

MEGA GOAL 1

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3 Grammar



Simple Present Tense – Revision of Use

Use the simple present tense for facts, permanent situations, or habits and routines.

Present Progressive – Revision of Use

Use the present progressive for actions and situations that are happening now or are in progress (developing and changing) or for temporary situations.

Simple Present and Present Progressive – Revision of Form

PERMANENT

TEMPORARY

John **lives** in Quebec, but he **is studying** in France this year.

Simple Past and Present Perfect – Revision of Use

Use the simple past to talk about events that began and ended in the past.

Use the present perfect to talk about events that began in the past and continue into the present.

Simple Past and Present Perfect – Revision of Form

The Russians **launched** the first artificial satellite in 1957.

The United States **has launched** many astronauts into space since 1969 and continues to do so.

A. Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses. Use the simple present or the present progressive of the verbs.

1. He is living with his uncle until he can find his own place. (live)
2. The water boils. Please turn it off. (boil).
3. The scientists don't understand the cause of the problem. (not/understand)
4. Does it snow in your country in winter? (it/snow)
5. The moon goes around Earth. (go)
6. What do you think of my idea? (you/think)
7. Currently, the number of immigrants in our country is increasing. (increase)
8. We don't remember the year the first Grand Prix took place in Dubai. (we/not/remember)
9. Dubai is part of the UAE, but it doesn't have as many oil reserves as Abu Dhabi. (not/have)
10. Ahmed has a part-time job on Saturdays, but he is not working today. (not/work)



Grammar

Mega Goal 1 Unit 1 Big Changes



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الزمن	الصيغة (Form)	الاستخدام (Use)	مثال (Example)
Simple Present المضارع البسيط	S + V1 اضف S لل فعل إذا كان الفاعل he, she, it, singular *	العادات و الحقائق	John lives in Quebec.
Present Progressive المضارع المستمر	S + am / is / are + (v+ing)	وصف ما يحدث الآن أو الأحداث المؤقتة	He is studying in France this year.
Simple Past الماضي البسيط	S + V2	أحداث بدأت وانتهت في الماضي	The Russians launched the first artificial satellite in 1957.
Present Perfect المضارع التام	S + have / has + V3 (since , for)	أحداث بدأت في الماضي و ما زالت مستمرة أو لها أثر في الحاضر	The United States has launched many astronauts into space since 1969.

* يقصد بذلك المفرد الغائب و عليه مع الضمير I لا نستخدم S مع الفعل

1 Big Changes



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Simple Past Tense

Affirmative (+)

I			
You			
He/She	worked	yesterday.	
We			
They	Page 106		

Negative (-)

I			
You			
He/She	didn't work	yesterday.	
We	-ed (X)		
They			

Not
was not
were not
did not

FYI didn't = did not



last year, last week, ago ..

ملاحظة : عند وجود did للنفي أو السؤال الفعل يكون في التصريف الأول

Questions (?)

Did	I/you/he/she we/they	work -ed (X)	yesterday?
-----	-------------------------	-----------------	------------

Short Answers (+)

Yes,	I/you/he/she we/they	did.
------	-------------------------	------

Short Answers (-)

No,	I/you/he/she we/they	didn't.
-----	-------------------------	---------

Time Expressions for the Past

Q: What did you do **last night**?

A: I **watched** a TV documentary about global warming.

Q: Where did you go **yesterday**?

A: We **visited** the Roman baths.

Q: When did you **visit** Pakistan?

A: I **went** to Pakistan **last month**.

A. What can you remember about Hans and Samir on page 11? Use the list below to make true sentences. Use the simple past, present perfect simple, and simple present tense.

💡 Hans wasn't born in Leipzig. He was born in Berlin.

1. be from Leipzig?
2. be from Dubai
3. move to West Germany
4. be in Berlin
5. be born in Berlin
6. be from Germany
7. be a biologist
8. have a good job
9. have lots of friends
10. be happy



B. Compare your answers in exercise **A** with your partner. Ask and answer questions. Use the past simple tense.

💡 Did Hans' grandparents stay in Leipzig?

No, they didn't. They moved to West Germany.

Did Samir grow up in Germany?

No, he didn't. He grew up in Dubai.

*FYI: For Your Information



Simple Past Tense

Form	Example	Rule
Affirmative (+) الإثبات	I worked yesterday.	Subject + V2
Negative (-) النفي	I didn't work yesterday.	Subject + didn't + base verb
Yes/No Question (?) الأسئلة	Did you work yesterday?	Did + subject + base verb

الاستخدام use : نستخدم الماضي البسيط لوصف أحداث بدأت و انتهت في الماضي.

Past Progressive Tense

Was	Were
I, He, She, It, مفرد	You, We, They, جمع

Form	Example	Rule
Affirmative (+) الإثبات	I was working yesterday.	Subject + was/were + (v + ing)
Negative (-) النفي	I wasn't working yesterday.	Subject + wasn't/weren't + (v + ing)
Yes/No Question (?) الأسئلة	Were you working yesterday?	Was/Were + subject + (v + ing)

الاستخدام use : نستخدم الماضي المستمر لوصف أحداث كانت تحدث بشكل مستمر في الماضي.

الماضي المستمر

subject + be (was/were) + (v+ing)

Past Progressive Tense

Affirmative (+)

Singular	I	was
	He	
	She	
	It	
Plural	We	
	You	were
	They	

Negative (-)

	I	
	He	wasn't
	She	(was not)
	It	
	We	
	You	weren't
	They	(were not)

يصف أحداث مستمرة في الماضي



Yes-No Questions (?)

Was	I	he	she	it

Short Answers (+)

	I	he	she	it
Yes,				

I was studying English when you called me.
When you called me, I was studying English.

