

1 Two Is Better Than One

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Match each word to its meaning.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ devoted | a. bringing together |
| 2. _____ exiled | b. ran away |
| 3. _____ fled | c. dedicated |
| 4. _____ grieving | d. famous |
| 5. _____ legendary | e. forced to leave one's native country |
| 6. _____ unification | f. mourning |

1 Two Is Better Than One

Real Talk

on the same wavelength = thinking the same thing

No sweat. = No problem.

not my cup of tea = a polite way to say you don't
like something

1 Two Is Better Than One

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 12 and 13. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. ____ compensate | a. ways in which something lacks what it needs |
| 2. ____ deficiencies | b. causing great fear |
| 3. ____ fearsome | c. animals that live by hunting others |
| 4. ____ invaluable | d. extremely valuable; priceless |
| 5. ____ predators | e. to overcome a weakness with a strength |



Other, Others, and Another

Other

Other can be used as an adjective before a plural noun to mean additional.



* Some boys attended the party but other boys didn't.

Others

Others can be used as a pronoun to mean additional or other persons or things



* I can see Ali but where are the others.

Another

Another can be used as an adjective to mean an alternative or a pronoun to mean additional



* That's a wonderful coat. I'll buy another.

* I'll take another bus.



Each other and one another are used to express a mutual relationship.

* Good friends help each other.



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Emphatic Do

Do in negative and question forms of the simple present and past tense

* *Do* you have a camera?

Yes, I *do*.

No, I *don't*.



Do before the infinitive in affirmative sentences to add special emphasis

* *I did* call you yesterday.



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Gradable and non-gradable adjectives

Gradable adjectives

Gradable adjectives can be measured in degrees such as size, age and quality

expensive
old
beautiful
important



* This car is expensive.

intensifiers with gradable adjectives

very
really
extremely

* The meeting is very important.



Non-gradable adjectives

Non-gradable adjectives can't be measured in degrees

priceless
ancient
stunning
crucial



* The game was quite amazing.

intensifiers with non-gradable adjectives

absolutely
really
quite



* The building is really ancient.



Note

Really can be used with both gradable and non-gradable adjectives.

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Form

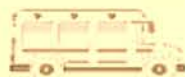
+ I, they, you, we + v
She, he, it + v (s)

* They **run** every morning.



- S + **don't/doesn't** + v

* She **doesn't** go to school by the bus.



? **Do/Does** + s + v ?

* **Do** you **play** sports?

-Yes, I **do**.

-No, I **don't**.



Present Simple

Time expressions



Uses

1-facts

* Water **boils** at 100 centigrade.

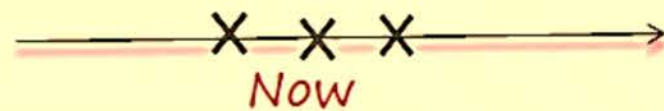


2-future actions related to **timetables**

* The plane **arrives** at 7 p.m.



3-Repeated actions



* I **go** to Makkah every year.

4-in **exclamatory sentences** with
Here...and There...

* **Here** comes Ali.



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Simple Present Versus Present Progressive

Present Simple

1- Use the present simple for *habits and routines*.

* I usually sleep early.



2- Use the present simple for *permanent situations*.



* Jack is British. He *lives* in London.

Time expressions

Usually, often, sometimes, always
every day/week/month/year

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Present Progressive

1- Use the present progressive for *actions occurring now*.

* The boy *is swimming* now.



1- Use the present progressive for *temporary situations*.



* Jack is British, but he *is studying* in France.

Time expressions

now, look, listen, currently
At the moment

2 Rags to Riches

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

excelled

philanthropist

reputation

impoverished

prominent

1. Not only was Jake an excellent student in high school, but he _____ in sports as well.
2. He has a _____ for being one of the greatest doctors in the field of neurosurgery.
3. My professor is a _____ economist who is often quoted in magazines.
4. The charity I donate to helps to build schools in _____ areas.
5. Businessman and _____ Sulaiman Al-Rajhi gives millions of dollars to charities each year.

