

## Unit 1

الإحصاءات  
تاريخ التسجيل: 2020/02/15  
مشاهدة 1,612,847

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**1 Read and sort.**

Read the categories and the words below. Sort the words into categories 1-4. Think of one more word to add to each category.



**1 Type of story**

**2 Parts of a story**

**3 Characters**

**4 Setting**

animals forest mystery Sinbad  
middle comedy people fable city  
ocean end beginning monster

Type of story	Parts of story	Characters	Settings
mystery	beginning	animals	forest
fable	middle	Sinbad	city
comedy	end	people	ocean
		monster	

**Grammar Focus****Past Tenses for Storytelling****Past Simple**

We use the past simple for something that:

- happened in the past e.g. *The train stopped in a dark tunnel.*
- was true for some time in the past e.g. *Long ago, Bear had a long black tail.*

**Past Continuous**

We use the past continuous to describe:

- an action that continued for some time in the past  
e.g. *The wind was blowing, snow was falling and ice covered the lake.*
- a longer action that happened before and after a shorter action  
e.g. *While Bear was waiting, Fox crept back to his house.*

**Past Perfect**

We use the past perfect for an action that happened in the past before another action in the past

- e.g. *The hole had frozen around his tail and his tail broke off.*

**Past simple**

**My family and I went on a picnic in Wadi Darbat.**

**The lion killed the deer.**

**Thousand years ago, dinosaurs were huge. They had spikes and horns.**

**Many years ago, Omani villages were small and didn't have electricity.**

## Past continuous

It **was raining** heavily and the water **was rushing** towards the village.

The people **were running** everywhere.

While I **was swimming** a shark **attacked** me.

The lion **was chasing** a rabbit when a hunter **shot** him.

## Past perfect

Before we **left** home, my parents **had gone** shopping.

The old man **had taken** his medicine before he **went** to bed.

The fox **had jumped** over the wall and then he **saw** the hen.

The driver **had not checked** the engine oil and his car **broke down**.

To write interesting stories, writers often use **synonyms**, **similes** and **metaphors**.

- A **synonym** is a word or phrase that has a **similar meaning** to another word or phrase.  
e.g. *old, ancient, antique, aged* – all of these words mean 'not new'.

Using synonyms in a story makes it more interesting.

- A **simile** is an expression that **compares** two things with similar characteristics using **as** or **like**.  
e.g. *The thunder roared like an angry lion. She was as quiet as a mouse.*

- A **metaphor** is an expression **that describes something by comparing it to something else with similar characteristics**. Metaphors are often not literal and you may need to think about them to understand.  
e.g. *He has a heart of gold* – a person cannot really have a heart made of gold, so this is not literal. It means the person has a good heart and is kind.

## Synonyms

**Useful:** advantageous – effective – good – appropriate – fruitful – helpful – practical – important – profitable – suitable –

**Big:** enormous – fat – full – gigantic – huge – massive – tremendous – oversize – vast – grand – colossal – great – immense – giant - large

## Simile

He is **as** cute **as** a kitten – her smile is **as** bright **as** the sun – she is **as** funny **as** a clown - Salim runs **as** fast **as** lightening – it is **as** light **as** a feather – he was **as** blind **as** a bat – he smiles **like** the sun — I can jump **like** a rabbit -

## metaphor

the sun was a yellow blanket - they were shining stars – the calm lake was a mirror – that situation broke my heart – she is the flower of my eye – I am feeling blue – his words cut deeper than a knife – she was drawing in rough sea

### Direct speech

Bear said, 'I will do exactly as you say.'

### Reported speech

Bear said that he would do exactly as the fox said.'

In reported speech, when we use the verbs said and asked, we remove the speech marks, use 'that', change the pronouns, and change the present tense to the past tense.

## Direct speech

My mother said, 'bring me that glass.'

' Where did you put my bag?' my friend asked.

## Reported speech

The rabbit said that he had met another lion on his way.

The teacher reported that he could give us the result tomorrow.

**1 Read and choose.**

Read this conversation between Laith and his sister, Amna. Circle the correct verbs to complete Laith's answers.

