

# HEADWAY INTERMEDIATE PLUS

## LEVEL THREE

### GRAMMAR

&

### VOCABULARY

ASST. LECT HASAN THAMER

## Unit one

# DAILY ROUTINES

				
Wake up	Get up	Make the bed	Have a shower	Get dressed
				
Have breakfast	Read the news	Listen to the radio	Go to school	Go to work
				
Wait for the bus	Take a taxi	Work	Study	Do the cleaning
				
Do the washing	Have a break	Go shopping	Do the cooking	Wash the dishes
				
Phone people	Watch TV	Have a walk	Surf the net	Go to bed

Warm Up/Engage	
	<p>❖ Greetings Brainstorm: Have students define “greeting.” As a group, brainstorm ways to greet others in English. Also teach responses to phrases. Target words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hello</li> <li>• Hi/Hey</li> <li>• What’s up?</li> <li>• How are you?</li> <li>• I am well/fine</li> <li>• Good morning/afternoon/evening</li> </ul> <p>Have students practice by greeting classmates using above phrases. As a group, brainstorm ways to say goodbye to others in English. Target words:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Goodbye</li> <li>• Bye/bye bye</li> <li>• See you later/See you tomorrow</li> </ul> <p>Have students practice by saying goodbye to classmates using phrases.</p>
Information	Self-Introduction:
Introduction Questions:	<p>My name is Alana. I am from America. I am a teacher</p> <p>My name is Alana. What is your name? I am from America. Where are you from? (focus on what from means – give answers with country, state, village) I am a teacher. What is your job? (discuss different jobs, make list on board) When finished with first three questions, add: I live in Moroni. Where do you live? (focus on differences between “from” and “live”) My telephone number is 360 45 89. What is your telephone number? I speak English and French. What languages do you speak? (discuss languages, “a little”) I like to read. What do you like to do? (compile list of verbs, have students state what they like to do or noun they like) Write questions on board and format for responses</p>

Practice/Application	<p>Meet your classmates:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greet partner</li> <li>2. Ask your partner's name</li> <li>3. Ask what your partner's phone number is</li> <li>4. Say goodbye</li> </ol>
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➤ Present Simple

He	She
Verb with S	
It	

They	You
Verb without S	
We	I

PRESENT SIMPLE			
Pronouns	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I	I like music	I do not like music	Do I like music?
You	You like music	You do not like music	Do you like music?
He/She/It	He likes music	He does not like music	Does he like music?
We	We like music	We do not like music	Do we like music?
They	They like music	They do not like music	Do they like music?

**Form** **Present Simple** © Liv Hambrett

**S + verb + object ...**

I/we/they/you + like + tea.  
He/she/it + likes + tea.

**S + don't/doesn't + verb + object ...**

I + don't + like + tea.  
She + doesn't + like + tea.

**Do/Does + S + verb + object?**

Do + you/we/they/I + like + tea?  
Does + he/she/it + like + tea?

**Use it for ...**

- \* Facts.
- \* Habitual actions.
- \* Things that don't/won't change.
- \* Describing yourself.

**Signal words**

Adverbs of frequency, like:

- \* Often
- \* Usually
- \* Sometimes
- \* Never

**BUT REMEMBER** \*\*\* The verb 'to be' is different \*\*\*

I + am (Australian.)  
He/she/it + is (clever.)  
you/we/they + are (nice.)

**HELPFUL HINTS**

# THE PRESENT SIMPLE

**HABITS**

WE USE THIS TENSE TO TALK ABOUT ACTIONS IN THE PRESENT TAKING PLACE ONCE, NEVER OR SEVERAL TIMES.

**FACTS**

THE PRESENT SIMPLE CAN ALSO BE USED TO TALK ABOUT FACTS IN PEOPLE'S LIVES

**TRUTHS**

THE PRESENT SIMPLE IS THE TENSE WE USE TO TALK ABOUT UNIVERSAL TRUTHS, THINGS THAT ALWAYS HAPPEN.

**NARRATE**

THIS TENSE IS ALSO USED WHEN WE ARE DESCRIBING ACTIONS TAKING PLACE ONE AFTER ANOTHER, SO IT'S QUITE COMMON WHEN WE ARE NARRATING.

**TIMETABLES**

THE PRESENT SIMPLE MAY HAVE A FUTURE MEANING WHEN WE USE IT TO TALK ABOUT AN ACTION SET BY A TIMETABLE.

**CONDITIONALS**

THE PRESENT SIMPLE IS USED IN 0 CONDITIONALS AND IN THE IF-CLAUSE IN CONDITIONALS OF THE 1ST TYPE.

The Present Simple tense is often used with the so called adverbs of frequency. These adverbs are placed before the main verb but after the verb to be. Other time expressions used with this tense are:

every day / week / month / year / from time to time  
once / twice / three times a day / week / month / year / daily

## SOME EXAMPLES

He shaves every morning.

He works as a waiter

Water boils at 100°C

He arrives home, makes tea and reads the paper.

The school bus leaves at 8 every morning.

If he arrives late, he will miss the plane.

**ADVERBS OF FREQUENCY**

ALWAYS  
USUALLY  
OFTEN  
SOMETIMES  
RARELY  
HARDLY EVER  
NEVER

## ➤ Present continuous

The present continuous of any verb is composed of two parts - *the present tense of the verb to be* + *the present participle of the main verb*.

(The form of the present participle is: *base+ing, e.g. talking, playing, moving, smiling*)

### Affirmative

Subject	+ <i>to be</i>	+ <b>base + ing</b>
She	is	talking.

