



# 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Basic Skills

## TERM-1, 2 & 3

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# TERM 1

# Unit 1: Lifestyles:

## Grammar Part

The objectives of the unit:

Use the present simple sentences

How to use adverbs of frequency

Formulate questions using How Often/How Much/How Long

Write correct present simple questions and answers

Classify the adverbs of frequency

Use " all, both, neither, none " correctly

## Vocabulary:

addict	download	all the time	occasionally	sometimes
fanatic	enjoy	always	often	usually
fitness	hate	every day/week	once/twice a day	challenging
herbal tea	overdo	frequently	once/twice a week	physical
lifestyle	solve	from time to time	once in a while	proud
puzzle	work out	generally	rarely	How long?
thumb	normally	hardly ever	regularly	How much?
vegetarian	now and then	never	seldom	How often?
access the internet	anyway	turn (someone) off	you see	except
chat online	exercise freak	get a haircut	spend money/time	devoted

# Simple Present Tense+ Adverbs of Frequency

## Simple Present Tense: Habitual Activities

**Do** | you | usually **drink** coffee?

I rarely **drink** coffee.

**Does** | he/she

He/She **drinks** coffee now and then.

## Adverbs/Expressions of Frequency

100% of the time

always, all the time

50%–99%

usually, generally, normally, frequently, often, regularly

20%–49%

sometimes, occasionally, from time to time

1%–19%

once in a while, now and then, hardly ever, seldom, rarely

0%

never

I **rarely** eat junk food. I'm **usually** a salad-and-fruit person.

But I'll eat a piece of pizza **once in a while**.

- Adverbs of frequency usually come before the verb.
- However, they come after the verb *be*.
- Expressions such as *all the time*, *now and then*, *once in a while*, *twice a week*, *once a month*, *every two months* usually come at the end of the sentence.
- Some adverbs and expressions can come at the beginning of the sentence.

**Sometimes** Hameed works late. **From time to time**, he brings work to do at home.

## Questions with *How Often/How Much/How Long*

**Q: How often** do you use your cell phone?

**A:** I use it 20 times a day.

**Q: How much** time do you spend in the shower?

**A:** I spend about 5 minutes.

**Q: How long** do you spend on your homework?

**A:** I spend about 2 hours every night.

# Simple Present Tense

★ The words **always**, **usually**, **often**, **sometimes**, or **never** show how often things happen.

How often	You use ...	Examples
100 %	always	Dad <b>always</b> <b>cooks</b> the dinner.
50 %	usually	Mum <b>usually</b> <b>gets</b> up early.
	often	Cindy <b>often</b> <b>surfs</b> the Net.
0 %	sometimes	Tim <b>sometimes</b> <b>bangs</b> the door.
	never	Bob <b>never</b> <b>goes</b> to school late.

## THE SIMPLE PRESENT

### AFFIRMATIVE FORM

I } Like...  
You }

He/She/It likes...

We } like...  
You }

They }

**He, She, It**  
**LIKES** this food.

### NEGATIVE FORM

**FULL FORM**  
I, You, We, You,  
They  
**DO NOT LIKE...**

**SHORT FORM**  
I, You, We, You,  
They  
**DON'T LIKE...**

**He, She, It**  
does not like apples.  
doesn't like apples.

### INTERROGATIVE FORM

**YES/NO QUESTIONS**  
**Do**  
I, you, we, you, they  
**like...?**

**WH-QUESTIONS**  
**What do**  
I, you, we, you, they  
**like?**

**Does he/she/it like this**  
**food?**  
**What does he/she/it**  
**like?**

### EXAMPLES

- I like him.
- She loves her friend.
- They like this film.
- We start at noon.
- He goes to school by bike.
- They watch TV every evening.
- I eat bananas and bread at breakfast.
- You work very hard.

## Exercises

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Do ( he - you - she ) drink coffee ?
- 2- Does ( they - he - you ) play videogames ?
- 3- Students ( goes – go – going ) to school every day.
- 4- Sara always ( Study – studies – studying) her lessons.
- 5- They usually ( came – come – comes ) back at 7:00 pm.
- 6- We often ( spend – spends – spending ) time surfing the net.
- 7- He rarely ( get – getting – gets ) up late.
- 8- She sometimes ( cook – cooks – cooking ) pasta in the evening.
- 9- My friends ( visiting- visit – visits ) Abha once in a while.
- 10-This cat ( likes – liking – like ) milk.

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I usually ..... coffee with my family.

<b>a- drink</b>	<b>b- drinks</b>	<b>c- drinking</b>
-----------------	------------------	--------------------

- 2- He sometimes ..... football.

<b>a- play</b>	<b>b- played</b>	<b>c- plays</b>
----------------	------------------	-----------------

- 3- She ..... TV every day.

<b>watches</b>	<b>watch</b>	<b>watching</b>
----------------	--------------	-----------------

- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ do you play tennis? always

<b>How often</b>	<b>where</b>	<b>what</b>
------------------	--------------	-------------

- 5- She ..... at school last year.

<b>work</b>	<b>works</b>	<b>worked</b>
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**Complete each sentence with the verb in parentheses. Then rewrite each sentence. Use an adverb of frequency.**

**Example; Steve does (do) his homework every day.**

**He always does his homework.**

**1. Mr. Lewis \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) to his boss on the phone in the evening five times a week.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**2. Mrs. Lewis \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV about once a week.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**3. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) chocolate morning, noon, and night.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**4. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (make) dinner once a month.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Steve \_\_\_\_\_ (work out) four times a week.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**6. Steve \_\_\_\_\_ (not do) the dishes. It's not his job.**

\_\_\_\_\_

**Question Type: Short Answer**

**Read the short answer. Complete or write the question.**

**1. Karl: How much time \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

Michael: I spend half an hour in the library.

**2. Nura: How long \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

Fatima: I spend fifteen minutes getting ready for school.

**3. Paul: \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

Ryan: No. I never play video games.

**4. Amy: \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

Maha: I rarely go shopping.

**Question type: Fill in the blank.**

**Write a sentence to answer the question. Use the words in parentheses.**

1. How long do you spend watching TV every day? (one hour)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. How much time do you spend on homework every week? (eight hours)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you drink coffee? (occasionally)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How often do you check your email? (twenty times a day)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Do you work out? (three times a week)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in with the adverbs of frequency:**

always, all the time, usually, generally, normally, frequently, often, regularly, sometimes, occasionally, from time to time, once in a while, now and then, hardly ever, seldom, rarely, never

100 %	
95 %	
45 %	
15 %	
0 %	

**Rewrite the sentences in the opposite. Use the words in parentheses.**

Example: Jamal frequently exercises. (seldom)

Jamal seldom exercises.

1. Ibrahim constantly talks on the phone. (rarely)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. My brother occasionally checks his email. (often)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. I sometimes surf on the Internet. (once in a while)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Qassim always arrives at work on time. (hardly ever)

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Maha usually drinks tea instead of coffee. (from time to time)

\_\_\_\_\_

# Using " all, both, neither, none "

## All / Both / Neither / None + of + object pronoun + verb

**Both / Neither** refer to two people or two things.  
*Neither* means *not one* and goes with singular verbs and nouns.

**Both of them** are teachers.                      **Neither of them** is a math teacher.  
**Both of them** teach science.                      **Neither of them** teaches math.

**All / None** refer to three or more people or things.

**All of them** are teachers.                      **None of them** are math teachers.  
**All of them** teach science.                      **None of them** teach math.



## All / Both

*All / Both* can go after the auxiliary verb (be, can, do, etc.) and before the main verb.

They are **both** teachers.                      Are they **both** science teachers?  
 They can **all** speak English.                      Can they **all** speak English?  
 We **both** teach science.                      Do you **both** teach science?  
 We are **all** having fun.                      Are you **all** having fun?

## Both/Neither – All/None - Either

2 people, things, places...		3 and more people, things, places...	
+	-	+	-
Both N and N are Either N or N is Either N or Ns are	Neither N nor N is Neither N nor Ns are		
Both of them/Ns are Either of them/Ns is/are	Neither of them/Ns is/are	All (5) of them/Ns are	None of them/Ns is/are
Both Ns are Either N is	Neither N is	All (the) Ns are	No + N There is no (space)
not + either of	neither of	All + that clause + is	
= <i>I didn't buy either of them.</i>	= <i>I bought neither of them.</i>	= <b>All</b> that he sad <b>was</b> interesting.	
<b>They have both</b> V3		<b>They have all</b> V3	

**Rewrite the sentence. Use a pronoun and the word in parentheses.**

1. Ali and Mohammed play football. (both)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Ali and Mohammed don't eat junk food. (neither)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Maha, Nura, and Amira love shopping. (all)

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Maha, Nura, and Amira can't save their money. (none)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Choose the correct forms of both, either, neither, all, none to complete the sentences.**

1- Can \_\_\_\_\_ you or Lisa take me to the station?

2- \_\_\_\_\_ Lisa nor John could take me to the station, so I had to take a taxi.

3- \_\_\_\_\_ John and Sara were invited to the party.

4- Sara, Nora, and Rana are \_\_\_\_\_ my friends.

5- I saw the three books, but \_\_\_\_\_ of them is a science book.

<b>Nouns</b>	<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Adjectives</b>
addict	download	challenging
fanatic	enjoy	physical
fitness	hate	proud
herbal tea	overdo	devoted
lifestyle	solve	
puzzle	work out	
thumb		
vegetarian		

# Vocabulary Exercises

## Vocabulary

### B. Question type: Matching Questions

Match a term in Column 1 with a description in Column 2.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
1. Ann is addicted to shopping.	A. She never eats meat.
2. Barbara is a vegetarian.	B. She rarely sleeps in.
3. Jen doesn't like to sleep a lot.	C. He is online 5 hours a day.
4. Jon is an Internet addict.	D. He usually works 7 days a week.
5. Steve likes to work out.	E. She shops all the time.
6. Max is devoted to his job.	F. He frequently goes to the gym.

**A** Look at the people in the photos. Complete each description with a word from the box.

a devoted employee    an exercise freak    an Internet addict    a vegetarian



1. Mark likes to work out. He's really into exercise and fitness. He's \_\_\_\_\_.



2. Ali is online all the time, even in the park! He's \_\_\_\_\_.



3. Saeed always works on the weekend. He's \_\_\_\_\_.



4. Jake never eats meat. He's \_\_\_\_\_.

**Grammar**

Question Type: Short Answer

**Read the short answer. Complete or write the question.**

7. **Karl:** How much time

\_\_\_\_\_?

**Michael:** I spend half an hour in the library.

8. **Nura:** How long

\_\_\_\_\_?

**Fatima:** I spend fifteen minutes getting ready for school.

9. **Paul:** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Ryan:** No. I never play video games.

10. **Amy:** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Maha:** I rarely go shopping.

Question type: Fill in the blank.

**Write a sentence to answer the question. Use the words in parentheses.**

11. How long do you spend watching TV every day? (one hour)

\_\_\_\_\_

12. How much time do you spend on homework every week? (eight hours)

\_\_\_\_\_

13. Do you drink coffee? (occasionally)

\_\_\_\_\_

14. How often do you check your email? (twenty times a day)

\_\_\_\_\_

15. Do you work out? (three times a week)

\_\_\_\_\_

## Reading

Question type: Multiple Choice

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

### Internet Addiction Disorder

Most people like to use the Internet. They use it to check email, chat with friends, shop, and find information. But, some people use the Internet too much. They become addicted to it. They spend so much time online that they don't do their homework and chores, and they stop spending time with their friends and family.

#### Are you Addicted to the Internet?

Answer these questions about your online habits.

1. Do you have more friends in real life or online?
2. How many hours a day do you spend online?
3. How do you feel when you can't connect to the Internet?
4. Do you spend so much time online that you don't do your work or school work?
5. Do you lose sleep because you are on the Internet late at night?
6. Do your friends and family complain about the amount of time you spend online?

Think about your answers. Do you think you spend too much time online? If so, try turning the computer off and spending more time in the real world. It is important to balance the time you spend on the computer with the time you spend enjoying other things in your life.

16. Internet addicts are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. sometimes online
- B. hardly ever online
- C. online once in a while
- D. online almost all the time

17. You should balance the time you spend online with the time \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. you spend on the phone
- B. you spend sleeping
- C. you spend on other things in your life
- D. you spend exercising

18. Internet addicts often \_\_\_\_\_ because they are online.

- A. make friends
- B. lose sleep
- C. do chores
- D. complain about their families

19. Internet addicts feel \_\_\_\_\_ when they can't connect to the Internet.

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

20. Internet addicts spend most of their time with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. real friends
- B. online friends
- C. school friends
- D. work friends

### **Listening**

Question type: True/False

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

[AUDIO, SuperGoal 5, Unit 1, **Cell Phone Obsession**, Track 7]

- 21. The text mentions more negative aspects of cell phones than positive ones. (     )
- 22. Many young people spend less than an hour a day on a cell phone. (     )
- 23. Young people spend an equal amount of time on homework and talking on cell phones. (     )
- 24. It is easy for young people to become addicted to cell phones. (     )

### **Form, Meaning and Function**

Question type: Fill in the blank.

**Rewrite the sentence. Use a pronoun and the word in parentheses.**

25. Ali and Mohammed play football. (both)

\_\_\_\_\_

26. Ali and Mohammed don't eat junk food. (neither)

\_\_\_\_\_

27. Maha, Nura, and Amira love shopping. (all)

\_\_\_\_\_

28. Maha, Nura, and Amira can't save their money. (none)

\_\_\_\_\_

# Unit 2: Life Stories

## Grammar Part

The objectives of the unit:

Use simple past tense

Form correct WH questions in the simple past tense form

Form correct simple past tense Yes/No questions

Write correct sentence about your birth place ( be born )

Transform passive sentences into past simple

Refer to past events with: used to

Use the correct time expressions for the past

Restructure sentences with ( when )

## Vocabulary:

appointment	twin	join	used to	to turn up
attitude	leadership	practice	environmental	What about . . . ?
blood	league	donate	crippling	
colleague	litter	encourage	hopeful	
community	newborn	gather	original	
donation	operation	Receive	outstanding	
effort	owner	comb the beach	congratulations	
employee	principal	get in touch with	wish (someone) all the best	
facility	award	grow up	big break	
infant	compete	take responsibility	to be into something	

## Simple Past Tense

### Yes/No Question (?)

**Did** you/he/she/they **live** in Riyadh?

### Short Answer (+)

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

### Short Answer (-)

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

### Information Questions (?)

Where **did** you/he/she/they **live**?

What **did** you/he/she/they **wear**?

Where **did** you/he/she/they **work**?

### Answer

I/He/She/They **lived** in Riyadh. (+)

I/He/She/They **wore** formal clothing. (+)

I/He/She/They **didn't work** in an office. (-)

## Be + Born

I **was born** in Syria.

The twins **were born** on June 21<sup>st</sup>.

## Expressions with the Passive

*To be raised, to be married, to be called, to be educated, etc.*, are commonly used in stories about people's pasts. For the passive in the past, use *was/were* + past participle.

Michael **was raised** in Montreal.

The team **was called** *The Lions*.

His parents **were married** in Tabuk.

He **was educated** in private schools.

## Used to

Use *used to* for past habits and states.

### Affirmative (+)

When I was little, I **used to** play with toys.

### Negative (-)

I **didn't use to** play video games.

### Questions (?)

**Did** you **use to** play with dolls?

What **did** you **use to** play with?

Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.

I **used to** play with toy cars.

# Simple Past Tense / WH and Yes/No Questions

## WH-QUESTIONS

What		you	play	yesterday?
		he	go	
Where		she	meet	last week?
	did	they	have lunch	last weekend?
Who		Sarah	buy	
		James	visit	3 years ago?
		Tony and Sam		

## Past Simple Tense

[www:onlymyenglish.com](http://www.onlymyenglish.com)

A **Past Simple Tense** is a verb form of a sentence that tells about any action, event, moments, that happened in the past.

### Positive [+]

### Negative [-]

### Question [?]

*I Played*

*I didn't Played*

*Did I Play*

*You played*

*You didn't play*

*Did You play*

*We played*

*We didn't play*

*Did We play*

*He played*

*He didn't play*

*Did He play*

*She played*

*She didn't play*

*Did She play*

*It played*

*It didn't play*

*Did It play*

*They Played*

*They didn't Play*

*Did They Play*

## Exercises

Complete the story. Use the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.