- Amna: Laith, I'm so happy you're safe! What happened?  
 Laith: Well, I (1) walked / was walking home through the forest and I saw a lion.  
 Amna: Wow! Did you know there was a lion in the forest?  
 Laith: Yes, I (2) was seeing / had seen a footprint earlier that day when I walked to work.  
 Amna: Were you scared when you saw the lion?  
 Laith: Yes! I (3) felt / had felt really scared. I wished that I had taken the mountain path with Imran.  
 Amna: How did you escape?  
 Laith: Luckily, I (4) was tricking / tricked the lion. I told him that I didn't have a brain and that he should eat Imran's. While the lion (5) had climbed / was climbing the mountain, I warned Imran and he ran home as fast as he could. So did I!



**2 Read and complete.**

Read sentences 1-5.

Write the verb in brackets in the correct form **past simple**, **past continuous** or **past perfect** to complete each sentence.

- 1 It was a lovely day and the sun was shining (shine).  
 2 Suddenly, he had heard (hear) a loud noise and stopped.  
 3 After we had finished (finish) our homework, we went out to meet our friends.  
 4 No one even noticed when I got home because they were watching (watch) football on TV.  
 5 At the shop, I discovered that I had lost (lose) my wallet.

**4 Read and sort.**



Read the descriptions below.

Decide whether each description contains a **simile** or a **metaphor**. Write **S** for simile and **M** for metaphor in the space next to each description.

- 1 Her hair was as black as night.  
 2 My computer is a dinosaur.  
 3 Her words are always pearls of wisdom.  
 4 She was as busy as a bee.

- S  
 M  
 M  
 S



**5 Read and discuss.**

Read and discuss the meaning of each simile or metaphor with your group. Write the meanings in the spaces provided.

Similies	Metaphors
 <p>I slept <b>like a baby</b> last night.                      Meaning: <b>to sleep very well</b></p>	 <p>My exam was <b>a breeze</b>.                      Meaning: <b>it is very easy</b></p>
 <p>Her answer was <b>as clear as mud</b>.                      Meaning: <b>very difficult to understand</b></p>	 <p>My sister is an <b>early bird</b>.                      Meaning: <b>a person who arrives early</b></p>
 <p>My brother is <b>as brave as a lion</b>.                      Meaning: <b>a person is very brave</b></p>	 <p>I was <b>dead tired</b> after the hike.                      Meaning: <b>really tired</b></p>

**6 Write.**

Read the examples of similes and metaphors to describe characters.

Write a **simile** or a **metaphor** to describe the appearance, feelings and behaviour of a character.

	Appearance	Feelings	Behaviour
Examples	Her skin was as white as snow. (S) His eyes were diamonds. (M) She was an ugly duckling. (M)	Her hands were like ice. (S) She felt as free as a bird. (S) His mood was dark. (M)	She's as quiet as a mouse. (S) He acts like a clown. (S) He's a bad apple. (M)
	Her hair was a flowing golden river. (M)	I am feeling blue. (M)	His words broke my heart. (M)

## Unit 2

### Grammar Focus

### Forming Questions

There are two main types of questions

#### Yes / No Questions

These questions can be answered with either **Yes** or **No**.

For example:

- Are you going to school?
- Can I help you?
- Have you got a pen?
- Do you like pizza?

These questions are usually formed like this:

**auxiliary verb + subject + main verb**

**Auxiliary verbs** are **be**, **do** and **have** but we can also use modal auxiliaries **can**, **could**, **should**, **shall**, **will** and **would**.

**Note:** It is also possible to form questions using the verb **be** without another verb, e.g. *Is it hot? Are you okay?*

#### Wh- Questions

These questions begin with a Wh- question word, such as **what**, **when**, **where**, **who**, **why**.

The answer cannot be **Yes** or **No**.

For example:

- What are you doing?
- When are we going home?
- Who is he?
- Why didn't you do your homework?

These questions are usually formed like this:

**Wh word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb**

## Yes / NO questions

**Does** Ahmed work in a school? **Yes, he does. No, he doesn't.**

**Do** your parents like shopping? **Yes, they do. No, they don't.**

**Did** Sara go to school yesterday? **Yes, she did. No, she didn't.**

**Is** Ahmed a doctor? **Yes, he is. No, he isn't.**

**Are** you in grade 11? **Yes, I am. No, I am not.**

**Was** your father angry yesterday? **Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.**

**Were** you at home when I came? **Yes, we were. No, we weren't.**

**Can** you drive a lorry? **Yes, I can. No, I can't.**

**Will** you go to Muscat tomorrow? **Yes, I will. No, I won't.**

## WH Questions

**Where** did you go last night? **I went to the cinema.**

**Why** did Salim go to India? **To see a doctor**

**Where** do you live? **I live in Salalah.**

**How** do you come to school? **By bus**

**When** does Laila go to bed? **At 10 o'clock**

**Which** colour do you prefer? **I like red.**

**How many** children do you have? **3 children**

**Who** is your best friend? **Ahmed**

**How** is your father now? **He is fine.**

### 3 Read and match.

Label the pictures using the words in the box.