Short Answers (-)

No,	I	he	she	it

weren't.

simple past

Past Progressive + When + Simple Past Tense

Use **when** to indicate that a longer, continuous action is interrupted by a shorter one.

Hans **was walking** to college **when** he **saw** Samir.

عندما يتعرض فعلين كلاهما في الماضي، الأطول منها يكون ماضي مستمر و الفعل الآخر الذي يقاطعه يكون ماضي بسيط

Note: We do not usually use the progressive with verbs like the following: like, love, want, see, smell, taste, hear.

C. Make sentences using *when*. Follow the example.

💡 The family / eat lunch // a visitor / arrive / at the house.

The family was eating lunch when a visitor arrived at the house.

1. The people / sleep // the earthquake / happen.

2. Fatima / going home // see / her friend, Nawal.

3. Majid / look at / trees // he / see / parrot

4. The students / wait for / bus // rain / start



D. Complete the text with the past simple tense or the past progressive tense of the verb in parentheses. Add your own ideas.

When they were young, my grandparents were very poor. There was no work in their country, so they decided to leave. In September 1971, my grandparents (1) **left** their hometown in Greece and (2) _____ (travel) to Athens. There they (3) _____ (board) a train for Germany with 1,500 other passengers. As the long steam train (4) _____ (set off), all the people on the train (5) _____ (cry) a final goodbye to their friends and family, who (6) _____ (stand) on the platform and watching the train depart. They (7) _____ (make) their long journey to Germany and (8) _____ (arrive) in Munich in the early morning hours two days later. When my grandparents (9) _____ (step) off the train, their hopes and expectations (10) _____ (be) bigger than their suitcases...



Past Progressive + When + Simple Past

A longer action in the past interrupted by a shorter one.

- Hans **was walking** to college **when** he **saw** Saud.
- I **was reading** a book **when** the phone **rang**.
- They **were playing** football **when** it **started** to rain.

🚫 لا نستخدم إلا Progressive عادةً مع أفعال المشاعر والأحاسيس مثل :
like, love, want, see, smell, taste, hear

A. Read the guidelines and rewrite the sentences using capitals.

Writing Corner

Use capital letters:

1. When you begin a sentence

Many people were shopping at the mall.

2. For the names of people and places, e.g. cities, countries, rivers, lakes, universities, etc.

Jeddah, Oman, the Nile, Como, London University

3. For the days of the week and months of the year

Tuesday, January

نستخدم الحروف **capital** عند الحالات التالية

- عند بداية الجملة

.Many people were shopping at the mall

- مع أسماء الأشخاص والأماكن مثل المدن، والدول، والأنهار، والبحيرات، والجامعات، إلخ.

Jeddah, Oman, the Nile, Como, London University

- مع أيام الأسبوع والأشهر

Tuesday, January

حالات أخرى نستخدم فيها حروف **capital**

- الضمير دائمًا وأينما كان موقعه في الجملة.

I am a student. °

- اللغات

Arabic, English, Chinese °

- الجنسيات

Saudi, Spanish °

2 Careers



3 Grammar



لدة **since** **for** **have/has + been + (v-ing)**

have/has + v3

Present Perfect Progressive versus Present Perfect Simple

المضارع التام المستمر Use the **present perfect progressive** to say **how long** something has been happening. **كم مدة ؟**

المضارع التام Use the **present perfect simple** to say **how many** things have been done or **how many times** **كم مرة** something has been done.

Present Perfect Progressive

Hanan **has been reading** a book **for two hours**.

How long **have you been reading** that book?

Saeed **has been playing** football since he was ten.

How long **have you been playing** football?

Present Perfect Simple

She **has read** **30 pages**.

How many pages **have you read**?

He **has played** for three different teams.

How many teams **have you played** for?

(v+ing)

Adjective + Preposition + Gerund **(speak - speaking)**

بعدهما فعل مع **ing**

I'm **good at using** computers.

I'm **not very good at speaking** in public.

I'm **interested in working** outdoors.

I'm **not interested in working** in the computer industry.

A. Read the three texts about jobs on page 20 and find sentences that are present perfect progressive and present perfect simple. Say which ones happened all the time and which ones happened or changed from time to time.

B. Choose the correct verb form.

1. I (**ve been looking for** / 've looked for) a job for three months, and I still (**haven't found** / **haven't been finding**) one.
2. My father (**has worked** / **has been working**) at many different jobs during his career.
3. Adnan (**has written** / **has been writing**) books for years, but he (**hasn't received** / **hasn't been receiving**) an award yet.
4. How many pages of that book (**have you read** / **have you been reading**)?

C. ~~Write~~ **X** answers to the following questions about your study of English.

1. How long have you been studying English?
2. How many English teachers have you had?
3. How many books have you used?
4. How long have you been using this book?

D. Work with a partner. Make sentences. Follow the example.

Hakim / photography studio / one year—taking pictures—photographer
Hakim's been working at a photography studio for a year.

 *He's good at taking pictures, and he's interested in becoming a photographer.*

1. Faiz / restaurant / six months—bake things—chef
2. Refah / nursing home / two years—help old ladies—nurse
3. Yahya / newspaper / a while—interview people—reporter



2 Careers



11 Form, Meaning and Function

Simple Present Tense

Use the simple present to talk about things that are true in general or that happen all the time.

Affirmative (+)

I		
You	work	in an office
We		
They		
He	works	
She		

Negative (-)

I		
You	don't	work
We		
They		
He	doesn't	
She		

Time Expressions for the Present

We can use time expressions to talk about routines or habits.

He works at the hospital **from** Sunday **to** Thursday.

He doesn't work **on** the **weekend**.

He works at the hospital **on** **weekdays**.

In his free time, he plays football.

Wh- Questions in the Simple Present

Q: Where does he/she work?

A: He/She works in a hospital.

