

# Unit 4

## learning strategy

### large numbers

We usually say:

- one, not a thousand, before a number of hundreds.

1,300: one thousand three hundred not a thousand a three hundred

- one, not a, inside a larger number

1,100: one thousand one hundred not one thousand a hundred

- and before the final part of the number.

5,347: five thousand three hundred and forty seven

1,202: one thousand two hundred and two

### years

We usually say:

- the numbers of years in two halves

1066: ten sixty six

1984: nineteen eighty four

- 2004: two thousand and four not twenty four

3,190 three thousand one hundred and ninety

4,456,822 four million four hundred fifty six thousand eight hundred and twenty two

1970 nineteen seventy

2019 two thousand nineteen

1834 eighteen thirty four

2020 twenty twenty

# 1 Number revision.

Write the numbers in the correct place. The first one has been completed to help you.



one billion                      one thousand  
 ten million                      ten thousand  
 one hundred thousand  
 one hundred million              one million

100	one hundred
1000	<u>one thousand</u>
10,000	<u>ten thousand</u>
100,000	<u>one hundred thousand</u>
1,000,000	<u>one million</u>
10,000,000	<u>ten million</u>
100,000,000	<u>one hundred million</u>
1000,000,000	<u>one billion</u>

# language focus

## reflexive pronouns

subject pronoun	I	you	he	she	it	we	they
Reflexive pronoun	myself	yourself yourselves	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	themselves

• We use a reflexive pronoun to refer back to the subject.

Examples: History repeats itself.

subject                      object

Yusuf bought himself a telescope.

(Yusuf did the buying and he was also the person who got the telescope.)

• When there is more than one person, the ending of the reflexive pronoun changes from self to selves.

Examples: I bought myself a telescope.

(singular)

Galaxies stretched themselves out into deep space. (plural)

• Some verbs are often used with reflexive pronouns:

to behave yourself, to cut yourself, to hurt yourself, to enjoy yourself, to look after yourself, to make yourself something

Example: I really enjoyed myself yesterday.

• Some verbs do not have a reflexive pronoun because they are actions which people usually do to themselves:

to get up, to shave, to stand up, to sit down, to feel, to rest, to relax, to complain, to remember, to worry

Example: I feel tired. (not: I feel myself tired)

### subject pronoun

### reflexive pronoun



He sometimes looks at himself.



She sometimes talks to herself.



It sometimes cleans itself.



They learn to cook by themselves.



I wash my clothes myself.



We sometimes wash our clothes ourselves.



You should wash your clothes yourself.



You should wash your clothes yourselves.

# learning strategy

## speaking: asking for clarification

We need to check that we understand something when

- we do not hear information clearly.
- we do not understand what was said.
- we do not believe what was said.

There are different ways to check that we understand:

a. Get the speaker to repeat what they said.

**Examples:** Could you say that again, please?  
Sorry, what was that?

b. Ask for more information.

**Examples:** What do you mean exactly?  
How do you spell it?  
Please can you explain what a ... is?

c. Tell the speaker you don't understand.

**Example:** I'm sorry, I don't understand.

## 2 Time vocabulary.

Find the following words in the box below in activity 1 on page 36 of the Classbook. Then match the words with the definitions below. Write the words in the space provided below.

before      while      whenever  
ago          until          after

1 We use **before** when we want to talk about something that happened earlier than another event or action.

2 We use **after** when we want to talk about something that happened later than another event or action.

3 We use **whenever** when we want to talk about anytime.

4 We use **ago** when we want to talk about how much time has passed.

5 We use **until** when we want to talk about something that is happening up to a point in time and has now stopped.

6 We use **while** when we want to talk about two things that are happening at the same time.

I went to hospital **after** I had prepared the lunch.

My father watered the tree **after** he had grown it.

I always be there – **whenever** you need me.

She travelled to France three years **ago**.

I went to bed and slept **until** morning.

My friend arrived **while** I was doing my homework.

# language focus

## adverbial clauses of time

- Adverbial clauses of time use time conjunctions, such as **before**, **while**, **whenever**, **until**, and **after**.

e.g. Sometimes shops had to close for days **while** the number of things in stock were checked.

time conjunction

adverbial clause

- Adverbial clauses of time can go before or after the main clause.
- When an adverbial clause comes before a main clause, it is usually separated from the main clause by a comma.

e.g. **Before** barcodes were invented, many things in shops had to be individually priced by hand.

comma

## 1 Time conjunctions.

Underline the correct time conjunction.

main clause

1 While/After Galileo was using the first telescope, he discovered Jupiter had sixteen moons.

2 Before/After it started raining, the wadis were dry.

3 Before/After it started raining, the wadis were full of water.

4 I like singing until/while I work.

5 He wore a helmet whenever/until he went cycling.

6 Don't go out whenever/until it stops raining.

adverbial clause

**1** Sounds: /s/ and /z/.

First listen to the following sounds and example words. Then sort the words provided and write them in the correct column of the chart. Finally, listen to the tapescript to check your answers.

