _____. I'm playing video games. _____ you studying?

A: Yes. I'm _____ for the English test.

2. A: _____ the children playing?

B: No, they _____. They _____ TV.

A: Are you watching TV, too?

B: No, I _____. It's a kids' film.

3. A: Who _____ Ali calling?

B: He _____ his brother.

A: _____ he coming here?

B: Yes, he _____.



C. Put these words in the correct order:

1. playing / is / Ali / football _____
2. an email / She / writing / is _____
3. online / are / chatting / They _____

D. Here are the answers. Write the questions:

What is Majid doing _____? Majid is playing a video game.

1- _____?

Asma is talking to a friend on the phone.

2- _____?

They are watching TV.

3- _____?

We are surfing the Internet.

Would like

Use *would like* + noun for things that you want.

What **would** you **like**?

I'd **like** a sandwich.

Would you **like** fries?

No, I'd **like** a salad.

What **would** she **like**?

She'd **like** coffee.

Use *would like to* + verb for activities that you want to do.

Would you **like to** watch TV?

No, I'd **like to** read a magazine.

Use *would like* with question words: *what, when, where*.

What would she like to watch?

She'd like to watch a comedy.

What would you like to do?

I'd like to hang out at the mall.

Where would he like to go?

He'd like to go to the mall.

When would you like to eat?

I'd like to eat at 6 o'clock.



FYI

I'd = I would

E. Complete the conversation with *would like* or *would like to*. Use 'd where possible:

Faisal: What (1) _____ do today, Khalid?

Khalid: (2) _____ hang out at the mall.

Faisal: OK. (3) _____ check out the new electronics store.

Khalid: Sure. When (4) _____ go?

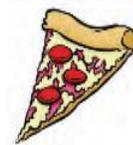
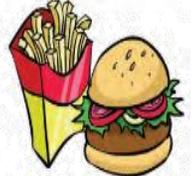
Faisal: Well, (5) _____ go at eleven o'clock.

Khalid: OK. (6) _____ have lunch at the food court?

Faisal: Good idea! (7) _____ a burger and fries.

Khalid: Hmm. I think that (8) _____ pizza... and ice cream.

Faisal: Great! Let's go.



F. Look at the photos. Complete the sentences. Use the present progressive of the verbs in the box.



1. Omar _____ the Internet on computer. His brothers _____ for a test.

2. Tom _____ to his Carl's cell phone.



3. Jack and his friends _____ pizza at his house.

4. Mark _____ his bike right now.

Worksheet SG1-Unit 8

Vocabulary

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

1. Mona is _____ a cracker.

- A. drinking
C. playing
B. eating
D. waiting

2. Mr. Ali is _____ not a taxi.

- A. surfing the Internet
C. driving his car
B. waiting in line
D. reading a book

3. Thomas is _____ the football game on his radio.

- A. watching
C. looking at
B. listening to
D. chatting to

4. Taki is _____ a newspaper.

- A. surfing
C. reading
B. chatting
D. listening

5. Bob is _____ the Internet.

- A. writing
C. watching
B. sending
D. surfing

Grammar

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

6. Eun-Ju _____ her parents.

- A. calling
C. is calling
B. call
D. am calling

7. They _____ for the subway.

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

8. I _____ online with a friend.

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

9. He _____ to the football game.

- A. not coming
B. not is coming
C. isn't coming
D. not come

10. **Max:** Is Jack looking for a new job? **Jim:** No, _____.

- A. he is
B. he isn't
C. isn't
D. he

11. **Dora:** _____ watching TV? **Sabah:** No, they aren't.

- A. Are
B. Are you
C. They
D. Are they

12. **Saeed:** _____ doing? **Ian:** I'm reading a book.

- A. What you
B. What are you
C. Are you
D. What

Form, Meaning and Function

C. Write the correct form of *would like to* or *would like* to fill in the blank.

13. **Waiter:** _____ anything to drink?

Customer: Yes, I'll have some tea, please.

14. **Fahd:** Where _____ go on vacation this summer?

Ali: I want to go to Malaysia.

15. **Mother:** What do you want for dinner tonight?

Son: _____ pasta with tomato sauce.

Reading

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

It's Saturday afternoon and *The Greenhouse* is busy. There are many teenagers there. John and James are using their laptops. John is surfing the Internet and James is chatting online. Ali is also at *The Greenhouse*. He is eating a sandwich and reading a comic book. Faisal and Max are waiting for their friends to come to the café. They are talking and drinking soda. Two men are sitting on a sofa. They are talking to a third man. He is sitting in an armchair. They are all drinking coffee. It's a great place to go on a Saturday afternoon!

1. *The Greenhouse* is a health club. _____
2. The story is about what's happening at *The Greenhouse* at the present moment. _____
3. Faisal is talking to his father. _____
4. John is looking at many things on the Internet. _____
5. They probably sell food and drinks at *The Greenhouse*. _____

E. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

w-t-l-n-m-z-v

1- cal__

2- deli__er

3- dri__k

4- maga__ine

5- sand__ich

F. Unscramble the following words:

1. a/l/p/y:

2. u/r/s/f:

3. e/w/r/a:

4. a/o/t/c/i/n:

5. 5- t/r/c/a/o:

SG2-UNIT 1: What Do You Do?

Vocabulary:

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Nouns: advertising airline architecture art and design clinic future gadget job newspaper profession</p> | <p>Nouns—Occupations/jobs bus driver carpenter cook flight attendant mechanic salesperson waiter</p> | <p>Verbs: cook cut design drive make meet sell travel</p> |
| <p>Adjectives interested (in) professional</p> | | |
| <p>EXPRESSIONS:</p> | | |
| <p>Idiom I'm good with . . .</p> | <p>Ask about someone's job What do you do?</p> | |

Adnan: So you want to become a tennis player?

Majid: Yes, very much.

Adnan: And what does your father do?

Majid: He's a doctor, but he likes to cook. He makes the best sandwiches! What about you? What do you want to be?

Adnan: I want to be a designer. You know, I want to design gadgets, computers, and things.

Majid: And what about your father? What does he do?

Adnan: He's a mechanic. But he always carries a briefcase, and people think he's a lawyer!



Vocabulary.

A. What's the name of the job?

1. plays tennis _____
2. works in a hospital _____
3. teaches at a school _____
4. designs new gadgets _____

B. Comprehension. Answer yes or no.

1. _____ Majid wants to be a teacher.
2. _____ Adnan wants to be a designer.
3. _____ Majid designs games.
4. _____ Adnan is interested in technology.

B. Grammar:

Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present tense for actions that happen all the time or usually occur.

Affirmative (+)

| | | |
|------|-------|-----------------|
| I | work | for an airline. |
| You | | |
| He | works | |
| She | | |
| We | work | |
| They | | |

Third Person Endings

| | | |
|-------|---|--------|
| cook | – | cooks |
| write | – | writes |
| take | – | takes |
| make | – | makes |
| cut | – | cuts |
| play | – | plays |



Questions with *What*

What do you do?

What does he do?

What do they do?

What does she do?

What do you want to be?

I want to be a doctor.

FYI!

What do you do? usually means *What's your job?*

THE SIMPLE PRESENT



When do we use the simple present?



Habits

I always drink coffee at work.
He goes to bed at 11 p.m.
They often eat lunch at school.

Future plans/schedules

The train arrives at 3 p.m.
We fly to Paris on Monday.
Classes begin next week.

General facts/truths

The sun rises in the east.
Earth is not flat.
Water boils at 100 degrees C.

Present facts/truths

I live in Washington, D.C.
She is eighty years old.
He works at Microsoft.



C. Complete the conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: What _____ your uncle _____ ?

B: He's a bus driver.

A: What _____ your cousin do?

B: He's a salesperson. He works in a store.

He _____ shoes.

2. A: What _____ you _____ ?

B: I'm a reporter. I _____ for a newspaper.

A: What _____ your friends _____ ?

B: They're football players. They _____ for a famous football team.

3. A: What _____ your father _____ ?

B: My father is a doctor. He _____ in a clinic.

A: How about your brother?

B: He _____ for a magazine.

4. A: What do you _____ ?

B: I want to be a teacher. What about you?

A: I _____ a chef and work in an elegant restaurant.

D. Underline the correct answers.

1. A: What (do / does) Amina do?

B: She ('re / 's) a teacher.

2. A: What do your parents (do / are)?

B: They (do / 're) teachers.

3. A: What does Yahya (do / does)?

B: He (drive / drives) a taxi.

4. A: What (does / is) your brother do?

B: He (does / 's) a student.

Why / Because

We use the question word *why* to ask for a reason.

We use the conjunction *because* to answer questions with *why*.

Why is he taking a nap?

Because he's tired.

Why do you want to stay home?

Because it's cold and rainy.



Because / So

The conjunction *because* tells a reason—it tells *why*.

The conjunction *so* tells a consequence or a result.

He's taking a nap **because** he's tired.

He's tired, **so** he's taking a nap.

- Because refers to a reason and answers the question Why?
- So refers to a result or consequence.

He is a good student **because** he studies a lot.

(result) → (reason)

He studies a lot, **so** he is a good student.

(reason) → (result)

E. Complete the sentences with *so* or *because*:

1. He's interested in computers, _____ he wants to design software.
2. We're studying _____ we have a test in history tomorrow.
3. He wants to be a carpenter _____ he likes to build houses.
4. He wants to be a lawyer, _____ he's studying law at university.
5. She wants to be a nurse _____ she wants to help sick people.
6. The car has a problem, _____ the mechanic is checking it out.
7. The children aren't going to school today _____ it's Saturday.
8. I like my neighborhood _____ it's quiet and the people are friendly.

Worksheet SG2-UNIT 1:

Vocabulary

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

1. Ali is a _____. He serves food at a restaurant.
2. Jack is a _____. He makes furniture.
3. Bill is a _____. He drives a taxi.
4. Brian is a _____. He films the news.
5. Hameed is a _____. He works at a clinic.
6. Samantha is a _____. She teaches English.
7. Ahmed is a _____. He takes photos for a magazine.
8. David is a _____. He designs websites.

Grammar

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

9. Matt is a chef. He _____ food in a restaurant.
10. I am a taxi driver. I _____ a taxi.
11. **Fahad:** _____ do you do? **Paul:** I'm a reporter.
12. **Sabah:** What _____ your father do?
Amal: He's a bus driver.
13. **Mohammed:** What do your parents _____?
Don: My dad's a salesperson and my mom's a teacher.

C. Write because or so to fill in the blank.

14. She's smiling _____ she's happy.

15. Khalid likes to take photos, _____ he wants to be a photographer.

16. I want to be a science teacher _____ I love to do experiments.

Reading

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

Bob Freeman lives with his family in Miami, Florida, in the United States. He's a pilot. He likes to travel and meet people, so he loves his job. His wife's name is Lynn. They have three children. Their son Richie lives in Chicago. He's a salesperson. He sells cameras at *Best Electronics*. He's also a part-time photographer. Their son Harry lives in New York. He's a university student and a part-time waiter. He wants to be an architect. Their daughter Jenny lives with her parents in Miami. She's a high school student. She wants to be an English teacher.