### Negative

Subject	+ <i>to be</i> + <i>not</i>	+ <b>base + ing</b>
She	is not (isn't)	talking

### Interrogative

<i>to be</i>	+ <b>subject</b>	+ <b>base + ing</b>
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Is	she	talking?
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**Examples: TO GO, present continuous**

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going	I am not going	Am I going?
<b>You</b> are going	You aren't going.	Are you going?
<b>He, she, it</b> is going	He, she, it isn't going	Is he, she, it going?
<b>We</b> are going	We aren't going	Are we going?
<b>You</b> are going	You aren't going	Are you going?
<b>They</b> are going	They aren't going	Are they going?

❖ **Present continuous: -ing form spelling**

or most verbs we add *-ing* to the base form to make the *-ing* form:

<i>be</i> → <b><i>being</i></b>	<i>eat</i> → <b><i>eating</i></b>	<i>order</i> → <b><i>ordering</i></b>
<i>cry</i> → <b><i>crying</i></b>	<i>fix</i> → <b><i>fixing</i></b>	<i>play</i> → <b><i>playing</i></b>
<i>do</i> → <b><i>doing</i></b>	<i>go</i> → <b><i>going</i></b>	

- ❖ For other verbs the spelling changes are (note the underlined syllables are stressed):

	verb	-ing form
	<i>move</i>	<i>moving</i>
When the verb ends in <i>-e</i> , we take off the <i>-e</i> and add <i>-ing</i> .	<i>face</i>	<i>facing</i>
	<i>come</i>	<i>coming</i>
	<i>commit</i>	<i>committing</i>
❖ When the verb ends in a vowel followed by a single consonant and if the last syllable is stressed, then the consonant is doubled.	<i>prefer</i>	<i>preferring</i>
	<i>rub</i>	<i>rubbing</i>
	BUT: <i>cover</i>	<i>covering</i>
	<i>remember</i>	<i>remembering</i>
❖ When the verb ends in a vowel + <i>l</i> , we double the consonant.	<i>travel</i>	<i>travelling*</i>
	<i>control</i>	<i>controlling</i>

### ❖ Functions of the present continuous

As with all tenses in English, the *speaker's attitude* is as important as the time of the action or event. When someone uses the present continuous, they are thinking about something that is *unfinished or incomplete*



### The present continuous is used:

- to describe an action that is going on at this moment: *You are using the Internet. You are studying English grammar.*
- to describe an action that is going on during this period of time or a trend: *Are you still working for the same company? More and more people are becoming vegetarian.*
- to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared: *We're going on holiday tomorrow. I'm meeting my boyfriend tonight. Are they visiting you next winter?*
- to describe a temporary event or situation: *He usually plays the drums, but he's playing bass guitar tonight. The weather forecast was good, but it's raining at the moment.*
- with "always, forever, constantly", to describe and emphasise a continuing series of repeated actions: *Harry and Sally are always arguing! You're constantly complaining about your mother-in-law!*

### Conversation 1

**Man:** Where are you?

**Woman:** I am working inside. I am writing a letter to my friend. I am telling him about my life and my new job.

**Man:** Are you using the computer?

**Woman:** I am not using the computer because I like to hand write letters. My hand is getting tired though.

### Conversation 2

**Man:** Where is Mary?

**Woman:** Mary is cooking in the kitchen. She is **chopping** up some vegetables because she is making a vegetable soup.

**Man:** How is she making it?

**Woman:** She is reading a recipe and following the instructions inside. She is enjoying herself.

### Conversation 3

**Man:** What is Bob doing?

**Woman:** Bob is working on his car. He is giving it a tune up. He is changing the oil and checking all the parts of the cars.

**Man:** But, he is not working? He is just standing there!

**Woman:** He is taking his time because he wants to do the job right. He is listening to the radio as he works.

### Conversation 4

**Man:** Where are the twins?

**Woman:** They are playing outside. They are playing soccer with their friends. They are using the front lawn as a soccer pitch.

**Man:** Are they having fun?

**Woman:** They are having a lot of fun. They are exercising so they are burning lots of energy. I think they are trying to lose weight.

## Unit Two

# Present Perfect Simple

The present perfect simple expresses an action that is still going on or that stopped recently, but has an influence on the present. It puts emphasis on the result.

### Form of Present Perfect

	Positive	Negative	Question
<b>I / you / we / they</b>	I have spoken.	I have not spoken.	Have I spoken?
<b>he / she / it</b>	He has spoken.	He has not spoken.	Has he spoken?

For irregular verbs, use the participle form). For regular verbs, just add "ed".

### Exceptions in Spelling when Adding 'ed'

Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ed</i>	Example
after a final <i>e</i> only add <i>d</i>	love – loved
final consonant after a short, stressed vowel or <i>l</i> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled	admit – admitted travel – travelled
final <i>y</i> after a consonant becomes <i>i</i>	hurry – hurried

### Use of Present Perfect

- puts emphasis on the result

Example: She *has written* five letters.

- action that is still going on

Example: School *has not started* yet.

- action that stopped recently

Example: She *has cooked* dinner.

- finished action that has an influence on the present

Example: I *have lost* my key.

- action that has taken place once, never or several times before the moment of speaking

Example: I *have never been* to Australia.