Roger and Paul (1) (be)\_\_\_\_\_ neighbors when they (2) (be)\_\_\_\_\_ children. They (3) (grow up)\_\_\_\_\_ together. They (4) (play)\_\_\_\_\_ sports and (5) (study)\_\_\_\_\_ together. They even (6) (go)\_\_\_\_\_ to the same college. After college, Paul (7) (get)\_\_\_\_\_ a job with an international bank in Paris and (8) (leave)\_\_\_\_\_ the country. At first, he (9) (not like)\_\_\_\_\_ his job because there (10) (be)\_\_\_\_\_ a lot of travel. He also (11) (miss)\_\_\_\_\_ his family a lot. After several years, he (12) (want)\_\_\_\_\_ to move back home and get a new job. Roger (13) (go)\_\_\_\_\_ back home after college. He immediately (14) (take)\_\_\_\_\_ a job at the city library. At first, he (15) (not be)\_\_\_\_\_ happy, but his parents (16) (need)\_\_\_\_\_ him at home, so he (17) (stay)\_\_\_\_\_. Last year, he (18) (start)\_\_\_\_\_ to think about a new job and life. He (19) (want)\_\_\_\_\_ to travel and see the world. Then six months ago, Paul (20) (move)\_\_\_\_\_ back home. A week later, he (21) (see)\_\_\_\_\_ Roger in the park. Yesterday, they (22) (go)\_\_\_\_\_ into business together and (23) (open)\_\_\_\_\_ their own travel agency!

**Complete the paragraph with the past tense form of the verbs in parentheses.**

Let me tell you how I \_\_\_\_\_ (1. meet) my best friend. Yousef and I \_\_\_\_\_ (2. go) to the same elementary school. Yousef \_\_\_\_\_ (3. be) a new 6th grade student, and the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (4. ask) me to show him around during his first week. I \_\_\_\_\_ (5. agree) to help out, and we \_\_\_\_\_ (6. spend) every day together. Yousef \_\_\_\_\_ (7. grow up) in Abha, and his family \_\_\_\_\_ (8. move) when his father \_\_\_\_\_ (9. get) a new job in Jeddah. He \_\_\_\_\_ (10. not know) anyone, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (11. introduce) him to my friends and classmates. After school, he \_\_\_\_\_ (12. come) with me to football practice. At first, he just \_\_\_\_\_ (13. watch), but then he \_\_\_\_\_ (14. want) to play. He \_\_\_\_\_ (15. not play) well at first, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (16. try) very hard. And now Yousef is the best player on the team!

**Time Expressions for the Past**

**Last**—last night, last Tuesday, last week, last month, last year, last summer

**Yesterday**—yesterday, yesterday morning, the day before yesterday

**Ago**—six years ago, two days ago, a week ago, five hours ago, ten minutes ago

**When clauses**

They didn't go to school *when they were four years old*.

*When I was a child*, I used to play with my toys all day.

**Past dates and times**

in 1998, in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, on May 25<sup>th</sup> 2000, on Monday, this morning, at 6 A.M.

When I **rang** the doorbell, it **played** music.

**First: I rang the doorbell**

**Then: it played music**

**when** → **allows simple past in both clauses**

# Exercises

Complete the sentences with the correct time phrases. Use the words in parentheses.

1. I'm in grade 9. \_\_\_\_\_ (last) I was in grade 8, and \_\_\_\_\_ (ago) I was in grade 7.

2. I was born \_\_\_\_\_ (in). I was born \_\_\_\_\_ (on) \_\_\_\_\_ (ago).

3. What time did you go to bed \_\_\_\_\_ (last)? What time did you wake up \_\_\_\_\_ (this)?

4. I went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ (at) last night, and I woke up \_\_\_\_\_ (at) this morning.

5. We finished Unit 1 of Super Goal 5 \_\_\_\_\_ (ago).

6. I started learning English \_\_\_\_\_ (when).

7. I didn't use to read and write \_\_\_\_\_ (when).

8. I started going to this high school \_\_\_\_\_ (in).

9. King Abdulaziz Ibn Saud founded the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia \_\_\_\_\_ (century).

10. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was founded \_\_\_\_\_ (in) \_\_\_\_\_ (on).

Put the words in order to make sentences. Start with the word in bold.

1. hosted / in / **Beijing** / the / Summer Olympics / 2008

---

2. took / before / math / a / test / **We** / day / yesterday / the

---

3. graduated / **Fahd** / when / was / he / 23 / university / from

---

4. he / to / morning / was / sick / **Ali** / so / didn't / class / this / go

---

5. ago / ten / **Mona** / a / started / years / as / working / teacher

---

6. century / didn't / **People** / cars / to / the / in / use / drive / 19<sup>th</sup>

---

7. parents / me / cell phone / **My** / week / bought / a / last

---

8. friends / new / I / when / started / high school / made / **I**

---

### Simple Past Tense Of Be

#### Singular

- **I was**
- **You were** (one person)
- **She was**
- **He was**      I
- **It was**      she
- he \_\_\_\_\_ was
- it

#### Plural

- **We were**
- **You were** (more than one person)
- **They were**
- We
- You \_\_\_\_\_ were
- they

## WH- and Yes / No QUESTIONS WITH BE IN PAST TENSE

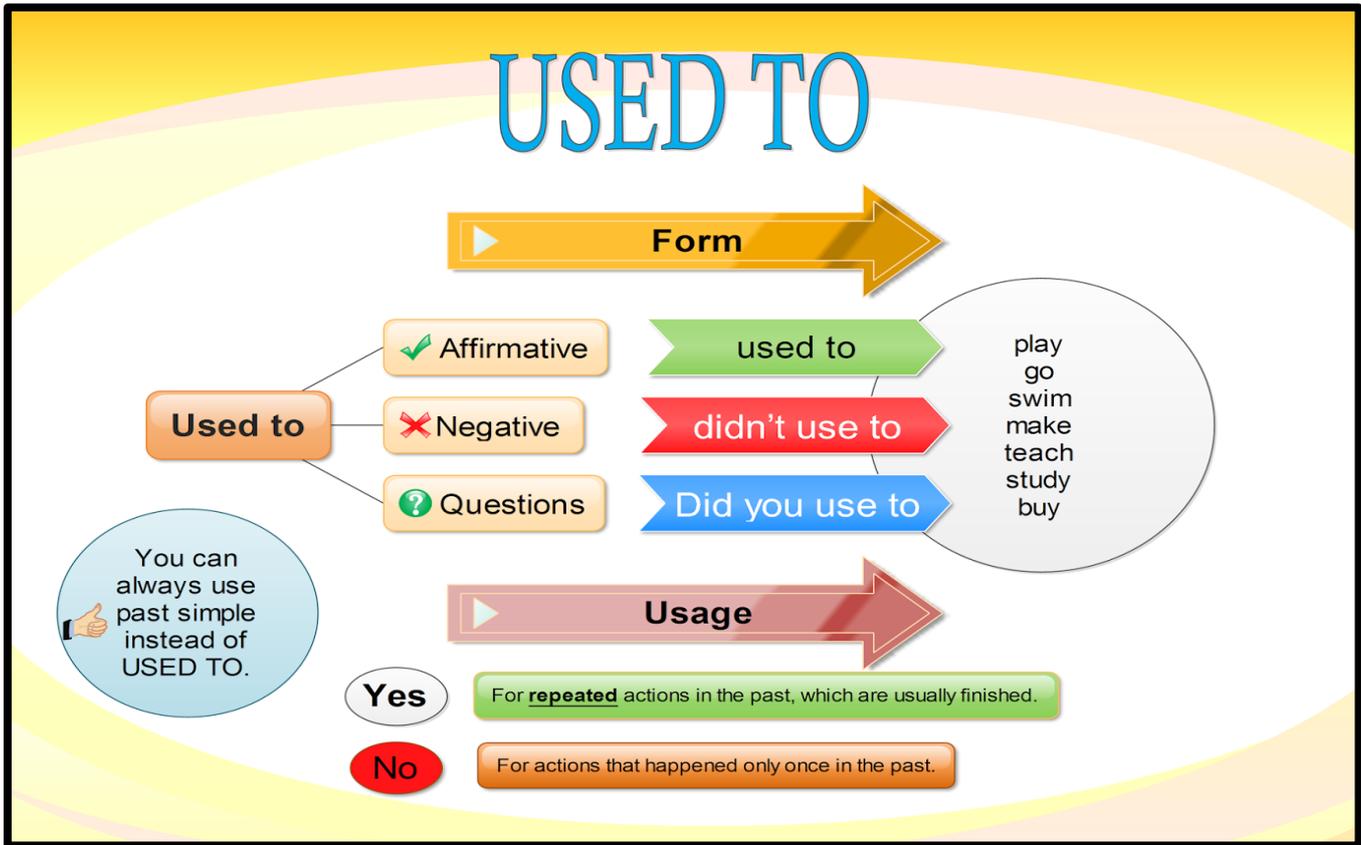
QUESTION	ANSWER
When <b>were</b> you born?	I <b>was</b> born in 1975.
<b>Were</b> you born in Nuevo Leon?	Yes, I <b>was</b> .
Where <b>were</b> you born?	I <b>was</b> born in Montemorelos.
<b>Was</b> your brother born there, too?	No, he <b>wasn't</b> .
What city <b>was</b> he born in?	He <b>was</b> born in Monterrey.
<b>Were</b> your parents born in N.L.?	No, they <b>weren't</b> .

### Be born ( was/ were born)

### Exercises: Choose the Correct Answer:

- 1- Where ( was- am – were ) you born?
- 2- I ( is – was – were ) born in Abha.
- 3- Sara ( be – am – was ) in 2007.
- 4- My sister ( were – be – was ) born on June 26.
- 5- They ( was- am – were ) born in Bahrain.

# Used to + infinitive



**B.** List some of the things you *used to do/didn't use to do* when you were young. Then compare and discuss with a partner.

Used to Do	Didn't Use to Do

## Exercises

Read the answers. Write questions.

Q: Where did Ali use to live?

A: Ali used to live in the country.

1. Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Fahd used to play football after school.

2. Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Yes, Farah did. She used to take the bus to school.

3. Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: They used to go to the mall every Thursday evening.

4. Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A: No, I didn't. I used to stay up really late every night

Read the information. Complete the conversation. Use used to and didn't use to

### How Television Has Changed



#### The 1940s

- TVs have small, round screens.
- Many families eat dinner in front of the TV.
- TVs show only black and white pictures.

#### The 1950s

- People in big cities get four or five TV stations.
- Cable TV brings big-city TV to some country areas.
- The remote control is invented.

**Omar:** Did you know that some TVs (1) \_\_\_\_\_ have round screens?

**Yahya:** Yes, I did. And a lot of families (2) \_\_\_\_\_ eat dinner in front of the TV every night.

**Omar:** I know. And there (3) \_\_\_\_\_ be very many TV stations.

**Yahya:** Right. And before 1950, people in country areas (4) \_\_\_\_\_ have TV at all!

**Omar:** They probably (5) \_\_\_\_\_ have boring evenings with no TV.

**Yahya:** Maybe. They probably (6) \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed early.

**Omar:** Can you believe that TVs (7) \_\_\_\_\_ have color pictures? Everything was in black and white.

**Yahya:** Isn't that crazy? And people (8) \_\_\_\_\_ stand up and walk over to the TV to change channels. No remote control!

**Omar:** I'm glad I didn't live back then!

## The Passive Voice

### past simple tense

**Example:**

***The house was built in 1980.***



**Form:**      **was**      }      **+ past participle**  
                 **were**      }

**part of the verb 'to be' + past participle**

## Exercises

Put the following sentences into passive voice. (Simple Past)

1. Who wrote this book?

Who was the book written by?

2. How did they steal her car?

---

3. The children rang the bell a few minutes ago.

---

4. The kids forgot the whole story in a few days.

---

5. The police didn't question him very closely.

---

1. Prepositions of place: *in, on, at*

**in** Jeddah

**in** Saudi Arabia

**in** the world

**on** Earth

**on** an island

**at** school

2. Prepositions of time: *on, at, in, from...to...*

**on** Monday

**on** June 3rd

**at** 8:00 a.m.

**at** noon

**in** 2001

**in** May

**in** the winter

**from** 2007 **to** 2010

Time words: *since, ago, then, when, before, after*

I was raised in Abha. **Then** my family moved to Riyadh **when** I was twelve.

I have lived here **since** I was twelve. We moved here two years **ago**.

I learned to read **before** I went to school.

# PREPOSITIONS of TIME

**in**

- the morning
- the afternoon
- the evening
- February
- (the) spring
- (the) summer
- (the) fall / autumn
- (the) winter
- 2013
- the 1990s



**on**

- Sunday
- Monday morning
- Tuesday afternoon
- Wednesday evening
- my birthday
- a holiday
- May 5
- a weekday
- the weekend (U.S.)



**at**

- night
- 10:30
- noon / midday
- midnight
- bedtime
- sunrise / sunset
- the weekend (U.K.)



# PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

English Grammar

## AT - IN - ON



**AT**

- **At** college
- **At** home
- **At** reception
- **At** school
- **At** the bottom
- **At** the cinema

**IN**

- **In** a taxi/ a car
- **In** the sky
- **In** the building/tower
- **In** a row
- **In** the newspaper
- **In** the garden

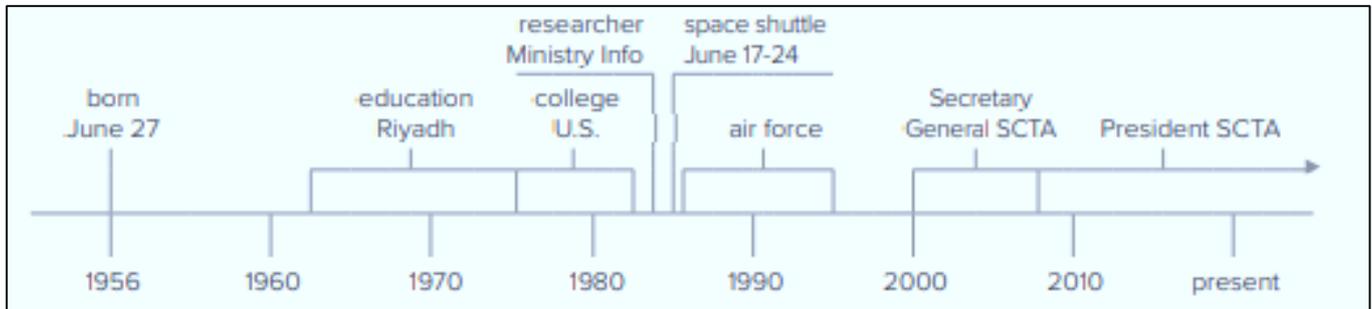
**ON**

- **On** the way
- **On** the radio
- **On** the page
- **On** a bicycle
- **On** a ship
- **On** a horse

## Exercises:

Look at the timeline of events in Prince Sultan bin Salman's life.

Then, complete the summary with prepositions and time words.



Prince Sultan bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud was born (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Riyadh (2) \_\_\_\_\_ June 27, 1956. He was educated (3) \_\_\_\_\_ Riyadh. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ high school, he went to study communications and aviation (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the University of Denver (6) \_\_\_\_\_ the U.S. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ he was there, he also became a pilot. He started his career (8) \_\_\_\_\_ 1982 as a researcher (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the Ministry of Information (10) \_\_\_\_\_ Saudi Arabia. (11) \_\_\_\_\_ 1985, Prince Sultan made history (12) \_\_\_\_\_ he became the first Saudi astronaut to travel (13) \_\_\_\_\_ space. He flew aboard the space shuttle STS-51-G Discovery (14) \_\_\_\_\_ June 17 (15) \_\_\_\_\_ June 24. (16) \_\_\_\_\_ he joined the Royal Saudi Air Force as a pilot, and retired (17) \_\_\_\_\_ 1996. (18) \_\_\_\_\_ 2000 (19) \_\_\_\_\_ 2008, he was Secretary General of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities, and (20) \_\_\_\_\_ 2008 he has served as its President.

## General Grammar Exercises

**Question type: Multiple Choice:** Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. **Jack:** Did you wear a T-shirt yesterday?

**Neil:** No, I didn't. I \_\_\_\_\_ a sweater.

- A. wear
- B. wore
- C. was wore
- D. did wear

2. **Ken:** Did he go to college?

**Tom:** Yes. He \_\_\_\_\_ at Cambridge University.

- A. educated
- B. did educate
- C. was educated
- D. were educated

3. **Ray:** Where were you born?

**Sean:** I \_\_\_\_\_ in Chicago.

- A. was born
- B. did born
- C. born
- D. were born

4. **Aisha:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Amal:** They lived in Dubai.

- A. Where did they live?
- B. Where they did live?
- C. Where do they live?
- D. Where they lived?

5. When Faris was young, he \_\_\_\_\_ walk to school.

- A. was used to
- B. uses to
- C. use to
- D. used to

6. Did you use to play with dolls?

- A. Yes, I am.
- B. Yes, I did.
- C. Yes, I do.
- D. Yes, I used.

7. What did you use to play with?

- A. I use to play with cars.
- B. I did used to play with cars.
- C. I used to play with cars.
- D. I am used to play with cars.

8- She ..... at school last year.

<b>work</b>	<b>works</b>	<b>worked</b>
-------------	--------------	---------------

9-She \_\_\_\_\_ sick yesterday.