14. The story is about _____.

- A. pilots
B. Bob Freeman and his family
C. Lynn Freeman
D. Miami

15. Bob and Lynn _____ in Miami.

- A. is lives
B. are live
C. live
D. lives

16. Harry works _____.

- A. at a restaurant
B. at a store
C. for a newspaper
D. at a clinic

17. Jenny probably likes _____.

- A. speaking French
B. visiting her cousins
C. cooking
D. reading books

E. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

r-n-d-o-t-f-c

1- ai__line

2- cli__ic

3- fu__ure

4- ga__get

5- c__ok

F. Unscramble the following words:

1- d/c/o/t/r/o:

2- w/a/l/y/r/e:

3- e/c/t/a/e/h/r:

4- d/v/r/e/i:

5- e/m/t/e:

SG2-UNIT 2: What's School Like?

Vocabulary:

| Nouns | School Subjects | Adjectives | Verbs | Adjectives to describe people's looks |
|---|--|---|--|--|
| archaeology basketball club drama exchange student expedition glasses poetry schedule subject team volleyball | art computer science English geography health history math physical education (PE) science | active athletic boring challenging difficult easy fascinating friendly fun hard intelligent interesting smart strict | act brush excavate run teach wear | black (hair) blond (hair) blue (eyes) brown (hair, eyes) long (hair) short (hair) tall thin |

EXPRESSIONS:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| Ask about people's appearance | Ask about people's personality | Real Talk |
| What does he/she look like? | What's he/she like? | cool |

A. Match the words to their meaning:

- 1- active () difficult
2- interesting () athletic
3- smart () not boring
4- hard () intelligent

B. Underline the adjective in each sentence.

1. Ali drives a new car.
 2. Sara has short hair.
 3. The children are smart.
-

C. Complete the conversation. Use the words in the box.

Fun challenging interesting difficult smart

Sean: Here's my new schedule.

Dave: Look! I have math class with you. It's my favorite class.

It's fun. Do you like math?

Sean: No, I don't. It's not easy. It's really _____ and _____.

Dave: What's your favorite class?

Sean: English is my favorite class.

Dave: I like English, too. It's not boring. It's very _____.

Sean: And look! Mr. Simpkins is teaching the class.

Dave: He's a great teacher. He's _____, and he's a lot of _____.

Grammar:

Simple Present Tense: Statements and Questions

Affirmative (+)

| | | |
|------|----------------|----------|
| I | spea <u>k</u> | English. |
| You | | |
| He | spea <u>ks</u> | |
| She | | |
| We | spea <u>k</u> | |
| They | | |

Negative (-)

| | | |
|------|----------------|----------------|
| I | don't | speak English. |
| You | | |
| He | doesn't | |
| She | | |
| We | don't | |
| They | | |

Questions (?)

| | | |
|-------------|------|----------------|
| Do | you | speak English. |
| | we | |
| | they | |
| Does | he | |
| | she | |

Short Answers (+)

| | | |
|------|------|--------------|
| Yes, | I | do. |
| | we | |
| | they | |
| | he | does. |
| | she | |

Short Answers (-)

| | | |
|-----|------|-----------------|
| No, | I | don't. |
| | we | |
| | they | |
| | he | doesn't. |
| | she | |

FYI

Some verbs that end in *y* change to *-ies*: study – studies

Verbs that end in *ch* and *sh*, add *-es*: teach – teaches, brush – brushes

Adjectives

In English, adjectives go before nouns or after the verb *be*.

Uncle Peter has a **long** beard.

History is **interesting**.



PRESENT SIMPLE



Affirmative

I **play** football.
 You **play** football.
 He **play** football.
 She **play** football.
 It **play** football.
 We **play** football.
 You **play** football.
 They **play** football.

Negative

I **do not play** football.
 You **do not play** football.
 He **does not play** football.
 She **does not play** football.
 It **does not play** football.
 We **do not play** football.
 You **do not play** football.
 They **do not play** football.

Interrogative

Do I play football?
 Do you play football?
 Does he play football?
 Does she play football?
 Does it play football?
 Do we play football?
 Do you play football?
 Do they play football?

D. Answer the questions about Ahmed's schedule.

| | | Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|--------|--------|---------|-----------|----------|
| First Period | English Mr. Smith | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Second Period | History Mr. Al-Halawi | | ✓ | | ✓ | |
| Third Period | Math Mr. Dobbs | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Fourth Period | French Mr. Morris | ✓ | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Fifth Period | Science Mr. Fat'hi, Mr. Al-Jahawi | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

1. Does Ahmed take Spanish?

2. Does he have French on Sunday?

3. Does Mr. Dobbs teach history?

4. Do Mr. Fat'hi and Mr. Al-Jahawi teach science?

E. Write the words in the correct order to make sentences.

A. study / you / do / French

B. Mr. Lee / science / teach / does

C. long / hair / has / blond / she

D. has / red / a / Faisal / backpack

Intensifiers

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

Examples:

Ali is very tall. Ali is an extremely active student.

Science is pretty interesting. Science is a really interesting subject.

Faisal is quite short. Faisal is quite an intelligent student.

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

Examples: The test is **quite** difficult. It is **quite** a difficult test.

That boy is **quite** tall. He is **quite** a tall boy.

● Adjectives with -ed

Adjectives that end in **-ed** describe how a person feels or reacts.

Adjectives that end in **-ing** describe what causes a feeling or reaction.

Adjectives with -ed

Adjectives that end in *-ed* describe how a person feels or reacts.

Adjectives that end in *-ing* describe what causes a feeling or reaction.



excited



bored



tired



interested (in)



annoyed



worried



frightened



confused

F. Underline the correct adjectives.

1. We're really (**excited / exciting**) because our team is winning the football game.
2. Sabah feels extremely (**tired / tiring**), so she wants to stay home and relax.
3. This math problem is quite (**confused / confusing**). Can you please help me with it?
4. I'm never (**bored / boring**) in science class. The experiments are very (**interested / interesting**).
5. You look extremely (**worried / worrying**). Is anything wrong?
6. The teacher is (**annoyed / annoying**) because the students aren't paying attention.
7. I don't like to watch (**frightened / frightening**) films on TV. I prefer to watch comedies.
8. History isn't (**bored / boring**). In fact, it's quite a (**fascinated / fascinating**) subject.

G. Use the words to write sentences.

Example:

Football / very / exciting / sport *Football is a very exciting sport.*

1. Math / quite / difficult / subject

2. Maha / really / talented / artist

3. Fahd / extremely / athletic / student

4. History / pretty / interesting / subject

5. Mr. Parks / quite / strict / teacher

WORKSHEET SG2-UNIT 2

Vocabulary

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

1. **Sue:** Is geography difficult? **Mariam:** No, it isn't. It's _____.
A. tall B. difficult C. easy D. intelligent
2. **Faisal:** Is history boring? **Hussain:** No, it isn't. It's _____.
A. interesting B. athletic C. tall D. smart
3. **Mark:** Is computer club fun? **Ali:** No, it isn't. It's _____.
A. easy B. health C. boring D. intelligent
4. **Ahmed:** Is Saeed short? **Faris:** No, he isn't. He's _____.
A. thin B. tall C. long D. strict
5. **Rita:** Does Rania have brown eyes? **Maya:** No, she doesn't. She has _____ eyes.
A. blonde B. boring C. glasses D. green
6. **Olivia:** Does your sister have short hair?
Ogi: No, she doesn't. She has _____ hair.
A. tall B. long C. thin D. handsome
7. **Alex:** Is Mr. Conway a bad teacher? **Ben:** No, he isn't. He's _____.
A. tall B. interesting C. curly D. great

Grammar

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

8. Claude _____ English. He speaks French.
A. don't speak B. doesn't speak
C. not speak D. doesn't speaks
9. I _____ history. I teach math.
A. don't teach B. doesn't teach

C. not teach

D. don't teaches

10. They _____ cars. They have bicycles.

A. doesn't has

B. doesn't have

C. don't has

D. don't have

11. She doesn't study Spanish. She _____ English.

A. study

B. student

C. studies

D. studying

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

12. **Brian:** _____ you like math? **Hameed:** Yes, I do.

13. **Ivan:** _____ Matt like science? **Gus:** No, he doesn't.

14. **Badriya:** Does Mona wear glasses? **Karen:** Yes, she _____.

15. **Jay:** Do they play football? **Jack:** No, they _____.

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

24. I'm _____. Can you explain this math problem to me?

A. frightening

B. frightened

C. confusing

D. confused

25. History is _____ an interesting subject.

A. pretty

B. extremely

C. quite

D. very

26. This is a really _____ basketball game! Come watch.

A. exciting

B. excited

C. annoying

D. annoyed

Reading

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

Harry and Karl are brothers, but they are very different. Harry is tall. He has brown eyes and short blonde hair. His hair is curly. Karl is short. He has blue eyes. He doesn't have blonde hair. He has brown hair. It's short, and it isn't curly. Harry likes math and science. He thinks they're interesting and fun. He's on the school basketball team. He doesn't like history. He thinks it's difficult. Karl likes art and design. He loves computer technology. He doesn't like PE, math, or science. He thinks they're boring.

1. The story is about _____.

- A. school B. two brothers C. two friends D. hair

2. Harry _____ brown hair.

- A. doesn't have B. don't have C. doesn't has D. don't has

3. Karl has _____ hair.

- A. blue B. curly C. blonde D. brown

4. Harry probably likes _____.

- A. PE class B. art C. design D. history

5. Karl is probably in the school _____.

- A. math club B. science club C. computer club D. volleyball tea

E. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

u-n-c-r-s-m-k

1- ea__y

2- bla__k

3- ha__d

4- s__art

5- f__n

F. Unscramble the following words:

1- a/l/e/t:

2- i/r/e/d:

3- a/d/b:

4- a/e/y/r/l:

5- m/t/a/e:

G. Write the opposites:

tall X.....