### Signal Words of Present Perfect

- already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle
alight	alighted, alit	alighted, alit
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke, awaked	awoken, awaked
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	borne, born
beat	beat	beaten, beat
become	became	become

beget	begot	begotten
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent

### ❖ Homework

Write sentences in present perfect simple. Place 'never' before the main verb.

In a contest, people get the chance to do something they've never done before. This is what the participants told the jury:

Fergal / never / sail / on the Pacific.

Rebecca / never / stay / at a five-star hotel

Jason / never / watch / a world-cup final

Rachel and Gareth / never / climb / Mount Kilimanjaro

Elaine / never / see / a whale

### ❖ Questions in Present Perfect Simple

#### ❖ Write questions in present perfect simple.

you / answer / the question

Jenny / lock / the door

Walter / call / us

you / see / the picture

your parents / get / the letter

it / rain / a lot

#### ❖ Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect simple).

1. I (not / work) \_\_\_have not worked\_\_\_\_\_ today.
2. We (buy)  a new lamp.
3. We (not / plan)  our holiday yet.
4. Where (be / you)  ?
5. He (write)  five letters.
6. She (not / see)  him for a long time.
7. (be / you)  at school?
8. School (not / start)  yet.
9. (speak / he)  to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not)  the time yet.

## Since & for

We use *for* with a period of time in the past, present or future.

We use *since* with a point in time in the pas

	For	Since
Meaning	The word 'for' is used to show a period of time, in the past, present or future.	The word 'since' is used to refer to a time (an action that begun in the past and is still continuing).
Usage	It is used as a preposition.	It is used as a preposition.
Example	I was waiting for an hour.	We have been married since 1996.

## ❖ The Difference between For and Since – Meanings

The preposition ‘for’ is used to denote a specific amount of time in which someone or something was performing an action. For example, ‘I have been looking for my dog for some time now.’ Here, ‘for some time now’ represents not an exact but particular amount of time. The word ‘since’, on the other hand, refers to a particular point of time from when the action started/began in the past to the present. It indicates that the action is continuing. For example, ‘Raj has been living in London since 2003.’

## ❖ Examples of For and Since

Here are a few more examples to help you understand how the two prepositions are used.

- Bruce has been travelling **for** the past two weeks.
- Neethu will be here **for** a few hours.
- I have known you **since** you were a kid.
- Shanti has been working as a content writer **since** 2018.

تستخدم للتعبير عن بداية الفترة  
الزمنية للحدث منذ  
since

تستخدم للتعبير عن الفترة الزمنية للحدث  
لمدة for

## Unit Three Past simple + Past Continues

### Structure of Simple Past Tense

Positive	Negative	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
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Subject + Verb in the past form (base form of the verb + ed/d for regular verbs or past tense form of the irregular verbs)	Subject + Didn't + Verb in the base form	Did + Subject + Verb in the base form	Didn't + Subject + Verb in the base form
Example: You <b>spoke</b> really well.  I <b>had</b> my breakfast.	Example: You <b>did not speak</b> really well.  I <b>did not have</b> my breakfast.	Example: <b>Did</b> you <b>speak</b> really well?  <b>Did</b> I <b>have</b> my breakfast?	Example: <b>Didn't</b> you <b>speak</b> really well?  <b>Didn't</b> I <b>have</b> my breakfast?

## THE SIMPLE PAST STORY



HI, MY NAME IS NICK. I AM WRITING AN E-MAIL TO MY FRIEND KEVIN. I MET HIM AT THE SHOPPING CENTRE LAST SUMMER AND WE BECAME FRIENDS. WE HAD GOOD TIME TOGETHER.



HE INVITED ME TO THEIR HOME. WE PLAYED COMPUTER GAMES. AFTER A WHILE HIS FATHER OFFERED TO GO TO THE THEATRE. BUT WE DIDN'T WANT TO GO. BECAUSE PLAYING COMPUTER GAME WAS MORE FUN THAN GOING TO THE THEATRE.



LAST MONTH THEY MOVED TO ANOTHER CITY. KEVIN WAS VERY UPSET BECAUSE HE DIDN'T WANT TO LEAVE THIS CITY.



HE SENT ME SOME PHOTOS OF THEIR NEW HOME AND HIS NEW SCHOOL. HE MADE NEW FRIENDS THERE. I WAS REALLY GLAD TO HEAR THAT... BUT... I REALLY MISS HIM.



For example: Reach – reached, kick – kicked, walk – walked, confess – confessed, work –

Like – liked, introduce – introduced, force – forced, announce – announced,

For example: Cut – cut, put – put, hurt – hurt, set – set, hit – hit

For example: Buy – bought, think – thought, draw – drew, drink – drank, see – saw

1. I \_\_\_paid\_\_\_ (pay) the bills already.



2. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_motivated\_ (motivate) her kids to stand up for themselves and their fellow classmates.
3. Reena \_\_was\_\_\_\_ (to be) a student at Delhi University.
4. \_\_\_did\_\_\_ you \_\_\_finish\_\_\_ (finish – interrogative) the science and maths assignments?
5. Tina \_\_\_did not know\_\_\_\_\_ (know – negative) about yesterday’s test.
6. \_\_\_\_\_didnot\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_complete\_\_ (complete – negative interrogative) the paper yet?
7. Rahul \_\_\_played\_\_\_\_\_ (play) basketball in college.
8. Will and Emma \_\_\_\_\_were\_\_\_\_ (to be) at the fair.
9. Manish \_\_sold\_\_\_\_\_ (sell) all the sachets.
10. I \_\_\_\_\_thought\_\_\_ (think) about it, but I don’t think it will work.