<b>is</b>	<b>am</b>	<b>was</b>
-----------	-----------	------------

10-He \_\_\_\_\_ a coat yesterday.

<b>wore</b>	<b>wear</b>	<b>wearing</b>
-------------	-------------	----------------

### **Form, Meaning and Function**

Write the words in the correct order to make a sentence. Start with the bold word.

1. comic books / to / child / was / a / when / **Fahd** / he / read / used

\_\_\_\_\_

2. two / university / years / graduated / ago / **Maha** / from

\_\_\_\_\_

3. fourteenth / to / **Ibn Battuta** / century / the / traveled / Asia / in

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Museum / **Our** / week / class / National / last / the / visited

\_\_\_\_\_

**Change to the past tense:**

1- He is a student.

\_\_\_\_\_

2- They are playing football.

\_\_\_\_\_

3- go # \_\_\_\_\_

4- spend # \_\_\_\_\_

**Fill in with ( in – on – at )**

1- English class is \_\_\_ Wednesday .

2- He was born \_\_\_ 2004.

3- I get up \_\_\_ 5:00 am.

4-They will meet \_\_\_ school.

**Use time expressions ( ago - last ) in the right place**

1- \_\_\_\_\_ year I was in the second grade.

2 – 2 hours \_\_\_\_\_ I was playing football.

<b>Nouns</b>		<b>Verbs</b>	<b>Adjectives</b>
appointment	facility	award	environmental
attitude	infant	compete	crippling
blood	leadership	donate	hopeful
colleague	league	encourage	original
community	litter	gather	outstanding
donation	new born	join	
effort	operation	practice	
employee	owner	receive	
principal	twin		

## Vocabulary

### Match the words to the meaning:

- 1- give to charity ( ) appointment  
2- an arrangement to meet ( ) outstanding  
3- excellent ( ) donate

### Match each word with the meaning.

1. \_\_\_ abroad a. a big city  
2. \_\_\_ humanitarian b. taking away stress and pain  
3. \_\_\_ relief c. name someone for an important position  
4. \_\_\_ appoint d. a person who helps others  
5. \_\_\_ metropolis e. in other countries

### Question type: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

news	athlete	twins	infant
donate	award	outstanding	appointment

1. **John:** Did you see the \_\_\_\_\_?

**Brett:** No, I was studying for a test. What happened?

2. **Jane:** Do you give a lot of money to charity?

**Renee:** I don't have much money, but I \_\_\_\_\_ toys and clothes instead.

3. She was a tiny \_\_\_\_\_. She only weighed 4 pounds when she was born!

4. My brother is giving blood tomorrow. His \_\_\_\_\_ is at 10 A.M.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ were born last night at 9 P.M. The whole family is overjoyed!
6. My uncle was always good at sports. He was a successful \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Ahmed won a special \_\_\_\_\_ for his bravery in the rescue mission.
8. The student showed great promise and \_\_\_\_\_ leadership skills.

**A** Unscramble the letters and write the words on the correct announcement.

arptnes	liccin	niodontas	doorn
snwit	dolob	wnermbos	ntfain



**B** Complete the stories. Use the words from **A**.



1. In just two days, over 300 people came to give \_\_\_\_\_ at the Heart-to-Heart Mobile \_\_\_\_\_ in Lakeside County. Local businessmen and shoppers were happy to volunteer to help others in need. Some people donated blood for the first time and said they planned to do it again. One \_\_\_\_\_ told doctors that it was his 50<sup>th</sup> time giving blood. The blood \_\_\_\_\_ will go to hospitals around the country and will save many lives.

2. My aunt and uncle are new \_\_\_\_\_. They have two little \_\_\_\_\_. They're so small! It's hard to imagine that I was that little when I was an \_\_\_\_\_!



The other really cool thing is that my two new little cousins look exactly the same. Why? Because they're \_\_\_\_\_.

## 9. Reading

Question type: Multiple Choice

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

Let me tell you how I met my best friend, Yousef. Yousef and I went to the same elementary school. Yousef was a new 6th grade student, and the teacher asked me to show him around during his first week. I agreed to help out, and we spent every day together.

Yousef grew up in Abha, and his family moved when his father got a new job in Jeddah. He didn't know anyone, so I introduced him to my friends and classmates. At first he was quite shy, but then he grew more confident and joined in discussions. He was very interested in sports and asked lots of questions about the school football team.

After school, he came with me to football practice. At first, he just watched, but then he wanted to play. He didn't play well at first, but he tried very hard. And now Yousef is the best player on the team!

**1. When the writer first met Yousef, Yousef was \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. a football player
- B. a new student
- C. a 5th grade student
- D. a teacher

**2. Yousef was born in \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. Abha                      B. 1990
- C. Jeddah                    D. 2008

**3. Yousef used to be \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. energetic                B. confident
- C. extroverted              D. shy

**4. Nowadays, Yousef is very \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. introverted              B. tired
- C. good at football        D. unfriendly

## UNIT 3: When are you travelling?

### Vocabulary

#### Nouns

accent baggage belongings boarding pass carry-on climate container departure difficulty exchange student flight gate liquid photo identification safety stranger suitcase tag vaccination visa

#### Verbs

Board check ensure identify leave miss pack proceed remove

### Grammar

#### Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now or for definite arrangements in the future.

My friends **are waiting** for me at the airport.      My friends **are arriving** tomorrow.  
What **are you doing** now?      What **are you doing** tonight?

**Note:** Time expressions such as the following indicate the future: *tonight, tomorrow, next week.*

#### Future with *Going to* and *Will*

Use (*be +*) *going to* to talk about plans. Use *will + maybe/probably* for uncertain or indefinite plans.

What are you **going to** do on your vacation?      Where **will** you stay?  
I'm **going to** travel to Europe.      Maybe I'll stay with friends.  
I'm not **going to** travel this year.      I probably **won't** stay in a hotel.

#### Infinitives of Purpose

Use the infinitive to say why people do things.

I'm going to KSA **to visit** relatives.      He got up early **to catch** the plane.

## 12 Form, Meaning and Function

### Time clauses

Time clauses are introduced by conjunctions such as: *after, as soon as, before, until, when, while.* We do not use future forms in a time clause; we use the present.

They'll probably go skiing **when** they *are* on vacation. (future)

They went skiing **when** they *were* on vacation. (past)

I'll go shopping **while** you *cook* dinner. (future)

He went shopping **while** his wife *cooked* dinner. (past)



We place a comma after the time clause when it begins the sentence.

**As soon as** we arrive, we're going straight to the hotel.

### Prepositions of Movement



## Grammar part

### Present Progressive

Use the present progressive for actions happening now or for definite arrangements in the future.

My friends **are waiting** for me at the airport.    My friends **are arriving** tomorrow.

What **are** you **doing** now?

What **are** you **doing** tonight?

**Note:** Time expressions such as the following indicate the future: *tonight, tomorrow, next week.*

### 1. Ask and answer questions about the people bellow.



Matt / go /  
to Colorado

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_



Sam / go / Paris

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_



Ali and Maha / go / airport

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_



Badr / go / travel agency

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_



Sabah / go / bank

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_



Ted and his son / go / mall

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_



Rudy / go / consulate

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

### Future with *Going to* and *Will*

Use *(be +)* *going to* to talk about plans. Use *will + maybe/probably* for uncertain or indefinite plans.

What are you **going to** do on your vacation?

I'm **going to** travel to Europe.

I'm not **going to** travel this year.

Where **will** you stay?

Maybe I'll stay with friends.

I probably **won't** stay in a hotel.

- Complete the conversation. Use the information in the chart. Use **going to** for definite plans and **will** for indefinite plans.

### Faisal's Weekend Plans

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Maybe go to the special Antiquities Exhibition 10:00 A.M.–8:00 P.M.	Definitely go to the Al-Janadriyah Cultural Festival 8:00 A.M.–11:00 P.M.	Maybe ride in the bicycle race 10:30 A.M.–12:30 P.M.
Definitely go to the Champions League football game 8:00 P.M.	Definitely watch the camel races 7:00 P.M.	Probably go to the barbecue at Yahya's house 4:00 P.M.–8:00 P.M.

#### Thursday

**Adnan:** Hi, Faisal. What are you doing?

**Faisal:** I'm making plans for the weekend. Maybe I **(1)** (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the special Antiquities Exhibition on Thursday afternoon.

**Adnan:** That's going to be interesting! Are you going to stay all afternoon?

**Faisal:** No. I **(2)** \_\_\_\_\_ probably (stay) \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour or two. Do you want to go?

**Adnan:** Sure! And I definitely **(3)** (go) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Champions League football game at 8:00.

**Faisal:** Me, too. Let's get there at 6:00.

**Adnan:** Fine. We **(4)** \_\_\_\_\_ probably (be) \_\_\_\_\_ the first people there.

**Faisal:** That's OK. We **(5)** (find) \_\_\_\_\_ great seats for sure!

#### Friday

**Faisal:** Are you going to go to the Al-Janadriyah Cultural Festival on Friday?

**Adnan:** You bet! I **(6)** (spend) \_\_\_\_\_ the whole afternoon there. It's **(7)** (be) \_\_\_\_\_ lots of fun!

**Faisal:** I **(8)** (get) \_\_\_\_\_ there early in the morning, and I **(9)** \_\_\_\_\_ probably (leave) \_\_\_\_\_ at 4:00.

**Adnan:** Then what are you going to do?

**Faisal:** I **(10)** (watch) \_\_\_\_\_ the camel races at 7:00.

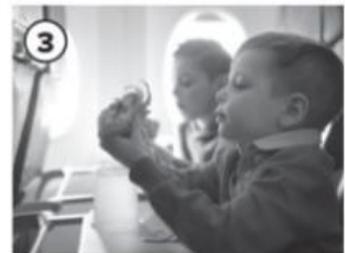
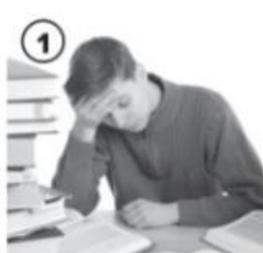
## Infinitives of Purpose

Use the infinitive to say why people do things.

I'm going to KSA **to visit** relatives.

He got up early **to catch** the plane.

1. Complete the answers to the questions with infinitives of purpose. Use the information in the photos for your answers. Use the verbs in the box.



Q: Why is your father going to the train station?

A: He's going to the train station to catch a train.

1. Q: Why is he staying up late?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ his homework

2. Q: Why are they online?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ their tickets.

3. Q: Why are they flying to California?

A: \_\_\_\_\_ their grandparents.

## 2. Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. Adnan: Why are you going to Riyadh?

Omar: I'm going to Riyadh \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents.

- A. visiting
- B. to visit
- C. and to visit
- D. because visit

2. What is Sabah doing?

- A. She studied
- B. She is going studying.
- C. She will study.
- D. She is studying.

3. What is Sultan doing tonight?
- A. He is going to the football game.
  - B. He goes to the football game.
  - C. He going go to the football game.
  - D. He going to game.

4. **Ali:** What are you going to do this weekend?

**Fahad:** I \_\_\_\_\_ probably go bowling.

- A. am going
- B. going to
- C. will
- D. be

5. **Colin:** What are you going to do at the beach?

**Ray:** I probably \_\_\_\_\_ swim. The water is too cold!

- A. won't
- B. willn't
- C. am going to not
- D. not going to

### 3. Change to present progressive , use ( is – am - are )

- I \_\_\_\_\_ ( watch ) TV .
- You \_\_\_\_\_ ( play ) Football .
- He \_\_\_\_\_ ( do ) his homework .

## 12 Form, Meaning and Function

**Time clauses**

Time clauses are introduced by conjunctions such as: *after, as soon as, before, until, when, while*. We do not use future forms in a time clause; we use the present.

They'll probably go skiing **when** they *are* on vacation. (future)  
 They went skiing **when** they were on vacation. (past)  
 I'll go shopping **while** you cook dinner. (future)  
 He went shopping **while** his wife cooked dinner. (past)



We place a comma after the time clause when it begins the sentence.  
**As soon as** we arrive, we're going straight to the hotel.

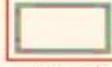
**Prepositions of Movement**



across



along



around



through



out of      into



away from  
to/towards

**Join the sentences and write one sentence. Use the word in parentheses.**

1. Marta will clean the house. Her husband will mow the lawn. (while)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. They're going to get vaccinations. They're traveling to Africa. (before)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. He'll probably take lots of photos. He's going to be on vacation. (when)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary part:**

**1. Depending on the pictures below, answer the following.**

Arrivals			
Flight	From	Arriving	Gate
SV 345	DAMMAM	8:00AM	D 20
EK 720	DUBAI	9:45 AM	C 11
LH 87	FRANKFURT	10:20AM	B 19
IB 605	MADRID	11:00AM	A 17
SV 94	RIYADH	11:40AM	C 8
AZ 348	CAIRO	1:00PM	D 7

Departures			
Flight	To	Departing	Gate
JAL 33	TOKYO	8:15AM	A 90
SV 633	AMMAN	9:10AM	B 7
BA 239	LONDON	10:00AM	D 22
TP 987	LISBON	11:30AM	C 15
SV 621	JEDDAH	12:20PM	C 10
AF 573	PARIS	1:25PM	B 16

**A:** What time is Flight 720 arriving?

**B:** It's arriving at 9:45.

**A:** Where is it coming from?

**B:** It's coming from Dubai.

**A:** What time is Flight 239 leaving?

**B:** It's leaving at ten o'clock.

**A:** What gate is it going to depart from?

**B:** It's going to depart from Gate D22.

**2. Write the correct word to fill in the blank.**

baggage	carry-on	gate
boarding pass	flight	suitcase

1. **Dave:** What time is your \_\_\_\_\_?

**Ramon:** It departs at 2:30.

2. **Clerk:** Are you checking any \_\_\_\_\_?

**Billy:** Yes. I have one bag.

3. Did you put a name tag on your \_\_\_\_\_? You don't want to lose it!

4. Your \_\_\_\_\_ is too big. It will not fit underneath your seat on the plane.

5. Don't forget your \_\_\_\_\_. You can't get on the plane without it.

6. Your \_\_\_\_\_ is B2. Please go there to board your plane.

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

Column 1		Column 2
1. Why are you leaving so early?		A. I'm making breakfast.
2. What are you doing?		B. I'm getting a haircut at 10 o'clock.
3. What are you going to do today?		C. I'll probably get a job.
4. What will you do this summer?		D. To get to the airport on time.

**3. Write the name of each item bellow its picture.**

ticket - suitcase - shoes - glasses



.....



.....



.....



.....

## UNIT 4: What do I need to buy?

### Vocabulary Grammar

#### Nouns

Appetizer avocado bean beef bread butter carrot cereal cheese chicken  
condiment corn oil crab cucumber dairy product dates egg flour fruit garlic  
grain grape ingredient lamb lettuce mango margarine meat milk mushroom  
olive oil onion papaya parsley pepper pineapple potato recipe rice salmon salt  
sausage seafood shrimp squid strawberry sugar vegetable watermelon yogurt

#### Verbs

Add bake boil cover fry grill mix roast spread

#### Expressions of Quantity: *A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, Enough*

##### Count

I eat **a few** carrots.  
I eat **many** vegetables.

**How many** bananas do you eat?

##### Noncount

I eat **a little** seafood.  
I don't eat **much** bread.

**How much** milk do you drink?

Use *a lot of* and *enough* for both count and noncount nouns.

I eat **a lot of** eggs, but I don't eat **a lot of** bread. I don't eat **enough** fruit.

#### Pronouns: *Something, Anything, Nothing*

I have **something** for lunch.

I don't have **anything** for lunch.

I have **nothing** for lunch.

#### Sequence Words: *First, Then, After That, Finally*

**First**, you mix the flour and the eggs. **Then** you add a little butter.

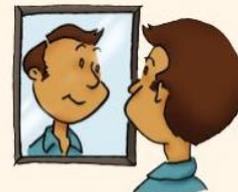
**After that**, you put in a teaspoon of baking powder. **Finally**, you let it rise.

## 12 Form, Meaning and Function

### Reflexive Pronouns

Use the reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person.

I	→	myself	we	→	ourselves
you	→	yourself	you	→	yourselves
he	→	himself			
she	→	herself	they	→	themselves
it	→	itself			



He likes to look at **himself** in the mirror.

**Note:** You can also use the reflexive pronoun to say that you did something without anyone's help: I made the cake **myself**.

### Because versus So

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

You should eat a good breakfast **because** it gives you energy.

We didn't have anything to eat at home, **so** we went out for dinner.

## Grammar Part

### Expressions of Quantity: *A Few, A Little, A Lot of, Much, Many, Enough*

#### Count

I eat **a few** carrots.

I eat **many** vegetables.

**How many** bananas do you eat?

Use *a lot of* and *enough* for both count and noncount nouns.

