## Theme 1

### GRAMMAR RECALL

### **Comparatives and Superlatives**

Read the sentences on the left and match them to a usage on the right.

#### Comparative adjectives

- The Kingdom Tower will be taller than the Burj Khalifa.
- 2. The Amazon is the longest river in the world.
- 3. English is easier than French.
- 4. Sara was the most beautiful girl at the
- 5. New York is more expensive than London.
- 6. That movie is the funniest I've ever seen.

- b. Add -ier to an adjective of two syllables ending in 'y'.
- C. Put more before other adjectives of two or more syllables.

#### Superlative adjectives

- d. Add -est to an adjective of one syllable. Put 'the' before the adjective.
- e. Add -iest to an adjective of two syllables ending in 'y'. Put 'the' before the adjective.
- f. Put the most before other adjectives of two or more syllables.

Note - Some adjectives have irregular forms:

 good, better, best · bad, worse, worst · far, farther (further), farthest (furthest)

	comparatives	superlatives
	Horses are faster than	Cheetahs are the
	camels.	fastest <mark>animals</mark> in
·		the world.
Short	France is colder than	Russia is the coldest
adjectives	China.	country in Asia.
	I am taller than my	My brother is the
	father.	tallest <mark>person</mark> in my
		family.
	French is more difficult	Chinese is the most
	than English.	difficult <mark>language</mark> in
		the world.
long	Watching TV is more	Reading stories is
long	interesting than	the most interesting
adjectives	reading e-mails.	activity for me.
	Cyclones are more	Earthquakes are the
	dangerous than	most dangerous
	volcanos.	disasters in the
		world.



Decide if the following sentences are grammatically correct and give your reasons. Write out the correct versions of the sentences in your exercise book.

- I. His hair is more longer than his sister's. longer than
- The Petronas Towers are the tallest twin towers in the world.
- The cheetah is the most fastest land animal, the fastest
- The River Nile is shorter than the Amazon.
- 5. Oman is the loveliest country in the world. the most lovely
- This lesson is the more longest in the timetable. the longest
- 7. Chinese is difficulter to learn than Arabic.

# SOUND BITES

### **Question Tags**

- They enjoy adventure stories, don't they?
- He's very intelligent, isn't he? He is .... , isn't he?
- We can stay here a bit longer, can't we? We can .... , can't we?
- You will send me an e-mail, won't you? You will .... , won't you?
- Let's go to the beach today, shall we? We shall .... , shall we?
- We haven't got one of those, have we? We haven't .... , have we?
- They didn't really believe that, did they? They didn't .... , did they?
- She couldn't do that before, could she? She couldn't ..... could she?

3

Now compare the four buildings. Make some sentences with your partner, and write them on the writing lines. Refer to the Grammar Reference section on page 75 of your Workbook for more examples of comparisons.

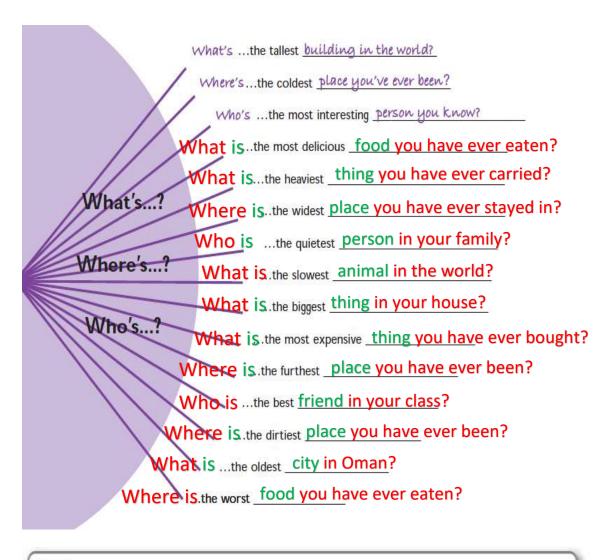
The Abraj Al Bait Towers are taller than the SWFC.

Burj Khalifa is the tallest.

Taipei 101 was the most expensive.