2 Rags to Riches

Real Talk

cash = money

go (around) in circles = to think through many possibilities over and over without coming to a decision

drive someone crazy = greatly annoy or irritate

get cold feet = to decide not to do something because you are too scared or nervous

don't mind = not annoyed or bothered by

put (something) aside for a rainy day = to reserve something, usually money, for a future need

2 Rags to Riches

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 26 and 27. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. _____ renowned | a. known, respected and admired |
| 2. _____ comply with | b. to put into practice, to make changes |
| 3. _____ hurdle | c. things of value that are owned by a person, or organization |
| 4. _____ implement | d. amount of money that is given as income to an organization, group, charity, project |
| 5. _____ founder | e. an obstacle, a problem or difficulty |
| 6. _____ endowment | f. strong disagreement or argument |
| 7. _____ dispute | g. be in accordance/agreement with, obey |
| 8. _____ assets | h. the person or people that establish an organization or company |



Used To versus Be Used To



Used To + v

We use it for *past habits* and *past situations* which *no longer exist*

*I *used to read* a lot of books in the past.



For *negative*, we use *didn't use to + v*

*I *didn't use to drink* milk.



Be Used To + gerund

We use it for *things that has become habitual*

*They *are used to playing* with each.



For *negative*, we use *be + not + used to + gerund*

*They *aren't used to playing* with each other.



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Would versus Used To



S + would + v



*I **would run** every day in the past , but now I don't.



Would can be used for **past habits** but not for **past states**.



She **would drive** to work in the past.



Note

We use "used to" for **past habits** and **past states**.

* He **used to be** fat in the past.



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was/were going to

Form

S + Was/were going to + v

* She *was going to buy* a book, but she forgot her wallet.



Use

to talk about actions somebody intended to do *in the past* (but probably didn't)

* I *was going to leave* when my friend came.



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Form

S + have/has + p.p



+

*I *have worked* as a doctor since 2000.

- S + have/has + not + p.p

*I *haven't done* my work yet.



? Have/Has + s + p.p ?

**Has she finished* school?

Yes, she *has*.



* *How long* have you lived here?

I *have lived* here since 1999.

Present Perfect Simple

Uses

1-for *actions* which happened at *unspecific time in the past*

* Ahmed *has read* a story.

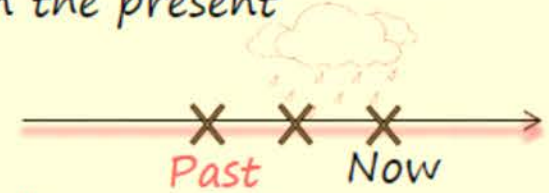


2-for *actions* which *started* in the past and *continue* up to the present

* I *have worked* here for 3 years.



3-A *finished action* with a result in the present



*It *has rained*. The ground is wet now.

4-For *recently completed actions*

*He *has just finished* his lessons.



Time expressions

Since + a specific point in time
 For + a period of time
 Just, yet, lately, recently, how long, ever, never, already

Past Simple

A *specific point of time* in the past.

*He *slept* early yesterday.



Present Perfect

An *unspecific point of time* in the past.

*He *has slept* early.

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3 What Will They Think of Next?

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Match each word to its definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. _____ circuits | a. extend across |
| 2. _____ condensed | b. shortened |
| 3. _____ determined | c. covering a wide range or area |
| 4. _____ extensively | d. position in an ordered group |
| 5. _____ rank | e. paths for electrical currents |
| 6. _____ span | f. decided |

3 What Will They Think of Next?

Real Talk

lugging = carrying, especially something heavy or awkward

ditch = leave, get rid of

check out = look at something in order to evaluate it

go with the flow = accept things

hoopla = excitement created by a large amount of publicity

3 What Will They Think of Next?

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 40 and 41. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. _____ chain | a. extremely difficult |
| 2. _____ commonplace | b. a path in space followed by a planet, moon, or spacecraft |
| 3. _____ estimated | c. a group of businesses owned by the same company |
| 4. _____ lucrative | d. expensive |
| 5. _____ orbit | e. frequent or usual |
| 6. _____ rigorous | f. producing a lot of money |
| 7. _____ simulate | g. given an approximate cost |
| 8. _____ steep | h. imitate |



Form

S + will have + p.p



+ By this time tomorrow, he **will have arrived**.