Q: Where do you/they work?

A: I/They work in an office.

Q: What do you do?

A: I'm a salesperson.

Note: *What do you do?* usually means *What's your job?*

Prepositions of Time for the Present

Look at these examples to understand when we use prepositions to talk about time:

at three o'clock, noon/midnight/ midday/ night

in the morning/afternoon/evening

on Thursday, weekdays, Saturday morning, weekends, the weekend



A. Complete the sentences with the simple present tense of an appropriate verb. Write the correct preposition.

💡 Ahmed is a teacher. He teaches in a high school. He works on weekdays.

1. What _____ your uncle _____? He's a writer.
He _____ books.
2. Adnan is a bus driver. He _____ a city bus.
He works _____ night.
3. Where _____ Omar and Ali _____? They _____ in a hospital. They are doctors.
4. Hameed is a journalist. He _____ for a newspaper. He _____ weekdays and _____ weekends.
5. Fahd is a pilot. He _____ planes. He likes to play tennis _____ his free time.



Relative Pronouns: Who, That, Which

Relative clauses add information about a noun in the main clause.

Use the relative pronoun **who** or **that** for people.

Use the relative pronoun **that** or **which** for things and animals.

The man was talking to the tourists. He was friendly.

The man **who/that** was talking to the tourists was friendly. (relative clause)

The computer company is making a good profit. It is called Easy Surf.

The computer company **that/which** is making a good profit is called Easy Surf.

Past Progressive with While

We can use the past progressive with **while** to talk about actions that were happening at the same time:

Mohammed **was working** on the computer **while** his brother **was talking** on the phone.

While you **were working** at the photography studio, I **was studying** graphic design at college.

They **were waiting** for their father at the office **while** their father **was waiting** for them at home.

While she **was talking** with her sister downstairs, her mother **was looking** for her upstairs.

B. Complete the sentences with **who** or **that**.

1. The new driver _____ started work yesterday is very quiet.
2. The products _____ they launched this week are selling well.
3. I'd like to introduce you to the person _____ organized the conference.
4. That isn't the job _____ he applied for.
5. The actor _____ was playing the lead role was very funny.
6. Isn't that the book _____ you were reading last week?

C. Work with a partner. Make sentences to describe the actions in the pictures.

💡 *It was raining while Yahya was washing the car.*



Yahya



1. Faisal



2. Fatima



3. the people



3 What Will Be, Will Be



3 Grammar



بعد will أو going to

يكون الفعل مصدر infinitive



Future with Will or Be Going To

المصدر هو فعل مضارع بدون أي إضافات

Use **will** or **be going to** to make predictions about the future.

Affirmative (+)

Computers **will perform** many functions.

People **are going to have** more free time.

Negative (-)

Computers **won't have** feelings.

Machines **aren't going to control** us.

Questions (?)

Will people **eat** artificial food?

Are we **going to travel** to other planets?

Answers (Opinions)

I guess so. I hope not.

I think so. I don't think so.

We also use **will** when we decide to do something at the time we're speaking, such as for offers or promises.

We don't have any milk. I'll **get** some from the store.

maybe أو **probably**

will

1. تستخدم عندما نقرر فعل شيء ما

أثناء الكلام مثل تقديم مساعدة أو وعد.

2. تعبير عن عدم اليقين أو الشك و غالبا تكون مع **maybe** أو **probably**

Will versus Be Going To

Use **be going to** to express a plan that is already made or decided.

Use **will** to express uncertainty, often with *maybe* or *probably*.

be going to

تستخدم للتعبير عن خطوة تم الإعداد أو إقرارها مسبقا.

What are your vacation plans? I'm **going to spend** a month in Abha.

Maybe I'll go to Abha.

المستقبل المستمر

Future Progressive

will + be + (verb+ing)

يصف أحداث مستمرة في المستقبل

Use the future progressive (**will + be + present participle**) for continuous actions in the future.

Or use **be going to + be + present participle**. **be going to + be + (verb+ing)**

Affirmative (+)

(At) this time tomorrow, I'll **be swimming** in the ocean.

OR I'm **going to be swimming**...

A week from today, I'll **be relaxing** on the beach.

OR I'm **going to be relaxing**...

By the year 3000, people **will be living** to the age of 120.

OR They **are going to be living**...

Questions (?)

Will you **be working** on the weekend?

Short Answers (+)

Yes, I **will**.

Short Answers (-)

No, I **won't**.

Are they **going to be taking** the test, too?

Yes, they **are**.

No, they **aren't**.

A. Complete the predictions about the future with the correct form of the verb.

More than one answer is possible.

1. In one hundred years, people _____ on other planets. (live)
2. Students _____ with computers instead of books. (study)
3. Cars _____ on gasoline. (not run)
4. Robots _____ people's lives. (not control)
5. Young people _____ only to smartphones. (listen)
6. At the age of 50, people _____ "young." (be)



3 What Will Be, Will Be

11 Form, Meaning and Function

Pages : 22,30

Present Simple Tense versus Present Progressive Tense

We use the simple present to talk about habits or routines. (+ facts)

We use the present progressive for actions occurring now or for a temporary situation.

be (am , is , are) + (v+ ing)

Omar **lives** in Riyadh. He **works** for a big computer company as a computer scientist.

Omar **is working** at the Al Qassim Science Center in Saudi. He **is creating** an exhibit named 'Computers in the Future'.

be (am , is , are) + (v+ ing)

Present Progressive for the Future

ترتيبات

أحداث مجدولة

We can also use the **present progressive** tense to talk about arrangements and scheduled events in the future.

Q: When **are** they **flying** to Dubai?

A: They're **flying** to Dubai tonight.

Q: When **are** the new cars **coming out**?

A: They're **coming out** next year.

