

SUPER

GOAL 5

WORKBOOK

MANUEL DOS SANTOS

A Look at the people in the photos. Complete each description with a word from the box.

a devoted employee an exercise freak an Internet addict a vegetarian



1. Mark likes to work out. He's really into exercise and fitness. He's **an exercise freak.**



2. David is online all the time, even in the park! He's **an Internet addict.**



3. Saeed always works on the weekend. He's **a devoted employee.**



4. Jake never eats meat. He's **a vegetarian.**

B Describe each person from A. Use the expressions in the box.

usually downloads videos and games
always lives a healthy lifestyle
frequently spends a lot of time at the gym
regularly chats online

normally works out five times a week
often spends a lot of time at the office
never takes a vacation
always eats vegetables

Mark normally works out five times a week

Mark frequently spends a lot of time at the gym

1. David usually downloads videos and games

David regularly chats online

2. Saeed often spends a lot of time at the office

Saeed never takes a vacation

3. Jake always lives a healthy lifestyle

Jake always eats vegetables

C Write about each photo. Use the words to ask questions and give answers.



Jamal / after school / usually // always

Q: Does Jamal usually ride his bike after school?

A: Jamal always rides his bike after school.

1. Mona's little brother / usually / in the afternoon // sometimes

Q: Does Mona's little brother usually watch TV in the afternoon?

A: Sometimes Mona's little brother. watches TV in the afternoon.

(Mona's little brother sometimes watches TV in the afternoon.)

2. Sabah and her friends / usually / on Thursday // often

Q: Do Sabah and her friends usually go shopping on Thursday?

A: Sabah and her friends often go shopping on Thursday.

3. George / usually / on Saturday // occasionally

Q: Does George usually play football at lunch?

A: George occasionally plays football at lunch.

D Write about yourself. Answer the questions. Use adverbs/expressions of frequency.

1. Do you usually sleep late on the weekend?

I rarely sleep late on the weekend.

2. Do you generally do your homework in the afternoon?

I always do my homework in the afternoon.

3. Do you sometimes watch TV with your family?

From time to time I watch TV with my family.

4. Do you often chat online with your friends?

I chat online with my friends all the time.

E Read the chart. Ask and answer a question about each person. Use *How many...?* / *How much...?* / *How long...?*

	watch TV	drink soda	exercise	chat online
Hussain	5 hours a week	1 can a day	2 hours a day	3 hours a night
Faris	1 hour a week	3 cans a day	2 hours a week	2 hours a day
Ismail	2 hours a day	2 cans a week	7 days a week	1 hour a day
Nura	3 hours a night	2 liters a month	2 days a week	2 hours a week
Fadwa	1 hour a day	1 liter a week	3 hours a week	6 hours a week
You				

1 Hussain / watch TV

Q: How many hours a week does Hussain watch TV?

A: He watches TV 5 hours a week.

2. Faris / drink soda

Q: How many sodas does Faris drink?

A: He drinks 3 cans of soda a day.

3. Ismail / exercise

Q: How much does Ismail exercise?

A: He exercises 7 days a week.

4. Nura / watch TV

Q: How many hours does Nura watch TV?

A: She watches TV 3 hours a night.

5. Fadwa / chat online

Q: How long does Fadwa chat online?

A: She chats online 6 hours a week.

6. you / watch TV

Q: How many hours do you watch TV?

A: I watch TV 4 hours a day.

7. you / drink sodas

Q: How many sodas do you drink?

A: I drink 2 cans of soda a day.

8. you / exercise

Q: How much do you exercise?