- S + will not + have + p.p



*I **won't have finished** my work.

? Will + s + have + p.p ?



*Will they **have returned** by 8 o'clock ?

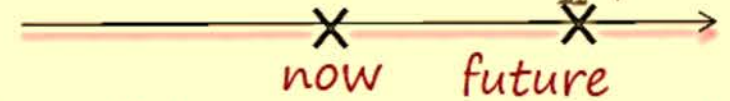
Yes, they **will**.

No, they **won't**.

Future Perfect

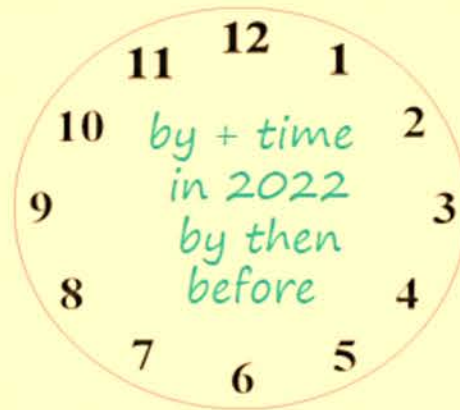
Uses

For actions that will be completed in the future before another action or before a point of time in the future



*He will have written the letters **by** the time you come.

Time expressions



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Form

Future Perfect Progressive

Use

S + will have been + v + ing



+ I will have been watching TV.

- S + will not have been + v + ing



* I won't have been playing tennis.

? Will + s + have been + v + ing ?



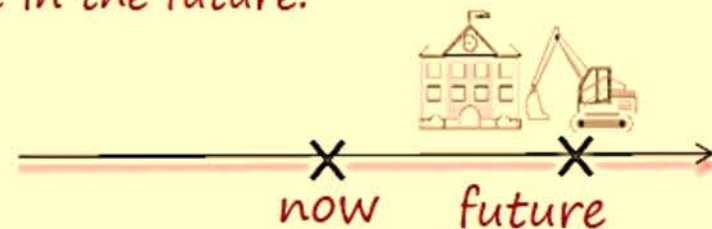
* Will he have been cleaning his room by 6 o'clock ?

Yes, they will.

No, they won't.

to show the duration of an action up to a certain point of time in the future.

Time expressions



* They will have been building the house by 2020.



Note

Sometimes either the future perfect or the future perfect progressive can be used to express the same idea

* By 2035, I will have worked as a doctor.

* By 2035, I will have been working as a doctor.



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The future with Dependent Time Clauses

We can talk about the future event using
The time clauses with

when
before
after
while
until

When
Before
After
While
Until

+ present simple, will + inf.

* When I meet Ahmed, I will tell
him about the meeting.



* After he finishes his work, he will watch TV.



will + inf.

When
Before
After
While
Until

+ present simple



* They will play until they feel tired.

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Form

Present Simple

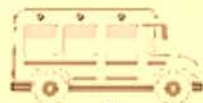
Uses

+ I, they, you, we + v
She, he, it + v (s)

*They **run** every morning.



- S + **don't/doesn't** + v



*She **doesn't go** to school by the bus.

? Wh-word + do / does + s + v

***What does** he **do**?

He **exercises**.



Time expressions

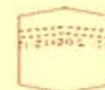


1-facts



*Water **boils** at 100 centigrade.

2-Repeated actions



*I **go** to Makkah every year.

3-future actions related to timetable

*The plane **arrives** at 7 p.m.



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Simple Present of the Verb Be and Information Questions

Simple Present of the Verb Be

+ I **am** He
She
it **is** you
we
they **are**

* **He is** a good student.



? **Am/Is/Are + s +.....?**

* **Are they** friends?



Information Questions

What
How
When
Where
Who
Why

Wh-word + am/is/are + s +...?

* **What's** your name?

My name **is** Ali.





Simple Past of the Verb Be and Be Born

Verb Be

+ s + was/were +

* He **was** hungry.



? was/were + s +

* **Were** they happy?