fat X

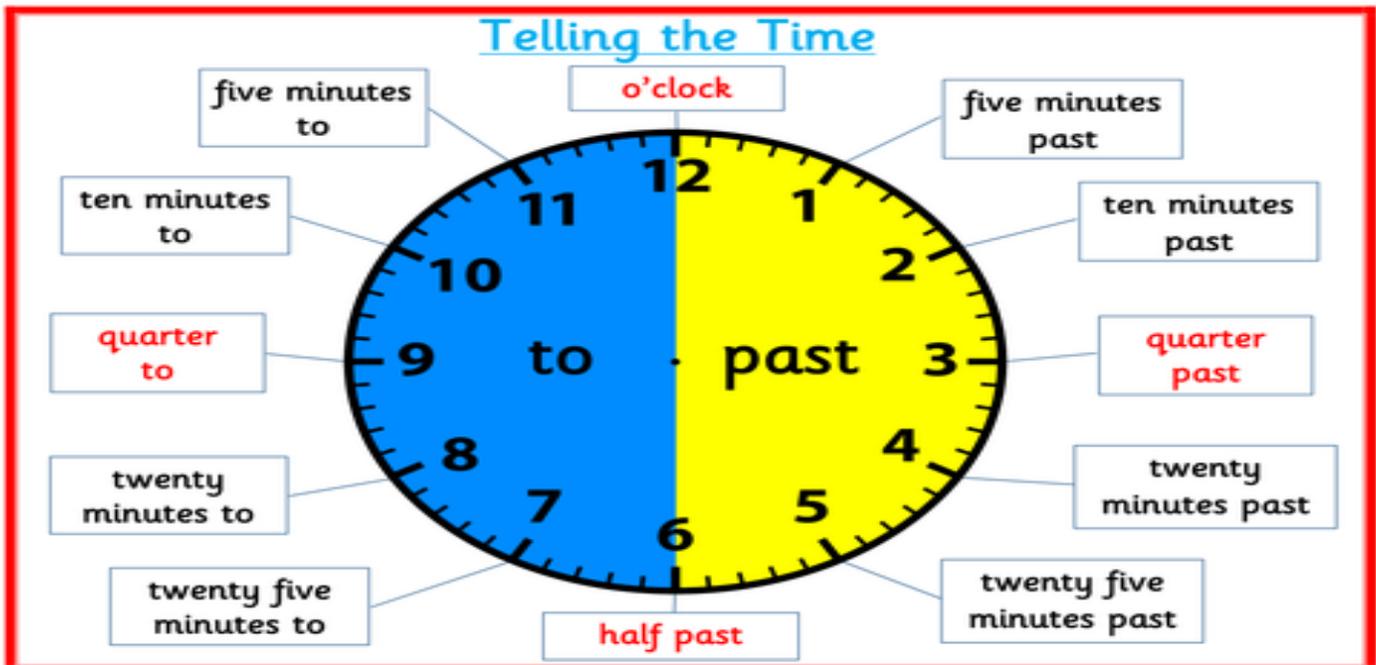
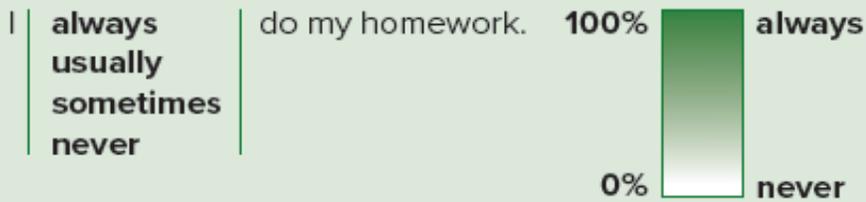
young X

GRAMMAR:

Adverbs of frequency:

Adverbs of Frequency: *always, usually, sometimes, never*

What do you usually do after school?



A. What time is it:



Time Expressions: before, after, then, every day

Time Expressions: *before, after, then, every day*



He usually does his homework **before** dinner.



He always brushes his teeth **after** dinner.



Then he watches TV.

Prepositions: at, in, on in Time Expressions

Prepositions: *at, in, on* in Time Expressions

| | at | in | on |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| I get up... | at six o'clock. | in the morning. | on weekdays. |
| I leave work... | at five o'clock. | in the afternoon. | on Tuesdays and Wednesdays. |
| I get home... | at seven o'clock. | in the evening. | on Sundays and Mondays. |

AT + Specific Time- I get up **at** 7 o'clock.- The movie starts **at** 8.30.- They sing carols **at** Christmas.- Come and visit us **at** Thanksgiving.**AT** + Holiday Period**ON** + Days- I will visit you **on** Wednesday.- Where were you **on** Friday?**ON** + Dates- His birthday is **on** March 27th.- The exam is **on** the 16th.**IN** + Months- My birthday is **in** January.- I'm going on vacation **in** August.**IN** + Years- Shakespeare was born **in** 1564.- The Titanic sank **in** 1912.**IN** + the + Decade- Life was difficult **in** the 1940s.- There were many hippies **in** the '60s.**IN** + the + Century- We are living **in** the 21st century.- It was built **in** the sixth century.**IN** + Season- We go to the beach **in** summer.- There are many flowers **in** spring.**IN** + Time Period- The meeting starts **in** ten minutes.- She will be here **in** three hours.

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B. Choose the correct answer :

- I get up (on - at - in) 6 o'clock .
- I go to school (on - at - in) the morning .
- Our weekend is (on - at - in) Friday and Saturday .

C. Unscramble the sentences.

Example: *in the morning / usually / at seven o'clock / get up / I*
I usually get up at seven o'clock in the morning.

1. opens / at nine / usually / The bank

2. closes / The supermarket / on Sundays / never

3. to work / drive / always / My brothers

4. in our family / go to bed late / The children / never



5. always / in the afternoon / do / I / my homework

6. usually / eats dinner / My family / at six

D. How often do you do these things? Use always, usually, sometimes, and never.

1. do homework with friends

2. brush my teeth after breakfast

3. write emails to my family members

4. study for tests at night

5. visit friends on Saturdays

E. Fill in the correct word. Use at, in, and on.

My brother always has breakfast _____ 7:00 a.m. _____ weekdays, after breakfast, he gets ready for work. He goes to work _____ 9:00 a.m. He drinks a lot of coffee _____ the morning at work. He does a lot of work before lunch. He eats lunch _____ 1:30 p.m. After lunch, he sometimes takes a walk and goes back to work until 5:00 p.m. He sometimes drinks tea _____ the afternoon. After work, he goes home. Then he has dinner. He usually watches TV _____ the evening. He always goes shopping _____ Thursday evening.

Simple Present versus Present Progressive:

Simple Present versus Present Progressive

Use the simple present to talk about permanent actions like habits or routines.

Use the present progressive to talk about temporary actions that are happening now.

The students usually **write** tests every month. (habit or routine)

The students **are writing** a test at the moment. (happening now)

PERMANENT

TEMPORARY

Saeed **lives** in Jeddah, but he **is studying** in Riyadh this year.

Note: Some verbs are not used in the progressive form: *believe, forget, hear, know, like, love, need, prefer, remember, see, understand, want.*

Present Simple & Present Continuous

Present Simple



Present Continuous



S + verb

S + am/is/are (not) + V-ing

Express general truths

E.g: It rarely rains in the desert.

Describe actions happening now

E.g: She is reading a newspaper upstairs.

Indicate present habits

E.g: The birds return to the island every morning.

Express annoying habits (+ always)

E.g: You're always forgetting to pay the bills.

Express timetable events

E.g: The plane to London takes off at 6:30 a.m.

Describe future arrangements

E.g: She's getting married on 3 November.

Indicate permanent states

E.g: I like the new James Bond film.

Express temporary states

E.g: She's working at the museum until the end of this month.



F. Choose the correct verb for each sentence:

1- Nawal _____ her homework at the moment.

- a. does b. is doing c. do

2- _____ to come to the mall with us?

- a. Do you want b. Want you c. Are you wanting

3- The scientists _____ the cause of the problem

- a. aren't knowing b. not know c. don't know

4- Look! The children _____ in the lake.

- a. are swimming b. swim c. are swim

5- The moon _____ around the Earth.

- a. is going b. go c. goes

6- Abdullah sometimes _____ his bike to school.

- a. is riding b. rides c. ride

7- Jasem has a part-time job, but he _____ today.

- a. isn't working b. works not c. aren't working

8- _____ in your country in the winter?

- a. Does it snow b. Snows c. Is it snowing

9- Please be quiet. The baby _____ right now.

- a. is sleep b. sleeps c. is sleeping

10- Listen. The tourists _____ for directions in English.

- a. is asking b. are asking c. ask



G. Put the verbs in parentheses into the present progressive or simple

present.

1. _____ your email every day? (**you/check**)
 2. Look at them! They _____ horses on the beach. (**ride**)
 3. I _____ this exercise. Can you explain it again? (**not/understand**)
 4. We _____ to the park. Would you like to come with us? (**go**)
 5. Majid usually _____ at the gym three times a week. (**work out**)
 6. What time _____ in the morning? (you/usually/wake up)
 7. _____ the newspaper? Can I have a look at it, please?
(**you/read**)
 8. Fatimah always _____ her teeth after dinner. (**brush**)
 9. Khalid has football after school, so he _____ home early.
(**not/come**)
 10. My father's car is at the mechanic's, so he _____ the bus to
work. (**take**)
-

Worksheet SG2-UNIT 3:

Vocabulary

A. Choose The Best Answer To Fill In The Blank.



1. I usually _____ at 10:00 P.M.
- A. go to work
 - B. brush my teeth
 - C. check my email
 - D. go to bed
2. I sometimes _____ my bike to work.
- A. ride
 - B. drive
 - C. go
 - D. get up



3. Mr. Kim always _____ in the morning.
- A. eats dinner
 - B. eats breakfast
 - C. checks email
 - D. breakfast
4. Mr. Ali always _____ at 6:30 in the morning. After that, he goes to work.



- A. gets up
- B. goes to bed
- C. goes home
- D. drives up

5. **Tara:** What time is it?

Penny: It's not six thirty yet. It's _____.

- A. six fifty-five
- B. six forty-five
- C. six twenty-five
- D. six thirty

6. **Jim:** What time is it?

Hameed: It's _____. Everyone is sleeping.

- A. o'clock
- B. noon
- C. midnight
- D. afternoon

Grammar

B. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank

7. John _____ his teeth in the morning.

- A. brushes always
- B. brush always
- C. always brushes
- D. always brush

8. I _____ my bike to school.

- A. sometimes ride
- B. sometimes rides
- C. ride sometimes
- D. rides sometimes

9. They _____ dinner before 6 P.M.

- A. never eating
- B. never eat
- C. eat never
- D. eats never

10. Ariel usually checks her email _____ breakfast.

- A. then
- B. on
- C. in
- D. before

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

11. She goes to bed _____ 11:00 P.M. every night.

12. Abdullah goes to football practice _____ Mondays and Wednesdays.

13. Dan does his homework _____ the afternoon.

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

14. I can't go out now. _____.

- A. I studying
- B. I'm study
- C. I'm studying
- D. I study

15. In his free time, Adel _____ football.

- A. plays
- B. is playing
- C. play
- D. does play

16. Sabah _____ French.

- A. not speak
- B. isn't speak
- C. don't speak
- D. doesn't speak

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

Dear Mom,

Every day at football camp is fun and busy! We always wake up at 7:30 in the morning. We get ready and then eat breakfast with our camp group. After breakfast, we have morning practice. We usually play football for two hours. After practice, we are always tired and hungry. Then we go to lunch. After lunch, we have quiet time. I usually sleep, but I sometimes watch TV. After quiet time, we have afternoon practice. We sometimes have games in the afternoon. It's fun. After practice, I usually take a shower and then go to dinner. After dinner, we have more free time. I usually talk to my friends and check my email. We always go to bed at 10:00 in the evening. Football camp is great!