## ➤ Past Continuous

Continuous past is the tense that refers to an action or event that continues in the past tense. That is, this event is still continuing in the past, so that it began at a certain time in the past and is still continuing to the present. Six servants are often served in stories written in the past tense to describe the course of events and their course, and it is also used to describe an event that is not interrupted by another event.

- **Past Continuous forming**

The verb in the past continuous tense consists of two parts:

The continuous past comes in the form of a affirmative or negative or as a question as follows:

(first part was \ were ) + (second part v ing )

Affirmative	Negative	Question
I was reading	I was not reading	Was I reading?
He was reading	He wasn’t reading	Was he reading?

We were reading

We weren't reading

Were we reading?

الظروف الزمنية الدالة على الماضي المستمر

1. م طوال المكتب في أعمل كنت

**I was working in the office all-day**

2. المساء طوال تقرأ كانت

**She was reading all evening**

3. البارحة ليلة يدرس كان

**He was studying last night**

4. اتصلنا حين يغادرون كانوا

**They were leaving when we called**

5. أتيت حين نأتما كنت

**You were sleeping when I came**

6. البارحة يوم ننتظر كنا

**We were waiting all day yesterday**

#### ❖ Frequently Asked Questions About the Past Continuous Tense

1- What is the difference between the simple past and the continuous past?

We use the simple past to talk about events that ended in the past. The past continuous is used to talk about events that have lasted for a certain amount of time in the past.

Compare these two sentences:

**Past simple: I played basketball yesterday.**

**Past continuous : I was playing basketball yesterday at 5 p.m**

2- Some verbs that can be used in the past There are some verbs in the English language called verbs stative that are usually used with continuous tenses, including the past continuous tense, which indicates the state of the verb and not the verb itself. On the other hand, you can use it in the simple past tense.

<b>Believe</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Appear</b>	<b>Hate</b>	<b>Feel</b>
<b>Hear</b>	<b>Love</b>	<b>Know</b>	<b>See</b>	<b>Like</b>
<b>Own</b>	<b>Remember</b>	<b>Surprise</b>	<b>Prefer</b>	<b>Fear</b>
<b>Depend</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Smell</b>	<b>Want</b>
<b>Involve</b>	<b>Realize</b>	<b>Promise</b>	<b>Seem</b>	<b>Wish</b>

صحيح	خطأ
<b>I loved her</b>	<b>I was loving her</b>
<b>He needed help</b>	<b>He was needing help</b>
<b>I didn't believe you</b>	<b>I wasn't believing you</b>
<b>She wanted a coffee</b>	<b>She was wanting a coffee</b>

Did she agree with you

Was she agreeing with you

## Unit Four Modal Verbs

### ❖ Modal verbs

Modal verbs in the English language are words added to speech to indicate its condition, whether it is (request, suggestion, permission, advice, obligation... etc) and called incomplete or incomplete verbs because they are not the main verb in the sentence and come before the basic verb in the sentence

❖ Note : The modal verbs are not added to them (s) with the singular, and then the basic verb comes in its original state (source)

### ➤ Using

Common uses of modal verbs in English are:

- 1 Ability and capacity.
- 2 Proposal.
- 3 Demand \ ask
- 4 Permission.
- 5 Necessity or obligation.

#### 1- **can / could :**

2- للتعبير عن استطاعة فعل شيء أو القدرة على فعل شيء ما، ويستخدموا مع Can / Could تستخدم جميع الضمائر

3-

#### 4- أمثلة:

5- He **can** play football هو يستطيع (يقدر على) لعب كرة القدم

6- I **can** hear you أنا أستطيع (أقدر على) سماعك

7- She **could** buy the dress هي استطاعت شراء الفستان

## 2 - shall / should :

في السؤال فقط للتعبير عن تقديم اقتراح لفعل شيء ما Shall / Should تستخدم

أمثلة:

هل نذهب إلى السينما ? Shall we go to the cinema

هل اتصل بها ? Should I call her

ملحوظة: في الأمثلة أنت تقترح على الشخص الآخر وتريد أن يقدم تقديم أجوبة عن اقتراحاتك بالموافقة أو الرفض

للتعبير عن إعطاء نصيحة Should كما تستخدم

أمثلة:

ينبغي عليك إنهاء واجباتك You should do your homework .

لا ينبغي أن تقول شيء You shouldn't say anything .

## 3 - will / would :

(لطلب شيء وتعني (هل ممكن؟ Will / Would تستخدم

للتحدث بطريقة أكثر أدباً أو التحدث بطريقة رسمية أكثر أو مع الغرباء Would ملحوظة: تستخدم

أمثلة:

هل يمكن أن تعطيني المفاتيح من فضلك ? Will you give me the keys, please

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتحدث مع صديق أو بطريقة غير رسمية

هل يمكن إعادة الدرس من فضلك ? Would you repeat the lesson, please

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتحدث بطريقة رسمية وأكثر أدباً

## 4 - may / Might :

نهائياً you للتعبير عن الاستئذان لفعل شيء ولكن انتبه أن لا تستخدم معها May / Might تستخدم في السؤال

أمثلة:

هل يمكنني أن أذهب إلى المرحاض ? May I go to the toilet, please

هل يمكنني الجلوس بجانبك ? Might I sit next to you

في معظم الأحيان لأنهم يعطون نفس **May** نادر جداً ويتم استبدالها ب **Might** ملحوظة: استخدام المعنى.