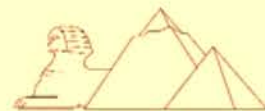


Be Born

? Wh-word + was/were + s + born ?

* Where **was** he **born**?

He **was born** in Egypt.





Simple Past with Regular and Irregular Verbs

+ Regular

play played

Irregular

go went

* We **played** volleyball yesterday.



- S + **didn't** + v

* He **didn't** fix his car.



? **Did** + s + v?

* **Did** he **go** to the sea last week?

Yes, he **did**.

No, he **didn't**.



Information Questions

* When did Mona visit her grandfather?

Mona **visited** her grandfather two days ago.



Irregular Past Forms

| | |
|-------|--------|
| Be | been |
| Buy | bought |
| Come | came |
| Do | did |
| Drive | drove |
| Eat | ate |
| Feel | felt |
| Fly | flew |



4 The World of TV

Quick Check

A. **Vocabulary.** Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|---------------|
| abrupt | animated | prominent | untimely |
| delusions | capture | prestigious | idiosyncratic |

1. *Finding Nemo* and *Toy Story* are two examples of _____ films.
2. The Nobel Prize is the most _____ award a scientist can win.
3. Geniuses are often quite _____ individuals. They tend to have unusual behavior and habits.
4. A young actor's _____ death in an accident usually gets wide media coverage.
5. A cameraman's job is to _____ the scenes on film.
6. Chris O'Donnell played the part of Hemingway, a _____ American writer.
7. The _____ ending of the film surprised us.
8. _____ can sometimes be a symptom of mental instability.

4 The World of TV

Real Talk

just = really, very

hard to swallow = not easy to believe

a dime a dozen = something so common that it doesn't
have much value

doze off = fall asleep

4 The World of TV

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 60 and 61. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. _____ altered | a. unusual and attractive |
| 2. _____ captivates | b. extremely important |
| 3. _____ confronts | c. imperfections |
| 4. _____ crucial | d. captures someone's attention |
| 5. _____ defects | e. lasting |
| 6. _____ enduring | f. changed |
| 7. _____ exotic | g. great, remarkable |
| 8. _____ ironically | h. against the way it appears |
| 9. _____ phenomenal | i. meets something difficult or dangerous |



Both...And, Not Only...But Also,
Either...Or, Neither...Nor

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Link two words or phrases in the same *Affirmative* sentence.

Both .. and

Two people/ things are true

*Both Ali and Naif are friends.



Either ...or

Only one is true

*Either Hamad or his brothers speak English.



Neither ...nor

Untrue things

* Neither Salim nor his sister likes football.



Not Only... but Also

Two things are true

*He is not only hardworking but also intelligent





Independent Clauses with and, but, yet , or and so

An *independent clause* is a clause that can stand on its own, by itself.

Coordinating conjunctions link independent clauses.

And

It adds a clause to another similar one.

But and Yet

They Show contrast.

Or

It adds an alternative.

So

It shows a result.

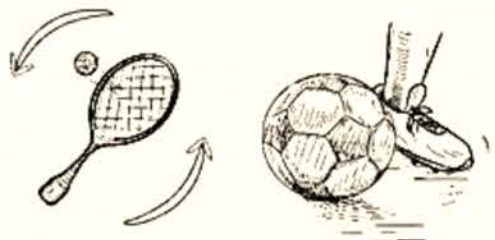
*Saad is a teacher , and he works at a big school.



*I like movies , but/yet I don't go to the cinema a lot.



*We can play tennis, or we can play football.



*It was a beautiful day so we went out.





Comparative

Form



Superlative

Form

Add {er} to one-syllable adjectives and adverbs

*He is taller than me.



We use more/less with long adjectives

*Ali is more nervous than Osama



We can use a little, slightly, much and certainly to add emphasis

*Osama is much shorter than Ali.



Add {est} to one-syllable adjectives and adverbs

*He is the fastest boy in our class.



*This is the heaviest box here.



of most adjectives and adverbs with two or more syllables is formed with most/least

*I think skiing is one of the most dangerous sports.