Love,

Bobby

1. Bobby is at football camp for one day. _____
2. They wake up at 7:30 A.M. every day. _____
3. They play football in the morning and in the afternoon. _____
4. They go to bed at 10:00 A.M. _____
5. Bobby probably doesn't study history at camp. _____

F. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

c-f-r-k-n-g-w

1- brea__fast

2- din__er

3- ka__ate

4- lun__h

5- tra__fic

G. Unscramble the following words:

1- a/l/e/t:

2- i/r/e/d:

3- a/d/b:

4- a/e/y/r/l:

5- v/e/e/r/n:



7th Grade Basic Skills

T3

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SG2: TERM-3

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Unit 5131

Unit 6143

Unit 7154

Unit 8165

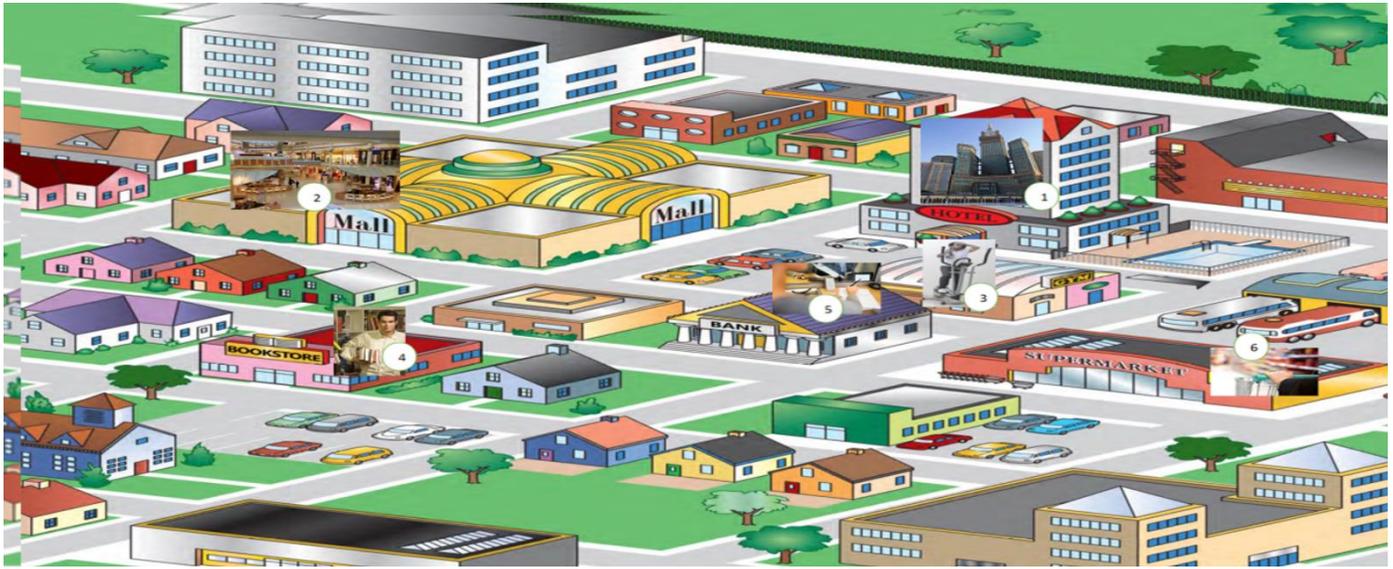
SG2-UNIT 4: What Can You Do There?

VOCABULARY:

| | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| Noun: beach free time match ocean resort | Nouns—Places in a town: airport bank bookstore gym bus station hotel hospital mall museum park restaurant supermarket | Verbs: buy can draw fly hang out like shop sleep | Verbs—Sports: climb dive fish hike ice-skate sail play golf snorkel play tennis swim ride a bike ride a horse rollerblade |
| Accept a suggestion: Sure. | | Real Talk: Are you crazy? When's good for you? | |

Vocabulary:

What can people do at the mall?



A. Match activities and places. Write the number of each place.

1. You can go shopping and meet friends. _____

2. You can buy books. _____

3. Visitors can sleep there. _____

4. You can open an account. _____

5. You can take a bus. _____

6. You can fly to places. _____

Grammar:

Model: can

Modal: can

Use *can* to express ability or possibility.

Ability: I **can speak** English, but I **can't speak** Chinese.

Possibility: You **can play** golf at the resort.
I **can't play** football today. I'm studying for a test.

Help!!! I can't rollerblade!!!



Affirmative (+)

| | | |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| I | | |
| You | | |
| He | | |
| She | | can speak English. |
| It | | |
| We | | |
| They | | |

Negative (-)

| | | |
|------|--|---------------------------|
| I | | |
| You | | |
| He | | |
| She | | can't rollerblade. |
| It | | |
| We | | |
| They | | |

Questions (?)

| | | | | |
|------------|--|------|--|-------|
| | | I | | |
| | | you | | |
| | | he | | |
| Can | | she | | read? |
| | | it | | |
| | | we | | |
| | | they | | |

Short Answers (+)

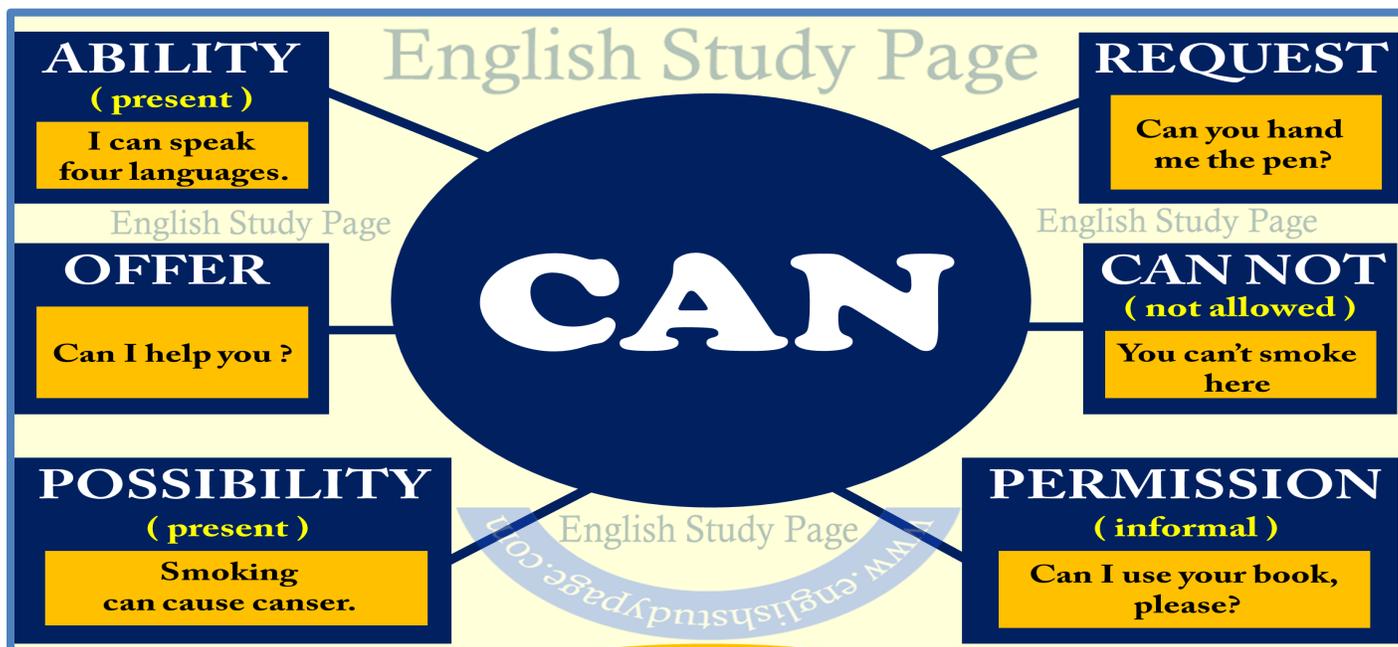
| | | | | |
|------|--|------|--|-------------|
| | | I | | |
| | | you | | |
| | | he | | |
| Yes, | | she | | can. |
| | | it | | |
| | | we | | |
| | | they | | |

Short Answers (-)

| | | | | |
|-----|--|------|--|---------------|
| | | I | | |
| | | you | | |
| | | he | | |
| No, | | she | | can't. |
| | | it | | |
| | | we | | |
| | | they | | |

FYI

can't = cannot



B. Complete the sentences with can or can't and the verb in parentheses.

1. Ahmed _____ (come) tonight. He's finishing an assignment.
2. _____ Luke _____ (drive) them to the mall in his car?
3. We _____ (meet) tomorrow afternoon. I'm going to the dentist.
4. Mr. Sawyer _____ (see) you now. I'm afraid he's very busy.
5. You _____ (speak) in the library, but you _____ (read).
6. Imad can't _____ (stay) very long. His friends are waiting for him.

C. Ask and Answer.

1. A: Can Fred make a sandwich?

B: _____

2. A: Can Fred _____ (ride/ bike)

B: Yes, he can.

3. A: Can Fred ride a motorcycle?

B: No, _____

4. A: Can Fred use a computer?

B: _____.

5. A: Can Fred ice-skate?

B: _____.

6. Can Fred drive a bus?

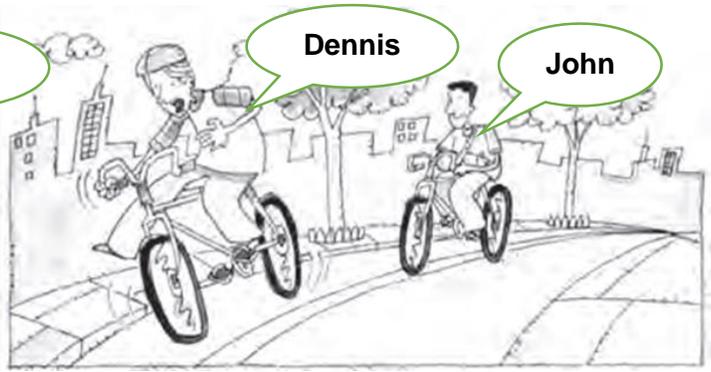
B: _____.

7. A: _____? (play/ basketball)

B: Yes, he can.



D. Write sentences about John and Dennis. Use can or can't.



John

1. _____

2. _____

Dennis

1. _____

2. _____

✚ Gerunds after Verbs:

Gerunds are the **-ing form of a verb**. They **act** like **nouns** and answer the question **what**.

Examples: They spend their free time **playing** basketball.

He enjoys **skateboarding** in the park.

We use gerunds after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

can't stand feel like love
dislike hate prefer
enjoy like spend time



VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUNDS

Verb

Admit

Advise

Anticipate

Acknowledge

Appreciate

Avoid

Bear

Begin

Complete

Consider

Defer

Delay

Deny

Discuss

Dislike

Example

He was embarrassed to **admit** making a mistake.

He **advised** applying at once.

I didn't **anticipate** having to do the cooking myself!

She **acknowledged** receiving assistance.

I **appreciate** having a trouble with his supervisor.

She decided to be a nurse.

I wish she wouldn't eat so fast. I can't **bear** watching her.

I **began** teaching in 1984.

He **completed** drawing his pictures.

Investors should **consider** putting some money into an annuity.

She **deferred** writing my thesis.

Big companies often **delay** paying their bills.

She **denied** taking the money.

We briefly **discussed** buying a second car.

I **dislike** being the centre of attention.



✚ Infinitives after Verbs:

- An infinitive is to + the base form of a verb. Like gerunds, infinitives act like nouns and answer the question what.

The verbs like, love, hate, and prefer can go with either a gerund or an infinitive.

Example: I like **to watch** TV, but I prefer **to play** games online.

We use infinitives after certain verbs and phrases, such as:

hate **love** **want**
like **prefer** **would like**

VERBS FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES

Verb

Offer

Plan

Prefer

Prepare

Pretend

Proceed

Promise

Propose

Refuse

Remember

Seem

Start

Stop

Struggle

Swear

Threaten

Try

Volunteer

Wait

Want

Wish

Example

She **offered** to help me move my things to my new house.

Next year I **plan** to travel around the world.

Would you **prefer** to live in the country instead of a town?

The doctor **prepared** to prescribe a receipt.

She was **pretending** to cry. I knew she was lying.

They will **proceed** to build another laboratory building.

He **promised** to collect her from the airport.

We **propose** to deal with this subject in the following chapter.

She **refused** to answer questions about her personal finances.

He had **remembered** to bring a pair of gloves, unlike me.

I always **seem** to be unlucky at cards.

The child **started** to sob when he couldn't find his mother.

