

# Theme 1

## GRAMMAR RECALL

### Comparatives and Superlatives

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

1. 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 party.
5. New York is more expensive than London.
6. That movie is the funniest I've ever seen.

#### Comparative adjectives

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

3

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

1. His hair is more longer than his sister's. **longer than**
2. The Petronas Towers are the tallest twin towers in the world.
3. The cheetah is the most fastest land animal. **the fastest**
4. The River Nile is shorter than the Amazon.
5. Oman is the loveliest country in the world. **the most lovely**
6. 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.

- SWFC is **older than** Burj Khalifah.
- Taipei 101 is **the oldest**.
- Taipei 101 is **more expensive than** SWFC.
- Burj Khalifah is **the most expensive**.
- SWFC has more floors than Abraj Al Bait Towers.
- Burj Khalifah has the most floors.

**2** Complete the names of the countries and country adjectives/nationalities in the table below.

	Countries	Country Adjectives/Nationalities
Example:	The United States of America	<i>American</i>
a	<b>Greece</b>	Greek
b	<b>Russia</b>	Russian
c	<b>Poland</b>	Polish
d	France	<b>French</b>
e	<b>Australia</b>	Australian
f	United Arab Emirates	<b>Emirati</b>
g	<b>Portugal</b>	Portuguese
h	Tunisia	<b>Tunisian</b>
i	<b>Canada</b>	Canadian
j	Pakistan	<b>Pakistani</b>
k	<b>China</b>	Chinese
l	Norway	<b>Norwegian</b>

What's ...the tallest building in the world?

Where's...the coldest place you've ever been?

Who's ...the most interesting person you know?

**What is**...the most delicious food you have ever eaten?

**What is**...the heaviest thing you have ever carried?

**Where is**...the widest place you have ever stayed in?

**Who is** ...the quietest person in your family?

**What is**...the slowest animal in the world?

**What is**...the biggest thing in your house?

**What is**...the most expensive thing you have ever bought?

**Where is**...the furthest place you have ever been?

**Who is** ...the best friend in your class?

**Where is**...the dirtiest place you have ever been?

**What is** ...the oldest city in Oman?

**Where is**...the worst food you have ever eaten?

**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**

- a **Use the comparative ending in -er (than)**  
– with adjectives of one syllable or with a second syllable ending in 'y'
- b **Use the comparative (not) as . . . as**  
– with any adjectives
- c **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'
- e **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 All 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.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I bought their CD two days ago.</li> <li>2. He's lost his mobile phone.</li> <li>3. I've lived in London for three years</li> <li>4. I've visited Japan many times.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use the <b>present perfect</b> to describe events that are completed up to now without stating a specific time.</li> <li>b. Use the <b>present perfect</b> to express an action which happened in the past but which has a result in the present.</li> <li>c. Use the <b>present perfect</b> to describe an action or situation that started in the past and continues into the present.</li> <li>d. Use the <b>past simple</b> to refer to a completed action that happened in the past.</li> </ol> |
|--|--|

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

5

Choose the correct alternative in each sentence.

1. They've lived in London **for** / **since** five years.
2. I **visited** / **have visited** the Royal Opera House two days **since** / **ago**.
3. I haven't downloaded any music **for** / **since** last week.
4. I've had my new MP3 player **for** / **since** two weeks.
5. I **went** / **have been** to a rock concert three weeks ago.
6. She's been playing the guitar **for** / **since** 2005.



### 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)*

5

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**.
- c He gets **confused** / **confusing** by English grammar.
- d I think shopping is very **bored** / **boring**.
- e The journey was long and **tired** / **tiring**.

I was **embarrassed** because the situation was **embarrassing**.

She was very **frightened** when she saw the frightening snake.

The film was **boring**, so the audience were **bored**.

I am **interested** in this subject 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.





4

Read the time expressions in the box. Decide if they refer to a period of time (for) or a specific time (since) and write them into the appropriate column.