I eat **a lot of** eggs, but I don't eat **a lot of** bread. I don't eat **enough** fruit.

#### Noncount

I eat **a little** seafood.

I don't eat **much** bread.

**How much** milk do you drink?

Complete the conversation with **any, a little, a few, dozen, package, enough, many, and much**. Then practice with a partner.

**Noura:** Do you need help?

**Mona:** Yes. I'm going to make a cake. Please check the refrigerator. Are there (1) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs?

**Noura:** Yes, there are.

**Mona:** How (2) \_\_\_\_\_?

**Noura:** There are only (3) \_\_\_\_\_ left.

**Mona:** How (4) \_\_\_\_\_ butter is there?

**Noura:** There's only (5) \_\_\_\_\_ left. There isn't (6) \_\_\_\_\_ for a cake.

**Mona:** Can you please go to the store and get a (7) \_\_\_\_\_ of butter, and a (8) \_\_\_\_\_ eggs?



### 2. Choose the correct answer :

- How ( **much** - **many** ) bananas do you have ?
- I have ( **a few** - **a little** ) .
- How ( **much** - **many** ) water do we have ?
- We have ( **a few** - **a little** )

### Pronouns: *Something, Anything, Nothing*

I have **something** for lunch.

I don't have **anything** for lunch.

I have **nothing** for lunch.

#### 1. Complete the sentences with **something, anything, and nothing**.

1. You're a good cook. You always have \_\_\_\_\_ delicious for dinner.
2. The refrigerator is empty. There is \_\_\_\_\_ to eat in here.
3. I haven't made \_\_\_\_\_ special for supper. Make yourself a sandwich.
4. There's \_\_\_\_\_ better than a nice cup of coffee after a meal.
5. Aren't you having \_\_\_\_\_ for breakfast? You should eat \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning. It isn't good to go out on an empty stomach.

**Sequence Words: First, Then, After That, Finally**

**First**, you mix the flour and the eggs. **Then** you add a little butter. **After that**, you put in a teaspoon of baking powder. **Finally**, you let it rise.

1. Complete the recipe. Use **after**, **before** (twice), **first**, **finally**, and **then** (twice).

### HOW TO MAKE A PIZZA

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ you start, check that you have all the ingredients. (2) \_\_\_\_\_, put three cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt, and three teaspoons of baking powder into a bowl. (3) \_\_\_\_\_ add half a cup of milk, one tablespoon of margarine, and one egg to the ingredients in the bowl, and mix them well to make the dough. (4) \_\_\_\_\_ you have made the dough, let it stand for about 30 minutes. (5) \_\_\_\_\_ you spread the dough, make sure it has risen enough. (6) \_\_\_\_\_ spread it evenly on the pan using your fingers. (7) \_\_\_\_\_, you cover it with cheese and tomato sauce and let it bake in a very hot oven for about 30 minutes.

Serves 3 people

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

1. Can I eat at your house tonight? You always have \_\_\_\_\_ good for dinner.

- A. something
- B. some things
- C. any thing
- D. nothing

2. Aren't you hungry? You're not eating \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. something
- B. some things
- C. anything
- D. nothing

3. There is \_\_\_\_\_ to eat in the house. Let's order pizza.

- A. something
- B. some things
- C. anything
- D. nothing

4. **Doctor:** How much fruit do you eat?

**Patient:** I eat \_\_\_\_\_ fruit each day.

- A. a few
- B. a little
- C. much
- D. many

5. **Doctor:** How much bread do you eat?

**Patient:** I eat \_\_\_\_\_ bread.

- A. much
- B. many
- C. a lot of
- D. a few

6. **Doctor:** Do you eat a lot of meat?

**Patient:** No, I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

- A. many
- B. much
- C. a few
- D. a little

7. I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables. I should eat more.

- A. enough
- B. much
- C. a few
- D. a little

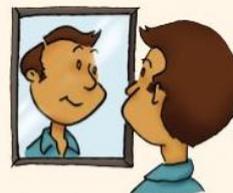
## 12 Form, Meaning and Function



### Reflexive Pronouns

Use the reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person.

I	→	myself	we	→	ourselves
you	→	yourself	you	→	yourselves
he	→	himself			
she	→	herself	they	→	themselves
it	→	itself			



He likes to look at **himself** in the mirror.

**Note:** You can also use the reflexive pronoun to say that you did something without anyone's help: I made the cake **myself**.

Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. Nawal cut \_\_\_\_\_ while she was peeling potatoes.
2. The instructions on the box say: "Do it \_\_\_\_\_."
3. Welcome everyone! Please help \_\_\_\_\_ to coffee and snacks.
4. My father was hungry, so he made \_\_\_\_\_ a sandwich.
5. When you set the timer, the oven will turn \_\_\_\_\_ off.
6. Our refrigerator broke down, so we bought \_\_\_\_\_ a new one.
7. The children are old enough to look after \_\_\_\_\_.
8. I burned \_\_\_\_\_ when I took the cake out of the oven.

**Write the suitable reflexive pronouns:**

I : \_\_\_\_\_

he : \_\_\_\_\_

We : \_\_\_\_\_

they : \_\_\_\_\_

***Because versus So***

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

You should eat a good breakfast **because** it gives you energy.

We didn't have anything to eat at home, **so** we went out for dinner.

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

1. The service was excellent, \_\_\_\_\_ they left the waiter a big tip.
2. She bought four frozen pizzas \_\_\_\_\_ they were on sale.
3. Avocados are good for you \_\_\_\_\_ they're rich in vitamins.
4. Ali didn't feel well, \_\_\_\_\_ his mother made him some chicken soup.
5. I can't make cookies \_\_\_\_\_ I don't have all the ingredients.
6. She didn't remember the recipe, \_\_\_\_\_ she called her mother.

**Write the correct reflexive pronoun to fill in the blank.**

1. Maha burned \_\_\_\_\_ when she took the chicken out of the oven.
2. The children made \_\_\_\_\_ some popcorn.
3. Ahmed bought \_\_\_\_\_ a new barbecue.

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

1. There was nothing to eat, \_\_\_\_\_ we ordered takeout.
2. I can't eat peanuts \_\_\_\_\_ I'm allergic to them.

# Vocabulary Part

## 1. Write each word under the suitable picture:

chicken - potatoes - salt - shrimp - yogurt - tea - mango - bread

							
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

## 2. Match a word or phrase in Column 1 with a word in Column 2.

Column 1		Column 2
1. fruit		A. yogurt
2. dairy product		B. crab
3. drink		C. carrot
4. seafood		D. mango
5. vegetable		E. coffee

# TERM 2

## UNIT 5

### Vocabulary

#### Nouns

Accounting brick consumer device feature image invention  
microwave oven model  
printer printing press recharge resolution

#### Verbs

Appear capture invent offer produce take up take over

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

- Apply using for and since with the present perfect.
- Use the suitable past tense according to the information.
- Formulate correct question with ( how long )

### Grammar

#### Present Perfect Tense versus Simple Past

Use the present perfect to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time isn't known or important. Use the past tense when the exact time is given.

##### Present Perfect

**A:** Have you ever **been** to France?

**B:** Yes, I've **been** there.

##### Past

**A:** When **were** you there?

**B:** I **was** there **two years ago**.

### Present Perfect with *For* and *Since*

Use the present perfect with *for* and *since* to talk about an action that began in the past and that continues into the present.

*For* indicates the period of time; *for two months, for a year, for a long time.*

*Since* indicates when the action began: *since yesterday, since last June.*



#### Affirmative (+)

I've	studied English	<b>for</b> five years. <b>since</b> third grade.	(I + have)
You've			(you + have)
He's			(he + has)
She's			(she + has)
We've			(we + have)
They've			(they + have)

#### Negative (-)

I/You/We/They	haven't	received an email	<b>for</b> two days. <b>since</b> Tuesday.
He/She	hasn't		

#### Question with *How Long*

<b>How long</b> have you played football?	I've played football	<b>for</b> three years. <b>since</b> I was 12.
---	----------------------	---

### Fill in with (since – for) :

- I have had the same pen \_\_\_\_\_ 2 years.
- I had my cell phone \_\_\_\_\_ last month.

### Match these words to their meaning:

1- congratulations	( ) events in a particular order.
2- settle down	( ) a response to good news.
3- sequence	( ) succeed in doing something.
4- accomplish	( ) get married.

## QBs for Units 3, 4 & 5

### Vocabulary

Question Type: Fill in the Blank

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

baggage	carry-on	gate
boarding pass	flight	suitcase

1. **Dave:** What time is your \_\_\_\_\_?

**Ramon:** It departs at 2:30.

2. **Clerk:** Are you checking any \_\_\_\_\_?

**Billy:** Yes. I have one bag.

3. Did you put a name tag on your \_\_\_\_\_? You don't want to lose it!

4. Your \_\_\_\_\_ is too big. It will not fit underneath your seat on the plane.

5. Don't forget your \_\_\_\_\_. You can't get on the plane without it.

6. Your \_\_\_\_\_ is B2. Please go there to board your plane.

### Grammar

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

7. **Adnan:** Why are you going to Riyadh?

**Omar:** I'm going to Riyadh \_\_\_\_\_ my grandparents.

- A. visiting
- B. to visit
- C. and to visit
- D. because visit

8. What is Sabah doing?

- A. She studied
- B. She is going studying.
- C. She will study.
- D. She is studying.

9. What is Sultan doing tonight?

- A. He is going to the football game.
- B. He goes to the football game.
- C. He going go to the football game.
- D. He going to game.

10. **Ali:** What are you going to do this weekend?

**Fahad:** I \_\_\_\_\_ probably go bowling.

- A. am going
- B. going to
- C. will
- D. be

11. **Colin:** What are you going to do at the beach?

**Ray:** I probably \_\_\_\_\_ swim. The water is too cold!

- A. won't
- B. willn't
- C. am going to not
- D. not going to

Question type: Matching Questions

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

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
12. Why are you leaving so early?	A. I'm making breakfast.
13. What are you doing?	B. I'm getting a haircut at 10 o'clock.
14. What are you going to do today?	C. I'll probably get a job.
15. What will you do this summer?	D. To get to the airport on time.

### **Vocabulary**

Question type: Matching Questions

**Match a word or phrase in Column 1 with a word in Column 2.**

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
1. fruit	A. yogurt
2. dairy product	B. crab
3. drink	C. carrot
4. seafood	D. mango
5. vegetable	E. coffee

## Grammar

Question type: Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

6. Can I eat at your house tonight? You always have \_\_\_\_\_ good for dinner.

- A. something
- B. some things
- C. any thing
- D. nothing

7. Aren't you hungry? You're not eating \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. something
- B. some things
- C. anything
- D. nothing

8. There is \_\_\_\_\_ to eat in the house. Let's order pizza.

- A. something
- B. some things
- C. anything
- D. nothing

9. **Doctor:** How much fruit do you eat?

**Patient:** I eat \_\_\_\_\_ fruit each day.

- A. a few
- B. a little
- C. much
- D. many

10. **Doctor:** How much bread do you eat?

**Patient:** I eat \_\_\_\_\_ bread.

- A. much
- B. many
- C. a lot of
- D. a few

11. **Doctor:** Do you eat a lot of meat?

**Patient:** No, I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ meat.

- A. many
- B. much
- C. a few
- D. a little

12. I don't eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables. I should eat more.

- A. enough
- B. much
- C. a few
- D. a little

### Vocabulary

Question type: Matching Questions

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

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
1. digital	A. phone
2. cellular	B. camera
3. laptop	C. oven
4. high-tech	D. computer
5. microwave	E. printer

Question type: Multiple Choice

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

6. The newest laptops are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. clumsy
- B. light
- C. huge
- D. conventional

7. The first computer was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. light
- B. fast
- C. conventional
- D. huge

### **Grammar**

Question type: Fill in the Blank

**Write *for* or *since* to fill in the blank.**

- 8. I have had my new car \_\_\_\_\_ September.
- 9. He has been studying Arabic \_\_\_\_\_ six months.
- 10. They have played tennis together \_\_\_\_\_ five years.
- 11. We haven't gone to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ last summer.

Question type: Fill in the blank.

**Complete the question.**

- 12. **Larry:** \_\_\_\_\_ played tennis?  
**Brad:** I've played tennis for three years.
- 13. **Nura:** \_\_\_\_\_ to Abu Dhabi?  
**Emily:** No, I haven't been there.

Question type: Multiple Choice

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

- 14. We \_\_\_\_\_ friends since first grade.
  - A. has been
  - B. have been
  - C. been
  - D. being
- 15. They \_\_\_\_\_ on the phone for two weeks.
  - A. not has talked
  - B. not have talked
  - C. hasn't talked
  - D. haven't talked

## Reading

Question type: Multiple Choice

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

### The Ballpoint Pen

Ballpoint pens have not been around for very long. John Loud invented the first ballpoint pen in 1888. Before the invention of ballpoint pens, people had to dip their pens into ink when they were writing. This made writing slow. Also, sometimes too much ink made the writing messy. Ballpoint pens were the first pens that did not need to be dipped in ink.

Laud's invention was wonderful, but the design was still not perfect. Sometimes the pen did not get enough ink, and sometimes it got too much ink. Other inventors continued to work on the design of the ballpoint pen to improve it. For the next 30 years, inventors created over 350 kinds of ballpoint pens. But still the pens did not work very well, and people did not buy them.

It wasn't until 1935 that Ladislav Biro and his brother developed an improved ballpoint pen in Hungary. Today, in the U.K. and Australia, some people call ballpoint pens *biros* after their inventor.

16. Ballpoint pens have been around since \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 1800
- B. 1888
- C. 1910
- D. 1935

17. Before ballpoint pens, writers had to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. use their fingers
- B. use pencils
- C. dip their pens into ink
- D. dip their pens into water

18. The problem with Loud's invention was \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it was too heavy
- B. it didn't work during the day
- C. it didn't always get the right amount of ink
- D. it was too expensive

19. Some British people call ballpoint pens \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. louds
- B. pencils
- C. inks
- D. biros

20. People have been using ballpoint pens for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. over 100 years
- B. less than 100 years
- C. 1888
- D. 1935

**Form, Meaning and Function**

Question type: Fill in the blank.

**Join the sentences and write one sentence. Use the word in parentheses.**

1. Marta will clean the house. Her husband will mow the lawn. (while)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. They're going to get vaccinations. They're traveling to Africa. (before)

\_\_\_\_\_

3. He'll probably take lots of photos. He's going to be on vacation. (when)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Write the correct reflexive pronoun to fill in the blank.**

4. Maha burned \_\_\_\_\_ when she took the turkey out of the oven.

5. The children made \_\_\_\_\_ some popcorn.

6. Ahmed bought \_\_\_\_\_ a new barbecue.

Question type: Fill in the Blank

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

7. There was nothing to eat, \_\_\_\_\_ we ordered takeout.

8. I can't eat peanuts \_\_\_\_\_ I'm allergic to them.

**Write the sentence in the passive.**

9. Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.

---

10. London has hosted the Olympic Games three times.

---

11. More than 340 million people around the world speak Arabic.

---

## SG 5 - UNIT 6

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

- Use comparative and superlative forms of adjectives.
- Do comparisons with *as.....as*.
- Ask indirect questions.
- Use definitive article: *the*

### Vocabulary

<b>Nouns</b>				
bridge	bullet train	commuter	fare	suburb
survey	vehicle			
<b>Verbs</b>				
commute	cycle	move out	park	renovate

#### A. Choose the correct option:

1. A bus, a train, and a taxi are all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. air quality
- B. public transportation
- C. crime rate
- D. culture and recreation

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are green areas.

- A. Buildings
- B. Roads
- C. Parking lots
- D. Parks

3. An apartment is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recreation
- B. transportation
- C. housing
- D. hospital

4. A safe city has a low \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crime rate
- B. cost of housing
- C. air quality
- D. public transportation

**5. Efficient buses are always \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. punctual
- B. cozy
- C. late
- D. dangerous

**6. Cost of living and housing are \_\_\_\_\_ indicators.**

- A. public transportation
- B. green area
- C. air quality
- D. quality of life

**7. Commuters worry about the amount of \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. traffic
- B. hospitals
- C. schools
- D. recreation

## **Spelling**

### **A. Unscramble the letters correctly:**

1. r/i/b/d/e \_\_\_\_\_

2. e/i/v/h/e/l/c \_\_\_\_\_

3. y/c/l/c/e \_\_\_\_\_

4. s/r/u/e/v/y/ \_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar

## Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives

**Buses** are **fast**.  
Bus tickets are  
expensive.



### Comparative

Trains are **faster** than buses.  
Train tickets are  
**more expensive**.



### Superlative

Planes are **the fastest**.  
Plane tickets are  
**the most expensive**.