- a SWFC is older than Burj Khalifah.
- b. Taipei 101 is the oldest.
- <u>Cartaipei 101 is more expensive than SWFC.</u>
- d. Burj Khalifah is the most expensive.
- e. SWFC has more floors than Abraj Al Bait Towers.
- f. Burj Khalifah has the most floors.
- Complete the names of the countries and country adjectives/nationalities in the table below.

	Countries	Country Adjectives/Nationalities
Example:	The United States of America	American
0	Greece	Greek
0	Russia	Russian
0	Poland	Polish
0	France	French
0	Australia	Australian
0	United Arab Emirates	Emirati
0	Portugal	Portuguese
0	Tunisia	Tunisian
0	Canada	Canadian
0	Pakistan	Pakistani
3	China	Chinese
0	Norway	Norwegian



5

Work in pairs. Use some of the adjectives from Activity 4 on page 9 of your Coursebook to produce some new comparisons and similes. Write them on the lines below.

as_small	as a mouse	
as	as	
as	as	
as	as	
deeper	than the ocean	
	than	
	than	
	than	

### GRAMMAR RECALL

- Use the comparative ending in -er (than)
   with adjectives of one syllable or with a second syllable ending in 'y'
- Use the comparative (not) as . . . as
   with any adjectives
- Use the comparative more/less (than)
   with adjectives of more than two syllables
- d Use the superlative ending in -est with adjectives of one syllable or with a second syllable ending in 'y'
- Use the superlative the most/the least than
   with adjectives of more than two syllables
- 2 Circle the best word in each sentence.
- a He runs faster / fastest than his brother ever did.
- b That building will be the highest / most high in the country.
- c She's not looking as young / younger as she used to, is she?
- d Is that one more expensive / expensivest than this one?
- e Can you let me know as sooner / as soon as you can? I need to tell Amira.
- f That mosque is the most beautiful / beautifullest in the whole city.
- g Ali isn't as good / better at maths as / than Ahmed.

### **Short adjectives**

long longer than the longest

hot hotter than the hottest

slow slower than the slowest

clean cleaner than the cleanest

dry drier than the driest

happy happier than the happiest

good better than the best

bad worser than the worst

far further than the furthest

### long adjectives

comfortable more comfortable than the most comfortable

exciting more exciting than the most exciting

beautiful more beautiful than the most beautiful



## Theme 2

### GRAMMAR RECALL

### Past Simple and Present Perfect

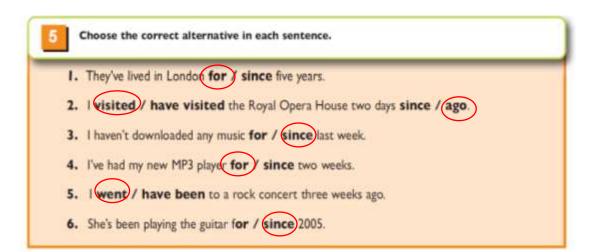
Read the sentences on the left and match them to a usage on the right.

- 1. I bought their CD two days ago.
- 2. He's lost his mobile phone.
- 3. I've lived in London for three years
- 4. I've visited Japan many times.
- a. Use the present perfect to describe events that are completed up to now without stating a specific time.
- b. Use the present perfect to express an action which happened in the past but which has a result in the present.
- c. Use the present perfect to describe an action or situation that started in the past and continues into the present.
- d. Use the past simple to refer to a completed action that happened in the past.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Ago' is often used with the past simple: ten minutes ago; a year ago
'For' and 'since' are often used with the present perfect; for two years; since 2005

Present perfect	Past simple
She has cooked many	She cooked <u>last week</u> .
times.	
I have been to India	I went to India in 2007.
<u>before</u> .	
It has rained heavily.	It rained last night.
I have lost my key.	I lost my key two days
	ago.
I have eaten burgers for 5	I ate three burgers last
years.	week.
He has played tennis since	He played tennis in 2009.
2009.	We knew each other six
We have known each other	years ago.
since we were babies.	•

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## CIP

#### Adjective endings

- We use -ed adjectives to talk about feelings.
   I'm interested in the story of Jewel. (I feel eager to find out more.)
- We use -ing adjectives to talk about a person, thing or situation that causes those feelings.
   The story of Jewel is very interesting. (It makes me want to find out more)
- Choose the correct adjective in each sentence. Note the adjectives in your exercise book. Then write out five more sentences of your own using the other adjectives.
  - a I'm interested / interesting in the theatre.
  - b I don't find tennis very excited / exciting.
  - He gets confused / confusing by English grammar.
  - d I think shopping is very bored / boring.
  - The journey was long and tired / tiring.