25 June      midnight      four hours      2011      three years  
15 minutes      9 o'clock      four weeks      six months      Tuesday

Example:

a period of time

*four hours*

for

three years

15 minutes

four weeks

six months

Example:

a specific time

*25 June*

since

midnight

2011

9 o'clock

Tuesday



5

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

live

know

study

be

have

play

1. I have lived in this village for a long time.
2. I have known my friend since 2016.
3. I have studied English for 11 years.
4. Ali has been to Salah this month.
5. I have had my breakfast since 6 o'clock.
6. Kareem has played football for half an hour.

3

Use an adjective from the box at the top to describe each of the experiences listed below. Write the adjectives on the writing lines. Note - There is one extra adjective.

inspiring

frightening

surprising

frustrating

exhausting

confusing

- 1 The ship couldn't move for three days because there was no wind. frustrating
- 2 The story of Jewel has made people eager to learn about Oman's maritime heritage. inspiring
- 3 Jewel was caught in a cyclone. She was in danger of capsizing. frightening
- 4 The crew had to work without the help of modern technology. exhausting
- 5 Some members of the crew had never sailed before. surprising

4

Complete each sentence with an adjective from the box. Note – There are two extra adjectives.

interesting    frightening    confused    exhausting    frightened  
excited    annoyed    exhausted    irritating    confusing

- 1 My little brother is frightened of the dark.
- 2 My dad was really annoyed when the car ran out of petrol.
- 3 Please don't keep interrupting me. It's very irritating.
- 4 I don't understand this map. It's so confusing.
- 5 I'm really excited about the Olympics. I've got Olympic fever!
- 6 I was exhausted after working out for three hours in the gym.
- 7 Can you explain that grammar rule again? I'm a bit confused.
- 8 The story of Jewel of Muscat was very interesting.

3

Complete each of the following sentences with 'for', 'since' or 'ago'.

- 1 The Republic of Ireland has been an independent country since 1922.
- 2 There was political unrest between north and south Ireland for many years.
- 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.
- c Did you climb / have you climbed Mount Everest? No, never.
- d They didn't see / haven't seen each other for two years.
- e Did you meet / have you met him at the airport last night?
- f No, I 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

## GRAMMAR RECALL

### Present Perfect and the use of 'just', 'still', 'already', 'yet'

Match each sentence to its usage. Write sentences a – c, out in your exercise book. Fill in each gap with the correct adverb of time.

- 1 I *still* haven't seen the new aliens movie. ← a Use still or yet to describe something that the speaker expected to happen before now, but has not happened.
- 2 Is it five o'clock *already*? I thought it was earlier. ← b Use just to describe something that was completed a short time before the present time.
- 3 I've *just* finished writing my essay. ← c Use already to describe something that happened sooner than the speaker expected it to happen.
- 4 She hasn't finished her homework yet.



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 work.

3

Choose the correct adverb of time in each sentence.

- 1 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.

4

Look at the three pictures below. Decide on some things you would say to each of the people in the situations in the pictures. Use some of the modal verbs in the Soundbites box above. Write down the phrases in your exercise book, then share them with your group.



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.

**2** Re-write the following sentences adding 'just', 'still', 'already' or 'yet' in the correct place in the sentence.

1 Munir has arrived at the airport. (I thought his plane arrived this afternoon.)

Munir has **already** arrived at the airport.

2 Amira hasn't replied to my e-mail. (I expected her to reply this morning.)

Amira **still** hasn't replied to my e-mail.

3 Abdullah has bought a new car. (He sold his old one yesterday.)

Abdullah has **just** bought a new car.

4 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**.

5 They have booked their holiday. (I thought they decided not to go.)

They have **already** booked their holiday.

6 Shahira has become a grandmother. (Her grandson was born this morning.)

Shahira has **just** become a grandmother.

4

Make a list of seven things that you do every day. Put a tick (✓) by the things you have done so far and a cross (X) by the things you haven't done yet. Write sentences about each thing using, 'just', 'still', 'already' or 'yet'.

e.g. eat my breakfast (✓) I've already eaten my breakfast.  
do my homework (X) I haven't done my homework yet.