**Buses** are **less expensive** than taxis. But the subway is **the least expensive** way to travel.

Irregular Forms:

good / better / the best

bad / worse / the worst

### A. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the adjectives.

1. The downtown area is usually \_\_\_\_\_ (noisy) than the suburbs.
2. The hospitals in cities are usually \_\_\_\_\_ (good) than ones in the country.
3. Public transportation is \_\_\_\_\_ (frequent) at night than during the day.
4. My hometown has the \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) air of all the towns in this country.
5. Many people say that Sao Paulo has the \_\_\_\_\_ (bad) traffic in the world.
6. The subway is \_\_\_\_\_ (crowded) at rush hour than at other times.
7. Housing is usually \_\_\_\_\_ (expensive) in the country than in the city.
8. The cost of living in small towns is usually \_\_\_\_\_ (cheap) than in big cities.
9. City theatre is \_\_\_\_\_ (big) than this one.
10. High Street is the \_\_\_\_\_ (short) street in town.

## Comparisons with *as...as*

Use *as...as* to say that two things are the same or different. You can use *just* for emphasis.

In Japan, trains are **as expensive as** planes.

This hostel is **just as comfortable as** the hotel, and it doesn't cost **as much**.

Our neighborhood isn't **as noisy as** our old one, and it isn't **as dangerous**.

### A. Write sentences with *as...as*.

1. The Flash computer is just \_\_\_\_\_ (fast) the XYZ model.
2. Majid is \_\_\_\_\_ (smart, young) his brother Nasr.
3. This red car is \_\_\_\_\_ (not expensive) the blue car.
4. Rome is \_\_\_\_\_ (amazing city) Paris.
5. The Maxi camera is just \_\_\_\_\_ (easy to use) Digitron.
6. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ (not thrilling) as the other one.
7. The school building is \_\_\_\_\_ (tall) the office building.
8. Joe's pizza is \_\_\_\_\_ (good) Domino's pizza.
9. Chicago in the winter isn't \_\_\_\_\_ (cold) Houston in the winter.
10. Apartments aren't \_\_\_\_\_ (costly) houses.

## Indirect Questions

There is no inversion of the subject and verb in indirect questions.

### Direct Questions

**What's** the name of the street?

**Where** is the nearest bank?

**When** does the store open?

**Where** can I get good pizza?

**How** many people live here?

**Who** planned this town?

### Indirect Questions

Do you know what the name of the street is?

Do you know where the nearest bank is?

Do you know when the store opens?

Could you tell me where I can get good pizza?

Could you tell me how many people live here?

Could you tell me who planned this town?

### C. Choose the correct indirect questions.

1.

- A. What time the bus arrives?
- B. When does the bus arrive?
- C. Do you know what time the bus arrives?
- D. What time the bus arrives you do know?

2.

- A. Do you know where the main post office is?
- B. Where is the main post office?
- C. The main post office is where?
- D. Do know the post office where is?

3.

- A. Tell me how often the buses come.
- B. How often does the buses come?
- C. Could tell me how often buses come?
- D. Could you tell me how often the buses come?

4.

- A. What time does the bank open?
- B. Could you tell me what time the bank opens?
- C. Tell me when the bank opens?
- D. The bank opens what time?

5.

- A. Do you know where the nearest pharmacy is?
- B. Where is the nearest pharmacy?
- C. The nearest pharmacy is where?
- D. Could tell me where the pharmacy?

6.

- A. Who can give us directions?
- B. Please who can give us directions?
- C. Someone give us directions.
- D. Could you please tell me who can give us directions?

### The Definite Article: *the*

The definite article *the* comes before singular and plural nouns: **the** car, **the** cars.

Use *the* for specific objects or people that were introduced before or that are known.

Do not use *the* with plural or noncount nouns when talking in general.

He is a tourist. **The** tourist is in Jeddah.

What are **the** official languages of Canada?

Technology is used in classrooms.

Use *the* with the superlative.

Planes are **the** fastest means of transport.

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.



### **A. Choose the underlined article that is incorrect in each sentence.**

1. Some people say that you can see the Great Wall of the China from the moon, but that's just a myth.

- A. the Great Wall
- B. the China
- C. the moon
- D. a myth

**2. The New York isn't the capital, but it is the largest city in the United States.**

- A. The New York
- B. the capital
- C. the largest
- D. the United States

**3. I went to the Dubai and it was a wonderful experience for me; especially the Expo 2020 that happened at the end of last month.**

- A. the Dubai
- B. a wonderful
- C. the Expo
- D. the end

**4. The dress I was talking about has a pink bow in the front of it along with a cute button.**

- A. The dress
- B. a pink
- C. the front
- D. a cute

**5. When the sun goes down at the night, you can see the moon and the stars.**

- A. the sun
- B. the night
- C. the moon
- D. the stars

**6. The Burj Khalifa in the Dubai is the tallest building in the world.**

- A. The Burj Khalifa
- B. the Dubai
- C. the tallest
- D. the world

**7. The Great Pyramid of a Giza is one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.**

- A. The Great Pyramid
- B. a Giza
- C. the seven
- D. the ancient

**8. Last year we went on a vacation to the island of the Penang in a Malaysia.**

- A. a vacation
- B. the island
- C. the Penang
- D. a Malaysia

## WORKSHEET - Super Goal Book 5 Unit 6: Do You Know Where It Is?

### Vocabulary

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. A bus, a train, and a taxi are all kinds of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. air quality
- B. public transportation
- C. crime rate
- D. culture and recreation

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are green areas.

- A. Buildings
- B. Roads
- C. Parking lots
- D. Parks

3. An apartment is a type of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. recreation
- B. transportation
- C. housing
- D. hospital

4. A safe city has a low \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. crime rate
- B. cost of housing
- C. air quality
- D. public transportation

5. Efficient buses are always \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. punctual
- B. cozy
- C. late
- D. dangerous

6. Cost of living and housing are \_\_\_\_\_ indicators.

- A. public transportation
- B. green area
- C. air quality
- D. quality of life

7. Commuters worry about the amount of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. traffic
- B. hospitals
- C. schools
- D. recreation

**Grammar**

**Write the correct form of the adjective in parentheses to fill in the blank.**

- 8. Our town has the \_\_\_\_\_ water of all the towns in this area. (clean)
- 9. Traffic in big cities is \_\_\_\_\_ than it is in smaller towns. (bad)
- 10. This gas station has the \_\_\_\_\_ gas in town. (cheap)
- 11. The mall is the \_\_\_\_\_ place on Saturday afternoons. (crowded)

**Write a sentence with *as...as*.**

- 12. The blue chair is comfortable. The red chair is comfortable.
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Rewrite the question as an indirect question with *Do you know*.**

- 13. What's the name of the town?
- \_\_\_\_\_

- 14. Where is the nearest hospital?
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Rewrite the question as an indirect question with *Could you tell me*.**

- 15. Who owns this house?
- \_\_\_\_\_

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

**Reading**

Question type: True/False

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

**For Rent**

- 1. Large, two-bedroom apartment on safe, quiet street. Two blocks from train station. Near park. \$800 a month. Call 701-555-7847.
- 2. Small room near university. Fully furnished. Perfect for male, single student. Fully-equipped kitchen available. Parking available. \$300 a month. Call 823-555-4865.
- 3. Studio apartment, excellent location. One block from city center, close to restaurants, a sports center, and public transportation. Call 701-555-2532.

- 16. These are housing ads. ( )
- 17. The studio apartment is fully furnished. ( )
- 18. The two-bedroom apartment is near public transportation. ( )
- 19. The studio apartment is in a quieter location than the two-bedroom apartment. ( )
- 20. The studio apartment is close to recreation. ( )

## SG 6 - UNIT 1

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

- Use question tags – affirmative and negative
- Ask negative questions
- Use the phrase ‘*be able to*’
- Use *should/can/could* and *why don't/let's*

### Vocabulary

Nouns			
Antique hammer chair saucer	broom hose saw	garage sale lawn mower screwdriver	garbage can      grass pliers              rocking vacuum cleaner
Verbs			
guess		run on	

#### A. Choose the right answer:

			
A. hammer	B. ladder	C. teapot	D. saw
			
A. rocking chair	B. pot	C. pliers	D. screwdriver
			
A. screwdriver	B. saw	C. frying pan	D. fan



A. saw

B. teddy bear

C. rocking chair

D. pot



A. ladder

B. teapot

C. fan

D. saw



A. hammer

B. pliers

C. frying pan

D. saw



A. teddy bear

B. teapot

C. fan

D. pliers



A. hammer

B. pot

C. saw

D. teapot

**B. Choose the correct name of the item.**

1. What do you use to climb a wall?

A. a ladder

B. a bike

C. a hammer

2. What do you use to water the garden?

- A. a garage
- B. a plate
- C. a hose

3. What do you use to clean the living room?

- A. a ladder
- B. a sofa
- C. a vacuum cleaner

4. What do you use to sweep the backyard?

- A. a spoon
- B. a broom
- C. a bike

5. What do you use to make tea?

- A. a teapot
- B. a vacuum cleaner
- C. a fork

6. What do you use to eat chicken?

- A. a house
- B. a hammer
- C. a fork

7. What do you use to serve dinner?

- A. a ladder
- B. a plate
- C. a teapot

## Spelling

### A. Choose the correct spelling:

- |               |            |            |            |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. rpeil   | B. plier   | C. priel   | D. liper   |
| 2. A. broom   | B. roomb   | C. oromb   | D. boomr   |
| 3. A. bagrage | B. garbage | C. rabgage | D. gagbare |
| 4. A. hemram  | B. mahmer  | C. hammer  | D. remham  |

# Grammar

## Tag Questions

Use tag questions to check information. With an affirmative sentence, use a negative tag. With a negative sentence, use an affirmative tag.

### Affirmative Sentence (Negative Tag)

Your name is Ali Khalid, **isn't it?**  
You were born in Abha, **weren't you?**  
You live in Dammam, **don't you?**  
You studied in Dhahran, **didn't you?**  
You've graduated, **haven't you?**  
You're going to work in Riyadh, **aren't you?**

### Negative Sentence (Affirmative Tag)

Mariam isn't American, **is she?**  
She wasn't born in the United States, **was she?**  
She doesn't speak English, **does she?**  
She didn't work in a school, **did she?**  
She hasn't lived in the United States, **has she?**  
She isn't going to move here, **is she?**

### Note:

To agree with negative tags, answer *yes*.

To agree with affirmative tags, answer *no*.

**Q:** You're from Riyadh, aren't you?

**Q:** You aren't from Riyadh, are you?

**A:** Yes, I am.

**A:** No, I'm not. I'm from Jeddah.

## A. Check information. Complete the tag questions.

1. These toys are in good condition, \_\_\_\_\_?
2. You've had garage sales before, \_\_\_\_\_?
3. He didn't buy that fan, \_\_\_\_\_?
4. They weren't able to sell the tools, \_\_\_\_\_?
5. She found a set of nice crystal glasses, \_\_\_\_\_?
6. That vacuum cleaner works OK, \_\_\_\_\_?
7. Your new bike is going to arrive next week, \_\_\_\_\_?
8. Mr. Yunus won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. Michael Phelps won eight gold medals at the Beijing Olympics, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. You've lived in this neighborhood for a long time, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. The football teams didn't play in this rain, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. She didn't go to school, \_\_\_\_\_?

**B. Choose the question with the correct question tag:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a. You want a cup of coffee, don't you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. You want a cup of coffee, do you?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a. You've been to a garage sale before, haven't you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. You've been to a garage sale before, have you?
3. \_\_\_\_\_ a. You don't want that shirt, don't you?  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. You don't want that shirt, do you?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ a. This sweater is too expensive, is it?  
\_\_\_\_\_ b. This sweater is too expensive, isn't it?

**Negative Questions**

We sometimes use negative questions to check information or to express surprise.

**Isn't** he tired of working there?

**Haven't** you finished your homework yet?!

**Aren't** you coming with us?

**Don't** you live near the beach?

**A. Choose the correct negative questions for the following situations.**

Example - You just bought a new cell phone. Your friend is still deciding about whether to buy one.

*Aren't you going to buy one too?*

1. You recognize an old friend at the mall. The friend doesn't recognize you.
  - A. Don't recognize you me?
  - B. Recognize me you don't?
  - C. Don't you recognize me?
  - D. You don't recognize me?
2. Your friend is eating popcorn and is not offering you any.
  - A. You going to offer me popcorn?
  - B. Aren't you going to offer me any popcorn?
  - C. You are not going to offer popcorn to me?
  - D. Offer popcorn to me?

3. You are playing a board game. You want your friend to play the game too.

- A. Don't you want to play this game too?
- B. You are not playing?
- C. Play this game don't you?
- D. You no play this game?

4. Someone came and joined your group, greeted everyone, but forgot you.

- A. Did you see me?
- B. Didn't you see me?
- C. You not see me?
- D. You see me?

5. Classes start at eight o'clock. It's 8:30, and your brother is still in bed.

- A. You are not going to school?
- B. The school you aren't going?
- C. You not going school?
- D. Aren't you going to school?

6. Someone you don't know left a message on your cell phone. Your friend asks if you called back. What does the friend say?

- A. You called them back?
- B. Call them back you are?
- C. Are you calling them back?
- D. Aren't you calling them back?

### ***Be Able To***

Use *be able to* to express ability and to talk about things you can or can't do.

He **won't be able to** play basketball today because he hurt his hand.

I **wasn't able to** come to the park because I had a previous appointment.

**Will you be able to** go out with us tomorrow?

**A. Complete the paragraph about Roger. Use the correct form of *be able to*.**

I started playing tennis when I was only ten years old. My family didn't have much money, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (1. not be able to) join a tennis club. Fortunately, a neighbor \_\_\_\_\_ (2. be able to) coach me. Because I was so young, I \_\_\_\_\_ (3. not be able to) play in tournaments. At first I \_\_\_\_\_ (4. not be able to) serve very well. But I practiced hard, and soon I \_\_\_\_\_ (5. be able to) hit the ball hard and fast. Now I'm 16 years old. Next month I will be in my first big tournament. I hope that I \_\_\_\_\_ (6. be able to) win a few matches. I am going to compete against some really good players. But no matter what, I'll have a good time, and I \_\_\_\_\_ (7. be able to) say that I did my best.

### Suggestions

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

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

**B:** I don't know, but we **shouldn't** stay home.

**A:** **Should** I buy this racing bike?

**B:** No, you **should** buy the mountain bike.

Use *can* and *could* to give possible suggestions.

**A:** What should I cook for dinner?

**B:** You **could** make spaghetti.

**A:** Let's go to the park this afternoon.

**B:** That's a good idea. We **can** have a picnic.

**Note:** *Can* and *can't* are also used for ability or inability.

**A:** **Can** you go out tonight?

**B:** Sorry, I **can't**. I have to study.

Use *Why don't...?* and *Let's* to give suggestions.

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

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

**A:** **Let's** go to the park.

**B:** OK. **Why don't** we take our bikes?

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

To politely refuse suggestions, we say: *Sorry, I can't; Let's... instead.*

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

1. **Aisha:** \_\_\_\_\_ to the mall on Saturday?

**Nura:** Sorry, I can't. I have to babysit my little sister.

- A. Let's we go
- B. Why don't we go
- C. Why should we go
- D. Why not we go

2. **Faris:** What should we do this weekend?

**Hameed:** \_\_\_\_\_ our bikes to the beach.

- A. We could ride
- B. Let's riding
- C. We should to ride
- D. Why we don't ride

3. **Father:** There's no room in the garage. Why don't we throw away all this old stuff?

**Son:** No. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. That's a good idea.
- B. That sounds good instead.
- C. Let's have a yard sale instead.
- D. Why don't we get rid of it?

## WORKSHEET - Super Goal Book 6 Unit 1: It's a Good Deal, Isn't It?

### Vocabulary

Choose the correct name of the item.

1. What do you use to climb a wall?  
A. a ladder  
B. a bike  
C. a hammer
  
2. What do you use to water the garden?  
A. a garage  
B. a plate  
C. a hose
  
3. What do you use to clean the living room?  
A. a ladder  
B. a sofa  
C. a vacuum cleaner
  
4. What do you use to sweep the backyard?  
A. a spoon  
B. a broom  
C. a bike
  
5. What do you use to make tea?  
A. a teapot  
B. a vacuum cleaner  
C. a fork
  
6. What do you use to eat chicken?  
A. a house  
B. a hammer  
C. a fork
  
7. What do you use to serve dinner?  
A. a ladder  
B. a plate  
C. a teapot

## Grammar

### Complete the tag question.

8. He bought a hammer, \_\_\_\_\_?
9. This old car is in good condition, \_\_\_\_\_?
10. We're buying a lot of stuff, \_\_\_\_\_?
11. You were born in Riyadh, \_\_\_\_\_?
12. They bought a house, \_\_\_\_\_?
13. She didn't go to school, \_\_\_\_\_?