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Other forms of comparison

Form

as + adjective/adverb + as (to show similarity)

* She's *as tall as* her sister.



not so/as + adjective/adverb + as (to show difference)

* This car *isn't so/as fast as* my car .



Form

the + comparative, the + comparative

To describe two actions or situations ,the *second* of which *comes* as a *result* of the *first*.

* *The more* you study, *the better* you'll do in the test.



5 Do You Really Need It?

Quick Check

A. Vocabulary. Match each word with its definition.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ admire | a. meant or planned |
| 2. _____ brand | b. causing big change |
| 3. _____ exclusive | c. combination of ingredients |
| 4. _____ formula | d. respect |
| 5. _____ intended | e. having high-class tastes |
| 6. _____ revolutionary | f. belonging only to one (company) |
| 7. _____ sophisticated | g. the name that identifies a product or manufacturer |

5 Do You Really Need It?

Real Talk

broke = out of money

blow = waste money

max out = spend up to the limit

beat it = leave quickly

5 Do You Really Need It?

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see the following words in the reading on pages 74 and 75. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. _____ consumer | a. shockingly strange or unexpected |
| 2. _____ exposed | b. design symbol of a business or product |
| 3. _____ logo | c. without planning |
| 4. _____ outlandish | d. different from what is typically expected |
| 5. _____ spontaneously | e. a person who buys things or services |
| 6. _____ unconventional | f. left unprotected |



Adverb Clauses

An *adverb clause* is a dependent clause. It begins with an adverb.

Because, because of,
since, and now that

They give information
about *reason*

(In order) to and
so (that)

They give information
about *purpose*

If, even if, in case,
only if, and unless

They give information
about *conditions*

Where, wherever,
and everywhere

They give information
about *place*

**Because* they played well ,
they won the match.



*He worked hard *to* get
a lot of money.



**If* I travel abroad, I will
meet a lot of people.



*The advertisements were
placed *everywhere* you
could imagine.





Conditional Sentences with Present and Future Forms

Use *conditional sentences* with *if/when* to talk about *real causes and results*.

Present Facts

Future Facts

May/might
for possibility

If/When + present simple , present simple

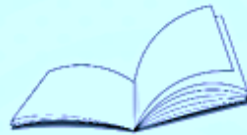
If + present simple , will + inf.

If + present simple , may/might + inf

**If/When I am
ill , I see a doctor.*



**If I see James , I'll give
him his book back.*



**If you see a falling star,
it may/might be a meteorite.*



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I'd rather / I'd prefer

I'd rather

I'd prefer

I'd rather and I'd prefer
express preference

Form

I'd rather + v[base form]

*I'd rather play football.



Form

I'd prefer to + v[base form]

*I'd prefer to eat an apple.



6 The Gender Divide

Quick Check

A. **Vocabulary.** Complete each sentence with a word from the box.

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|------------|------------|-------------|
| anxiety | gender | repetitive | stereotype | temperament |
| capacity | intensity | restless | tedious | |

1. The _____ that blond-haired people are not smart is ridiculous.
2. We were bored and _____, so we decided to find something to do.
3. That film is very _____. It shows the same place over and over.
4. I always feel overwhelming _____ the night before a test.
5. The _____ of the thunderstorm made the animals nervous.
6. Some people believe that animals have the _____ to feel the same emotions that humans do.
7. Luisa has a lovely _____. She's always happy and smiling.
8. Finding sources for an essay can be a time-consuming and _____ task.
9. The _____ of an animal often has a specific name; for example, a male horse is a stallion and a female horse is a mare.

6 The Gender Divide

Real Talk

You can say that again. = I agree with you completely.

know (something) like the back of my hand = know something very well

over = used to emphasize location

for ages = for a very long time

make a big deal about = make something small seem very important

6 The Gender Divide

7 Vocabulary Building

A. You will see these words in the reading on pages 88 and 89. Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. _____ content | a. of or relating to women or girls |
| 2. _____ convey | b. observe an incident |
| 3. _____ feminine | c. emotionally close |
| 4. _____ intimate | d. subject matter |
| 5. _____ literal | e. communicate by statement or suggestion |
| 6. _____ masculine | f. category or type of living thing |
| 7. _____ species | g. concerned with facts only |
| 8. _____ witness | h. of or relating to men or boys |



Verbs + Infinitives or Gerunds

Some verbs can be followed by either a **gerund** or an **infinitive** with different meanings

stop

*I **stopped to smoke**.



stop doing something in order to do something else

*I **stopped smoking**.

