

Unit 4 Great Cities

- 1 Read the following clauses and complete the second half of each sentence by adding a contrasting clause
- 1 Mexico City is noisy, but it is nice
- 2 Reykjavik is cold, but very attractive
- 3 Tokyo is big, but easy to tour
- 2 There are many words that can be used to contrast ideas. These include however and although. First, circle the contrasting word in each of the following sentences and then underline the contrasting idea
- $1 \ \underline{\text{Although}}$ the pollution is bad, there are many good things about $\underline{\text{Mexico}}$ City.
 - ummers are too hot to walk outside. <u>However</u>, the cooler are very nice.
- weather is cold, <u>although</u> you can keep warm by visiting one of the many famous swimming pools, or Hot Pots.















English **/**

15 July, 2018 🕓

11794 المشاهدات

موقع المناهج العُمانية almanahj.com/om



21/337

4 Travelling in many large cities can be difficult, <u>however</u>, it's quite easy to get around Tokyo on the subway, train or buses.

3 Now complete the rules in the language focus box using the information from the previous activities. Use the words in the box to help you.

language focus

contrasting words but, however, although

however but although

- 1 however , and although are some contrasting words used to contrast ideas in English.
- 2. but only contrasts ideas within a sentence and can only be used in the middle of sentences.
- 3. however and although contrast ideas within or between sentences. They can be used at the beginning or in the middle of sentences
- 4 Use the information you know to complete the rules.

e words in the box to help you.

about the past using the past simple and present















English

15 July, 2018 🕓

11794 المشاهدات

موقع المناهج العُمانية almanahj.com/om



22/337

present perfect

past simple

There are many ways of talking about the past in English. The past simple and the present perfect are just two ways of doing this.

We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past and when we have a definite time in mind.

I visited Cairo last year. [definite time in the past]

PAST definite time NOW

We use the present perfect to talk about our experiences in our life up to now and when we have no definite time in mind.

Yes, I have visited Cairo. [at any time in the past]

PAST no definite time NOW

In statements, we form the present perfect using has or have + the past participle.

I have visited

In negatives, we form the present perfect using hasn't or haven't + the past participle.

I haven't visited



the dialogue and then underline the past simple in red and ent perfect in blue.















English

15 July, 2018 🕓

11794 المشاهدات

موقع المناهج العُمانية almanahj.com/om



23/337

Talal: Hamed, which city are you going to choose for your ITC web

page?

Hamed: I don't know, Talal.

Talal: Well, have you visited any cities that you liked?

Hamed: Yes, I've been to Cairo.

Talal: Oh yes, when did you go there?

Hamed: We went there last year, but I thought it was very noisy

and the pollution was terrible.

Talal: Oh well, don't use Cairo for your project then. You can find out about other cities in the LRC or on the Internet.

Hamed: I know. I've been to the LRC and found some books on cities.

Talal: That's great! Have you read them?

Hamed: Yes, I have read them.

Talal: Really?

Hamed: I read them last night and thought I could find out more

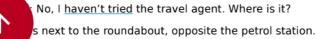
about Makkah. However ...

Talal: Yes?

Hamed: Well ... I think I need to find out more.

Talal: <u>Have you tried</u> the travel agent? They may be able to help

you. They have lots of information on lots of cities.

















English **/**

15 July, 2018 🕓

11794 المشاهدات



English

24/337

Hamed: Well, I <u>haven't been</u> there, but I have been to the Internet café with my older brother. He's really good on the Internet. Maybe he can help me find out more about Makkah.

Talal: Great idea, good luck with the project!

6 Look at the road signs in activity 1 on page 40 of your Classbook. Write the letter of the sign next to its meaning below.

- 1 One way. Go in this direction.
- 2 Do not stop here.
- 3 Turn left.
- 4 Do not turn left.
- 5 No Entry. Do not go this way.
- 6 Do not drive faster than 50km per hour.
- 7 Do not turn right.
- 8 Turn right.

7 Read the first half of each sentence and write the second half using the clauses in the box. The two clauses in each sentence rhyme with each other.

Have you ever flown a plane over the island of Bahrain ?

you ever got lost looking for Faisal Mosque?

u ever watched a football game under the hot Arabian

e you ever smelt a flower from the top of the Eiffel Tower ?

Have you ever caught a mouse in The Sydney Opera House?















Have you ever eaten a bun under the hot Arabian sun?

in The Sydney Opera House? over the island of Bahrain? when visiting Al Ain? looking for Faisal Mosque? under the hot Arabian sun? from the top of the Eiffel Tower?

Self-study activities

Join the beginnings with the ends to make present perfect sentences.

Beginnings

- 1. Some people have bought the house opposite.
- 2. Maha has visited Makkah

zookeeper has caught the crocodile.

dred monkeys have escaped from the zoo.

visitors have arrived!















English

15 July, 2018 🕓

11794 المشاهدات

موقع المناهج العُمانية almanahj.com/om



26/337

Ends

- a. arrived!
- b. caught the crocodile.
- c. the house opposite.
- d. escaped from the zoo.
- e. Makkah.

Join the two sentences using the word in brackets. Rewrite the sentences in your exercise book.

- A The weather is hot in the summer however, it is very cold in the winter. (however)
- b) Although Sally enjoys playing chess, she finds it difficult to play. (although)
- c) The trains are fast but it takes six hours to get to Manchester. (but)
- d) Skiing is dangerous however, he really enjoys it. (however)
- e) Although she speaks really good English, she has never lived there. (although)