I was embarrassed because the <u>situation</u> was embarrassing.

<u>She</u> was very <u>frightened</u> when she saw the <u>frightening snake</u>.

The film was boring, so the audience were bored.

I am interested in this <u>subject</u> because it is interesting.

That exciting place makes visitors very excited.

## SOUND BITES

#### Asking for an opinion

- What do you think about . . .?
- What's your view on ...?
- How do you feel about . . .

#### **Expressing agreement**

- I agree.
- Absolutely.
- I couldn't agree more.

#### Giving an opinion

- In my view . . .
- I think that ...
- I believe that ...

#### **Expressing disagreement**

- I'm sorry, but I can't agree with you.
- . I'm not sure about that.
- Sorry, I don't think that's right.



What do you think about smoking?
I think that it is dangerous.
I agree with you.



How do you feel about restaurant food? In my view, it is delicious. I'm sorry, but I can't agree with you.



What's your view on studying abroad?

I believe that it causes homesickness.

Sorry, I don't think that is right.



What do you think about Omani handicrafts?
I think they are interesting.
I agree.

Look at the music quiz below. Complete the quiz with information about yourself. Then ask your partner the questions, and record their information in the appropriate spaces.

> The Music Quiz Life Experiences

Have you aver	Yo		Your partner	
Have you ever	Yes	No	Yes	No
been to a concert? Have you ever been to a concert?			<u> </u>	
played a musical instrument? Have you ever played a musical instrumen	nt?		<u></u>	
written a song? Have you ever written a song?				<b>/</b>
Have you ever listened to a music CD?				
downloaded a song from the Internet? Have you ever downloaded a song?			<u></u>	
listened to a classical orchestra? Have you ever listened to a classical?				/
bought a music CD?				

Use the information in the quiz on page 18 to write statements about your partner.

**Examples:** Khalid has been to a concert.

Khalid has never played a musical instrument.

Zahra has played a musical instrument.

- Fatma has never written a song.
- Waleed has never listened to a music CD.
- Ahmed has downloaded a song.
- d.
- Hafsa has never listened to a classical orchestra e.

Shamsa has bought a music CD.

g.

6.



Write sentences about your life. Use each verb in the box below with 'for,' 'since' or 'ago.'

I have lived in this village for a long time.

I have known my friend since 2016.

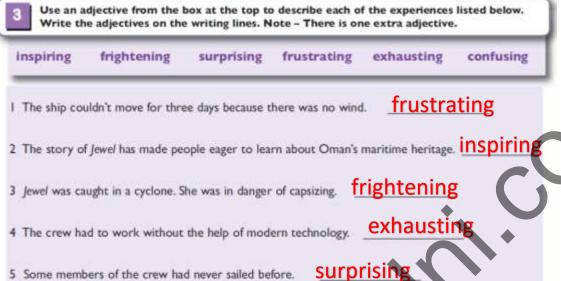
I have studied English for 11 years.

Ali has been to Salalah this month.

I have had my breakfast since 6 o'clock.

The second serior from the boy of the top to describe each of the superior section of the superior sec

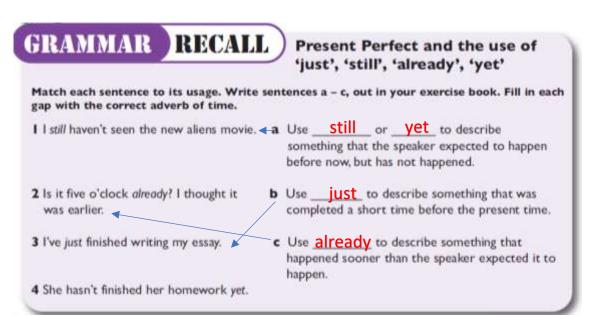
Kareem has played football for half an hour.