Q: When **is** Omar **leaving** for Riyadh?

A: He's **flying** at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Time Expressions for the Future

Q: What are you going to do **tomorrow**?

A: I'm going to visit the museum of Science and Technology.

Q: Will she go on the school trip **next week**?

A: Yes, she will.

Q: Are you sitting examinations **next month**?

A: Yes, I am.

اقتراحات

Make and Respond to Suggestions

→ infinitive

(v+ing)

→ gerund

→ infinitive

To make suggestions we can use: **Let's...** / **How about ...?** / **Why don't we/you ...?**

Q: **Let's** look for the hidden treasure.

A: **We can't**. We don't have a map.

Q: **How about** making a time capsule for the school project?

A: **Great idea!** Let's do it!

Q: **Why don't we** design a robot to help with the cleaning?

A: Yes, **why not!** **That sounds great!**

A. Hussein and Ahmed are going on a school trip. They will visit a new Science and Technology museum. Work with a partner. Ask and answer. Use future forms and time expressions.

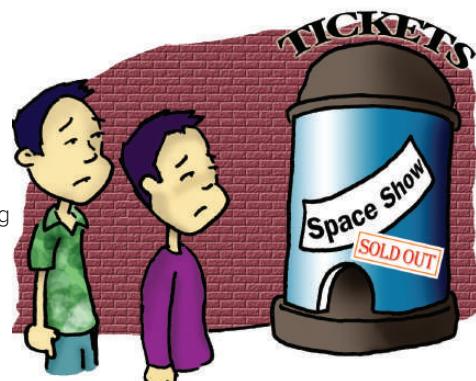
A: When are they going?

B: They are going tomorrow.

A: What will they see and do at the museum?

B: They are going to see exhibits about robots. They will learn about space travel in the future.

A: What will they take?



B. Hussain and Ahmed are at the museum. They are discussing what to see and do. Make up a dialogue. Use language for making and responding to suggestions.

Hussain: Let's go to the 'Space Show.'

Ahmed: **Great idea!** Oh wait ... **We can't**. It's sold out.
How about ...

Information Questions

Q: What are you going to do in the summer?
Q: Where will you go?
Q: How will you get there?

A: I'll probably travel.

A: I'll go to Najran.

A: Maybe I'll drive.

Note: We often use **will** with **probably** or **maybe** to express doubt or uncertainty.

للتعبير عن الشك أو عدم التأكيد

Tag Questions

We often use **tag questions** to check information. We use an auxiliary verb and a subject personal pronoun.

With an affirmative sentence, use a negative tag. With a negative sentence, use an affirmative tag. **+ → - ?**
- → + ?

Affirmative (Negative Tag)

Global warming **will** melt the ice at the poles, **won't it?**

Most people **use** their cars to get around the city, **don't they?**

Scientists **are** close to finding a cure for cancer, **aren't they?**

It usually **snows** in winter, **doesn't it?**

You **are** from Riyadh, **aren't you?**

Negative Sentence (Affirmative Tag)

People **won't** live on other planets in 100 years, **will they?**

They **are not** going to go on the school science trip, **are they?**

He **isn't** working at the research center tomorrow, **is he?**

It **doesn't** usually **rain** in summer, **does it?**

She **isn't** from Muscat, **is she?**

be (am,is,are) → be (am,is,are)

Verb (use, rain, play ...) → do,does,did

C. Find out about your classmate's hobbies and interests. Ask and answer questions about their plans for the various times in the box. Use future forms and time expressions.

A: What are you going to do on the weekend?

B: I'll visit my cousins. I'll probably go horseback riding on Saturday.

A: That sounds great!

B: What will you do on the weekend?

A: I'll probably go to the new science museum with my brother. I haven't been yet.

in the summer	in the winter	in the spring	in the fall
on the weekend	next week	next year	on Saturday
tomorrow	in the future	this year	soon

D. Write down some of your classmate's answers from exercise **C**.

Then check the information with them. Use question tags.

A: You usually go horseback riding on the weekend, **don't you?**

B: Yes, I will probably go on Saturday.

B: You are going to go to the new science museum, **aren't you?**

A: Yes, that's right!



3 What Will Be, Will Be

P Complete the tag questions. Then complete the responses.



A: The oceans won't cover the Earth in 100 years, will they?

B: No, they won't. They will probably cover some islands.

1. **A:** Your parents don't speak English, _____?

B: _____

2. **A:** The school will close for the vacations soon, _____?

B: _____

3. **A:** It doesn't rain often in Saudi Arabia, _____?

B: _____

4. **A:** Your friends are not all scientists, _____?

B: _____

5. **A:** The weather usually gets extremely hot here in the summer, _____?

B: _____

6. **A:** We won't drive the same kind of cars in the future, _____?

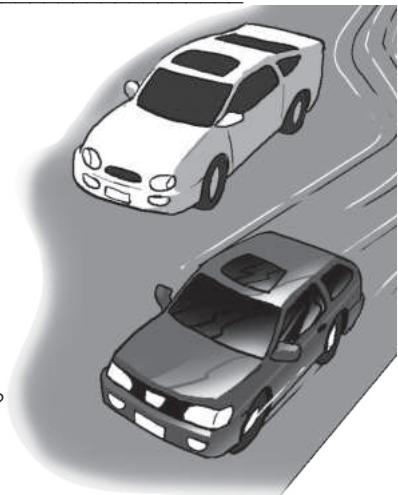
B: _____

7. **A:** Your mother isn't from Jeddah, _____?

B: _____

8. **A:** You're going to study in the United States next year, _____?

B: _____



4 The Art of Advertising



3 Grammar



The Passive

Use the passive to emphasize *what* was done instead of *who* did it.

The passive is formed by combining a form of the verb *to be* with the past participle.