7 a sore throat    1 a cough    6 dizzy    8 a headache  
 4 a runny nose    2 a stomach ache    5 a fever/ high temperature    3 sick

## Unit 3

## Grammar Focus

## Predicting the Future

1 We use **going to** or **will** for making predictions about the future.

**A (not) Going to:** giving predictions based on evidence  
*You are **going to** miss the plane unless you hurry up.*

**B Will (not):** giving predictions based on opinion  
*Cars **will** shortly be able to communicate with each other whilst driving.*

2 We also use modal verbs of possibility to make future predictions:

**A May (not)** *Cars **may** soon become autonomous, as a result there will be no need for drivers.*

**B Might (not)** *In ten years' time, we **might** be using flying cars.*

**C Could (not)** *By using a hyperloop, a passenger **could** travel between two cities in a few minutes.*



He is **going to** fall into the hole. He is **not going to** find his bag.



You **will** miss the bus. He **will not** catch his plane.



In the next few years, trains **might** be faster.



The number of people **may** rise next year in this city.



In future, we **could** travel to the moon by cars.



## Idioms

**Idioms** are words or phrases, which can mean something different from what their individual words mean but they can be understood because of their popular use.

**Note:** Some words in idioms can help you figure out the meaning, e.g. *I miss the boat* (I missed a chance/ an opportunity). Some are difficult to understand, e.g. *a piece of cake* (means that something is very easy).

## Idioms

He came back with Honain's shoes. = he returned without anything

It rained cats and dogs. = the rain is very heavy

It is a piece of cake. = very easy

I like soft drinks when pigs fly. I don't like soft drinks.

The car cost me an arm and a leg. == it cost me a lot.

I am burning the candle at both ends. = I am working day and night.

Don't judge a book by its cover. = don't judge something by its appearance.

Blind date = a date where two persons have never met before.

So far so good = things are going well so far.

The ball is in your court. It is up to you to make your own decision.

Barking up the wrong tree = looking in the wrong place.

That is the last straw. = my patience has run out.

Break the ice = make people feel more comfortable.

Pull yourself together. = calm down.

Curiosity killed the cat. = being too curious can get you in trouble.

Get ducks in a row. Getting your things well organised.

## Grammar and Vocabulary

### 1 Read and circle.

Read the sentences and circle the correct option.

- 1 You look tired. I will / am going to help you carry those heavy bags.
- 2 Look at those clouds! We will / are going to get wet.
- 3 What would you like to drink? I will / am going to have a cup of tea please.
- 4 Faris is always late. I'm sure he will / is going to be late tomorrow as well.
- 5 I think the new phone will / is going to have a new type of camera.
- 6 In future, I think people will / is going to spend their holidays in outer space.



### 2 Read and order.

Read and order the words to make sentences.

- 1 Amnah / I'm sure / your project. / help / will / you / with

I am sure Amnah will help you with your project.

- 2 are / miss / the / You / going to / train.

You are going to miss the train.

- 3 playing / They / are / they / the room / the TV. / and / in / break / might

They are playing in the room and they might break the TV.

- 4 traffic / reduce / cities. / Hyperloops / in / big / could

A hyperloop could reduce traffic in big cities.

- 5 the barbecue / come / may / tonight. / I / not / to

I may not come to the barbecue tonight.

### 3 Look and write.

Look at the pictures below and discuss what you think may happen. Write a sentence for each picture.



buy



live



fall

- ① He is going to buy a new car.
- ② The life will be different in the future.
- ③ He is going to fall.

### 3 Brainstorm.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of using driverless cars?

Discuss it with a partner.



### 5 Write.

- 1 Complete the following plan using your own words. This will form the body of your first paragraph about the advantages. Refer to paragraph two in your writing plan.