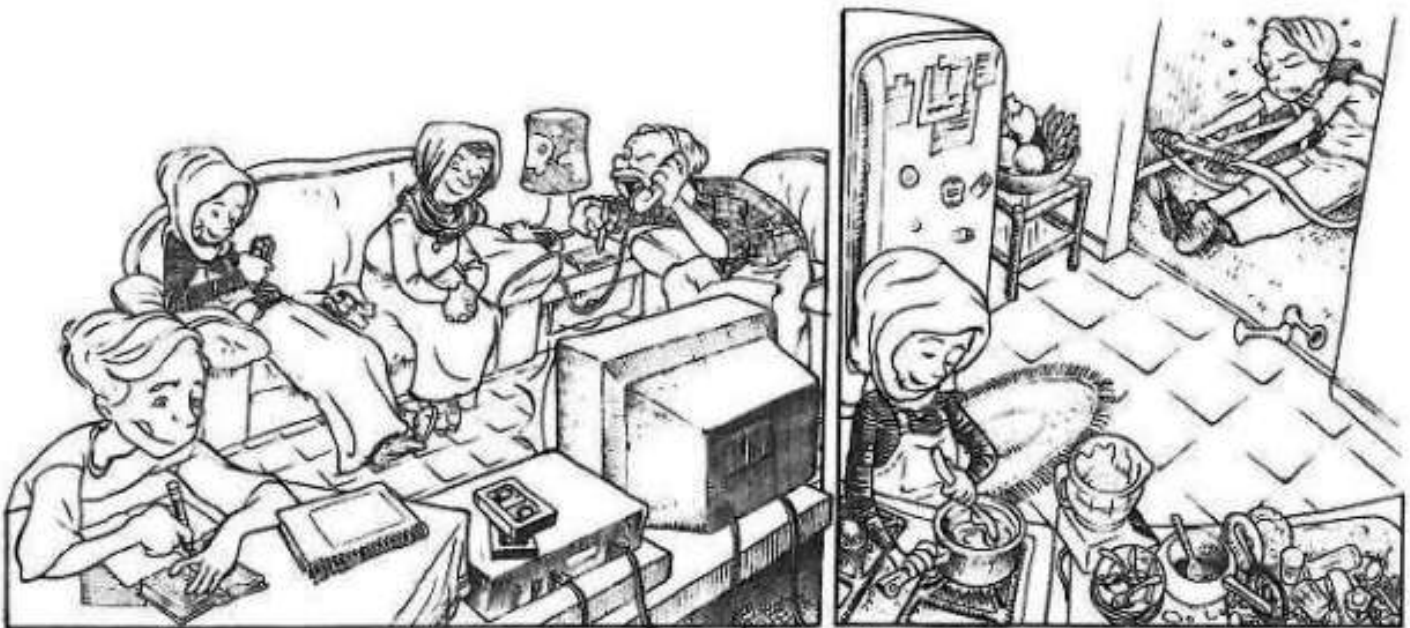
A: I exercise 1 hour a day.

9. you / chat online

Q: How long do you chat online?

A: I chat online 2 hours a night.

- F** Complete each sentence with the verb in parentheses. Then rewrite each sentence. Use an adverb of frequency.



Steve does (do) his homework every day.

He always does his homework.

1. Mr. Lewis talks (talk) to his boss on the phone in the evening five times a week.

He frequently talks to his boss on the phone in the evening.

2. Mrs. Lewis watches (watch) TV about once a week.

Sometimes Mrs. Lewis watches TV.

3. Sarah eats (eat) chocolate morning, noon, and night.

She eats chocolate all the time.

4. Sarah makes (make) dinner once a month.

She rarely makes dinner.

5. Steve works out (work out) four times a week.

He frequently works out.

6. Steve doesn't do (not do) the dishes. It's not his job.

He never does the dishes.

G READING

Are You Addicted to Shopping?

Do you love to shop?

Do you shop several times a week?

Do you buy things you don't need just because you have to buy something?

Do you ever spend money you don't really have?

Do you sometimes borrow money for shopping?

Are you a shopping addict? That means you can't stop shopping.

Take this test and find out. Circle **yes** or **no**.

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you think about shopping a lot? | ☒ yes | ☐ no |
| 2. Do you feel excited and happy when you are shopping? | ☒ yes | ☐ no |
| 3. Are you always planning your next shopping trip? | ☒ yes | ☐ no |
| 4. Do you feel nervous when you can't go shopping? | ☐ yes | ☒ no |
| 5. Do you go shopping when you are depressed or unhappy? | ☒ yes | ☐ no |
| 6. Do you go shopping at least once a day? | ☐ yes | ☒ no |
| 7. Do you sometimes buy things you don't need? | ☐ yes | ☒ no |
| 8. Do you spend a lot more money than you have? | ☐ yes | ☒ no |
| 9. Do you lose track of how much money you spend? | ☒ yes | ☐ no |
| 10. Do you say you spend less money than you really spent? | ☒ yes | ☐ no |
| 11. Do you want to spend less time shopping? | ☒ yes | ☐ no |

Did you answer **yes** to five or more questions?