A phrase with the preposition *by* can follow the passive verb to indicate the doer of the action.

Simple Present: This car **is made** in Japan.

Simple Past: The suitcase **was developed** in the Netherlands.

Present Perfect: Our products **have been used** *by* travelers all over the world.

Future: A clean engine **will be produced** in the future.

Comparatives and Superlatives

Adjective

The hydrogen car is **clean**.

The bag is **expensive**.

Comparative Form

It's **cleaner** than other models.

It's **more expensive** than others.

Superlative Form

It's the **cleanest** car of all.

It's the **most expensive** bag.

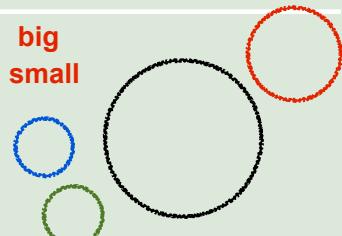
n+be+ (not) adj. **As ... As +n**

Use *as ... as* to show two items are the same in some way.

The special suitcase is **as expensive as** n.

Use *not as ... as* to show that two items are not the same in some way.

The fold-up bicycle is **not as bulky as** a regular bicycle.



Verbs *Look, Smell, Sound, Taste* with *Like + Noun*

The new compact car **looks like** a bug.

That **sounds like** a good idea.

A. Change the sentences from the active voice to the passive voice.

💡 A company in Japan makes the car. *The car is made by a company in Japan.*
The company has opened a new factory. *A new factory has been opened by the company.*

1. Karl Benz made the first car in 1886.
2. Companies all the over world produce cars nowadays.
3. In the future, people will drive smaller and smaller cars.
4. Cartier makes perfume, watches, and jewelry.
5. Francois Coty started the perfume industry in the late 1800s.
6. The French have produced famous perfumes for many years.
7. In the future, people will buy more and more hybrid cars.
8. In the past, many people used bikes to go to work.



4 The Art of Advertising



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Demonstrative Pronouns

Singular	مفرد	Plural	جمع	قريب
this	هذا	these	هؤلاء	Use <i>this/these</i> for things near you.
that	هذا	those	هؤلاء	Use <i>that/those</i> for things far from you.

These are the best headphones on the market. Buy these!



Imperatives

الأوامر إرشادات

Use the imperative for **commands** and **instructions**.
Say please to be **polite**.

Affirmative (+) مودب

Sit down. / Please **sit** down.

Negative (-)

Don't sit down. / Please **don't sit** down.

نصيحة

write - play - sleep - eat

Also use the imperative to give **advice**.

Buy those posters. They're nice. **Don't buy** that painting. It's strange.

Indefinite Articles: *a/an* **definite : the**

infinite : a/an

The indefinite articles *a/an* come before **singular nouns**. المفرد

Use *a* before words that begin with a consonant sound: **a** radio, **a** calculator, **a** painting.

Use *an* before words that begin with a vowel sound: **an** airplane, **an** English class.



The vowels are **a, e, i, o, u**.

A. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about things you can see around you. Use **this/that** or **these/those**.

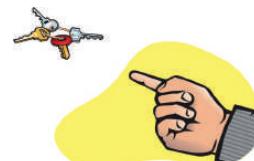
A: What's **this**?

B: It's a pencil.



A: What are **those**?

B: They're keys.



B. Write your own advertising **slogans**. Turn the sentences into imperatives. Use your own ideas.

💡 You should clean your teeth with Sparkle toothpaste. It will make your smile very bright.

Clean your teeth with Sparkle toothpaste for the brightest smile!

1. You must buy the new model of that tablet. It's light and very fast.

2. When you spray this perfume Bliss, you will feel fresh and fragrant.

3. If you want your pet to stay healthy, you should try Pet Foods. Your pet will be happy.



11 Form, Meaning and Function



Demonstrative Pronouns – Revision

Use demonstrative pronouns to point to objects.

	near	far
singular	This مفرد قريب	That مفرد بعيد
plural	These جمع قريب	Those جمع بعيد

صيغة الأئم

Imperatives – Revision

Use the imperative for commands and instructions. Say please to be polite.

Also use the imperative to give advice.



تستخدم **a/an** قبل المفرد (نكرة)



The indefinite articles **a/an** come before singular nouns.

مع الحروف الساكنة Use **a** before words that begin with a consonant sound.

مع الحروف المتحركة Use **an** before words that begin with a vowel sound.

(a, e, i, o, u)	a book	an apple	an hour, an honor
	a door	an egg	a house
	a pen	an umbrella	a horse
	a house		

A. Work with a partner. Ask and answer about things you can see around you. Use **this/that** or **these/those**.

💡 A: What's this?



B: It's a pencil.

A: What are those?



B: They're keys.

B. Write your own advertising slogans. Turn the sentences into imperatives. Use your own ideas.

💡 You should clean your teeth with Sparkle toothpaste. It will make your smile very bright.

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subject pronouns

I
you
he
she
we
they

Possessive Adjectives

It's my
your
his
her
our
their

cell phone.

Possessive Pronouns

It's mine.
yours.
his.
hers.
ours.
theirs.

لِي
لَكُمْ
لَهُ
لَهَا
لَنَا
لَهُمْ

Question Word: Whose **لمن؟**

Q: **Whose** credit card **is** this?

A: It's mine. It belongs to me.

Q: **Whose** shopping bags **are** these?

A: They're hers. They belong to that lady.

pens - tablet

**Pronoun: One/Ones**

Q: Which **coat** do you like?

A: The green **one**.

Q: Which **boots** do you prefer?

A: The leather **ones**.

يكفي جداً (سلبي)

Quantitative: Too, Enough

This jacket is **too** small for me, and the shoes are **too** big.

Too much rain !

The jacket is **not** big **enough** for me, and the shoes are **not** small **enough**.