Topic Sentence  
(Advantages)

**Advantages of using driverless cars**

Advantage 1

**more comfortable for drivers**

Advantage 2

**more safe and less risk**

Supporting idea 1

**Driverless cars are very comfortable for drivers because they don't require any effort or control from drivers.**

Supporting idea 2

**Driverless cars are safe because they are controlled by computers. The level of risk is less comparing with cars which are controlled by human drivers.**

Supporting idea 1

**For instance, the drivers don't need to keep their eyes and attention on the route. In addition, for long distances drivers can rest and sleep or even use their mobile phones or laptops.**

Supporting idea 2

**For example, driverless cars have sensors, these sensors are important for safety. They keep the car away enough from other cars or any sudden situations. If an animal, for example, cross the road the car will slow down automatically.**

### 3 Think and write.

Think with your partner about what your life will be like in 15 years' time. Use the future tense as well as modal verbs. Write 3-5 sentences in the space below.

During the next 15 years' time I will be happier. I am going to complete my higher education in a famous university. I will have a good job and I will get married. I will have children too. I am going to build a big house for my family. I will have a circle of good friends. I will buy a farm and grow different crops. I will also buy a big car which will be smart and wide.

## Unit 4

### Grammar Focus

### Indefinite Pronouns

	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
Countable/ Uncountable	some	any	no
People    one body	someone / somebody	anyone / anybody	no one / nobody
Things    thing	something	anything	nothing
Places    where	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere

### someone / somebody

There is **someone / somebody** in the bathroom.

**Someone / Somebody** gave me this present.

### anyone / anybody

I didn't see **anyone / anybody** I know in your party.

Can **anyone / anybody** bring me some bread?

### No one / no body

**No one / No body** can predict the volcanic eruption.

I think there is **no one / no body** here without sport clothes.



**something**

I have **something** for you from my parents.

There is **something** in my ear.

**anything**

I don't have **anything** to eat today.

Do you have **anything** to fix this paper?

**nothing**

I have **nothing** to say about this issue.

**Nothing** can replace the mother in the house.

**somewhere**

I put my wallet **somewhere** but I can't remember.

We planned to go **somewhere** next week.

**anywhere**

I can't find **anywhere** to hide the money in.

Can I sit **anywhere** teacher?

**nowhere**

There is **nowhere** to hide in from the police.

**Nowhere** is comfortable than home.

## Compound Adjectives

A **compound adjective** is an adjective that is made of two or more words.

- 1 adverb + past participle:**  
This is a well-developed product.
- 2 noun + verb-ing:**  
Entrepreneurs need to improve their decision-making skills.
- 3 adjective + noun:**  
My business is based on a short-term plan.

### adverb + past participle

a well-behaved dog / a well-known person

### noun + verb-ing

a time-saving way / a risk-taking man / a record-breaking runner

### adjective + noun

a green-eyed monster / a short-term business / a high-quality TV / a long-distance location

Complete the sentences with the appropriate compound adjectives.

Use the hints between brackets to help you. There are three extra compound adjectives.

5 record-breaking      six-month      3 low-paid

4 risk-taking

- 1 The \_\_\_\_ entrepreneur accepts different opinions. (willing to consider new ideas)
- 2 Our business is to sell \_\_\_\_ goods. (excellent)
- 3 I decided to launch my own business because of the \_\_\_\_ job I was in. (not getting enough money)
- 4 Entrepreneurship is a \_\_\_\_ experience. (involves taking chances)
- 5 I will try to achieve \_\_\_\_ sales this month. (better than previous sales)

1 open-minded      old-fashioned      home-based      2 high-quality

## Sort the words and write the sentences in the correct order.

- 1 to launch / selling handicrafts. / I would like / my own business  
I would like to launch my own business selling handicrafts.
- 2 Indonesian textiles. / aims to sell / My company  
My company aims to sell Indonesian textiles.
- 3 a financial loan / I am writing / for 5 years. / to request  
I am writing to request a financial loan for 5 years.
- 4 receiving your reply / Looking forward to / at your earliest convenience.  
Looking forward to getting your reply at your earliest convenience.

### TIPS FOR GIVING PRESENTATIONS

- Speak clearly
- Pause regularly
- Keep it simple
- Make eye contact with the audience
- Use your own words to give more details
- Practise before the presentation
- Use notes to help you
- Have open body language
- Do not read from slides
- Relax and smile
- Put only the main points in your slides

Greetings: good morning my teacher, good morning my friends. My name is Samia and today I am going to present my topic which is about **gardens**.

Do you have gardens in your houses? What do you grow in your garden? Do you look after your garden?

**Why gardens are important for us?**



Prepare suitable materials.

Gardens make the place beautiful. They also make the air fresh and fragrance.

**What do we usually grow in our gardens?**

We usually grow flowers and fruit such as mango and lime trees. Some people grow vegetables like carrots, lettuce, cucumber and onions.