## 5 - **Must / Mustn't / Have to / Has to**

تستخدم هذه الأفعال الناقصة للتعبير عن شيء ضروري وإلزامي ولكنها تنقسم إلى نوعين: شيء إجباري و شيء اختياري.

**Must / Mustn't** لابد أن تفعل

اجباري

يوشي بحدوث ضرر اذا لم يتم الشيء المنوه عنه في الحديث **Must Mustn't** استخدام

**أمثلة:**

لابد أن تغادر **You must go** .

في هذه الجملة شيء اجباري يوشي بحدوث ضرر سيحدث إذا لم تغادر **Must** استخدام

لابد أن تفعل **Have to / Has to**

اختياري

يوشي بوجود إلزام ولكنه إذا لم يتم فعل الشيء سوف لا يحدث أي ضرر **Have to / Has to** استخدام

**أمثلة:**

لابد أن أنظف منزلي قبل أن أغادر أن **I have to clean my house before I go** .

في هذه الجملة يوشي بوجود إلزام بالتنظيف ولكنه إذا لم يتم لا يتسبب في **Have to** استخدام حدوث أي أضرار.

. She has to be there at 5 PM

## Unit Five Present Continuous

- **Present continuous:** this tense is used to express an activity happening now or an event continues for a specific time.
- **Subject + auxiliary verb (am, is, are) + v. ing + adverb (optional)**

I	am('m) 'm not	playing football	Now
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He She It	is ('s) isn't	studying English at university	Now
They We You	are ('re) aren't	reading a novel	at the moment

- **Wh question with present continuous:**
- What is she doing now? She is studying English now.
- Why are you laughing? I am laughing because I heard a joke.
- Where are they going? They are going to the museum.
- When is he coming? He is coming now.
- **Yes/ No questions with present continuous:**

Are you working? Yes, I am.

No, I'm not

Is Anna going?

Yes, she is.

No, she isn't.

**c** elephants grows black climate

This country has a population of about 45 million. Of these, 76 per cent are \_\_\_ and 12 per cent white. It has a warm \_\_\_. Either it never rains, or it rains a lot! It is the world's biggest producer of gold, and it exports diamonds, too. It \_\_\_ a lot of fruit, including oranges, pears, and grapes, and it makes wine. In the game reserves you can see a lot of wildlife, including lions, \_\_\_, zebras, and giraffes.

1 Read the texts. Match a country from the Starter with a text and a photograph. Complete the texts with the words from the boxes.

**a** exports enjoy immigrants huge

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is \_\_\_. The people are mainly of European descent, but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian \_\_\_. People live in towns on the coast, not so much inland, because it is so hot. They live a lot of their lives outdoors, and \_\_\_ sports, swimming, and having barbecues. This country \_\_\_ wine and wool - it has more than 60 million sheep!

## Conditional sentences in English (if clauses)

- There are many different ways of making sentences with *if*. It is important to understand the differences between sentences that express real situations and those that express unreal or hypothetical ones.

- **Zero conditional:**

Zero conditional sentences refer to (all time) not just the present or the future. They express a situation that is always true. It is related to scientific facts. The rule is:

Condition	Result
<b>If + present simple,</b>	<b>present simple</b>
If the wind blows,	the trees move.
If you leave ice- cream in the sun,	it melts.
If you heat water,	it boils.

- **First conditional:** First conditional sentences express a real and possible condition and its probable result in the future.

Condition	Result
<b>If + present simple,</b>	<b>will+ infinitive(base verb)</b>
If you study hard,	you will pass the exam.
If she has enough money,	she will buy a new car.
If we don't leave soon,	we'll miss the train.

- **Second conditional:** Second conditional sentences express unreal, imaginary or hypothetical conditions in the present or future.

Condition	Result
<b>If + past simple,</b>	<b>would+ infinitive(base verb)</b>
If I lived in a big house,	I would invite all my friends.
If I <b>were</b> you,	I would study hard.
If she <b>were</b> shorter,	she would wear heels more.
If I had a lot of money,	I wouldn't spend it all.

**Note: with *if- clause* in the second hypothetical condition, we use were with (she- he- it) instead of was:**

- If I were.
- If she were.

- If he were.

- **Third conditional:**

Third conditional sentences express unreal, imaginary or hypothetical conditions in the past. It is called the regret situation.

Condition	Result
<b>If + (had + pp.),</b>	<b>(would have) + pp.</b>
If I had known they were coming, I would have made more food.	
If I hadn't tripped, I would have won the race.	
If you had slept early, you wouldn't have had a headache.	

## Unit Six Future Tense

- **Future tense: will & going to**

1. **Will: is used to express a future decision at the moment of speaking or the near future.**

Subject	Will	Infinitive without to + complement	Adverb of time
I He, she, it	Will ('ll)	I'll see you He'll visit his mother	Soon tomorrow
They, we, you		They won't leave their friend You won't regret for this	later next week

- a. **Wh - Questions in future with will**

When will we go?

We will go tomorrow.

What will they eat?

They'll eat pizza. Who will you



meet? I'll meet  
my friend.

b. **Yes/ No questions and short answers with will**

Will they call me? Yes, they will

Will she arrive next day?

Yes, she'll Will he visit us?

No, he won't.

2. **Going to: is used to express a future plan or decision made before the moment of speaking.**

Subject	Auxiliary	Going to	Main verb	Complement of the sentence	Adverb of time
I	am ('m) 'm not	Going to عف	Travel	to America	next month
They We You	are ('re) aren't		build go	a new house to the beach	next year next summer
He She It	is ('s) isn't		make invite	a delicious meal us	this night next week

**Wh- questions in future with going to**

When is she going to arrive? She is going to arrive next week.