I'm working in the garden and I **stop** to .

He **struggled** to keep his footing on the slippery floor.

Do you **swear** to tell the whole truth?

They **threatened** to ban the book.

We **tried** to confuse the enemy.

They **volunteer** to teach introductory courses.

I can't **wait** to see you.

I **want** to watch TV.

I **wish** to insert an advertisement in your newspaper.



E. Write the gerund or infinitive of the verb in parentheses.

My family and I love _____ (1. go) to Beachside Resort on vacation every summer. We always stay in a comfortable apartment with a beautiful view. There are lots of fun activities to do at Beachside. My dad and brothers enjoy _____ (2. do) water sports. They usually rent a boat. My dad and Ahmed spend the day _____ (3. fish).

Sometimes they catch enough fish for dinner. Hameed prefers _____ (4. snorkel), and this year he would like _____ (5. try) scuba diving. My mom can't stand _____ (6. sail) because she gets seasick, and I hate _____ (7. sit) on the boat all day. We prefer _____ (8. walk) along the beach.

In the evening, I help my mom cook dinner. We all love _____ (9. eat) fresh fish and seafood. After dinner, my brothers like _____ (10. hike) along the ecological trails. I clear the table and wash up the dishes because my parents want _____ (11. relax) on the balcony. Then, I usually feel like _____ (12. read) a good book.

F. Complete the sentences:



1- Ted likes to _____.



2-They like to _____.



3. Paul likes to _____.



4- Jack likes to _____.



5.Mike and Bob like to _____.



6- Sami and Ali like to _____.

Worksheet SG2-UNIT 4:

Vocabulary:

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

1. You can _____ at the pool.

A. swim B. surf

C. rollerblade D. sail

2. My friends like to _____. They enjoy looking at underwater attractions.

A. swim B. sail

C. surf D. snorkel

3. You can _____ on the beach. All you need is a ball and a net.

A. rollerblade B. play volleyball

C. skateboard D. play golf

4. Jack can _____ a boat.

A. swim B. kite surf

C. water-ski D. sail

5. They like to go _____ in the ice rink on Saturday afternoons.

A. ice-skating B. swimming

C. jogging D. fishing

Grammar

B. Write the correct word or words to fill in the blank.

6. He can't surf, but he _____ water-ski.
7. I _____ play volleyball, but I can play tennis.
8. **Jack:** Can you rollerblade?
Ali: Yes, I _____
9. **Mike:** Can Alex kite surf?
Larry: No, he _____.
10. **Fahad:** _____ we windsurf at the resort?
Majid: No, we can't.
11. **Aisha:** Do they like to relax on the beach?
Lucy: Yes, _____.
12. **Jill:** Does she like to cook?
Kate: No, _____.

C. Write the gerund or infinitive of the verb in parentheses to fill in the blank.

13. I'd like _____ a new laptop, but I can't afford one. (buy)
14. Hameed enjoys _____ volleyball at the beach. (play)
15. Amal spends her free time _____ books. (read)
16. Do you like _____? (cook)

Reading

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

I like to go to the sports center. I go there every weekend. At the sports center, you can do many things. For example, you can play golf or tennis. There is a pool, so you can also swim or relax by the pool. There is a beach next to the sports center. You can swim, water-ski, or windsurf in the ocean. You can also sail on windy days. There aren't any fish near the beach, so you can't snorkel. When I go to the sports center, I like to play volleyball on the beach. I also like to jog on the beach. I can't swim well, so I don't like to water-ski or windsurf.

- 1- The writer likes the sports center. _____
- 2- You can swim in the pool or in the ocean. _____
- 3- People can windsurf in the pool. _____
- 4- You can't use a boat in the ocean. _____
- 5- You probably can't go fishing in the ocean near the sports center. _____

Spelling:

E. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

l-a-m-c-k- f-g-i

A. m_tch

2- o_ean

3- boo__store

4- gy__

5- ma_l

F. Unscramble the following words:

1-b/c/m/l/i:

2-i/d/e/v:

3- s/i/h/f:

4-k/h/e/i:

5- s/r/o/e/t/r:

SG2-UNIT 5: What Are You Going to Wear There?

Vocabulary:

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p>Nouns: attraction graduation style transportation waterfall weather wedding</p> | <p>Nouns—Clothes: abaya blouse boots coat dress gloves jacket jeans pants raincoat sandals scarf shirt shoes shomagh shorts skirt sneakers socks suit sweater thobe tie t-shirt</p> | <p>Verbs: get married go shopping need wear</p> | | |
| <p>Time expressions for the future: next month next week tomorrow</p> | | | | |
| <p>Adjectives: casual (clothes) cold formal (clothes) light (clothes) warm (clothes)</p> | <p>Adjectives—Colors: beige black blue brown dark (green) gray green light (blue) orange pink purple red white yellow</p> | | | |
| <p>Ask about color: What color are your boots?</p> | | <p>Real Talk: put on</p> | | |

Steve: I'm going to travel to Rio de Janeiro on vacation. What clothes do I need?

Mario: I think you're going to need casual clothes for the hot weather: T-shirts, jeans, shorts, and a hat!



Nawal: I'm going to a wedding on the weekend. I don't know what to wear.



Sabah: Me too. I'm going to go shopping for a formal dress. Do you want to come with me?

A- Comprehension: Answer Yes or No.

1. _____ Steve is going to Rio de Janeiro for work.
2. _____ He's going to need casual clothes.
3. _____ Nawal is going to get married next weekend.
4. _____ Sabah is going to buy an abaya.

What kind of clothes do you like to wear ?



| Colors | |
|------------|---------------------|
| blue | [blue swatch] |
| light blue | [light blue swatch] |
| green | [green swatch] |
| dark green | [dark green swatch] |
| red | [red swatch] |
| pink | [pink swatch] |
| purple | [purple swatch] |
| orange | [orange swatch] |
| yellow | [yellow swatch] |
| brown | [brown swatch] |
| beige | [beige swatch] |
| black | [black swatch] |
| gray | [gray swatch] |
| white | [white swatch] |

B. What words complete the sentences?

- 1 .In Saudi Arabia, all the women wear ___ b___ ___ ___ s.
- 2 .Saudi men wear ___ h___ ___ ___ s.
- 3 .A businessman usually wears a suit and a ___ i___.
- 4 .Basketball players wear ___ n___ ___ ___ ___ s.
- 5 .In cold weather, you need a c___ ___ ___.
- 6 .My brother never wears shoes without ___ o___ ___ ___.
- 7 .In the summer, Ali wears shorts and ___ a___ d___ ___ ___.
- 8 . When it's very cold, Saeed wears ___ g___ ___ ___ ___.

C. Find and circle the word that does not belong.

• shirt jeans blouse T-shirt

1. shorts jeans pants shirt

2. skirt blouse tie dress

3. coat sunglasses jacket sweater

4. shirt boots sandals shoes

5. dress jeans abaya skirt

6. T-shirt shirt gloves blouse

Future: *be + going to*

Affirmative (+)

| | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|
| I'm | going to | wear jeans. |
| You're | | |
| He's | | |
| She's | | |
| We're | | |
| They're | | |

(I + am)
(you + are)
(he + is)
(she + is)
(we + are)
(they + are)

Negative (-)

| | | | |
|------|--------|----------|-------------|
| I'm | not | going to | wear jeans. |
| You | aren't | | |
| He | isn't | | |
| She | | | |
| We | aren't | | |
| They | | | |

Questions (?)

| | | |
|-------------|----------|-------------|
| Are you | going to | wear jeans? |
| Is he/she | | |
| Are we/they | | |

Short Answers (+)

| | | |
|------|---------|------|
| Yes, | I | am. |
| | he/she | is. |
| | we/they | are. |

Short Answers (-)

| | | |
|-----|---------|---------|
| No, | I'm | not. |
| | he/she | isn't. |
| | we/they | aren't. |

Form: **Be going to**

| Subject | am/is/are | | Going to | Verb | |
|---------|-----------|-----|----------|-------|---------------------|
| I | am | not | going to | open | the door. |
| You | are | | going to | meet | Jane tonight. |
| He | is | | going to | be | at school tomorrow. |
| She | is | not | going to | clean | the floor. |
| It | is | | going to | be | there tomorrow. |
| They | are | not | going to | make | dinner. |
| We | are | | going to | make | some sandwiches. |



When asking a question

| | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|----------|------|---------------|
| Are | You | | going to | meet | Jane tonight? |
| Is | he | not | going to | do | his homework? |

D. Unscramble the sentences.

1 .She / going / a new dress / is / to buy

2 .jeans / are / to the park / They / to wear / going

3 .a new pair of sneakers / to shop for / going / I'm

4 .to wear / sandals / is / to the beach / He / going

5 .are / for Dad / We / going / a tie / to buy

6. to need / going / for work / are / a suit / You

E. Look at the photos. Write an affirmative and a negative sentence for each pair of photos.

1. Amina and her mother _____.



2. Stephanie _____.



3. Adnan _____.



F. The Future with the Present Progressive:

We often use the present progressive for definite arrangements in the future. It is also correct to use **be + going to**, but English speakers usually use the present progressive when the arrangements are certain.



Compare:

What are you doing? (now) → What are you doing tomorrow? (future)
→ What are you going to do tomorrow? (future)

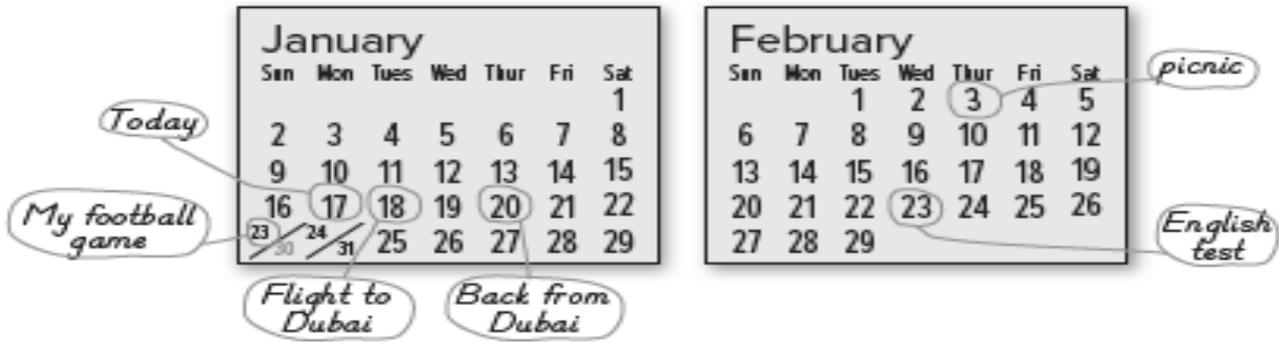
He is wearing a suit. (now) → He is wearing a suit to the graduation. (future)
→ He is going to wear a suit to the graduation. (future)

Note: When we use the present progressive to show the future, it is necessary to use **time expressions** such as: **tonight, tomorrow, next week, on Thursday, etc.**

Time Expressions for the Future: on Tuesday morning/afternoon/evening/night

Example: I'm meeting my brother.. tomorrow morning/afternoon/evening/night
this afternoon/this evening/tonight

G. This is Ashraf's calendar. Tell when he is doing each thing. Use tomorrow, next week, and next month.



Ashraf is going to fly to Dubai tomorrow.