**How can we look after our gardens?**

We need to water the plants and trees regularly. We should remove harmful weeds and prune trees.

**Conclusion:**

Gardens makes the place exciting so we need to keep growing useful plants in them as well as looking after them in our free time.

**Do you have any questions?**

- 1 I don't know **someone** / anyone who speaks French as fluently as she does.
- 2 Entrepreneurs own and operate **everybody** / everything from small shoe stores to tech startups.
- 3 Nothing / **Nowhere** can stop you from making your dreams come true.
- 4 This service is great. Everyone / **Everything** is benefitting from it.
- 5 He is trying to find **something** / somewhere near his house to set up the project.

MAKE  
DREAMS  
COME TRUE

### 3 Read and choose.

Read the following sentences. Complete them with indefinite pronouns.

- 1 ..... **Everybody** ..... has to submit their work by the end of the week.
- 2 Let's go to that electronic store. .... **everything** ..... is on sale.
- 3 Ali has opened his new shop ..... **somewhere** ..... close to the petrol station.
- 4 I need to buy groceries because there is ..... **nothing** ..... left in the fridge.
- 5 Does ..... **anybody** ..... speak German?

### 5 Make words.

Use the words in the box to complete the missing half of the compound adjectives below.

new	battery	known	year
home	low	working	decision

- 1 A brand- **new** ..... car.
- 2 A twenty- **year** ..... -old person.
- 3 A well- **known** ..... company.
- 4 A hard- **working** ..... entrepreneur.
- 5 They sell ..... **battery** .....-powered equipment.
- 6 A ..... **home** .....-based business.
- 7 A ..... **decision** .....-making skill.
- 8 A ..... **low** .....-fat dairy product.





1

## Read and sort.

Read the phrases.

Sort the phrases according to the sections they belong to.

Greeting	Dear Manager, Dear Sir / Madam.
Overview	I would like to start my own business. It is located near my village.
Business Description	My company aims to sell dairy products. It will benefit the local people in my area.
Request	I will repay monthly instalments for the next 10 years. I hope to get a loan of OMR 10,000.
Attachments	Please find copies of my approval papers. I am attaching my CV.
Closing	Yours faithfully Regards,



Dear Manager,  
I will repay monthly instalments for the next 10 years.  
My company aims to sell dairy products.  
Yours faithfully,  
Please find copies of my approval papers  
Regards,  
Dear Sir/Madam,  
I would like to start my own business.  
I am attaching my CV  
It is located near my village.  
I hope to get a loan of OMR 10,000.  
It will benefit the local people in my area.

2

## Write.

Use the situations below and write phrases/sentences.

You can refer to the email in **Activity 1** in your Classbook on page 46 to help you.

- 1 Give a formal greeting.

Dear Sir/Madam,

- 2 Tell something about your company and its location.

I would like to start my own business. My company is located in the capital city..

- 3 Describe your business and how it benefits your customers.

It aims to manufacture clothes. It will provide some jobs to the local people.

- 4 Write a request to a local bank asking for financial support and say by when you intend to repay the loan.

I need to fund this project with OMR 25,000. I will repay this loan within 2 years.

- 5 Say what papers you will attach with your email.

Please find copies of my acceptance papers. I am attaching the project maps.

**Plan your writing.**

Make notes about what you will write about in each paragraph.  
Use your notes to write your first draft.  
Refer to the Writing Reference on pages 54-55 for more guidance.

**Introduction**

*Introduce the main characters and the setting (time (when), place (where) and atmosphere (what)).*

**Once upon a time, there were a mother cat and her kittens lived on a farm. There was a well near their house. One day, the mother cat decided to go to look for food for her kids. She told her kids not to go near the well or play around it. One of the kittens wondered " why we shouldn't go near this well?" the kitten decided to explore what was in that well. He went to the well and climbed the wall and looked inside.**

**Main Part (not less than 2 paragraphs)**

*Develop the characters and the setting and events leading to the conflict and climax (high point in the story).*

**In there, the kitten saw his image in the water and he thought it was another cat. The kitten noticed that the cat in the well was doing exactly like him. He became angry for that imitation. Then the kitten decided to fight with that cat. He jumped into the well, only to find no cat there. He barked and barked and swam in the water.**

**Ending (resolution)**

*The result of the conflict and how the problem will be solved.*

**Later, a farmer was passing by the well when he heard the kitten's barking and he rescued him.**