Too much rain !

C. Complete the conversation. Choose the correct words.

Mom: Which socks **are** (1. **your** / **yours**)?

Hameed: The black (2. **one** / **ones**). The red ones aren't (3. **my** / **mine**). I think they're Ali's. They're (4. **his** / **him**) size.

Mom: Is this (5. **your** / **yours**) hat?

Hammed: No. That's (6. **too** / **enough**) small for me. (7. **My** / **Mine**) is the blue one.

Mom: (8. **Whose** / **Who**) backpack is this?

Hammed: Which (9. **one** / **ones**)? Let me see ...

Mom: The blue (10. **ones** / **one**). And this football kit ... (11. **Whose** / **Who**) does this belong to? It's (12. **too** / **enough**) clean to be Ali's.

Hammed: That's (13. **mine** / **my**) football kit. I missed training on Saturday. Have you seen (14. **my** / **mine**) football boots?

Mom: Perhaps if you tidy up you might be able to find them yourself!

D. Look around your classroom. Work with a partner. Write a conversation similar to the one in exercise **C**. Role-play your conversation for your classmates.

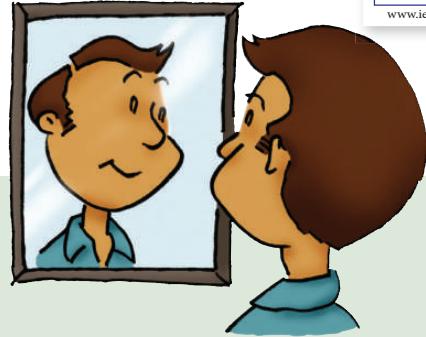
5 Did You Hurt Yourself?

رابط المدرس الرقمي
www.ien.edu.sa

3 Grammar



Read the *Most Common Causes of Automobile Crashes* again.
Find examples of: **self/selves; because/so; neither/so**.
Think of how each one is used.



Reflexive Pronouns

١. الفاعل والمفعول به شخص واحد

Use the reflexive pronoun when the subject and the object are the same person.

myself	ourselves
yourself	yourselves
himself/herself/itself	themselves

He likes to look at **himself** in the mirror.

Note: You can also use the reflexive pronoun to say that you did something without anyone's help: I fixed the hair dryer **myself**.

٢. قمت بفعل شيء ما بدون مساعدة أحد (بنفسك)

Because versus So

The subordinate conjunction **because** introduces a **reason**—it tells why.

The conjunction **so** introduces a **consequence** or a **result**.

Most accidents happen **because** people don't pay attention.

He didn't turn off the electricity, **so** he got a shock.

So and Neither

So... and **Neither** both show agreement with the speaker. **كلاهما للموافقة**

So... shows agreement with an **affirmative statement**. **مع الجمل المثبتة**

Neither... shows agreement with a **negative statement**. **مع الجمل المنافية**

A: I'm a careful driver.

A: I'm not an aggressive driver.

B: So am I.

B: Neither am I.

A: I hurt myself all the time.

A: I very seldom cut myself.

B: So do I.

B: Neither do I.

A: I burned myself on the stove.

A: I didn't slip on the wet floor.

B: So did I.

B: Neither did I.

A: I've been in one car accident in my life.

A: I've never broken an arm or leg.

B: So have I.

B: Neither have I.

A. Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

1. Sarah cut **herself** while she was peeling potatoes.



2. The instructions on the box say: "Do it **yourself**."



3. I burned **myself** when I was making fries.



4. My grandfather slipped on a rug and hurt **himself**.

themselves



5. The people injured _____ when they were escaping from the bull.

6. We were interviewed for a TV show, and last night we saw **ourselves** on Channel 9.



B. Join the sentences with **so** and **because**.

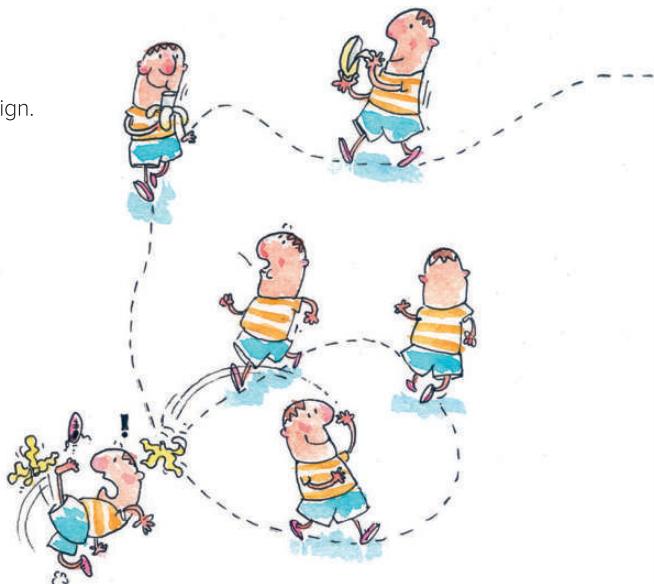
💡 Jake burned his arm. He went to the emergency room.
Jake burned his arm, so he went to the emergency room.
Jake went to the emergency room because he burned his arm.

1. The floor was wet. Ahmed slipped and fell.
2. Julian wasn't wearing a seat belt. He hit his head on the windshield.
3. The child got an electric shock. The child put his finger in the socket.
4. There wasn't any water to put out the fire. We had to use sand.
5. Abdullah fell off his bike. He was riding too fast.
6. I got my hands all blue. I didn't read the "Wet Paint" sign.