You may be a shopping addict. What can you do? You can ask for help from friends.

You can get counseling. Shopping shouldn't control you. You should control shopping.

Answer these questions.

1. What are three things that shopping addicts do?

They go shopping when they're depressed. They spend more money than they have.

They feel nervous when they can't go shopping.

2. What are two things shopping addicts can do to change their shopping habit?

They can ask friends for help. They can get counseling.

- H** Complete the chart with your information. How many hours a week do you spend on each activity? Which things are habits for you? Which things are addictions?



	Talking on the phone	Going shopping	Going online	Watching TV	Your idea:
Hours per week:	5 hours	2 hours	20 hours	3 hours	
How important is it to you?	☒ important ☐ very important ☐ not important	☐ important ☐ very important ☒ not important	☐ important ☒ very important ☐ not important	☐ important ☐ very important ☒ not important	☐ important ☐ very important ☐ not important

I WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your activities. How often and how long do you do them? Which are important? Which are not important? Which are habits? Which are addictions? What can you do to change them?

Habit or Addiction?

I do a lot of things during the week. Some are habits and some are addictions. Going shopping and watching TV are not important. I think they are just habits. Talking on the phone and going to the gym are important. They're not really addictions. I think they are habits too. But going online is very important, and I know this is an addiction! I can probably study more instead of going online. I definitely need to study more!

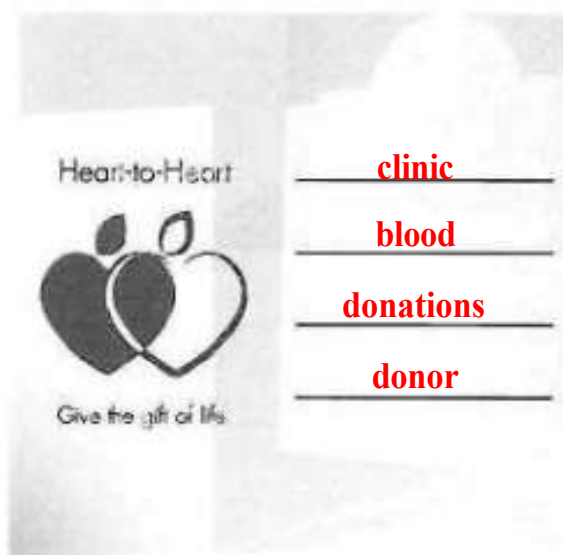
A Unscramble the letters and write the words on the correct announcement.

arptnes
snwit

liccin
dolob

niodontas
wnernbos

doorn
ntfain



clinic

blood

donations

donor



parents

twins

newborns

infant

B Complete the stories. Use the words from A.



1. In just two days, over 300 people came to give blood at the Heart-to-Heart Mobile Clinic in Lakeside County. Local businessmen and shoppers were happy to volunteer to help others in need. Some people donated blood for the first time and said they planned to do it again. One donor told doctors that it was his 50th time giving blood. The blood donations will go to hospitals around the country and will save many lives.

2. My aunt and uncle are new parents! They have two little newborns. They're so small! It's hard to imagine that I was that little when I was an infant! The other really cool thing is that my two new little cousins look exactly the same. Why? Because they're twins.



C Complete the story. Use the simple past tense of the verbs in parentheses.



Roger and Paul (1) (be) **were** neighbors when they (2) (be) **were** children. They (3) (grow up) **grew up** together. They (4) (play) **played** sports and (5) (study) **studied** together. They even (6) (go) **went** to the same college. After college, Paul (7) (get) **got** a job with an International bank in Paris and (8) (leave) **left** the country. At first, he (9) (not like) **didn't like** his job because there (10) (be) **was** a lot of travel. He also (11) (miss) **missed** his family a lot. After several years, he (12) (want) **wanted** to move back home and get a new job. Roger (13) (go) **went** back home after college. He immediately (14) (take) **took** a job at the city library. At first, he (15) (not be) **wasn't** happy, but his parents (16) (need) **needed** him at home, so he (17) (stay) **stayed**. Last year, he (18) (start) **started** to think about a new job and life. He (19) (want) **wanted** to travel and see the world. Then six months ago, Paul (20) (move) **moved** back home. A week later, he (21) (see) **saw** Roger in the park. Yesterday, they (22) (go) **went** into business together and (23) (open) **opened** their own travel agency!