## Reading

Question type: True/False

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

### **Department Store Robbed!**

One night, in Germany, three men robbed a department store. Cameras showed three men with masks over their faces robbing the store and getting away. The men stole jewelry that was worth \$6.8 million. The police didn't know who the men were until they found a drop of sweat, which contained DNA. Scientists tested the DNA and, amazingly, they found two matches—identical twins named Hans and Franz. The police knew that one of the twins had robbed the store, but they didn't know which one. They questioned both of them, but each twin said that he did not rob the store. Finally, the police had to let both twins go. They were not able to find out which one was the robber. Now, all the police can do is watch both twins and hope that one of them leads them to the stolen jewelry.

14. Two brothers robbed a department store.
15. Three men stole computer equipment that was worth \$6.8 million.
16. DNA led the police to two identical twins.
17. The police were not able to find out which twin was the robber.
18. The police were able to find the stolen jewelry.

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

## SG 6 - UNIT 2

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

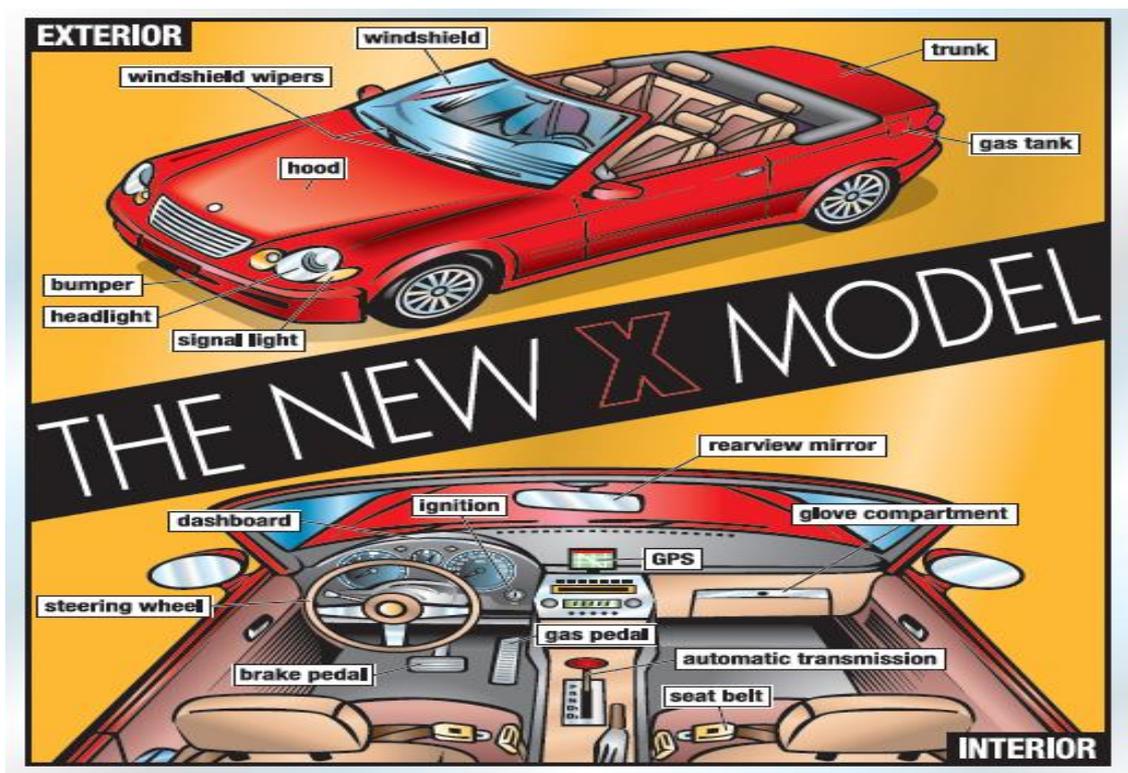
- Apply modal auxiliaries: *must/mustn't* and *should/shouldn't*
- Use adverbs of manner.
- Use *can/could/will/would*
- Report commands and requests

### Vocabulary

<b>Nouns</b>				
automatic transmission	brake pedal	bumper	dashboard	
exterior	gas pedal	gas tank	glove compartment	
GPS	headlight	highway	hood	ignition
Interior	pedestrian	road sign	rear-view mirror	
seat belt	signal light	speed limit	steering wheel	ticket
trunk	windshield	windshield wipers		

<b>Verbs</b>			
obey	pass	speed	watch out



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

1. dash \_\_\_\_\_

- A. shield
- B. sign
- C. wheel
- D. board

2. road \_\_\_\_\_

- A. belt
- B. sign
- C. wheel
- D. mirror

3. steering \_\_\_\_\_

- A. belt
- B. shield
- C. wheel
- D. mirror

4. seat \_\_\_\_\_

- A. shield
- B. sign
- C. mirror
- D. belt

5. wind \_\_\_\_\_

- A. shield
- B. sign
- C. belt
- D. mirror

6. rearview \_\_\_\_\_

- A. wheel
- B. shield
- C. mirror
- D. belt

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ turns the car on.

- A. ignition
- B. headlight
- C. GPS
- D. signal light

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ stops the car.
- A. glove compartment
  - B. brake pedal
  - C. trunk
  - D. bumper

## Spelling

### A. Unscramble the letters correctly:

- 1. r/u/t/k/n \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. g/i/i/n/o/i/n/t \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. m/u/b/r/e/p \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. k/r/b/a/e \_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar

### **Modal Auxiliaries: *Must/Mustn't/Must Not* and *Should/Shouldn't***

Use *must* to talk about laws and rules. Use *should* to give advice.

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

You **should** drive under the speed limit.

You **must not** park on the sidewalk.

You **shouldn't** eat when you're driving.

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

### A. Use *should/shouldn't* or *must/must not*.

- 1. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive so slowly on the highway. You'll get a fine.
- 2. People \_\_\_\_\_ throw litter in the streets. It makes the town look ugly.
- 3. He \_\_\_\_\_ put out the cigarette. Smoking isn't allowed in here.
- 4. You \_\_\_\_\_ honk your horn. It's a hospital area.
- 5. He \_\_\_\_\_ put his cell phone away while he's driving. It's the law.
- 6. You \_\_\_\_\_ speed, or else I'm getting out of your car.

## Adverbs of Manner

Adverbs of manner are normally formed by adding *-ly* to an adjective. They express how something is done.

How did he drive?                      He drove **slowly**.  
How did she walk?                      She walked **quickly**.

Adjectives that end in */* double the */*: careful → **carefully**

**Note:** Sometimes an adjective and an adverb have the same form:

He's a **fast** driver. He drives **fast**.                      He's a **hard** worker. He works **hard**.

The adverb form of *good* is *well*.  
He's a good player. He plays **well**.

### A. Write the adverb of manner to fill in the blank.

1. Stan is a slow runner. He runs \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Ali is a good writer. He writes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. They are careful horseback riders. They ride their horses \_\_\_\_\_.
4. He is a fast talker. He talks \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Badr is an aggressive driver. He drives \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Stunt pilots fly in a dangerous way. They fly \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Fadwa and Amal are enthusiastic readers. They read \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Sabah is a quiet talker. She talks \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Khalid is a hard worker. He works \_\_\_\_\_.

## Requests

Use *can*, *could*, *will*, or *would* for requests.

### Request

**Can/Could** you help me?

**Will/Would** you help me?

### Agreeing

Sure. No problem.

Of course.

### Refusing

Sorry, I can't.

Not now. I'm busy.

## Commands

Use the imperative for commands.

**Turn** right at the intersection.      **Don't park** the car there.

## Reporting Requests and Commands

### *ask/tell* + object/pronoun + infinitive

"Can you help me?" my mother asked me.

"Turn right," said Omar to his brother.

"Don't be late," said their parents.

My mother **asked me to help** her.

Omar **told his brother to turn** right.

Their parents **told them not to be** late.



## A. Choose the correct reported request or command.

1. "Would you pick me up at the airport?" Dan asked his brother.

A. Dan requested his brother to pick him up at the airport.

B. His brother requested Dan to pick him up the airport

C. Dan was requested to pick up at the airport.

2. "Hold the steering wheel with both hands," said the driving instructor to the Ali.

A. The driver instructor was told Ali to hold steering wheel both hands.

B. The driving instructor asked Ali to hold the steering wheel with both hands.

C. The steering wheel asked Ali to hold the driving instructor.

3. "Could you please change the oil?" Fahd asked the mechanic.

A. Fahd asked the mechanic to change the oil.

B. The mechanic asked Fahd to change the oil

C. The oil was asked to change by the mechanic.

4. "Don't throw things out of the car window!" said the father to his son.

A. The father to not throw anything out to the children.

B. Things shouldn't be thrown out of the car.

C. The father told his children to not throw things out the car window.

5. "Put on your seat belts," the father said to his children.

- A. The father told his children to put on their seatbelts.
- B. The children told their father to put the seatbelt on.
- C. The seatbelt was asked to be worn by the father.

6. "Would you drive us to the airport?" Abdullah's cousins asked him.

- A. The cousins told Abdullah that they would drive.
- B. Abdullah asked the cousin's if they need a drive to the airport.
- C. Abdullah's cousins asked him to drive them to the airport.

7. "Please don't drive so fast," the woman said to her husband.

- A. The husband asked the woman to drive fast.
- B. The woman told her husband not to drive so fast.
- C. The woman told the husband to drive fast.

## WORKSHEET – Super Goal Book 3 Unit 2: Drive Slowly!

### Vocabulary

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

1. dash \_\_\_\_\_

- A. shield
- B. sign
- C. wheel

2. road \_\_\_\_\_

- A. belt
- B. sign
- C. wheel
- D. mirror

3. steering \_\_\_\_\_

- A. belt
- B. shield
- C. wheel
- D. mirror

4. seat \_\_\_\_\_

- A. shield
- B. sign
- C. mirror
- D. belt

5. wind \_\_\_\_\_

- A. shield
- B. sign
- C. belt
- D. mirror

6. rearview \_\_\_\_\_

- A. wheel
- B. shield
- C. mirror
- D. belt

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ turns the car on.

- A. ignition
- B. headlight
- C. GPS
- D. signal light

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ stops the car.

- A. glove compartment
- B. brake pedal
- C. trunk
- D. bumper

**Grammar**

**Write the adverb of manner to fill in the blank.**

9. Stan is a slow runner. He runs \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Ali is a good writer. He writes \_\_\_\_\_.

11. They are careful horseback riders. They ride their horses \_\_\_\_\_.

12. He is a fast talker. He talks \_\_\_\_\_.

**Rearrange the words to make a sentence.**

13. the stop sign / stop / at / must / you

\_\_\_\_\_

14. seat belt / should / you / wear / always / your

\_\_\_\_\_

15. drive / you / must / fast / not / too

\_\_\_\_\_

## Reading

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

### Why do we have speed limits?

Most roads in most countries have a speed limit. When driving on these roads, drivers must obey the speed limit. In the U.S., the speed limit on most highways is 65 miles (105 kilometers) per hour. In Europe, the speed limit on most highways is a little higher—about 75 miles (120 kilometers) per hour.

Generally, speed limits are intended to make driving safer for everyone. People who are driving fast are more likely to die in car accidents. Over the past 40 years, lowering the speed limit on highways has lowered the amount of people who have died in car accidents. Some roads also have minimum speed limits. This means that you must not drive slower than the minimum speed. Highways have minimum speed limits because people who drive too slowly can be dangerous when all of the other drivers are moving fast.

Speed limits are also made for environmental reasons. Driving slower uses less gas and causes less pollution. But, whatever the reason for the speed limit, no matter what country you are driving in, you must obey the speed limit. If you drive too fast, you will probably have to pay a fine, or penalty.

16. The speed limit in Europe is generally lower than in the U.S. (     )
17. Speed limits help keep people safe. (     )
18. Driving too fast can cause people to die in a car accident. (     )
19. It is always safe to drive slowly. (     ).
20. Driving fast causes less pollution. (     )

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

# TERM 3

## SG 6 – UNIT 3

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

- Use relative pronouns: *who, that, which*
- Apply past progressive with *when* and *while*
- Use *can/may/could* properly

### Vocabulary

<b>Nouns</b>				
airline	attraction	editor	event	fake
flyers	pedal cab	thief		
<b>Verbs</b>				
compliment	grab	recognize	spill	steal

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

fake	give directions	steal	tourist
in a hurry	pretend	thief	

1. Someone who is late for school is going to be \_\_\_\_\_.
2. A watch that looks like a well-known brand but costs a lot less is probably a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A person who steals things from others is a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A person who is visiting a place on vacation is a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I saw a man in the park trying to \_\_\_\_\_ a woman's purse.
6. Can you please \_\_\_\_\_ to this old lady?
7. I know you can hear me. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ you can't!

### Spelling

#### A. Choose the correct spelling:

1. A. teihf                      B. thefi                      C. thief                      D. feith
2. A. editor                      B. toredi                      C. rotedi                      D. deroit
3. A. atractiont                      B. attraction                      C. natractiot                      D. tractionat
4. A. teven                      B. nevet                      C. venet                      D. event

# Grammar

## A. Choose the appropriate relative pronoun:

### Relative Pronouns: *Who, That, Which*

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

Use the relative pronoun *who* or *that* for people.

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

The man was talking to the tourists. He was friendly.

The man **who/that** was talking to the tourists was friendly. (relative clause)

The horse pulled the carriage. It was black.

The horse **that/which** pulled the carriage was black. (relative clause)

1. I like cars ( who / that ) are safe.
2. I like people ( who / which ) are kind.
3. I like stores ( who / that ) offer everything under the same roof.
4. I like foods ( which / who ) are spicy.
5. I like friends ( who / which ) ask for help when they need it.
- 6 . I like teachers ( which / who ) are patient and understanding.
7. Ali works in an office ( who / which ) is noisy and busy.
8. So yesterday he went to a park ( who / that ) is near his office to have lunch.
9. He sat down on a bench next to a man ( who / which ) was reading a book.
10. Then some children ( who / which ) were playing near the men started to fight and shout.
11. Ali left the park thinking, “There is no place ( who / that ) is quiet and peaceful.”
12. So he went back to his office ( who / that ) is not so different from the rest of the world.

## Past Progressive with *When* and *While*

Use the past progressive:

- To talk about events that were happening when another event happened.  
I **was looking** in the store window **when** the thief **grabbed** my bag.
- To talk about actions that were happening at the same time.  
He **was driving while** he **was talking** on his cell phone.

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

1. We were sitting in the café when a thief \_\_\_\_\_ my bag!

- A. steal
- B. stole
- C. was stealing
- D. stolen

2. Jack was talking on the phone \_\_\_\_\_ he was driving.

- A. that
- B. while
- C. where
- D. which

3. She was cooking dinner \_\_\_\_\_ I arrived.

- A. when
- B. who
- C. where
- D. which

4. I \_\_\_\_\_ at the monument when someone called my name.

- A. look
- B. looked
- C. am looking
- D. was looking

5. I finished reading the book \_\_\_\_\_ I was riding the bus.

- A. that
- B. where
- C. while
- D. which

6. My brother was watching TV \_\_\_\_\_ eating dinner.

- A. while
- B. that
- C. when
- D. which

7. Ahmed was walking in the park when he \_\_\_\_\_ Hameed.

- A. see
- B. is seeing
- C. saw
- D. seeing

8. Maha and Badria \_\_\_\_\_ for the math test when the phone rang.

- A. were study
- B. studied
- C. studies
- D. were studying

### Can/May/Could

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

#### Ask for Permission

**Can** I ask you a question?

**May** I speak to the manager?

**Could** I make a reservation?

#### Agree

Yes, of course.

Certainly./Sure.

All right.

#### Refuse

I'm sorry, but...

That's not possible...

I'm afraid...

**FYI\*** *May / Could* are more formal

We use *would like (to)...* for polite requests:

I **would like to** book a room.

### A. Making a reservation

1. **Receptionist:** Ramada Hotel. Good afternoon.

**Ahmed:** Hello. I \_\_\_\_\_ to book a room for May 14th and 15th.

- A. could
- B. may
- C. can
- D. would like

2. **Jana:** May I borrow your pencil?

**Mariya:** \_\_\_\_\_. Here you go.

- A. Sure, no
- B. Sure, you may
- C. No, you can't
- D. You sure can't

**3. Fatma:** Teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ go to the office now?

**Teacher:** Certainly. You can go now.

- A. May
- B. I may
- C. I could
- D. May I

**4. Rashid:** \_\_\_\_\_ tell me how much this cost?

**Salesperson:** Sure, it costs only 250 Riyals.

- A. You could
- B. May
- C. Could you please
- D. Can

**5. Receptionist:** Al Bayan Model School. How \_\_\_\_\_ help you?

**Caller:** Can you give me the address of the school, please?

- A. I may
- B. may I
- C. I could
- D. I can

**6. Jana:** I would like to make a reservation for a group of five.

**Receptionist:** \_\_\_\_\_ we are completely booked for the day.

- A. I'm afraid that
- B. Yes, sure
- C. That would be nice
- D. Okay

## WORKSHEET – Super Goal Book 6 Unit 3: All Kinds of People

### Vocabulary

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

fake	give directions	steal
in a hurry	pretend	thief

1. **Max:** Why are the police talking to Jerry?