1. He's _____.
2. He's _____.
3. He's _____.

H. What do you think Ashraf is going to wear to each event?

1. flight to Dubai: _____.
2. to his football game: _____.
3. on the picnic: _____.

I. Complete the sentences. Use words from the box.

am to go are be going 'm 's is

1. A: _____ you going to go to Dubai?
B: Yes, I _____.
2. A: What _____ Adel going to wear?
B: He's _____ to wear jeans and a sweater.
3. A: Are you going _____ at 8:00?
B: No, I _____ not.
4. A: Is the test going to _____ on January 18th?
B: No, it _____ not.

Worksheet SG2-UNIT 5:

Vocabulary:

A. Choose the correct answer to fill in the blank.

1 .He's going to wear a shirt and a. _____

- A. shoes B. tie C. shorts D. white

2 .Do you need to buy new _____ to play basketball?

- A. suit B. shirt C. sneakers D. blouses

3 .I need to put on my _____. My feet are cold.

- A. shirt B. shoes C. coat D. shorts

4 .It's hot. Are you going to wear? _____

- A. shorts B. jeans C. coat D. blouse

5 .I'm going to wear my white _____ with a black tie.

- A. t-shirt B. sock C. shorts D. shirt
-

Grammar:

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

6 .I'm not going to buy jeans. _____ pants.

- A. I'm going to buy B. I buying
C. I'm going buying D. I going to buy

7 .Susan _____ a dress. She's going to wear a skirt and blouse.

- A. isn't wear B. not wearing
C. isn't going to wear D. isn't going to wearing

8 .They _____ suits. They're going to wear jeans.

- A. not wearing B. not going to wearing
C. aren't going wear D. aren't going to wear

Reading:

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

New Style is a new store in the Fairfield Mall. They sell clothes for all occasions, so it's a great place to shop. They sell formal and informal clothes. For example, men can buy a suit and a tie in the formal men's area, or they can buy jeans and shirts in the informal men's area. Women can buy a dress or even a wedding gown in the formal women's area, or they can get informal clothes like a blouse and skirt. They also sell clothes for hot weather and cold weather. For example, for people who are going on vacation to a place with hot weather, they sell shorts, bathing suits, and T-shirts. For people who need clothes for cold weather, they sell coats, sweaters, and scarves. Finally, they sell shoes at New Style. It's a good place to get sneakers, sandals, and boots. Next weekend, New Style is going to have a grand opening sale! Visit the store for sale prices, entertainment, and snacks.

1 .New Style is a _____ .

- A. resort B. museum C. supermarket D. clothing store

2 .They _____ have a sale at New Style next weekend.

- A. am going to B. is going to C. are going to D. be going to

3 .You can find a wedding gown in the _____ area.

- A. informal women's B. formal women's C. shoe D. cold weather

4 .New Style sells casual clothes. For example, they sell _____ .

- A. suits B. jeans C. wedding gowns D. ties

5 .New Style probably doesn't sell _____.

- A. shorts B. sweaters C. pants D. children's clothes

Spelling:

F. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

c-k-r-h-n-f

1- Jac__et

2- s__irt

3- ski__t

4- jea__s

5- s__arf

G. Unscramble the following words:

1- s/y/t/e/l:

2- w/f/a/l/t/e/r/l/a:

3- a/y/a/b/a:

4- w/s/e/t/a/r/e:

5- e/w/r/a:

SG2-UNIT 6: Let's, Celebrate

Vocabulary:

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p>Nouns: card celebration federation fireworks Flag generosity gift holiday independence invitation neighbor parade snack</p> | <p>Nouns: Holidays Eid Al-Adha Eid Al-Fitr Independence Day Liberation Day National Day</p> | <p>Verbs: celebrate cover decorate donate exchange get together invite know offer sacrifice send share show</p> | <p>Adjectives: bright traditional wonderful</p> | <p>Pronouns: her him me them us you</p> |
| <p>Make or agree to a suggestion: Let's</p> | | <p>Expressions to show interest: Sounds like fun. Sounds great! That's a wonderful idea.</p> | <p>Adverb: well</p> <p>Expression of regret: Too bad.</p> | |

National Day



▲ Saudi Arabia

September 23rd

Cities and towns are covered in green. People fly flags and celebrate in the streets.



▲ Oman

November 18th

There are official celebrations, parades, and fireworks.

◀ United Arab Emirates

December 2nd

UAE countries celebrate the Federation of the Emirates. People decorate the streets, buildings, and homes with bright lights.



▲ Kuwait

February 25th and 26th

People in Kuwait celebrate their National and Liberation Days with fireworks and special events. Families and friends get together to share meals.



Amal: Let's get some cards for the National Day.

Sabah: OK. That's a wonderful idea. We can send them to family and friends.

Amal: Yes. I like to send greeting cards to people I know.

A. Vocabulary. Fill in the blanks.

- 1 .People _____ in the streets.
- 2 .People _____ their homes with bright lights.
- 3 .There are _____ in most countries on National Day.
- 4 .You can watch the _____ in the sky at night.
- 5 .Families and friends get together to _____ meals.



6. On national days, people fly _____ from their houses or wave them in the streets.

B. Comprehension. Answer Yes or No.

1. _____ People in Saudi Arabia cover everything in green.
2. _____ In the UAE, people only decorate their homes.
3. _____ There are parades in every country.
4. _____ Kuwaitis celebrate their Liberation Day.

Grammar:

| Singular | | | Plural | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| <i>Subject Pronouns</i> | <i>Object Pronouns</i> | | <i>Subject Pronouns</i> | <i>Object Pronouns</i> | |
| I | Me | He knows me. | We | Us | They know us. |
| You | You | I know you. | You | You | They know you. |
| He | Him | I know him. | they | them | We know them. |
| she | her | I know her. | | | |

Need / Want / Like + Infinitive

- Q:** What do we **need to buy** for the celebration? **A:** We **need to buy** some snacks.
- Q:** Do you **want to invite** your friend? **A:** Yes. I **want to invite** him/her.
- Q:** Do you **like to watch** parades? **A:** Yes. I **like to watch** them.

FYI Use *need* + infinitive to talk about necessity.

Let's + Verb

Use *let's* + verb to make or agree to suggestions.

Let's send greeting cards. Yes. Good idea. **Let's do** that.

C. Complete the sentences. Use the correct object pronoun: *me, you, him, her, us, or them.*

1. He wants to invite Jack. He's going to call _____.
2. Sandra is her best friend. She's going to visit _____.
3. I want to meet my neighbors. I don't know _____.
4. We want to come to your graduation. Don't forget _____.
5. I'm going to be at home tonight. Please call _____.
6. Please listen. I'm talking to _____.

D. Unscramble the sentences.

1. my / to call / need / I / friends

_____.

2. the house / likes / to decorate / Mariam

_____.

3. snacks / to buy / you / Do / need /?

_____?

4. like / laptop / He / to share / doesn't / his

5. don't / an invitation / need / We / to send

6. want / you / to / a graduation party / Do / to come / ?

_____?

E. Look at the photos. Write a suggestion for each one.



💡 Let's watch TV right now.



2. Get your racket.
_____!



1. Look at Faisal and Badr!
_____ video
games with them.



3. Our history test is next week, but
_____ for it now.



4. I want to cook a special dish.
_____ on the
Internet for a recipe.



5. I really like your camera.
_____ our
photo with it.

Must / Mustn't and Should / Shouldn't

Must / Mustn't and Should / Shouldn't

Must and *should* are modal verbs. The form of the modal verb does not change according to the subject. After the modal verbs *must* and *should*, we use the base form of the main verb.

Use *must* / *mustn't* to talk about obligations and rules.

FYI

mustn't = must not

We **must** follow the rules.

You **mustn't** talk during the test.

He **must** stop at the traffic lights.

They **mustn't** park on the sidewalk.

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

FYI

shouldn't = should not

Who **should** I invite to the celebration? They **shouldn't** eat junk food.

We **should** donate to the poor.

She **shouldn't** spend all her money.

Note: *Must* is stronger than *should*. It has a more formal tone.

SHOULD vs MUST in English

We use **should** to suggest something. "*It is advisable to ...*". The modal **should** Express opinion, one person's point of view.

Examples;

- You **should** apply for that job.
- You have sore throat. You **shouldn't** drink cold water.
- People **should** eat enough fruits in order to be healthy.
- There **should** be a way to do something
- Michale **should** keep out of the sun for two days.

We use **must** to Express a stronger point of view. "We need to ..." "We have to..." The modal **must** also expresses opinion, one person's point of view.

Examples;

- We **must** fasten our seatbelts.
- You **must** stop playing computer games.
- She **must** learn to drive. It will be very useful.
- Banks **must** examine all documents.
- She **must not** disturb me.
- The students **must** study English at least eleven hours a week.

F. Change the imperatives to sentences with must or mustn't.

Example: Be kind to your neighbors. We must be kind to our neighbors.

1. Do your homework tonight.

I _____

2 .Don't be late for class.

You _____

3 .Ask the teacher for help.

She _____

4 .Don't sit on the desks.

Students _____

5 .Share your toys.

The children _____

6 .Don't eat snacks before dinner.

He _____

7. Send the invitations today.

We _____

8. Don't use fireworks indoors.

You _____

G. Complete the sentences with should or shouldn't and the verb in parentheses.

- 1 .Yahya's tooth hurts. He _____ a dentist. (see)
- 2 .Fatimah wants to lose weight. She _____ ice cream. (eat)
- 3 .The children don't feel well. They _____ to school today. (go)
- 4 .If you don't understand, you _____ the teacher to explain it. (ask)
- 5 .The parade starts at 11 o'clock. What time _____? (we/leave)
- 6 .Drivers _____ cell phones when they are driving. (use)
- 7 .I have an idea. We _____ the room with balloons. (decorate)
- 8 .Thanks for inviting me. What _____? How about a cake? (I/bring)

Worksheet SG2-UNIT 6:

Vocabulary:

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

1 .On December 2nd, they _____ Federation of the Emirates in the UAE.

A. parades B. decorate C. celebrate D. share

2 .In Saudi Arabia, people fly _____ on September 23rd.

A. flags B. streets C. fireworks D. celebrations

3 .On special days, families and friends usually get together and share_____.

A. buildings B. meals C. decorations D. lights

Grammar:

B. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

4 .Amal: Mariam is a great friend. I'm going to call _____ now.

5 .It's Robert's graduation next week. Let's buy _____ a gift.

6 .I want to go to the mall with you tomorrow. Don't forget_____.

7 .Can you hear me? I'm talking to_____!

8 .Tom and I are lost. Can you give _____ directions?

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

9. _____ Bob to our house!

A. We invite B. Let invite C. Let's invite D. Let's us invite

10 .Do you _____ a film on TV tonight?

A. want to watch B. want watch C. want watching D. want to watching

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

11 .You _____ the street when the light is red.

- A. mustn't cross B. should cross C. must not to cross D. should cross not

12 .What _____ to the graduation party?

- A. I must wear B. should I wear C. I should wear D. must I to wear

13. We _____ kind and generous to others.

- A. must being always B. should always being
C. must to always be D. should always be
-

Reading:

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

Every year in Saudi Arabia, many people from all over the country and from abroad attend the Janadriyah national heritage and culture festival. The festival takes place in a village near Riyadh, and it is normally held between November and March when the heat is less extreme. The festival celebrates symbols of Saudi identity. There are camel races and horse races, displays of regional costumes, cuisines, and crafts such a carpet-weaving, and pottery. There are donkey rides, which are very popular with children. The festival lasts two weeks.