D Answer the questions about the story in C.

1. What did Paul and Roger do when they were young?

They played sports and studied together.

2. What did Paul think about his job at first?

He didn't like his job at first.

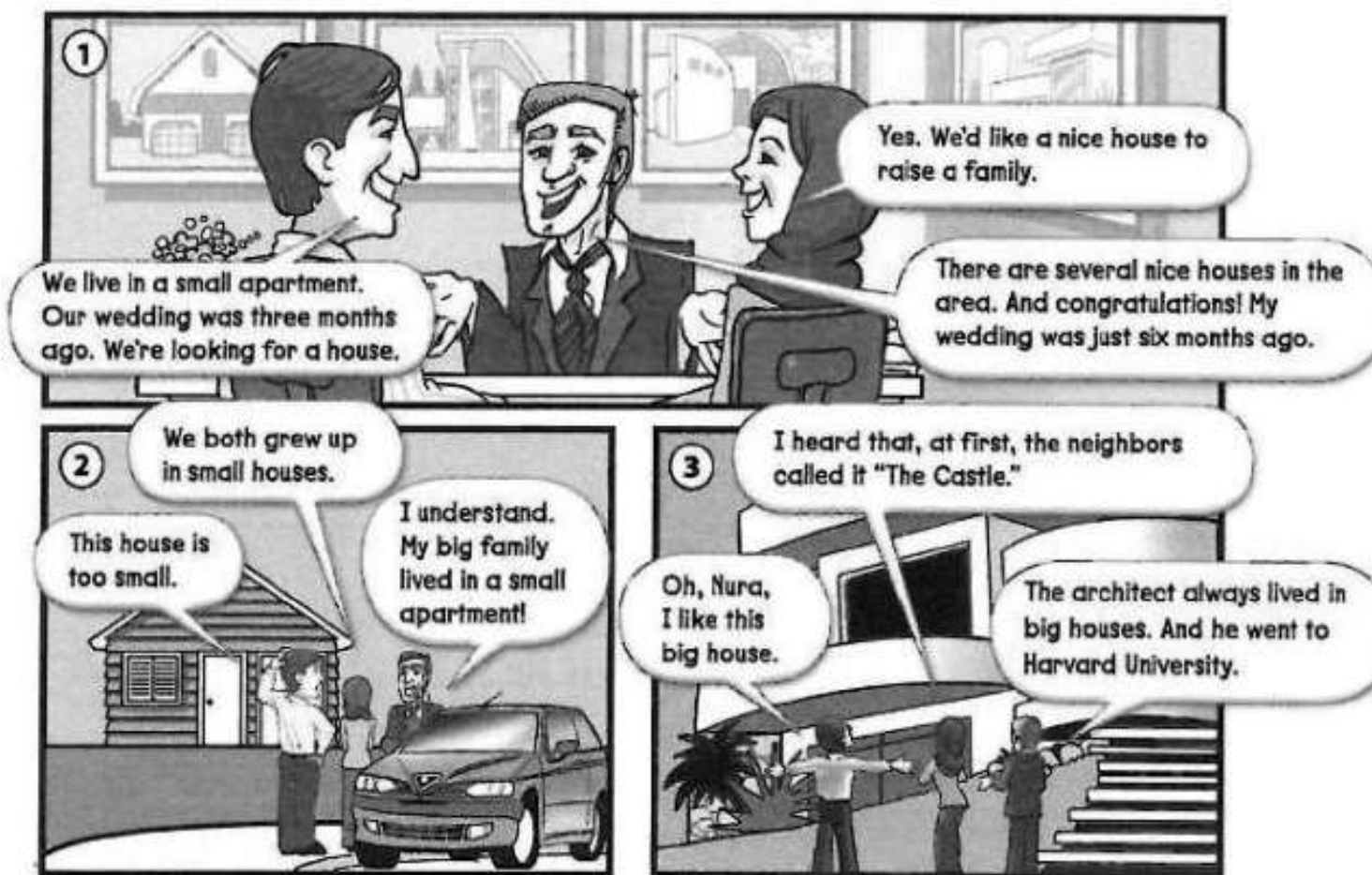
3. Where did Roger work after college?