Where is he going to travel? He is

going to travel to Italy. What are they going to build?

They are going to build a villa.

b. **Yes/No questions and short answers with going to**

Are they going to get married? Yes, they are.

No, they aren't.

Is she going to draw a design? Yes, she is.  
No, she isn't.

- **Homework: Match a verb from A with a suitable word from B**

A	B
Wear	a bill
Tell	a film on TV
Pay	a suit
Order	a letter
Watch	a story
Post	a photograph
Take	a meal

- **Re-arrange the following words in the correct order to make sentences:**
  1. Swimming, on, I, go, usually, Saturday.
  2. They, in, flat, a, live.
  3. English, are, they, learning.
  4. Cinema, did, when, go, you, the, to.
  5. She, meet, will, tomorrow, me.

## Unit seven present perfect

### ➤ present perfect

Present perfect means that an action happened (before now), but it does not express when it happened exactly or whether it is finished or not. The form is:

**Subject + has/have + pp. + complement + adverb of time (optional).**



Furiously بغضب	Badly بشكل سيء	Happily	Finally "اخيرا"
Sadly بحزن	Suddenly فجأة	Perfectly بشكل مثالي	Warmly - بدفء - بحرارة
Smoothly بسلاسة	Shortly باختصار	Proudly بفخر	Practically بشكل عملي

- + The turtle walks slowly.
- + Jaguar runs quickly.
- + My mother hugged me warmly.
- + The child cries furiously.
- + You did your work perfectly.

## 2. There are many other adverbs that do not end in -ly:

Too أيضا- كثيرا "	At last "واخيرا"	Still لا يزال
Together سويا	Hard قوي صعب،	Of course بالطبع

- + I hate doing dishes. Me too.
- + Heating the clay makes it hard.
- + At last, you did what you want.
- + Do you like children? Of course, I do. I adore them.
- + She had her lunch, but she is still hungry.

### Vocabulary:

Nouns refer to men and women:

Men	Women
Actor ممثل	Actress ممثلة
Bridegroom العريس	Bride العروس
Nephew ابن الأخ	Niece ابنة الأخ
Uncle عمّ - خال	Aunt عمّة - خالة
Host مضيف	Hostess مضييفة
Waiter نادل	Waitress نادلة

## Unit Eight Past Perfect

### ❖ Past perfect:

The past perfect is used to express an action happened in the **past** before another action in the **past**. يستخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن فعل حدث في الماضي قبل فعل آخر حدث في زمن الماضي البسيط.

➤ **Past perfect = Subject + had + pp.**

Pronouns (subject)	Positive & negative	Complement
I	had ('d)	won the race.
We/they/ you	had not (hadn't)	arrived before 10:00.
He /she/ it		

1. When I got home (simple past), my mother had cooked a meal (past perfect).
2. I had brushed my teeth (**past perfect**) before I went to bed (**simple past**).
3. They had already left when we arrived.
4. Lara gave me a lift because I had missed the bus.
5. I thanked her for everything she had done.

### ❖ Yes/No question:

✚ Had she left? Yes, she had.  
No, she hadn't.

✚ Had they arrived? Yes, they had.  
No, they hadn't.

### Homework 1: Read the following text and look up the words in the dictionary.

**A** recent survey has shown that the busiest shopping street in the world is not in London, New York, or Paris, but in Warsaw. It's called Nowy Świat (pronounced /nɔvɨ ʃvʌt/), which means *New World*. An incredible 14,000 Poles walk down this main street every hour.

It is a lovely place to shop. The pavements are very wide. There are statues, palaces, attractive town houses, exclusive cafés, and high-class restaurants. The buildings aren't too tall. They look old, but in fact the whole city was rebuilt after World War II. There aren't any billboards or neon lights. There isn't any loud music, and there aren't many tourists. People think that Polish shops have nothing to sell, so nobody comes shopping here. The world doesn't know

about this paradise for shoppers - yet.

It is now possible to buy almost everything in Warsaw. There are a lot of shops from the West, but the interesting thing is that Polish manufacturers are now producing high quality goods. They are good because they are not mass produced for world consumption.

Nowy Świat has a lot of small shops, specialist shops, and chic shops. It hasn't got the huge department stores that sell the same things everywhere.

If you want an exquisite handmade suit, Nowy Świat is the place to go. It isn't cheap. You will pay up to £1,000. For beautiful French baby clothes, go to *Petit Bateau*. You will pay £50 for a pair of blue jeans for a baby. A dress for a baby girl is about £90. At *Désa*, a famous antique shop, a desk costs

£5,000, and a 19th century Russian icon is £200.

Not everything is expensive. At the shop *Pantera* you can buy leather goods - handbags, purses, coats, and belts. *Cepelia* specializes in folk art. There are also book shops and record shops. And there are a lot of small boutiques that sell men's and women's clothes that aren't too expensive.

If you're tired, stop at *Café Blikle*. This is a fashionable place to meet. You'll find a lively atmosphere, and a lot of well-known Poles. The frozen yoghurt and ice-creams are excellent, and its famous doughnuts are delicious.

It is possible to travel the world and find the same things for sale in every country. But Warsaw is different because its shops are unique - and they're in Nowy Świat.