interesting	frightening	confused	exhausting	frightened
excited	annoyed	exhausted	irritating	confusing
My little bro	ther is frighten	ed of the dark.		
My dad was	really annoye	d when the c	ar ran out of petro	1.
Please don't	keep interrupting me. It	's very <b>irrit</b> a	ating	
I don't unde	rstand this map. It's so	confusing		
	excited			1
Lwas <b>ex</b>	hausted after wo	orking out for three	e hours in the gym.	
	olain that grammar rule a			
	f Jewel of Muscat was ver	•		
V			'for', 'since' or '	

- 3 A political agreement to end the unrest was made over ten years ago
- 4 The Irish Potato Famine lasted \_\_\_\_\_for\_\_\_ seven years.
- 5 Irish people have been living in the USA \_\_\_\_\_ since\_\_\_ the mid nineteenth century.
- 6 Dublin's history began hundreds of years \_\_ago
- 2 Choose the best forms of the verbs in these sentences.
  - a I started have started this book some time ago.
  - **b** My father went / has been to Dubai several times.
  - Did you climb / have you climbed Mount Everest? No, never.
  - d They didn't see / haven't seen each other for two years.
  - e Oid you meet have you met him at the airport last night?
  - f No. went have gone to the airport, but he wasn't hasn't been there.
  - g Some students didn't come / haven't come to class for five days.

## Theme 3





I still haven't changed the oil.

I haven't changed the oil yet.



She still hasn't washed the dishes.

She hasn't washed the dishes yet.



Thank you. I have just eaten my breakfast.



He has just gotten his final result.



I have already cooked the lunch.



I have already finished my works

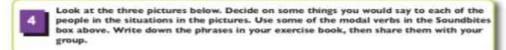
3 Choose the correct adverb of time in each sentence.

- I They still yet haven't fixed the Internet connection.
- 2 I've already just seen Julie she was here two minutes ago.
- 3 They've still/already eaten breakfast.
- 4 I've already/still watered the plants. They don't need doing again.
- 5 Have they started learning French still/yet?
- 6 She's just already gone out. Shall I call her back?
- 7 We haven't decided on where we're going yet already.

## SOUND BITES

### **Expressing Obligation, Necessity and Advice**

- You must have a passport to travel abroad.
- You mustn't cheat in an exam.
- You have to follow the rules of the game.
- You don't have to come today if you're busy.
- You should respect older people.
- You shouldn't watch so much TV.
- You need to keep the beach clean.
- You needn't buy a new CD every week. You already have enough.









You mustn't use your mobile phone in a hospital.

You shouldn't eat so much junk food.

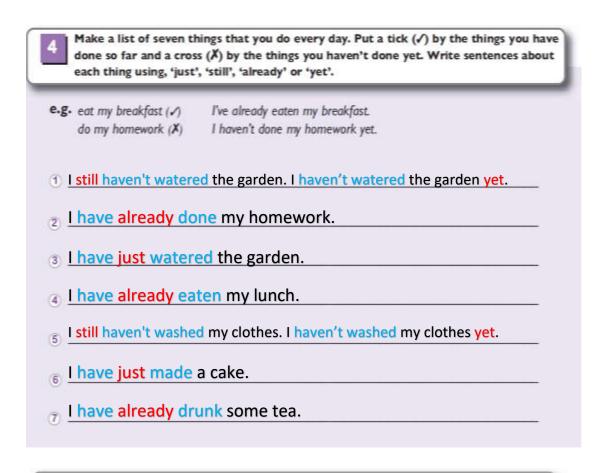
You mustn't break the speed limit.

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- Re-write the following sentences adding 'just', 'still', 'already' or 'yet' in the correct place in the sentence.
  - Munir has arrived at the airport. (I thought his plane arrived this afternoon.)
    Munir has already arrived at the airport.
  - Amira hasn't replied to my e-mail. (I expected her to reply this morning.)
    Amira still hasn't replied to my e-mail.
  - Abdullah has bought a new car. (He sold his old one yesterday.)
    Abdullah has just bought a new car.
  - I haven't eaten my lunch. (I've been in a meeting since ten o'clock.)