He worked at the city library.

4. Where did Paul see Roger after he moved back home?

He saw Roger in the park.

- E** Nura and Saeed want to buy a house. Mr. Adel is their real estate agent. Complete the sentences below the pictures. Use expressions with the passive in the affirmative and the negative.



Picture 1

1. Nura and Saeed were getting married three months ago.
2. Nura and Saeed wasn't married six months ago.
3. Mr. Adel was married six months ago.

Picture 2

1. Nura and Saeed were raised in small houses.
2. Mr. Adel wasn't raised in a small house.
3. Mr. Adel was raised in a small apartment.

Picture 3

1. The architect was educated at Harvard University.
2. The architect was raised in big houses.
3. The house was called "The Castle."

F Read the information. Complete the conversation. Use **used to** and **didn't use to**.

How Television Has Changed



The 1940s

- TVs have small, round screens.
- Many families eat dinner in front of the TV.
- TVs show only black and white pictures.

The 1950s

- People in big cities get four or five TV stations.
- Cable TV brings big-city TV to some country areas.
- The remote control is invented.

- Omar:** Did you know that some TVs (1) used to have round screens?
- Yahya:** Yes, I did. And a lot of families (2) used to eat dinner in front of the TV every night.
- Omar:** I know. And there (3) didn't use to be very many TV stations.
- Yahya:** Right. And before 1950, people in country areas (4) didn't use to have TV at all!
- Omar:** They probably (5) used to have boring evenings with no TV.
- Yahya:** Maybe. They probably (6) used to go to bed early.
- Omar:** Can you believe that TVs (7) didn't use to have color pictures? Everything was in black and white.
- Yahya:** Isn't that crazy? And people (8) used to stand up and walk over to the TV to change channels. No remote control!
- Omar:** I'm glad I didn't live back then!

G Read the answers. Write questions.

- Q: Where did Ali use to live?
- A: Ali used to live in the country.
1. Q: **What did Fahd use to do after school?**
- A: Fahd used to play football after school.
2. Q: **Did Farah use to take the bus to school?**
- A: Yes, Farah did. She used to take the bus to school.
3. Q: **Where did they use to go every Thursday evening?**
- A: They used to go to the mall every Thursday evening.
4. Q: **Did you use to go to bed early every night?**
- A: No, I didn't. I used to stay up really late every night.

H READING

Prince William of Britain

Prince William is the grandson of Queen Elizabeth II of Britain. He was born in London, England, on June 21, 1982. He is the elder son of Charles and Diana, Prince and Princess of Wales. He has one younger brother named Harry.

William was educated at private schools in England. He attended one of the oldest high schools in England, Eton College. At Eton, he was captain of the football team and took up water polo. After graduation, William took a gap year, during which he trained with the British Army, traveled in Africa, and taught children in a small town in Chile.

He returned in 2001 and enrolled at one of the oldest universities in Scotland. He began studies in art history, but later changed his main subject to geography. William went on to earn a Master's degree—the best degree of any heir to the throne of Britain. He then decided to follow a military career and trained at the Royal Military Academy in 2006. He served in the Armed Forces with his brother, and two years later he earned his pilot wings. In 2009, he transferred to the Royal Air Force for helicopter training.

Prince William now serves as a co-pilot in the Search and Rescue Force. He also makes public appearances and performs his many royal duties—among which he is President of England's Football Association. And, like his mother, Lady Diana, he continues to help others by actively supporting many humanitarian causes.



Number the sentences in the correct order.

- 3 He traveled in Africa and South America.
- 2 Prince William went to Eton College.
- 6 He trained as a pilot.
- 1 Prince William was born in London.
- 5 William and Harry served in the Armed Forces.
- 7 He became a helicopter pilot.
- 4 Prince William graduated from university.



I How is your life different now from when you were seven years old? Complete the chart with your ideas.

When I was seven, I used to:	Now I'm older, and I:
sleep with a teddy bear. eat a lot of cookies. play a lot of video games.	don't sleep with a teddy bear. eat a lot of fruit. play football with my friends.



J WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your life then and now. Write what you used to do and what you do now.

Then and Now

When I was young, I used to sleep with a teddy bear. But now I don't sleep with one. I used to eat a lot of cookies. Now, I eat a lot of fruit. I used to play a lot of video games, but I play football now with my friends.