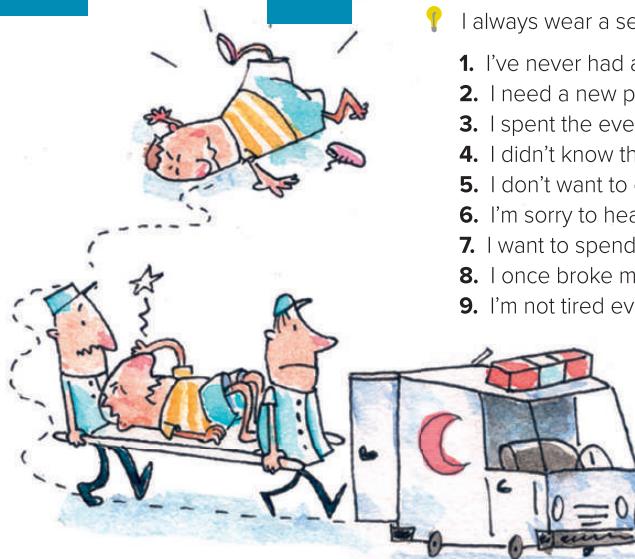
C. Complete the sentences with **so** or **because**.

1. I didn't want to wake up late, so I used two alarm clocks.
2. Jerry called the emergency number 112 because there was an emergency.
3. I put my hand under cold running water because I burned myself.
4. More people turned up than I expected, so I cooked more food.
5. The mosquitoes didn't bite me because I had put on this repellent.
6. There were a lot of accidents at the intersection, so they installed traffic lights.



D. Show agreement with the following statements.

💡 I always wear a seat belt in the car.
So do I.
Neither have I.
So do I.
So did I.
Neither did I.
Neither do I.
So am I.
So do I.
So did I.
Neither am I.



5 Did You Hurt Yourself?



فعل مضارع بدون أي إضافة

11 Form, Meaning and Function

infinitive بعدها

Modal Auxiliaries يجب

قوتين ينفي

نصيحة



He sleeps late.
He shouldn't sleep late.
He should sleep early.

Use **must** to talk about laws and rules. Use **should** to give advice.

You **must** stop at the traffic lights. You **should** drive under the speed limit.

You **must not** park on the sidewalk. You **shouldn't** eat when you're driving.

mustn't **should not**

Note: **Must** is stronger than **should**. It has a more formal or official tone.

commitment

ظرف (يصف الأفعال)

Adverbs of Manner

1

Adverbs of manner are normally formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective. They express how something is done.

How did he drive? He **drove slowly**.

How did she walk? She **walked quickly**.

2 ضاعف الحرف **ا** إذا انتهت الصفة **بـ** .

3 Note: Sometimes an adjective and an adverb have the same form: الظرف لا يتغير و يكون مطابق للصفة.

He's a **fast** driver. He drives **fast**. He's a **hard** worker. He works **hard**.

4 The adverb form of **good** is **well**: He's a good player. He plays **well**. ٤. تغير بالكامل.

A. Complete the conversations using your own words.

1. A: I'm afraid I'm running out of gas.

B: You should **find a gas station**.

2. A: The sign says 80 kilometers per hour, and I'm doing 90.

B: Then you must **slow down**.

3. A: I'm lost. I don't know which way to go.

B: I think we should **ask someone**.

4. A: I need to make a phone call. Can you please hold the steering wheel?

B: You must not **call when you drive**.

5. A: The car won't start. There's plenty of gas. I wonder what the problem is.

B: You should **check the engine**.



B. Complete the conversation. Use adverb forms of the adjectives in parentheses. Then practice the conversation with a partner.

A: Well, my son Brian drives **recklessly** (reckless). He doesn't stop at stop signs. He is usually over the speed limit. He's always in a hurry.

B: My son Alexander drives **well** (good), but he **drives too fast** (fast). I'm afraid he's going to have an accident one of these days.

A: Well, Brian got a ticket because he was driving too **fast** (fast). He had to go to a special class for people who drive **dangerously** (dangerous). But he still doesn't drive **carefully** (careful). Next time he is going to lose his license.



Prepositions of Place



The park is **across from** the school. **(opposite)**



The bank is **between** the post office and the restaurant.



The pharmacy is **next to** the bookstore.



The bus stop is **on** the corner.



The museum is **near** the hotel.



The airport is **far from** town.

Note: To describe where we live, we can use the following prepositions:

I live **in** Jeddah. (city)

المدن

I live **on** the third floor. (building)

البنيات (الطابق)

I live **on** First Avenue. (street)

الشوارع

Imperatives for Directions



Take a left. / Turn left.



Take a right. / Turn right.



Go straight.

C. Complete the conversations with the correct prepositions and imperatives.

A: Excuse me, where is the post office?

B: Go (1) **straight** and (2) **turn** left at the end of this street into Main Street.
The post office is next (3) **to** the bookstore across (4) **from** the park.

A: Thank you.

A: So, what's to see in your city?

B: Why don't you visit the National Museum? It's (5) **on** Second Street.
You can take the bus. The bus stop is (6) **on** the corner.

A: That's a great idea! Thanks!

A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the accounts department is?

B: Sure. (7) **Go** straight down this corridor and take the elevator to the third floor.
The accounts department is (8) **on** the third floor. When you come out of the elevator
(9) **take** a right. It's at the end of that corridor (10) **next** to the cafeteria.

A: Thanks a lot.



6 Take My Advice



3 Grammar

Modal Auxiliaries: **Should, Ought To, Might, Could**

Use **should**, **ought to**, **might**, and **could** to give advice.
Ought to is stronger than **should**. **Might** and **could** are less strong.

أقوى
Had better
ought to
should
could
might
أضعف

Question (?)
I should stay.

Should I stay, or should I go?

Affirmative (+)

You **should** stay.
You **ought to** stay.
You **might** stay.
You **could** stay.

Negative(–)

You **shouldn't** go. (**should not**)
You **ought not to** go. (**oughtn't**)
You might not (**mightn't**)go.
You could not (**couldn't**) go.