To stop doing something

forget

*I **forgot to lock** the door.



not remember to do a task

*I **forgot locking** the door.

not remember having done something in the past

regret



*I **regret to tell** you my problem.

wish it were not necessary to do something

*I **regret telling** you my problem.

wish it were possible to undo something done in the past

try

*I **try to learn** English.



make an attempt to do something

*I **try learning** English online.

try a specific method to reach a goal

remember



*I **remember to buy** milk.

remember to do a task

*I **remember buying** milk.

remember having done something

Passive of infinitives



Everybody **wants to be respected** by somebody.

Passive of gerunds



Being asked to stop talking is awkward.



Adjective + Preposition + Gerund

Adjective + preposition + v + ing

The prepositions are *in* , *on* , *at* , *about*.....

*He is *good at playing* football.



*He is *worried about* taking exams.





Have/has+ past participle

Form

I have worked



Form

Have/has+ been+ V(ing)

I have been working.

- S + have/has + not+ p.p



* I haven't cooked yet yet.

? Have/Has+ s +p.p ?



Yes, she has.

No, she hasn't.

Uses

1- For repeated actions in the past.

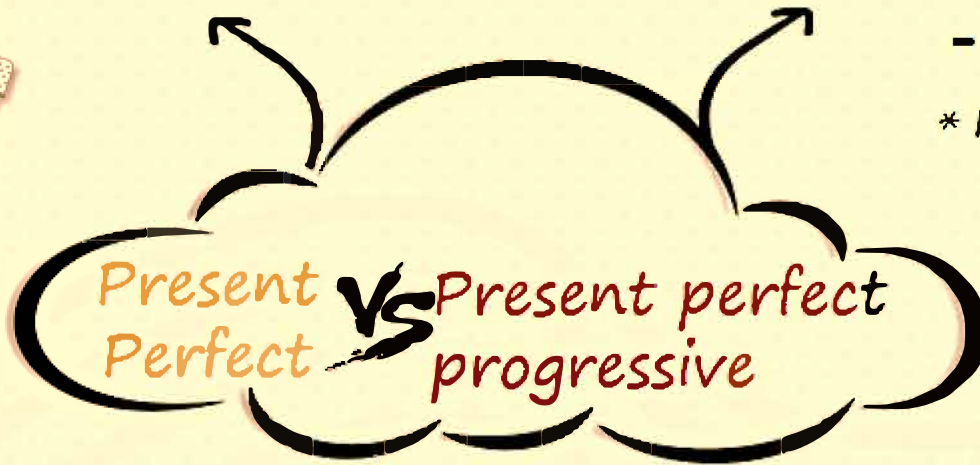
* I have played football many times.

2- Emphasises the result of an action.



Past Now

* I have written three letters.



Time expressions



- S + haven't/hasn't + been + v/ing

* He hasn't been working since 2016.

? Have/Has+ s + been+ v/ing

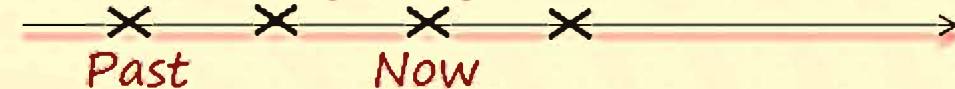
* Have I been sleeping all the night.

Yes, he has.

No, he hasn't.

Use

Emphasises the duration of an action.



Past Now

* He has been writing letters for a long time.



Auxiliary verbs after But and And

We use *an auxiliary verb* instead of *the main verb* to add information using *but* and *and*

but + subject + auxiliary

*His brother doesn't want to eat pizza, *but he does*.



+ and + subject + auxiliary + too

*He likes swimming, *and his son does too*.



- and + subject + auxiliary + either

*They don't like studying English,
and we don't either.