- |              |            |        |
|--------------|------------|--------|
| prize        | rise       | close  |
| satellite    | Uranus     | use    |
| desert       | atmosphere | galaxy |
| astronaut    | nose       | easy   |
| solar system | cosmic     |        |

/s/	/z/
space	Mars
Venus	lazy
advice	advise
satellite	rise
astronaut	cosmic
solar system	desert
atmosphere	Uranus
galaxy	easy
close	close v
use	use
adj/adv	

**2** Tense trouble.

Work with other group members to help Captain Perfect by writing in the correct tense of the verb. You have one minute to do this.

- I **went** (go) to the shops yesterday.
- Last year, we **spent** (spend) all our money on our holidays.
- After we **had finished** (finish) dinner we went out for a walk.
- She **has known** (know) them for a few years and phones them every week.
- There was no milk in the shops, because the delivery man **had had** (had) an accident.
- Our recent trip to the moon **was** (be) very expensive.

I like to sit **close<sup>s</sup>** to the window. Could you **close<sup>z</sup>** the window?

# learning strategy

## speaking politely

- Being polite when speaking shows that we are thinking about the feelings of others.
- How polite we are depends on the situation we are in.
- We are less polite in emergencies or with a friend we know.
- We are more polite with important people or people we do not know.
- Usually, the more words we use, the more polite we are:

IMPOLITE	POLITE	VERY POLITE
Give me...	Can I have a ticket (please)?	Would you mind giving me a ticket for... please?
Give me a ticket.	Please can I have a ticket.	I wondered if you would mind giving me a ticket for...please?

- Use words such as please, thank you, sorry or excuse me.
- The tone of voice tells us if someone is being polite or impolite.

### 2 Being polite.

Match the impolite sentences with their polite opposites. Look at the example to help you.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 I want a ticket.                             | g a. Can we go on Friday?  |
| 2 I want to go to the moon!                    | b. Please could you tell me the price?                           |
| 3 No, two adults and one child!                | c. That sounds fine, please could you make a booking?            |
| 4 That's expensive. Give me something cheaper! | d. I would like to visit the moon please.                        |
| 5 How much is that then?                       | e. Oh I'm sorry, I'd like a ticket for two adults and one child. |
| 6 That'll do...book it!                        | f. That's quite expensive, do you have anything cheaper?         |
| 7 Give me Friday!                              | g. Excuse me, I would like a ticket please.                      |



## 4 Teen test.



a Circle to correct time conjunction for each sentence.

- 1 I saw an Oryx until/while I was driving.
- 2 Switch off the computer before/after you leave the room.
- 3 I like reading until/while I travel to work by bus.
- 4 We can meet whenever/until you are free.

b Write in the missing reflexive pronoun

- 1 He had a really bad accident and hurt himself.
- 2 The Time Tribbles attached themselves to people's heads.
- 3 My friend Maha took lots of photos of her family on holiday, but she didn't take any of herself.
- 4 We spent most of the time walking in the forest all by ourselves.



# Unit 4

## Self-study activities

### 1 Comparatives and superlatives.

Write the comparative and superlative of the following words.

	comparative	superlative
hot	hotter than	the hottest
good	better than	the best
old	older than	the oldest
bad	worse than	the worst
near	nearer than	the nearest
beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
heavy	heavier than	the heaviest

### 2 Large numbers.

Write the following numbers.

Example:	
Three thousand and ten.	3010
1 Seventy-five.	75
2 Two thousand, five hundred and one.	2,501
3 Ten thousand and ten.	10,010
4 Six million.	6,000,000
5 One billion.	1,000,000,000
6 The year nineteen twenty.	1920
7 The year twenty twenty.	2020

### 3 Reflexive pronouns.

Write the correct reflexive pronoun in the space provided.

- I'm teaching myself French.
- The man fell and hurt himself.
- The light in the car switches itself off.
- We had to stay inside, so we amused ourselves.
- She made herself a cake.
- You must look after yourself Mary!
- The team lost. They are feeling sorry for themselves.
- Ali hasn't got any photographs of himself.

### 4 Pronouns.

Read the dialogue and write the correct pronouns in the spaces provided.

himself    itself    Mustafa    him    he  
your    ourselves    his    mine    it

#### Dialogue A

"Did you hear about Ali?"

"No, what about him?"

"He hurt himself playing football."

"Is he all right?"

"Yes, but his mother is worried about him."

#### Dialogue B

"Look, I found your watch at school."

"It isn't mine! Look, I'm wearing my watch!"

"Oh, then it must belong to Mustafa. It's really good.

It winds itself up automatically."

"Wow! We should get the police to return it."

"No, we can return it ourselves"

## 5 Time conjunctions.

Fill in the missing time conjunctions. Use the words from the box below.

before                      while                      whenever  
ago                          until                          after

- 1 The desert became green after it had rained.
- 2 I saw Mars while I was looking through my telescope.
- 3 Salim got married in 1999. His brother got married in 1997 two years before Salim got married.
- 4 "I'll meet you whenever I can find the time," said Boris to his friend.
- 5 I'll be on holiday until I return next week.