**Jason:** He saw a man who tried to \_\_\_\_\_ a bag.

2. That diamond is not real. It is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Some people are always \_\_\_\_\_. They don't have time to talk and relax.

4. **Joey:** Excuse me. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ to me?

**Tom:** Sure. Where do you want to go?

5. **Jane:** What happened on the news?

**Aisha:** A \_\_\_\_\_ tried to rob the jewelry store downtown. However, he was caught.

6. I know you can hear me. Don't \_\_\_\_\_ you can't!

### Grammar

Write *who* or *which* to fill in the blank.

7. The clerk \_\_\_\_\_ was at the store was very nice.

8. The computer \_\_\_\_\_ I bought does not work well.

9. The food \_\_\_\_\_ is in the refrigerator is old.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

10. We were sitting in the café when a thief \_\_\_\_\_ my bag!

- A. steal
- B. stole
- C. was stealing
- D. stolen

11. Jack was talking on the phone \_\_\_\_\_ he was driving.

- A. that
- B. while
- C. where
- D. which

12. She was cooking dinner \_\_\_\_\_ I arrived.

- A. when
- B. while
- C. where
- D. which

13. I \_\_\_\_\_ at the monument when someone called my name.

- A. look
- B. looked
- C. am looking
- D. was looking

14. I finished reading the book \_\_\_\_\_ I was riding the bus.

- A. that
- B. where
- C. while
- D. which

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

**Reading: Question type: True/False**

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

**Friendly Cities**

Some people say that people who live in cities are not friendly. They think that people who live in cities are always in a hurry and that they are too busy to talk to other people. This may be true. In cities that have more crime, people are sometimes afraid to be friendly to strangers. They think it is safer not to talk to people that they don't know.

A recent study looked at cities around the world to find out which city was the friendliest. The researchers tried to find out where people were the most helpful to other people. To find out, they pretended to have problems. For example, they dropped a pen while standing on the street and waited for someone else to pick it up. They also pretended to have an injury while walking down the street to see if someone would help them.

These researchers decided that the friendliest city in the world was the city of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil. Two other cities that they thought were friendly were San Jose, Costa Rica, and Madrid, Spain. The researchers found that, in general, smaller, quieter cities were friendlier than busy, crowded cities.

15. The researchers wanted to find out if people are friendlier in the country than they are in cities. ( )

16. The researchers dropped pens while standing on the street. ( )

17. The researchers pretended to have an injury while walking down the street. ( )

18. The researchers found that the friendliest city in the world is Madrid, Spain. ( )

19. Sometimes in big cities people are afraid to talk to people that they don't know. ( )

## SG 6 – UNIT 4

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

- Use Present perfect with *already, yet, just*— questions, answers
- Use verb + gerund
- Understand and use two-word verbs
- Apply *can't/must* in relevant contexts
- Use *so...that/such...that*

### Vocabulary

<b>Nouns</b>					
dishwashing	liquid	hairbrush	hair dryer	mess	
	nephew	scissors			
<b>Verbs</b>					
Annoy	avoid	borrow	feed	finish	imagine
	irritate	mind	splash	suggest	

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

hairdryer	mirror	dishwashing liquid	hairbrush
	toothpaste	scissors	shampoo

1. You use a toothbrush and \_\_\_\_\_ to brush your teeth.
2. You use \_\_\_\_\_ to cut paper.
3. You use a \_\_\_\_\_ to dry your hair when it is wet.
4. You use \_\_\_\_\_ to wash your hair.
5. You use water and \_\_\_\_\_ to wash dishes.
6. You use a \_\_\_\_\_ to brush your hair.
7. You look at yourself in the \_\_\_\_\_ when you brush your hair.

**B. Match the two-word verbs with their meanings:**

- |                  |                            |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ___ let out   | a. learn                   |
| 2. ___ find out  | b. let someone have        |
| 3. ___ clean up  | c. phone                   |
| 4. ___ give back | d. express yourself freely |
| 5. ___ call up   | e. make things neat        |
| 6. ___ give up   | f. return                  |

**Spelling**

**A. Unscramble the letters correctly:**

1. q/l/u/d/i/i \_\_\_\_\_
2. p/s/a/h/s/l \_\_\_\_\_
3. s/i/c/s/o/r/s/s \_\_\_\_\_
4. b/r/w/o/r/o \_\_\_\_\_

**Grammar**

**Present Perfect with *Already, Yet, Just***

You can use the present perfect to talk about events that happened *before now*.  
It is possible that the event happened earlier than expected.

**Questions**

**Affirmative (+)**

**Negative (-)**

Have you done the dishes **yet**?

Yes, I've **already** done them.

No, I haven't done them **yet**.

Have you **already** washed the clothes?

Yes, I've **just** washed them.

No, I haven't washed them **yet**.

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

1. **Mom:** Have you taken out the garbage yet?  
**Son:** Yes. \_\_\_\_\_  
A. I've taken yet it out.  
B. I've yet taken it out.  
C. I've already taken it out.  
D. I've taken already it out.

2. **Aisha:** Have you already cleaned up the mess?

**Refaa:** No. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I haven't cleaned it up yet.
- B. I yet haven't cleaned it up.
- C. I already cleaned it up.
- D. Already I haven't cleaned it up.

3. **Nura:** Has she called her mother yet?

**Ana:** Yes. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. She yet has called her.
- B. She has yet called her.
- C. She just has called her.
- D. She has just called her.

4. **Teacher:** Have you finished writing the notes?

**Student:** Yes. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I've finished yet it.
- B. I've yet finished it.
- C. I've just finished it.
- D. I've finished already it.

5. **Father:** Have you taken the medicine?

**Farah:** No. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I haven't taken it yet.
- B. I yet haven't taken it.
- C. I already taken it.
- D. Already I haven't taken it.

6. **Joey:** Has the pizza arrived yet?

**Chandler:** Yes. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. It yet arrived now.
- B. It has yet arrive.
- C. It just arrive in a while.
- D. It has already arrived.

**B. Choose the correct option:**

1. The cat has ( yet / already ) had its meal.
2. It's too early. The sun is ( just / yet ) to rise.
3. I have ( already / yet ) done all my works.
4. I finished having my dinner ( already / just ) now.
5. Sorry, I haven't done the homework ( yet / just ).
6. Sara ( just / yet ) performed an incredible magic trick.

**Verb + Gerund**

Use the gerund form (which ends in *-ing*) after the following verbs:

avoid	enjoy	give up	imagine	mind	stop
can't stand	finish	hate	keep	miss	suggest

He **can't stand waiting** in line.

I **don't enjoy sitting** in the sun.

We **miss being** with our friends.

They **stop playing** tennis in the winter.

**A. Use the correct form of gerunds:**

1. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ desert after the meal  
A. eat resist  
B. eating the resist  
C. resist eating  
D. resisting eat
2. She can't \_\_\_\_\_ the house.  
A. stand cleaning  
B. cleaning stand  
C. clean standing  
D. standing clean
3. Our grandparents \_\_\_\_\_ in the country.  
A. live enjoy  
B. enjoy living  
C. living enjoy  
D. enjoying living

4. The children \_\_\_\_\_ their ice-cream.

- A. share hating
- B. hating share
- C. sharing hate
- D. hate sharing

5. We \_\_\_\_\_ mom's food.

- A. eat miss
- B. miss eat
- C. miss eating
- D. eat missing

6. My sister has \_\_\_\_\_ my colors.

- A. stopped using
- B. used stopping
- C. using stop
- D. stopping using

7. The workers have \_\_\_\_\_ the house.

- A. finish painting
- B. paint finished
- C. finishing paint
- D. finished painting

8. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ in the high-tech computer field.

- A. work
- B. worked
- C. working
- D. to work

### Two-Word Verbs

Two-word verbs are common in English. They have a verb + particle.  
Object pronouns always come between the verb and the particle.

**Turn down** the TV.

**Turn** the TV **down**.

**Turn** it **down**.

**Put away** your clothes.

**Put** your clothes **away**.

**Put** them **away**.

**A. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Please put the away dishes.
- B. Please away put the dishes.
- C. Please dishes put away.
- D. Please put the dishes away.

2. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Throw this old away computer.
- B. Throw this away old computer.
- C. Throw away this old computer.
- D. Away throw this old computer.

3. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Turn off the light.
- B. Off turn the light.
- C. Turn the off light.
- D. The light turn off.

4. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Clean the up mess.
- B. Up clean the mess.
- C. Clean the mess up.
- D. The mess clean up.

5. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Take the garbage out.
- B. Out take the garbage.
- C. The garbage out take.
- D. The outing the garbage.

6. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Throw away these.
- B. Throw these away.
- C. These throw away.
- D. Away throw these.

7. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Your hand lift up.
- B. Lift hand your up.
- C. Up lift your hand.
- D. Lift your hand up.

**B. Use a two-word verb from the box and the correct pronoun.**

clean up	throw away	hang up
put away	turn off	take out

**Example:** I used to save empty bottles, but now I'm going to throw them away.

1. The trash can in the kitchen is full of garbage, so I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I used to leave the light on in my bedroom when I wasn't there. Now I \_\_\_\_\_ when I leave my bedroom.
3. I used to leave the clean dishes in the dishwasher. Now I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ after they're washed.
4. I have just ironed my clothes. I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_, so they don't get wrinkled.
5. The apartment is very dirty now, but I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.

***Can't/Must***

Use *can't* and *must* to speculate about something. Use *must* to say we are sure of something. Use *can't* to say that we think something is impossible.

It **can't** be rain. There isn't a cloud in the sky. It **must** be the neighbor. She's watering the plants on her balcony.

***So...That/Such...That***

*So* and *such* make the meaning of an adjective or adverb stronger. *So...that* and *such...that* are used to show cause and effect.

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

He is **so** fast **that** he won the race.

He ran **so** fast **that** he won the race.

***so + many/much + noun + that***

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

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

***such + adjective + noun + that***

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

**A. Complete the sentences with *can't* or *must*.**

1. Badria couldn't study properly. She \_\_\_\_\_ be tired.
2. Ahmed's just joking. He \_\_\_\_\_ be serious.
3. You haven't eaten all day. You \_\_\_\_\_ be hungry.
4. Look how tall he is! He \_\_\_\_\_ be over two meters tall.
5. It \_\_\_\_\_ be six o'clock already. Where does the time go?
6. That's impossible. It \_\_\_\_\_ be true.

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

1. The salesperson was \_\_\_\_\_ pushy that I left the store without buying anything.  
A. so  
B. such  
C. much  
D. so much
2. There were \_\_\_\_\_ people waiting for the elevator that we took the stairs.  
A. such  
B. so much  
C. so many  
D. such many
3. Amira drank \_\_\_\_\_ coffee that she couldn't sleep.  
A. such  
B. so many  
C. so  
D. so much
4. That \_\_\_\_\_ be the last cookie. I made two dozen this morning!  
A. can  
B. can't  
C. must  
D. mustn't
5. He never cleans up his mess. You \_\_\_\_\_ be so annoyed with him.  
A. can  
B. can't  
C. must  
D. mustn't
6. She was \_\_\_\_\_ an excellent student. She topped in all the subjects.  
A. such  
B. so many  
C. so  
D. so much

## **WORKSHEET - Super Goal Book 6 Unit 4: Who Used My Toothpaste?**

### **Vocabulary**

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

1. You use a toothbrush and \_\_\_\_\_ to brush your teeth.
2. You use \_\_\_\_\_ to cut paper.
3. You use a \_\_\_\_\_ to dry your hair when it is wet.
4. You use \_\_\_\_\_ to wash your hair.
5. You use water and \_\_\_\_\_ to wash dishes.
6. You use a \_\_\_\_\_ to brush your hair.
7. You look at yourself in the \_\_\_\_\_ when you brush your hair.

### **Grammar**

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

8. **Mom:** Have you taken out the garbage yet?

**Son:** Yes. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I've taken yet it out.
- B. I've yet taken it out.
- C. I've already taken it out.
- D. I've taken already it out.

9. **Aisha:** Have you already cleaned up the mess?

**Refaa:** No. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I haven't cleaned it up yet.
- B. I yet haven't cleaned it up.
- C. I already cleaned it up.
- D. Already I haven't cleaned it up.

10. **Nura:** Has she called her mother yet?

**Ana:** Yes. \_\_\_\_\_

- A. She yet has called her.
- B. She has yet called her.
- C. She just has called her.
- D. She has just called her.

11. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ in the high-tech computer field.

- A. work
- B. worked
- C. working
- D. to work

12. Which sentence is correct?

- A. Please put the away dishes.
- B. Please away put the dishes.
- C. Please dishes put away.
- D. Please put the dishes away.

13. Which sentence is correct?  
A. Throw this old away computer.  
B. Throw this away old computer.  
C. Throw away this old computer.  
D. Away throw this old computer.

14. Which sentence is correct?  
A. Turn off the light.  
B. Off turn the light.  
C. Turn the off light.  
D. The light turn off.

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

### Reading

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

Dear Miss Manners,

Last spring my husband and I bought a new vacation home. It is a beautiful house on a private beach. We were looking forward to spending a peaceful, relaxing summer alone on the beach and in our new home. Well, we haven't even moved in yet and distant family members who we have not seen in years have started calling us! Suddenly, everyone wants to come and visit us and stay for a week! We don't mind having close family to come and stay for a day or two, but I don't want to spend the whole summer looking after lots of other people and entertaining them. I have already made a few distant family members angry by telling them we are too busy for visitors. Please help! How can I tell my family politely that I don't want any houseguests this summer?

---Fatima

Dear Fatima,

I'm sorry that your plans for a quiet summer are not working out. Uninvited guests can be annoying! I suggest that you tell your family that your house is not ready for visitors yet. Tell them that your husband will be fixing the leaky roof and you'll be cleaning up after the old owners. Suggest they come and visit you in the wintertime instead. This might keep people away until next summer at least!

---Miss Manners

15. Fatima and her husband have bought a vacation home. (      )
16. Fatima probably enjoys being alone all the time. (      )
17. Miss Manners agrees with Fatima that uninvited houseguests can be annoying. (      )
18. Miss Manners suggests telling her family to visit them another time. (      )

## SG 6 – UNIT 5

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

- Apply conditional with present and future forms – *If, may, might*
- Use *I'd rather*
- Use Conditional for imaginary situations – *Wish*

### Vocabulary

<b>Nouns</b>					
airshow	benefit	choice	conservationist	environment	
farmer	graduation		pollution	preference	
resort	route	scholarship	subject		
<b>Verbs</b>					
Care	cheat	fail	fit in	generate	graduate
interfere	involve	pass (a test)	protest	speed	

#### A. Match the words with the definitions.

- |                   |                                      |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. ____ to cheat  | a. advantage                         |
| 2. ____ to fit in | b. a fine                            |
| 3. ____ a ticket  | c. to be dishonest                   |
| 4. ____ benefit   | d. with beautiful views              |
| 5. ____ scenic    | e. to be similar to or to blend with |

#### B. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the help box:

benefit	conservationist	generate	scenic
cheat	fit in	pollution	ticket

1. If you drive too fast, you'll get a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Henry doesn't want to cut down the trees to build another building. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. One \_\_\_\_\_ to being a professional sports player is that they make a lot of money.
4. Donna tries too hard to \_\_\_\_\_. She always does what other people are doing.

5. I love driving on the \_\_\_\_\_ road through the mountains. It is so beautiful.

6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ on the test and get caught, you will be in a lot of trouble.

7. If they open a new factory in town, it will \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of jobs for people in the area.

8. Most people worry about how \_\_\_\_\_ is harming the environment.

## Spelling

### A. Choose the correct spelling:

- |               |            |            |            |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. A. tuore   | B. route   | C. etoru   | D. orute   |
| 2. A. benefit | B. fitbene | C. binefet | D. befenit |
| 3. A. sorert  | B. rertso  | C. tersor  | D. resort  |
| 4. A. rafrem  | B. merfam  | C. farmer  | D. refmar  |

## Grammar

### Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

You can use conditional sentences with *if* to talk about causes and results.

#### Present Facts

Use the *simple present tense* in both clauses.

If you **cook** an egg in the microwave, it **explodes**.

If you **put** water in the freezer, it **becomes** ice.

#### Future Facts

Use the *simple present* in the *if*-clause and the *future* with *be going to* or *will* in the result clause.

If Saeed **gets** the job, he'll **be** very happy.

If Imad **doesn't go** to college, he's **going to be** very sorry.

#### May/Might

Use *may/might* in the result clause to suggest something is possible, but not certain.

If Noura doesn't do the homework, she **may fail** the class.

If Imad doesn't go to college, he **might not get** a good job.