Had Better لإعطاء النصيحة

Had better is used to give advice. It's stronger than **should** and **ought to**.

Note: **had** can be contracted to '**d**'.

Question (?)

Should I take this medicine?

Affirmative (+)

You'd better take it.

Negative(–)

You'd better not take it.

Two-Word- and Three-Word Verbs

The meaning of two- and three-word verbs is often very different from the words taken separately.

جزء من الفعل

1. **Verb + adverb particle** يُؤجل

to **put** something **off** (postpone)

يُستسلم، يتنازل

to **give** something **up** (stop doing)

(يبدأ) to **take** something **up** (begin)

يرمي to **throw** something **away** (discard)

يرفض to **turn** something **down** (refuse)

They **put off** the meeting until next week.

He **gave up** smoking for health reasons.

I'm going to **take up** karate.

Don't **throw away** your old clothes.

The committee **turned down** my proposal.

2. **Verb + adverb particle + preposition** ينسجم مع

to **get along with** someone (be friendly)

يتحمل مع to **put up with** someone or something

(accept a bad situation)

I **get along** well **with** Fatima.

My boss is difficult to **put up with**.

Pronoun objects go between the verb and particle.

I can't find my old **sneakers**. Did you **throw them away**?

Nouns can go between the verb and particle or after the particle.

I **threw the sneakers away**.

I **threw away the sneakers**.

الضمير يكون بين الفعل و حرف الجر فقط

يمكن استخدام الاسم
في عدة مواقع في الجملة

A. Complete the sentences using the verbs in parentheses with objects.

I took off my sneakers and **put them away** in the locker. (put away)

1. When I received the form, I **filled it out**. (fill out)

2. I finished reading the book and **took it back** to the library. (take back)

3. His hair was too long, so he **cut it off** for his passport photo. (cut off)

4. The magazines were old. That's why I **threw them away**. (throw away)

5. When you finish using the computer, please **turn it off**. (turn off)



B. Substitute the words in parentheses with two-word and three-word verbs.

💡 Thank you for your offer, but I'm going to have to turn down (refuse) your help.

1. I need to clean my closet and throw away (discard) a lot of old clothes.
2. We have to put up with (tolerate) our neighbors' loud voices every night.
3. I have to finish my big report. Can we put off (postpone) our meeting for tonight?
4. Samuel wants to lose weight. He ought to take up (begin) a sport like jogging.
He should also give up (stop) eating sweets. **don't get along with**
5. I have a new person who shares my apartment. Unfortunately we _____ (not have a good relationship). I have to put up with (accept) his messy ways.

C. Give advice. What would you say in the following situations? Share advice with a partner.



💡 A friend is going to travel by car in a foreign country.

You ought to take a good road map.

You'd better make sure to learn the meanings of signs.

1. A friend is looking for a hobby. Where can he go to find out more about hobbies?
2. A friend is trying to give up smoking.
3. A friend wants to lose weight.
4. A friend has very low self-esteem.
5. A friend is feeling down and depressed.

D. Write sentences using **had better**.

💡 Laura has been sick for a couple of days.
It's time she saw a doctor.

She'd better see a doctor.

1. It's getting late.
It's time you went home.
2. I haven't had a vacation for a long time.
It's time I took one.
3. The kids have been playing all day.
It's time they went to bed.
4. Our car is really falling apart.
It's time we bought a new one.



6 Take My Advice



11 Form, Meaning and Function

Question Words: *How many*, *How much* ...?

السؤال عن الكمية

To ask about the quantity of something we use *How much/How many* ...? We use *How much* ... with noncount nouns, and we use *How many*...? with plural count nouns.

Q: **How much** exercise do you do?

A: I go to the gym twice a week.

Q: **How many** sisters do you have?

A: I have three sisters.

كثير لغير المعدود

كثير للمعدود

كثير

قليل للمعدود

قليل لغير المعدود

Quantity Expressions: *much*, *many*, *a lot of*, *lots of*, *a few*, *a little*

غير المعدود:
أشياء لا يمكن
عدها مثل
السوائل،
الوقت، المال،
البودرة، و
كلمات أخرى.

غير المعدود:
لا يقبل الجمع
أو الأرقام أو
a / **an**
a water X
3 waters X
waters X

Q: How **much** fruit do you usually eat?

A: I eat **a lot of** (**lots of**) fruit every day.

Q: How **many** vegetables do you eat?

A: I eat **a few** green vegetables every day./I **don't** eat **many** vegetables.

Q: How **much** salt do you eat?

A: I eat **little** salt. It's not good for you./I **don't** eat **much** salt.
It's not good for you.

A. Read the conversation between the doctor and Ahmed. Complete the gaps with a quantity expression.

Add your own ideas.

Doctor: So, Ahmed, what's the problem?

Ahmed: I'm not feeling very well. I have a stomachache and I feel tired and dizzy.

Doctor: I see. You don't have a temperature. What's your diet like?

Ahmed: Well, I love ice-cream! I eat ice cream every day. I don't eat (1) **much** fruit
or (2) **many** vegetables. I eat a (3) **few** carrots once or twice a week ...

Doctor: How much water do you drink?

Ahmed: I don't like water. I prefer fizzy drinks. I drink (4) **a lot of** lemonade. That's my favorite!

Doctor: Hmm...I see. How (5) **many** hours do you exercise a week?

Ahmed: Oh... I don't spend (6) **much** time at the gym. I prefer ...

B. Work with a partner. Role-play the conversation in exercise **A**.

Add some ideas of your own.

C. Work with a partner. Ask and answer.

1. How much do you exercise?
2. How much water do you drink?
3. Do you eat junk food?
4. How much fruit do you eat?
5. How often do you go the doctor?