**Homework 2: read the following text and look up the words in a dictionary. P:**

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The old man was just one of many people that Milton Petrie helped with his money. Whenever he read about personal disasters in his newspaper Petrie sent generous cheques, especially to the families of policemen or firemen injured at work. He also sent cheques to a mother who lost five children in a fire, and a beautiful model, whose face was cut in a knife attack. It cost him millions of dollars, but he still had millions left. He said that he was lucky in business and he wanted to help those less fortunate than himself. 'The nice thing is, the harder I work, the more money I make, and the more people I can help.'

Milton Petrie died in 1994, when he was 92. His will was 120 pages long because he left \$150 million to 383 people. His widow, Carroll, his fourth and last wife, said his generosity was a result of the poverty of his early years. His family were poor but kind-hearted. His father was a Russian immigrant who became a policeman, but he never arrested anyone, he was too kind. He couldn't even give a parking ticket.

**The Richest, Meanest Woman  
in the World**

**H**enrietta (Hetty) Green was a very spoiled, only child. She was born in Massachusetts, USA, in 1835. Her father was a millionaire businessman. Her mother was often ill, and so from the age of two her father took her with him to work and taught her about stocks and shares. At the age of six she started reading the daily financial newspapers and she opened her own bank account.

Her father died when she was 21 and she inherited \$7.5 million. She went to New York and invested on Wall Street. Hetty saved every penny, eating in the cheapest restaurants for 15 cents. She became one of the richest and most hated women in the world. She was called 'The Witch of Wall Street'. At 33 she married Edward Green, a multi-millionaire, and had two children, Ned and Sylvia.

Hetty's meanness was legendary. She always argued about prices in shops. She walked to the local grocery store to buy broken cookies (biscuits) which were much cheaper, and to get a free bone for her much-loved dog, Dewey. Once she lost a two-cent stamp and spent the night looking for it. She never bought clothes and always wore the same long, ragged black skirt. Worst of all, when her son Ned fell and injured his knee, she refused to pay for a doctor and spent hours looking for free medical help. In the end Ned's leg was amputated.

When she died in 1916 she left her children \$100 million (worth \$9.3 billion today). Her daughter built a hospital with her money.

## Unit Nine Passive Voice

### ➤ The passive voice

#### 1. Passive voice in the simple present

**Passive voice = Object + is/are + pp. + (by + complement).**

Active voice	Passive voice
We speak English all over the world	English is spoken all over the world
The police catch thieves	Thieves are caught (by the police)
Factories produce new cars	New cars are produced
I do my homework	My homework is done

#### 2. Passive voice in the simple past

**Passive voice = Object + was/ were + pp. + (by + complement).**

Active voice	Passive voice
A young man stole my car last night	My car was stolen last night (by a young man)
A loud noise frightened the animals	The animals were frightened (by a loud noise)
Chinese invented paper	Paper was invented (by Chinese).
The driver injured my friend	My friend was injured (by the driver).

#### 3. Passive voice in the present perfect

**Passive voice = Object +has/ have + been + pp. + (by + complement).**

Active voice	Passive voice
He has eaten an apple	An apple has been eaten (by him).
They have stolen bread	bread has been stolen.
Tom has written letters	Letters have been written (by Tom).



The team hasn't played football	Football hasn't been played.
I haven't invited boys to the party	boys haven't been invited to the party.

**Homework: write a paragraph about your mother**

## Unit Ten

### Habits in the past

**Habits in the past: to express habits and actions happened in the past.**

**Positive: S. + used to + infinitive (without to)**

**Negative: S. + didn't + use to + infinitive (without to)**

Habits in the past (positive)	Habits in the past (negative)
He <b>used to</b> smoke.	He <u>didn't use to</u> smoke.
They <b>used to</b> go to the library.	They <u>didn't use to</u> go to the library.
She <b>used to</b> read novels.	She <u>did not use to</u> read novels.
I <b>used to</b> cook.	I <u>did not use to</u> cook.
We <b>used to</b> travel to Paris.	We <u>didn't use to</u> travel to Paris.

➤ **Infinitive: المصدر**

**Infinitive = to + verb.**

**1. Infinitives are used to express purpose. They are used to answer the question (why?):**

✚ Why do you learn English? I learn English to improve my language.

✚ Why does he borrow some money? He borrows some money to buy a new car.

✚ Why did you go to the hairdresser? I went to the hairdresser to have a haircut.

**2. Infinitives are used after certain adjectives:**

I'm / it's	Adjective	Infinitive
I'm	pleased surprised	<u>to see</u> you. <u>to hear</u> this news.

It's	Hard important impossible	<u>to learn</u> Chinese. <u>to eat</u> healthy food. <u>to avoid</u> problems.
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➤ **-ed and -ing adjectives**

❖ **Adjectives end with -ing describe a person, thing, or situation.**

Interesting ممتع	The tourist lives an interesting life.
Boring ممل	It was a boring movie that I fell asleep.
Exciting مثير	It was a really exciting match.
Annoying مزعج	These are annoying children.
Frightening مخيف	I dreamed that I was in a frightening situation.
Worrying مقلق	Our financial situation is very worrying.

❖ **Adjectives end with -ed describe how people feel.**

Confused مرتبك - مشتت	He was confused about what had happened.
Surprised مندهش	I'm surprised to see her shouting.
Tired تعب (يشعر بالتعب)	She was really tired and went to bed early.
Bored يشعر بالملل	They were so bored in that lecture.
Annoyed مزعج	I was annoyed when my brother took my car keys.
Frightened خائف	Some people are frightened to go out at night.