1 .The text is about camel racing in Saudi Arabia. _____

2 .Only people who live in Saudi Arabia can attend the festival. _____

3 .The festival is usually held when the temperatures are cooler. _____

4 .Children like the donkey rides. _____

5 .People probably feel very excited about the Janadriyah national heritage and culture festival. _____

F. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

n-l-a-v-d-f

1- car__

2- fl__g

3- ho__iday

4- co__er

5- wo__derful

2- Unscramble the following words:

1- g/n/i/h/e/b/r/o:

2- n/s/a/k/c:

3- d/a/p/a/r/e:

4- w/i/r/e/r/o/f/k/s:

5- i/v/n/i/t/t/o/a/n/i:

SG2-UNIT 7: Then and Now

A: Vocabulary:

| NOUN | Phrases with verbs | Adjectives for opinions |
|--|---|--|
| Area pedestrian | be in good condition | awesome |
| balcony population | be in ruins | bad |
| boss shelter | hold a record | beautiful |
| businessman | score a goal | boring |
| celebrity skyscraper | VERB | crowded |
| football striker | protect | great |
| member story | Adjectives | interesting |
| management | attractive | OK |
| consultant vendor | modern | terrible |
| tournament | narrow | uncomfortable |
| | successful | |
| EXPRESSIONS | | |
| Ask for information Where were you born? | Time expression from time to time | Real Talk How are things? You're kidding! |

How well do you know these cities?

What do you know about them?

Riyadh and Jeddah

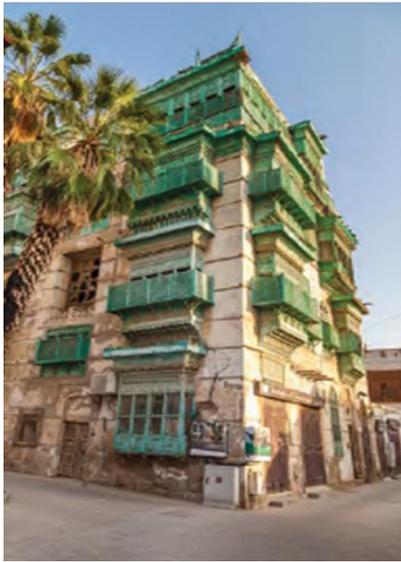
Then and Now



The old, oasis town of Riyadh was an area of about one square kilometer, with a population of about 14,000. There were many mud-brick houses, mosques, and other buildings inside the walls of the city.

Today, most of the buildings and walls of the old city are in ruins. But the Al-Masmak fort and some parts of the walls were restored and are in better condition.

Nowadays, Riyadh is home to a population of more than 7 million people and covers an area of more than 1,500 square kilometers. Modern building complexes and skyscrapers like the Kingdom Center, the Al-Faisaliya Center, and the Riyadh TV Tower are now attractions of the new city.



Balad, the old part of Jeddah, was a group of three- to five-story buildings, with beautiful wooden balconies. The roads were narrow to protect pedestrians from the sun during the hot months and offered shelter from strong winds. All the woodwork was beautifully carved and decorated.

There were plazas and *souqs*, where vendors from different places showed their products. Present day Jeddah is an attractive, modern port city with tall buildings, beautiful homes, and a wide range of stores and hotels.



Comprehension. Answer yes or no.

1. no The walls of the old city of Riyadh were made of concrete.
2. no Most of the buildings in Balad had two stories.
3. YES More than 7 million people live in Riyadh.
4. no The Al-Masmak fort is in ruins.

Grammar:

Simple Past Tense: be

Affirmative (+)

| | | |
|------|------|---------|
| I | was | famous. |
| He | | |
| She | | |
| It | | |
| We | were | famous. |
| You | | |
| They | | |

Negative (-)

| | | |
|------|---------|---------|
| I | wasn't | famous. |
| He | | |
| She | | |
| It | | |
| We | weren't | famous. |
| You | | |
| They | | |

FYI

wasn't = was + not
weren't = were + not

Questions (?)

| | | |
|------|------|---------|
| Was | I | famous? |
| | he | |
| | she | |
| Were | it | famous? |
| | 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 | |

WAS - WERE TO BE - Past Tense

Woodward
ENGLISH
SYSTEM

AFFIRMATIVE

I was happy.
He was hungry.
She was a nurse.
It was big.

NEGATIVE

I wasn't sad.
He wasn't thirsty.
She wasn't a teacher.
It wasn't small.

wasn't =
was not

We were early.
You were at school.
They were quiet.

We weren't late.
You weren't at home.
They weren't noisy.

weren't =
were not

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative They were happy.

She was rich.

? Question Were they happy?

Was she rich?

Short Answer Yes, they were / No, they weren't

Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

WH- Word

Where
Why
When

Verb

was
were

Subject

I / he / she / it
we / you / they

Complement

sick ... ?
tired ... ?
ready ... ?

- Why was he angry?

- When was she nervous?

- Where were you yesterday?

- Who were those people?

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www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

A. Complete the conversations. Use was/wasn't or were/weren't.

1. A: _____ your father born in the States?

B: No, he _____. He _____ born in Europe.

A: Where in Europe _____ he born?

B: He _____ born in Poland.

2. A: What _____ your father's first job?

B: He and his brother _____ waiters.

A: How old _____ they?

B: They _____ very old—17 and 15.

3. A: How _____ the graduation party?

B: It _____ great.

A: Who _____ there?

B: All our friends _____ there.

4. A: What _____ Oscar like?

B: He _____ very smart.

A: _____ his grades good?

B: No, they _____.

5. A: _____ you late for school?

B: Yes, I _____.

A: Why?

B: The bus _____ late.

6. A: _____ the hotel comfortable?

B: Yes, it _____ OK.

A: What _____ the weather like?

B: It _____ terrible.

B. Change the sentence from negative to affirmative.

1. Ali wasn't good in math in high school.

_____.

2. He wasn't usually late to class.

_____.

3. Fahd and Ali weren't in the same science class.

_____.

4. They weren't interested in computers.

_____.

5. They weren't classmates at school.

_____.

C. Complete the sentences.



1- Adnan _____ always a smart student.

Now he _____ a scientist.

2-Adnan and Ashraf _____ always good

at sports. they _____ famous football players.



1. Adel _____ always on the phone.
Today he _____ a successful reporter.

3. Badr and Khalid _____ good students.
But today they _____ good doctors!

D. Complete the conversations.

1. A: Where _____ you born?

B: I _____ born in Riyadh.

2. A: Where _____ your brother born?

B: He _____ born in UAE.

3. A: Where _____ your cousins born?

B: They _____ born in Canada.

4. A: Where _____ your grandfathers born?

B: They _____ born in Oman, but they _____ raised in Saudi Arabia

There Was / There Were

Singular

There was an old castle. (+)

There wasn't a shopping mall. (-)

Plural

There were many traditional houses. (+)

There weren't any modern skyscrapers. (-)

FYI

wasn't = was not

weren't = were not

Questions (?)

Was there a restaurant?

Were there any stores?

Short Answer (+)

Yes, **there was**.

Yes, **there were**.

Short Answer (-)

No, **there wasn't**.

No, **there weren't**.

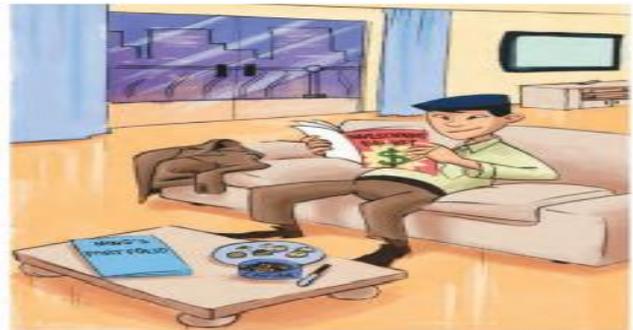
Ten years ago, Lee was a poor student. Now he is a successful architect. Look at his apartments then and now. Describe his old apartment.

A. Use There was, There wasn't, There were, and There weren't.

Lee's apartment then



Lee's apartment now



1. _____ only one room.
2. _____ any other rooms.
3. _____ an old sofa.
4. _____ holes in the sofa.
5. _____ a comfortable bed.

6. _____ a balcony.
7. _____ any windows.
8. _____ some books on a shelf.
9. _____ a light on the ceiling.
10. _____ a television.

Worksheet SG2-UNIT 7:

Vocabulary

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

1. In old Riyadh, many houses were made from ____ bricks.
A. ruins B. town C. mud D. city
2. In modern Riyadh, you can see many _____.
A. skyscrapers B. walls C. population D. areas
3. Present day Jeddah is an attractive, modern ____ city.
A. stores B. hotels C. port D. wooden

Grammar

B. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank:

4. My grandfather ____ a car salesman.
A. was B. were C. not D. be
5. Majed Ahmed Abdullah ____ in Jeddah.
A. is born B. are born C. was born D. were born
6. When I was a child, I ____ a good student.
A. wasn't be B. not C. wasn't D. weren't
7. **Hameed:** Were you on a football team?
Faisal: Yes, ____.
A. I wasn't B. he was C. I was D. it was
8. **Max:** Was he late?
Charles: No, ____.
A. he wasn't B. he weren't C. he not D. not late
9. **Jorge:** Were they famous?
Jack: No, ____.

A. they not B. they wasn't C. they weren't D. they were

10. **Amr:** When _____ your great grandfather born?

Adel: In 1930.

A. was B. wasn't C. were D. where

11. **Sabah:** Where _____ born?

Mariam: In Jordan.

A. she was B. was she C. she D. was

12. **Neil:** What _____ his first job?

Jason: He was a waiter.

A. wasn't B. was they C. were D. was

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

13. _____ walls around the old town of Riyadh.

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

14. _____ an oasis in old Riyadh?

A. Wasn't B. Was there C. Were there D. There was

15. _____ many cars 100 years ago.

A. There weren't B. There wasn't C. There not D. Were not

16. _____ a port in the old city of Jeddah.

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

Reading

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

Prince Sultan bin Salman

- Prince Sultan bin Salman was born in 1956 in Riyadh.
- He completed university and flight training in the U.S.
- He was on the Saudi Media Committee during the 1984 Olympics.
- He was the youngest person to fly on the Space Shuttle Discovery at the age of 28.
- He helped with organizations for the disabled.
- He became Secretary General of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities.
- He became involved in preserving Saudi architectural heritage.

13. The text tells us some key facts about Prince Sultan bin Salman's life. ____

14. Prince Sultan bin Salman was born in Jeddah. ____

15. He was the youngest astronaut to fly on the Discovery. ____

16. Prince Sultan bin Salman is probably very interested in historic buildings. ____

E. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

c-l-r-d-k

1- Ba__

2- bo__ing

3- beac__

4- she__ter

5- bal__ony

2- Unscramble the following words:

1- e/p/d/t/e/s/r/i/n/a:

2- s/o/b/s:

3- b/u/n/s/i/s/e/s/m/n/a:

4- c/y/e/b/l/e/r/i/t:

5- m/d/o/n/e/r:

SG2-UNIT 8: What Did You Do Last Week?