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

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
1. If you drop something,	A. you will have more money.
2. If you take that job,	B. we might fail it.
3. If we don't study for the test,	C. it falls to the ground.
4. If he doesn't run,	D. we will have nothing to eat for dinner.
5. If you don't go to the grocery store,	E. he'll be late.

**B. Complete the sentences about facts. Use the simple present or *will* in the second clause.**

1. If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. boil  
B. boiling  
C. boils  
D. boiled
2. If they climb up to 4,000 meters, they \_\_\_\_\_ oxygen.  
A. needing  
B. will need  
C. needs  
D. needed
3. If you do not cross its path, the snake \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. will not bite  
B. not bite  
C. will bit  
D. will not bit
4. If we \_\_\_\_\_ this HD television, we will see the game better.  
A. get  
B. will got  
C. getting  
D. got

5. If you \_\_\_\_\_ flour and water, you will end up with batter.

- A. mixing
- B. are mixed
- C. will mixing
- D. mix

6. If he \_\_\_\_\_ the speed limit, he will get a ticket.

- A. does not obey
- B. do not obey
- C. obeying
- D. will obeyed

7. If we take the scenic route, we \_\_\_\_\_ the sunflower field.

- A. might saw
- B. might see
- C. will saw
- D. may seeing

8. If we spend the day in the country, we \_\_\_\_\_ able to visit some farms.

- A. might been
- B. may have
- C. may be
- D. might have

9. If we rent a boat today, \_\_\_\_\_ fishing tomorrow.

- A. may go
- B. might went
- C. may went
- D. may going

10. If we bring a picnic lunch, we \_\_\_\_\_ hungry.

- A. might not staying
- B. may not stayed
- C. may no staying
- D. might not stay

## ***I'd Rather***

Use *I'd rather* (= *I would rather*) to talk about preferences.

**A:** Do you prefer to drive along the scenic route or take the highway?

**B:** **I'd rather** drive along the scenic route.

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

1. **Bart:** Do you prefer to walk or take the bus?

**Bob:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I rather walk.
- B. I had rather walk.
- C. I did rather walk.
- D. I would rather walk.

2. **Dean:** What would you rather do?

**Mark:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'd rather live alone than live with a roommate.
- B. I'd rather live alone rather than live with a roommate.
- C. I'd live alone rather live with a roommate.
- D. I'd live alone than rather live with a roommate.

3. **Sara:** Do you like to live in the city?

**Maya:**

- A. I'd rather live in the country than in the city.
- B. I'd live the rather in a country.
- C. I did rather live in country.
- D. I live rather in a country than a city.

4. **Haya:** Don't you want to go to college this year?

**Riya:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I did get a job than go to college anymore.
- B. I get a job rather than go college.
- C. I would rather get a job now than go to college.
- D. Rather get a job.

5. **John:** Please wash the dishes.

**Nyla:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I rather get the dinner cook than dishes wash.
- B. I cook dinner and rather wash dishes.
- C. Cooking dinner and wash dishes rather.
- D. I'd rather cook dinner than wash the dishes.

6. **Firdous:** Let's go out and eat dinner.

**Layan:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I will eat at home rather a restaurant.
- B. I'd rather eat at home than at a restaurant.
- C. I did eat at home than eat at a restaurant.
- D. I eat at home and not restaurant.

7. **Rosa:** I'm going trekking this weekend. Care to join?

**Hazel:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I will go beach than the mountains.
- B. I did went to the mountains rather than beach.
- C. I'd rather go to the beach than the mountains.
- D. I'd go beach rather the mountains.

8. **Joey:** Let's find a shade at this beach.

**Monica:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'd rather lie in the sun than sit in the shade.
- B. I'd sit in the shade than lie in the sun rather.
- C. I'll lie in the sun rather sit in shade.
- D. I rather lie in the sun and sit in the rather shade.

## Conditional Sentences: Imaginary Situations

You can use conditional sentences to talk about imaginary or hypothetical situations in the present. Use the simple past in the *if*-clause and *would* in the main clause.

**If they built** a new highway, the farmers **would** protest.

**If I was/were** rich, I **wouldn't** have to work.

The contraction of *would* is 'd: *I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, we'd, they'd*.  
They'd be happy **if** they **had** time to take a vacation.

### Wish

Use *wish* + the simple past for things you want to happen in the present but probably won't.

They don't have much time.

They **wish** they **had** more time.

I have to study today.

I **wish** I **didn't have** to study today.

Faisal isn't rich.

Faisal **wishes** he **was/were** rich.

I can't speak French.

I **wish** I **could** speak French.

**Note:** The form of the verb *be* is often *were* for all subjects in imaginary situations and wishes.

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

1. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ so much homework.

- A. had
- B. hadn't
- C. didn't have
- D. not have

2. If fewer people \_\_\_\_\_ their cars, there wouldn't be so much traffic.

- A. drive
- B. drove
- C. will drive
- D. would drive

3. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ what to do. Can you give me some advice?

- A. will know
- B. would know
- C. know
- D. knew

4. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ to college to get a degree.

- A. would go
- B. will go
- C. go
- D. went

5. If everyone cared for the planet, there \_\_\_\_\_ less pollution.

- A. would be
- B. be
- C. had been
- D. have been

6. If I worked out at the gym every day, I \_\_\_\_\_ fit.

- A. will have be
- B. did be
- C. been
- D. would be

7. Trevor wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ wake up so early.

- A. did not have
- B. didn't have been
- C. didn't have to
- D. did not to

8. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ with my friends today.

- A. could out hand
- B. could hang out
- C. will hang out
- D. did hanging out

## WORKSHEET Super Goal Book 6 Unit 5: Making Choices

### Vocabulary

Write the correct word to fill in the blank.

benefit	conservationist	generate	scenic
cheat	fit in	pollution	ticket

1. If you drive too fast, you'll get a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Henry doesn't want to cut down the trees to build another building. He is a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. One \_\_\_\_\_ to being a professional sports player is that they make a lot of money.
4. Donna tries too hard to \_\_\_\_\_. She always does what other people are doing.
5. I love driving on the \_\_\_\_\_ road through the mountains. It is so beautiful.
6. If you \_\_\_\_\_ on the test and get caught, you will be in a lot of trouble.
7. If they open a new factory in town, it will \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of jobs for people in the area.
8. Most people worry about how \_\_\_\_\_ is harming the environment.

### Grammar

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

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
9. If you drop something,	A. you will have more money.
10. If you take that job,	B. we might fail it.
11. If we don't study for the test,	C. it falls to the ground.
12. If he doesn't run,	D. we will have nothing to eat for dinner.
13. If you don't go to the grocery store,	E. he'll be late.

Choose the best answer to fill in the blank.

14. **Bart:** Do you prefer to walk or take the bus?

**Bob:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I rather walk.
- B. I had rather walk.
- C. I did rather walk.
- D. I would rather walk.

15. **Dean:** What would you rather do?

**Mark:** \_\_\_\_\_

- A. I'd rather live alone than live with a roommate.
- B. I'd rather live alone rather than live with a roommate.
- C. I'd live alone rather live with a roommate.
- D. I'd live alone than rather live with a roommate.

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

### Reading

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

#### **Kindness is Catching**

There is an idea that the world can become a better place if one person is kind to another person. When you are nice to someone else, it makes you feel good about yourself. Also, if you are nice to someone else, that person feels good and might do something nice for another person. In this way, people will be nicer to each other. There are many easy things that you can do every day to make other people happy. Here are a few ideas:

- Say hello to strangers when you pass them in the street.
- Pay for the coffee or tea of the person who is behind you in line.
- If someone is in a hurry, let them go ahead of you in line.
- Greet a store clerk and ask him or her about his or day.
- Write kind comments on Internet blogs.
- Walk through your neighborhood and pick up trash that is on the street.
- If you go to the grocery store or a local farm, pick up food for a neighbor.
- Write a note to your teacher to say that you enjoyed a lesson.
- Make cookies or treats and hand them out for no special occasion.

16. Kindness is *catching* probably means that you can catch kindness like you catch a cold. (      )

17. The idea is that if you are nice to someone, then that person will be nice to another person. (      )

18. It is kind to write bad things on Internet blogs. (      )

19. People always pay for the coffee of the person who is behind them in line at a café. (      )

20. If you are not nice to someone, then that person might not be nice to another person. (      )

## SG 6 – UNIT 6

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

- Use Verb + infinitive
- Understand and use Verb + noun/pronoun + infinitive
- Use *It's...* + infinitive
- Apply expressions of advice with infinitives
- Use gerunds as subjects
- Apply past perfect

### Vocabulary

<b>Nouns</b>					
break	chopsticks	custom	dust	graduate	guest
host	impression	lawyer	mud	pocket	porter
shock	surname	tip	topic		
<b>Verbs</b>					
adjust	allow	block	bump (into)	comment	exchange
expect	handle	manage	remove	rest	rush
spear	spread	tip			

#### A. Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

tip	punctual	comment	graduate
mud	lawyer	exchange	remove

1. In many countries, people \_\_\_\_\_ their shoes before entering a home, so they don't bring dust and \_\_\_\_\_ into the house.
2. It's common for business people to \_\_\_\_\_ cards.
3. In US, it's polite to \_\_\_\_\_ the waiter in a restaurant.
4. It's important to be \_\_\_\_\_ for business meetings.
5. In England, people often \_\_\_\_\_ about the weather while they're waiting in line for a bus.
6. My sister is a \_\_\_\_\_ and now she's working at a school.
7. My friend had to see a \_\_\_\_\_ to deal with the case.

# Spelling

## A. Unscramble the letters correctly:

- 1. d/a/r/g/u/t/e/a \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. m/o/r/e/v/e \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. u/g/e/t/s/ \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. a/w/l/r/e/y \_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar

### Verb + Infinitive

The infinitive form can follow certain verbs, including the ones below.

afford, choose, decide, expect, forget, hope, learn, manage, offer, promise, refuse, remember, try

<b>expect</b>	We didn't <b>expect to arrive</b> so late.
<b>manage</b>	They <b>managed to get</b> an earlier flight.
<b>refuse</b>	The airline <b>refused to pay</b> for our hotel.
<b>remember</b>	I didn't <b>remember to bring</b> my toothbrush.
<b>try</b>	She <b>tried to sleep</b> on the plane, but she couldn't.

Remember: Some verbs are followed by gerunds. See Unit 4, page 40.

### Verb + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive

In Latin America, families **allow children to stay up** late.  
In China, people don't **expect you to tip**.

### It's... + Infinitive

It's polite to...  
not polite to.../impolite to...  
rude to...  
common to...  
wrong to...  
advisable to...  
a good idea to...

**Note:** Some of these expressions can be used for advice (for example, *it's advisable to...*, *it's a good idea to...*).

### Expressions of Advice with Infinitives

Try to...  
Try not to...  
Remember to...  
Don't forget to...  
Make sure to...  
Be sure to...

### Gerunds as Subjects

A gerund can be used as the subject of the sentence.

**Traveling** is a good way to learn about other cultures.  
**Tipping** is not common in Japan.

**A. Write the infinitive or gerund form of the verb in parentheses.**

1. I miss \_\_\_\_\_ time with my friends. (spend)
2. I'm sorry. I didn't expect \_\_\_\_\_ out so late. (be)
3. Please stop \_\_\_\_\_ with my computer. You're going to break it. (play)
4. I tried \_\_\_\_\_ my homework, but I didn't have time. (finish)
5. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) along the scenic route on the way to the ocean.
6. Mahmoud managed \_\_\_\_\_ (change) the tire in the dark.
7. I refuse \_\_\_\_\_ (try) different kinds of foods.
8. We kept \_\_\_\_\_ (look) until we found a good restaurant for dinner.
9. I expected \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) a lot of money for hotels.
10. I can't stand \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) in long lines.
11. Please remember \_\_\_\_\_ (take) your passport with you when you travel.
12. I tried \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) some of the customs of the country before I traveled.

**B. Fill in the blanks using the correct words in the infinitive forms:**

shake	go	send	greet	stay	see
-------	----	------	-------	------	-----

1. It's polite \_\_\_\_\_ people when you meet them for the first time.
2. In most countries, it's customary \_\_\_\_\_ hands when you have formal meetings.
3. It's not a good idea \_\_\_\_\_ to the mall now.
4. It's advisable \_\_\_\_\_ away from public places during a pandemic.
5. It's better \_\_\_\_\_ that mail before it's too late.
6. It's not common \_\_\_\_\_ elephants in Saudi Arabia.

### C. Fill in the blanks with gerunds as a subject:

shake      stand      travel      tip      smoke      learn

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is prohibited in public places.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ to Georgia this holiday is a good idea.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ hands is a polite gesture in many countries.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ to ride horses was always a dream of mine.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is not common in China.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ in line is polite in England

### **Past Perfect**

Use the past perfect tense (*had* + past participle\*) to indicate an action that happened before another action in the past. Some time expressions that are used with the past perfect are: *after, already, before, by the time, ever, never, until*.

By the time we got to the airport, our flight **had** already left.  
After she **had** gone to the hotel, Amal **exchanged** some money.  
**Had** you ever **eaten** sushi before you **traveled** to Japan?  
No, I'd never **tasted** sushi until I **visited** Japan.  
He'd **had** the car for ten years before he **sold** it.

**Note:** The contraction of *had* is 'd: *I'd, you'd, he'd, she'd, we'd, they'd*.



### A. Write the correct past form of the verb in parentheses to fill in the blanks.

1. Before he traveled to Madrid, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ some online Spanish lessons. (take)
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ such a wonderful vacation in Malaysia that they went back the following year. (have)
3. It wasn't until he got to the airport that Fahd \_\_\_\_\_ he had forgotten his passport. (realize)
4. They had already started boarding the plane when I \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the gate.

5. Sabah did not know how to use the chopsticks because she \_\_\_\_\_ (never eat) in a Chinese restaurant before.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not manage) get a hotel room because we had not made a reservation in advance.
7. I had never been abroad until I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Paris last summer.
8. Had you learned to speak French before you \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris?
9. The waiter was upset because his customers \_\_\_\_\_ (not leave) him any tip.
10. Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ (take off) their shoes before they entered the masjid.

## **WORKSHEET Super Goal Book 6 Unit 6: Culture Shock**

### **Vocabulary**

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

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
1. In England, it is polite	A. about the weather when in England.
2. In Japan, it is advisable to exchange	B. to eat with chopsticks in some Asian countries.
3. It is polite to comment	C. to eat late.
4. In Mediterranean countries, it is common	D. business cards with other people.
5. It is common	E. to wait your turn in line.

### **Grammar**

**Write the infinitive or gerund form of the verb in parentheses.**

6. I miss \_\_\_\_\_ time with my friends. (spend)
7. I'm sorry. I didn't expect \_\_\_\_\_ out so late. (be)
8. Please stop \_\_\_\_\_ with my computer. You're going to break it. (play)
9. I tried \_\_\_\_\_ my homework, but I didn't have time. (finish)

**Rearrange the words to form a sentence.**

10. not / China / common / tipping / in / is

---

11. England / standing in line / polite / in / is

---

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

**Reading**

**Read the text and match the following sentence parts to make true statements.**

**Cultures Around the World**

**Are you planning a trip around the world? It is advisable to learn about different customs before you arrive in each country. Then you can avoid any cultural misunderstandings. Answer *true* or *false* for each statement below.**

**1) In Mediterranean Countries**

Eating dinner late is a common custom in Mediterranean countries such as Italy, Greece, and Spain. It is also common for people in these countries to take an afternoon break.

***True***

No one goes out for a meal before 9 p.m., and most restaurants stay open past midnight. Many stores close for 3 hours in the afternoon, allowing workers to eat with their family, rest, and return to work relaxed.

**2) In Japan**

In Japan, be prepared to exchange personal or business cards. When a person gives you a card, you should put it in your pocket right away.

***False***

In Japan you should treat a business card with great respect and look at it for some time before you put it away. The person expects you to read it and even comment on it. It is impolite not to do so.

**3) In India**

Removing shoes before entering a home is customary in India.

***True***

In fact, it is common practice in many parts of the world. It is polite to try not to spread dust and mud in the house and on the carpets of your host.

**4) In Germany**

Being punctual is important to Germans. Hosts also expect their guests to be on time.

***True***

For business meetings it is a good idea to arrive a few minutes early. Being late or rushing makes a bad impression.

<i>Column 1</i>	<i>Column 2</i>
12. It is advisable to learn	A. late for a meeting in Germany.
13. Try not to be	B. a business card in Japan carefully.
14. It is a good idea to read	C. about the customs of another country before you visit.
15. Be sure not to go	D. your shoes before you enter someone's home in India.
16. Be sure to remove	E. shopping in Greece in the afternoon.

# Irregular Verbs

Base Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
be	was / were	been
become	became	become
blow	blew	blown
buy	bought	bought
come	came	come
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
know	knew	known
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
steal	stole	stolen
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake (up)	woke (up)	woken (up)
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

The End