

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

19 70	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	one thousand
10,000	ten thousand
100,000	one hundred thousand
1,000,000	one million
10,000,000	ten million
100,000,000	one hundred million
1000,000,000	one billion

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.



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 ago			whenever after
11	about so		when we want to talk appened earlier than
2	about so		when we want to talk appened later than
3	We use _ about an		when we want to talk
4		ago w much time l	when we want to talk has passed.
5	about so		when we want to talk happening up to a point opped.
6			when we want to talk re happening at the same

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 1 Time conjunctions.

adverbial clauses of time

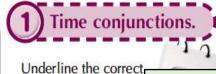
- Adverbial clauses of time use time conjunctions, such as before, while, whenever, until, and after.
- e.g. Sometimes shops had to close for days while the number of things in stock were checked.

 adverbial clause

time conjunction

- 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 <u>barcodes</u> were invented, many things in shops had to be individually priced by hand.

comma

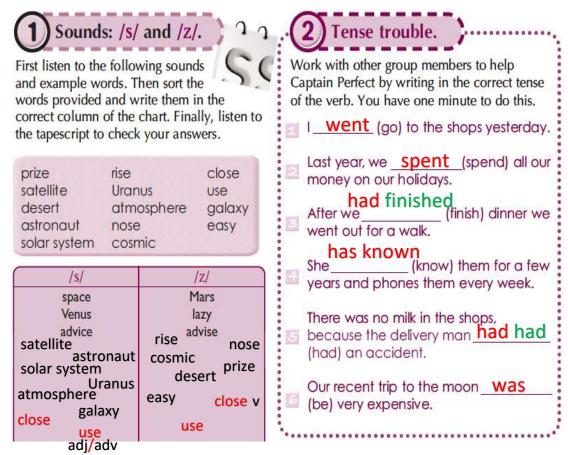


time conjunction.

main clause

- While/After Galileo was using the first telescope he discovered Jupiter had sixteen moons.
- Before/After it started raining, the wadis were dry.
- Before After it started raining, the wadis were full of water.
- I like singing until while I work.
- He wore a helmet whenever/until he went cycling.
- Don't go out whenever until it stops raining.

adverbial clause



I like to sit close to the window. Could you close 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 forplease?

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

Match the impolite sentences with their polite opposites. Look Being polite. at the example to help you. I want a ticket. q 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 c. That sounds fine, please could you make a booking? child! 4 That's expensive. Give me d. I would like to visit the moon please. something cheaper! e. Oh I'm sorry, I'd like a ticket for two adults and one child. 5 How much is that then? f. That's quite expensive, do you have anything cheaper? 6 That'll do...book it! 7 Give me Friday! g. Excuse me, I would like a ticket please.

4 Teen test.

- Circle to correct time conjunction for each sentence.
- I saw an Oryx until/while I was driving.
- Switch off the computer before/after you leave the room.
- I like reading until while I travel to work by bus.
- We can meet whenever/until you are free.
- Write in the missing reflexive pronoun
- He had a really bad accident and hurt himself
- The Time Tribbles attached <u>themselves</u> to people's heads.
- My friend Maha took lots of photos of her family on holiday, but she didn't take any of herself
- We spent most of the time walking in the forest all by <u>ourselves</u>.





Self-study activities

Comparatives and superlatives.

Write the comparative and superlative of the following words.

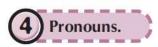
	comparative	superlative
hot	hotter than	the hottest
good	better than	the best
old	older than	the oldest
bad	worser than	the worst
near	nearer than	the nearest
more beautiful	eautiful than	the most beautif
heavy	heavier than	
		į.

	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.	6,000,00	0			
ı	One billion.	<u>1,000,000</u>	,000			
6	The year nineteen twenty.	1920				

2020

Write the correct reflexive pronoun in the space provided.

- I'm teaching _ myself
- himself 7 The man fell and hurt _
- The light in the car switches itself off.
- We had to stay inside, so we amused <u>ourselves</u>
- She made <u>herself</u> a cake.
- yourself 1 You must look after_ Mary!
- The team lost. They are feeling sorry for themselves
- Ali hasn't got any photographs of himself .



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

The year twenty twenty.

himself itself Mustafa him your ourselves his mine

Dialogue A

"Did you hear about Ali?"

"No, what about him

"He hurt <u>himself</u> playing football."

"Is he all right?"

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

Dialogue B

"Look, I found <u>your</u> watch at school."
"It isn't <u>mine</u>! 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 OURSEIVES"

5 Time	conjunction	s.]
	ng time conjunc	
before	while	whenever

until

ago

	100		1000000 100	2011	the state of the s	1100112000000
1	The	desert	became	green	after	it
	had	rainad				

after

- 2 I saw Mars _____ I was looking through my telescope.
- Salim got married in 1999. His brother got married in 1997 two years <u>before</u> Salim got married.
- "I'll meet you <u>whenever</u> I can find the time," said Boris to his friend.
- 1'll be on holiday until I return next week.