    I still haven't eaten my lunch. I haven't eaten my lunch yet.
  - They have booked their holiday. (I thought they decided not to go.)
    They have already booked their holiday.
- Shahira has become a grandmother. (Her grandson was born this morning.)
  Shahira has just become a grandmother.





Look at the four verbs below. They are all related to memory. Circle the correct verb in the sentences 1-4. Then write four sentences of your own, using one of the verbs in each sentence. Compare your sentences with a partner.



### 2 Choose the best word in each of these sentences.

- a He still / just hasn't called me.
- b You don't need to buy a new phone. You've already / yet got a good one.
- c Guess who I've still / just seen in town. The new English teacher!
- d I'm sorry, Abdul's not here. He's still (just) gone out.
- e <u>Haven't</u> you learned to drive already / yet)
- f I've been in Oman for three years, but I still / yet haven't visited Salalah.
- g Leila, go and finish your homework. But, Mum, I've still /already done it!
- h Have you sent off your application just / yet? No, but I'm going to do it today.



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## Theme 4



ability	<u>Laila can speak French</u> and she can play the
	piano.
	Hamed can't cook. I can't climb mountains.
	Horses can run fast but they can't fly.
possibility	Visitors can buy souvenirs from this old market.
	You can ride camels there. Students can explore
	new things and use the internet.
permission	You can take my car. You can copy from your
	partner. You can stay longer if you wish. You can
	choose any game you like.
prohibition	You can't eat or drink in public during Ramadan.
	You can't drive in this place.
	You can't use your mobile phone here.
deduction	It can't be far now. We have been driving for two
	hours. It can't be easy for him. He didn't study
	this rule. She can't be Haleema. She has gone to
	India. You can't be serious!
request	Can you help me? Can I have your pen, please?
	Can you switch on the AC, please?

3

Draw three columns in your exercise book. Write 'Requests' 'Offers' and 'Possibility' at the top of each. Decide what category the following questions are in. Write them into the appropriate column. Then add two questions of your own to each column.

Example: The battery's run out on my mobile. Can I borrow yours? (Request)

- a Can she get here for ten o'clock tomorrow?
- b Can I get you something to drink?
- c Can you pass me the salt?
- d Can we fly to New York direct from Muscat?
- e Can I use your phone?
- f Can I take your coat?

requests	offers	possibility
Can I use your	Can I get you	Can we fly to
phone?	something to	New York direct
	drink?	from Muscat?
Can you pass me	Can I take your	Can she get here
the salt?	coat?	for ten o'clock
		tomorrow?



I. Students talk during	the exam.T	hat's th	e rule.	
2. This is a private road.We	drive on	it.		
3. You take your laptop	to class if y	ou war	nt to.	
4. There's a party tomorrow night, but	we		go if we don't want to.	
5. British people who want to visit Or	man		obtain a visa.	
6. I go out tonight. I've	got an exam	tomor	row. I study.	
7 I park in that pa	rking space?	No, yo	u It's the Director's!	
Match each of the sentences on the number of the situation in the box a			있었다면 경기 사용하는 것이다면 있다면 하는데 보이 보고 ### 이 보이 하나 보고 보고 보고 보고 보고 보다.	)
The boss can't have gone home.		1	You've only just got up.	6
That can't be Saleh.		(2)	You've only just started it.	1
They can't be married yet.		(3)	She never did any work.	3
Dubai can't be far now.		4	They only just got engaged.	5
You can't be sleepy.		(5)	His laptop's still on his desk.	2
She can't have passed her exams.		6	I thought he was in the US.	4
You can't have finished this exercise alr	eady.	(7)	We've been driving for six hours.	
You can / can't open a bank account You don't have to come shopping, but He can / can't have passed his driving	t in the UK i	until yo	u are 16. t if you want to.	
Can / can't I sit here, please? Sorry				
Can / can't you let me know your				
Khalfan can / can't go to Australia				
We can / can't visit the Muscat Fest	avai today, or	if you	prefer, we can / can't go tomorro	
			0 0	