## Unit 11

### Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

➤ **Comparative & superlative adjectives**

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	Cheap Small Big	Cheaper Smaller Bigger	Cheapest Smallest Biggest
Adjectives that end in -y	Funny Early Heavy	Funnier Earlier Heavier	Funniest Earliest Heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	Careful Boring Expensive Interesting	More careful More boring More expensive More interesting	Most careful Most boring Most expensive Most interesting
Irregular adjectives	Far Good Bad Little Much	Further Better Worse Less More	Furthest Best Worst Least Most

1. We use comparatives to compare one thing, person, or action with another, i.e. between two things or two persons.
  - London is more expensive than Rome.
  - She is taller than me.
2. Than is used after a comparative adjective.
  - ✓ I'm younger than Alison.
  - ✓ Alison is more intelligent than Sarah.
3. We use superlatives to compare somebody or something with the whole group.
  - ✚ She is the tallest one in the class.
  - ✚ It's the most expensive hotel in the world.
4. The is used before superlative adjectives.
  - He's the funniest boy in the class.
  - Which is the tallest building in the world?

5. The comparative and superlative adjectives for *hot* are *hotter* and *hottest*, and for *fat* are *fatter* and *fattest* because the last sound is a consonant sound preceded by a vowel sound.
- ❖ August is hotter than July.
  - ❖ August is the hottest month.

➤ **Synonyms: المترادفات**

Synonym is a word or phrase that has the same or nearly the same meaning as another word or phrase in the same language. كلمات لها نفس المعنى.

Beautiful = lovely	Strong = powerful قوي
Rich = wealthy	Happy = glad
New = modern	Old = ancient
Wonderful = amazing مدهش	Delicious = tasty لذيذ
Stupid = idiot	Brave = courageous
Bad = awful	Clever = intelligent
Messy = untidy غير مرتب	Bored = fed up ضجر - زهكان

➤ **Adjectives + Noun**

When we write a sentence, we write **the adjective before the noun**. For example,

- She is a beautiful lady.
- This is an amazing building.
- Mark is a rich man.
- These are courageous soldiers.
- He is an intelligent student.
- The chef makes delicious pasta.

➤ **Antonyms: المتضادات او المتعاكسات**

The antonym is a word has the opposite meaning of another word. كلمات متعاكسة في المعنى.

Awful مريع - فظيع	Nice جيد
Tidy مرتب - منظم	Messy فوضوي

Poor فقير	Rich غني
Old قديم	New جديد
Expensive ثمين – غالي	Cheap رخيص – بخس
Noisy ضوضائي	Quiet هادئ
Miserable/ sad تعيس – حزين	Happy سعيد
Stupid غبي	Clever ذكي
Right يمين	Left يسار
Fortunately لحسن الحظ	Unfortunately لسوء الحظ

## Unit 12

### Prepositions in time expressions

#### 1. Prepositions in time expressions.

At	On	In	No preposition
at six o'clock at midnight at New Year at the weekend	on Saturday on Monday morning on New Year's Day on January 18  on the table on the floor	in the morning in the evening in the afternoon in December in summer in 1995 in two weeks' time  in the bag in the car	Today Yesterday Tomorrow The day after tomorrow The day before yesterday Last night Last week Two weeks ago Next month Yesterday evening Tomorrow evening This evening Tonight

Complete these time expressions with *at*, *on*, *in*, or no preposition.

___ six o'clock	___ Saturday	___ 1995
___ last night	___ December	___ the weekend
___ Monday morning	___ summer	___ two weeks ago
___ the evening	___ yesterday evening	___ January 18

## Unit 13

### countable & uncountable nouns

#### 1. Countable (count) & uncountable (uncount)nouns:

Count nouns	Uncount nouns
A cup	Water
A girl	Sugar
An apple	information
An egg	Butter
A pound	Music
A dollar	Money
A friend	Courage

- **Count nouns can be singular or plural:**

This is a cup.

These are cups.

- **Uncount nouns can only be singular:**

The water is cold.

The weather was terrible.

#### 2. Much and many:

- We use **much** with **uncount** nouns in questions and negatives:

How much money will I need?

There isn't much milk left.

- We use **many** with **count** nouns in questions and negatives:

How many people were at the meeting?

I didn't take many photos on holiday.

3. **Some and the other compound expressions (someone, somebody, somewhere, something) are used in positive sentences; countable and uncountable nouns:**

- I'd like some sugar.
- There are some books on the shelf.
- I've got something for you.
- I met somebody in the library.

4. **Any and the other compound expressions (anyone, anybody, anywhere, anything) are used in questions and negatives; count and uncount nouns:**

- Is there any apple in the plate?
- We don't have any washing- up liquid.
- Hello? Is anybody here?
- There isn't anywhere to go in my town.

### Articles – (a) and (an)

5. **The indefinite article *a* or *an* is used with singular and count nouns**

I bought a hat

There is a supermarket in our street.

She is an architect.

This is an interesting story.

6. **Homework: Put (*a*) or (*an*) before the countable noun, and put (*some*) before the uncountable noun:**

1. .... chair.

2. .... sugar.

3. .... stamp.

4. .... petrol.

5. .... air.

6. .... Tomato.

7. .... tomato soup.

8. .... information.

9. .... glass of water.

10. .... Cheese.

## Unit Fourteen

### ➤ Review

IRREGULAR VERBS		
Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
can	could	been able
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
do	did	done
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
grow	grew	grown
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hit	hit	hit