Vocabulary:

| | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| Nouns: accident assignment beach volleyball console guest race rice topping | Verbs: impress melt stay | Phrases with verbs: clean out go out have a great time search for spend time stay home | Adjectives: common demanding ethnic expensive spicy | Time expressions: last month last night last weekend yesterday |
| Ask for information on past activities What did you do yesterday/last week, etc.? | | | Conversation filler Um . . . | |
| Expression of interest in the speaker's comment Really? | | | | |

What did you do last week?

What activities did you do?

Did you do any of the things that Omar, Ahmed, Saeed, and Imad did last week?



Omar

We had a great time on Saturday. We went to a friend's house and played video games on his console, and watched a car race. Then we went to the zoo.



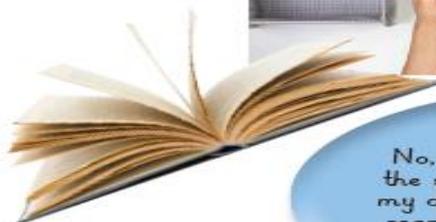
Ahmed

This was a good week. I presented my project in class, and everyone liked it. On Thursday afternoon, I played football with friends, and I bought a new smartphone.



Saeed

Well, on Thursday afternoon I went to the art museum, and on Saturday morning, my brothers and I drove to the beach to play beach volleyball. Then we ate lunch at a restaurant. So I was out a lot. Did you go out Imad?



Imad

No, I stayed home, studied for the science test, and cleaned out my closet. I also spent some time searching for information on the Internet. I needed to finish my assignment for today.



A. Vocabulary. Write a word from the descriptions.

1. a competition with cars _____
2. equipment for video games _____
3. a high-tech phone _____
4. looking for _____

B. Comprehension. Answer *yes* or *no*.

1. _____ Omar stayed at home on Saturday.
2. _____ Ahmed was pleased with his presentation.
3. _____ Saeed and his brothers drove to the museum.
4. _____ Imad needed to finish his assignment for school.

Grammar:

Simple Past Tense

Affirmative (+)

| | | |
|--------|---------------|------------|
| I | worked | yesterday. |
| You | | |
| He/She | | |
| We | | |
| They | | |

Negative (-)

| | | |
|--------|--------------------|------------|
| I | didn't work | yesterday. |
| You | | |
| He/She | | |
| We | | |
| They | | |

FYI didn't = did not

Questions (?)

| | | | |
|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|
| Did | I/you/he/she | work | yesterday? |
| | we/they | | |

Short Answers (+)

| | | |
|------|--------------|-------------|
| Yes, | I/you/he/she | did. |
| | we/they | |

Short Answers (-)

| | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|
| No, | I/you/he/she | didn't. |
| | we/they | |

SIMPLE PAST TENSE



- > He met his wife 6 years ago.
- > They watched a movie yesterday.
- > You went to the bed early.
- > She didn't study in the library.
- > They had dinner last night.
- > The police didn't find any clues.
- > I became a teacher two years ago.
- > He bought a new car last week.
- > We studied very hard last night.
- > I graduated from the university last year.



Regular Past Tense Verbs

Add **-ed** to most verbs:

work + **ed** = worked

For verbs ending in **e**, add **-d**:

live + **d** = lived

For verbs ending in consonant + **y**, use **-ied**: study = studied

Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Many verbs in English have irregular past tense forms. See the irregular verb list on page 83.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---------------|-------|--------------|----------|-----------------|------|-------------|-------|--------------|
| buy | bought | drink | drank | get (up) | got (up) | have | had | sleep | slept |
| come | came | drive | drove | give | gave | read | read | swim | swam |
| do | did | eat | ate | go | went | see | saw | take | took |

Time Expressions for the Past: *yesterday, last night, last week, last month*

What did you do **last night**?

I went out.

Expressions for Past Tense

| last | ago | yesterday |
|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| last night | 10 minutes ago | yesterday |
| last Sunday | an hour ago | yesterday morning |
| last week | three days ago | yesterday afternoon |
| last weekend | a week ago | yesterday evening |
| last year | a month ago | the day before yesterday |
| last month | a year ago | |

• Ask and answer about what the people did.

A: What did you do on your vacation?

B: I went to the beach.



1- A: What did Badr and his brothers do last night ?

B: _____



1

2- A: What did your family do last weekend ?

B: _____ the museum .



2 your family / last weekend

3- A: _____ ?

B: They played tennis .



3 the boys / last Thursday

4- A: What did Ron do last night ?

B: _____ .



4 Saud / last night

5- A: _____ ?

B: They went on a cruise to an island .



5 Keith and his family / in the summer

6- A: _____ ?

7- B: _____ .



6 Huda / before dinner

- Look at the pictures. Tell what Omar did. Use the past tense of the verbs in the box.

drive go take go see eat play

- 1 .Last Saturday, my brothers and I _____ to the beach.
- 2 .There was a steady wind so we _____ sailing.
- 3 .Suddenly, we _____ three dolphins playing near the boat. I _____ some great photos.
- 4 .After sailing, we _____ to a restaurant.
- 5 .We _____ five apples.
- 6 .In the evening, we _____ video games at home.

- Change the sentences from negative to affirmative.

- 1 .Qassim didn't surf last week.

- 2 .Amina didn't talk to her friend last night.

- 3 .Ahmed and Saeed didn't go to the football game.

- 4 .Adel didn't see his cousins last week.

- 5 .Sabah didn't get up early yesterday.

Simple Present versus Simple Past:

Simple Present versus Simple Past

Use the simple present to talk about permanent actions like habits or routines.
We often use adverbs of frequency such as: *always, usually, often, rarely, never.*

Ali **phones** his family... every day / every Friday / every week
Does Ali phone his family...? on Monday(s) / on the weekend
 Ali **doesn't phone** his family... once a week / three times a month

Use the simple past to talk about actions that were completed in the past.
We often use time expressions such as: *yesterday, last night, two years ago.*

Ali **phoned** his family... yesterday
Did Ali phone his family...? last week / last Friday / last month
 Ali **didn't phone** his family... two days ago / a week ago

Note: We can also use adverbs of frequency with the simple past.



- Write the simple past tense of the verbs.

| Present Tense | Simple Past Tense |
|---------------|-------------------|
| go | |
| have | |
| do | |
| clean | |
| buy | |
| see | |
| paint | |
| drink | |



- Match the phrases to make sentences. Use each phrase on the right only once.

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. _____ Sabah finished | a. because it's boring. |
| 2. _____ Sabah always finishes | b. vacation to Malaysia last summer. |
| 3. _____ My family and I go on | c. her assignment last Monday. |
| 4. _____ My family and I went on | d. have for breakfast? |
| 5. _____ I don't like this art exhibit | e. her assignments on time. |
| 6. _____ I didn't like the art exhibit | f. have for breakfast this morning? |
| 7. _____ What did you | g. because it was boring. |
| 8. _____ What do you usually | h. vacation twice a year. |

- Complete the sentences with the simple present or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses.

1. My family usually _____ (eat) dinner at home, but last night we _____ (go out) to an ethnic restaurant. The food _____ (be) quite spicy.
2. I rarely _____ (stay) home on the weekend, but last Saturday I _____ (not/go out). I _____ (clean out) my closet.
3. When she _____ (be) younger, my sister _____ (not/like) coffee. Now she _____ (drink) coffee every day.

4 .I always _____ (study). I _____ (spend) the weekend studying for the test, but now I _____ (not/know) any of the answers!

5 .Our team _____ (play) a football match once a week. Two weeks ago, we _____ (lose), but last week we _____ (win).

6 .When my father _____ (go) to college, he often _____ (ride) his bike. Now he _____ (drive) to work every day.

7 .I usually _____ (not/speak) English outside of class, but yesterday I _____ (give) directions to some British tourists. They _____ (say) that my English was excellent!

8 ._____ (you/take) my keys? I _____ - (search) everywhere, but I can't find them. I always _____ (leave) them on my desk.

Worksheet SG2-UNIT 8:

Vocabulary

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

1 .Adel: What did you do last night?

Fahad: I went to a friend's house and watched _____.

A. a car race B. the zoo C. a computer club D. home

2 .Peter: Do you have any clean clothes?

Andy: Yes, I do. I did my _____ yesterday.

A. closet B. laundry C. home D. house

3 .Chang: What did you do yesterday?

Todd: I went to the _____ and played volleyball.

A. car race B. beach C. museum D. zoo

4 .Sabah: What did you do yesterday?

Aisha: I went to a _____. I love history.

A. restaurant B. closet C. mall d. museum

Grammar:

B. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

5 .We didn't go to the football game yesterday. We _____ to the museum.

6 .Sally didn't drink coffee. She _____ water.

7 .We didn't eat at home yesterday. We _____ at a restaurant.

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

8 .Joe _____ at home last night. He studied at the library.

- A. studies B. didn't studied C. didn't study D. study

9 .Tony _____ his closet yesterday. He washed his car.

- A. didn't clean B. clean C. doesn't clean D. not clean

10 .Asma: Did you stay home all weekend?

Donna: Yes. _____ ,

- A. I didn't B. I do C. did I D. I did

11 .Paul: Did they go to the basketball game last night?

Tyler: No. _____ ,

- A. they do B. they didn't C. they did D. did they

12 .Hussain: _____ work in the garden yesterday?

Luis: No, they didn't.

- A. Did they B. He C. Worked D. Do they

13 .Max: _____ do last night?

Dan: I watched TV.

- A. What do you B. Did you C. What did you D. What you

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

14 .Khalid usually _____ to school, but this morning he rode his bike.

- A. took the bus B. rides his bike
C. takes the bus D. walked

15 .I _____ watching TV. Let's go for a walk in the park.

- A. don't feel like B. felt like
C. didn't feel like D. feel like

16 .Ahmed _____ because he broke his leg last week.

- A. plays football B. don't play football
C. played football D. doesn't play football

17 .The shoes were on sale, so Sabah _____ two pairs.

- A. didn't buy B. buys
C. bought D. doesn't buy

Reading

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

Michael and his brother Jack are from France. They live and work in Paris. Last February, they went on vacation to Mexico. They had a great time. First, they went to Cancun. While they were in Cancun, they went to the beach. They swam in the ocean, relaxed on the beach, and went snorkeling. One day, Michael went kite surfing. Every night, they went to a restaurant. After Cancun, they took a bus to Merida. In Merida, they went to an anthropology museum. They also went shopping. They bought many souvenirs for their friends and family. After Merida, they returned home to Paris. They had no clean clothes. They were tired, but happy.

1 .The story is about. _____

- A. how to kite surf
- B. a vacation in Mexico
- C. Mexican anthropology
- D. Cancun

2 .The story takes place. _____

- A. in the past
- B. in the future
- C. right now
- D. on Sunday

3 .Only Michael went. _____

- A. swimming in the ocean
- B. to an anthropology museum
- C. kite surfing
- D. snorkeling

4 .Michael and Jack probably didn't _____ while they were in Mexico.

- A. do their laundry
- B. stay at hotels
- C. buy gifts
- D. eat Mexican food

Spelling:

F. Choose the correct missing letters for the words:

s-c-d-i-p-k

1. __tay

2- r__ce

3- bea__h

4- acci__ent

5- s__icy

G. Unscramble the following words:

1-e/t/m/l:

2- g/e/u/t/s:

3- e/v/l/o/l/b/y/l/a/l:

4- o/h/e/m:

5- a/r/e/c:

Irregular Verb:

| 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 |
| sing | sang |
| 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 |

The End!