- ① I **still haven't watered** the garden. I **haven't watered** the garden **yet**.
- ② I **have already done** my homework.
- ③ I **have just watered** the garden.
- ④ I **have already eaten** my lunch.
- ⑤ I **still haven't washed** my clothes. I **haven't washed** my clothes **yet**.
- ⑥ I **have just made** a cake.
- ⑦ I **have already drunk** some tea.

3

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.

(a) remember (b) forget (c) remind (d) lose

1. Please **remember** / **remind** me to phone the doctor.
2. Do you **remember** / **remind** the days when we were young?
3. My friend is upset because I **forgot** / **lost** her birthday.
4. I am **forgetting** / **remembering** a lot of things these days. I am afraid I am **losing** / **forgetting** my memory.

- a. I have **lost** my key. I can't **remember** where I put it.
- b. Don't **forget** to call me tomorrow. I will try to **remind** you.
- c. If you want to **lose** your weight, do more exercises.
- d. Please **remind** me to bring you your book that you **forgot** in my car.

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 Haven't 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.



# Theme 4

**GRAMMAR RECALL** 'Can' and 'Can't (Cannot)

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

1 You can't get married before you are 16 in the UK.	a Use <b>can</b> or <b>can't (cannot)</b> to express ability.
2 Can you do me a favour?	b Use <b>can</b> or <b>can't (cannot)</b> to express possibility.
3 He can sing well.	c Use <b>can</b> to express permission.
4 She can't be hungry. She's just had lunch.	d Use <b>can't (cannot)</b> to express prohibition.
5 You can get a good view from the top of Burj Khalifa.	e Use <b>can't</b> for deduction.
6 You can go home early today.	f Use <b>can</b> for offers and requests.

ability	<u>Laila can speak French</u> and she can play the piano. Hamed can't cook. I can't climb mountains. <u>Horses can run fast</u> 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 phone?	Can I get you something to drink?	Can we fly to New York direct from Muscat?
Can you pass me the salt?	Can I take your coat?	Can she get here for ten o'clock tomorrow?

**3 Complete each of the sentences below with 'can', 'can't', 'have to' or 'don't have to.'**

1. Students \_\_\_\_\_ talk during the exam. That's the rule.
2. This is a private road. We \_\_\_\_\_ drive on it.
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ take your laptop to class if you want to.
4. There's a party tomorrow night, but we \_\_\_\_\_ go if we don't want to.
5. British people who want to visit Oman \_\_\_\_\_ obtain a visa.
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ go out tonight. I've got an exam tomorrow. I \_\_\_\_\_ study.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ I park in that parking space? No, you \_\_\_\_\_. It's the Director's!

**4 Match each of the sentences on the left with one of the situations on the right. Write the number of the situation in the box after the corresponding sentence.**

- |  |                          |                                     |   |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| a The boss can't have gone home.                 | <input type="checkbox"/> | ① You've only just got up.          | 6 |
| b That can't be Saleh.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | ② You've only just started it.      | 1 |
| c They can't be married yet.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | ③ She never did any work.           | 3 |
| d Dubai can't be far now.                        | <input type="checkbox"/> | ④ They only just got engaged.       | 5 |
| e You can't be sleepy.                           | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑤ His laptop's still on his desk.   | 2 |
| f She can't have passed her exams.               | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑥ I thought he was in the US.       | 4 |
| g You can't have finished this exercise already. | <input type="checkbox"/> | ⑦ We've been driving for six hours. | 7 |

**2 Choose the best form of the verbs in these sentences.**

- a You **can** / **can't** open a bank account in the UK until you are 16.
- b You don't have to come shopping, but you **can** / **cannot** if you want to.
- c He **can** / **can't** have passed his driving test. He's only had two lessons.
- d **Can** / **can't** I sit here, please? Sorry, I'm afraid you **can** / **can't**. That seat isn't free.
- e **Can** / **can't** you let me know your decision as soon as possible?
- f Khalfan **can** / **can't** go to Australia until he gets a new passport.
- g We **can** / **can't** visit the Muscat Festival today, or if you prefer, we **can** / **can't** go tomorrow.