3 When Are You Traveling?

A Complete the conversations. Use the words in the box.

flight

suitcase

boarding pass

gate

baggage

carry-on

What time is our

(1) flight

to Dubai?



It's at 4:30, but I don't see

the (2) gate number.

Yes, it is. And then I have one

(5) carry-on, too.



Is this (3) suitcase the only

(4) baggage you're going to check?

Is my seat number on my

(6) boarding pass?



Yes, it is, sir. You'll be next to a window.

B Read the customs declaration. Complete the conversation. Use the present progressive.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE**

CUSTOMS DECLARATION

19 OFR 112.27, 148 TC, 148 TC, 148 TC, 148 TC, 148 TC

Each arriving traveler or responsible family member must provide the following information (only ONE written declaration per family is required):

1. Name: Hussain Ahmed K
Last First Middle Initial

2. Birth Date: 07/11/72 3. Airline Flight No: 459
Day / Month / Year

4. Number of family members traveling with you: 1

5. Country of Citizenship: KSA 6. Country of Residence: KSA

7. U.S. Address: 15 State Street, Miami, FL

8. Expected Length of Stay: Two weeks

9. The purpose of my trip is or was: Business ☒ Business ☐ Personal

10. I am/we are bringing fruits, plants, meats, food, soil, birds, snails, other live animals, farm products; or have been on a farm or ranch outside the U.S. YES NO
☐ YES ☒ NO

11. I am/we are carrying currency or monetary instruments over \$10,000 U.S., or foreign equivalent. YES NO
☐ YES ☒ NO



Customs Officer: What flight were you on?

Ahmed: I was on Flight 459.

Customs Officer: How many family members are traveling with you?

Ahmed: (1) One family member is traveling with me. My son is with me.

Customs Officer: Where are you staying in the United States?

Ahmed: (2) We're staying in Miami, Florida.

Customs Officer: How long are you visiting the United States?

Ahmed: (3) We're visiting for two weeks.

Customs Officer: Are you bringing any fruits or live plants?

Ahmed: (4) No, I'm not bringing any fruits or live plants.

Customs Officer: Are you carrying more than \$10,000 cash?

Ahmed: (5) No, I'm not carrying more than \$10,000 cash.

Customs Officer: Are you coming to the United States for business or for pleasure?

Ahmed: (6) We're coming to the United States for pleasure. We're visiting family.

Customs Officer: Welcome to the United States. Enjoy your stay here.

Ahmed: Thank you!

- C** Complete the conversation. Use the information in the chart. Use **going to** for definite plans and **will** for indefinite plans.

Faisal's Weekend Plans

Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Maybe go to the special Antiquities Exhibition 10:00 A.M. – 8:00 P.M.	Definitely go to the Al-Janadriyah Cultural Festival 8:00 A.M. – 11:00 P.M.	Maybe ride in the bicycle race 10:30 A.M. – 12:30 P.M.
Definitely go to the Champions League football game 8:00 P.M.	Definitely watch the camel races 7:00 P.M.	Probably go to the barbecue at Yahya's house 4:00 P.M. – 8:00 P.M.

Thursday

Adnan: Hi, Faisal. What are you doing?

Faisal: I'm making plans for the weekend. Maybe I (1) (go) will go to the special Antiquities Exhibition on Thursday afternoon.

Adnan: That's going to be interesting! Are you going to stay all afternoon?

Faisal: No. I (2) will probably (stay) stay for an hour or two. Do you want to go?

Adnan: Sure! And I definitely (3) (go) am going to go to the Champions League football game at 8:00.

Faisal: Me, too. Let's get there at 6:00.

Adnan: Fine. We (4) will probably (be) be the first people there.

Faisal: That's OK. We (5) (find) are going to find great seats for sure!

Friday

Faisal: Are you going to go to the Al-Janadriyah Cultural Festival on Friday?

Adnan: You bet! I (6) (spend) am going to spend the whole afternoon there. It's (7) (be) going to be lots of fun!

Faisal: I (8) (get) am going to get there early in the morning, and I (9) will probably (leave) leave at 4:00.

Adnan: Then what are you going to do?

Faisal: I (10) (watch) am going to watch the camel races at 7:00.

- D** Write a conversation between Faisal and Adnan about Faisal's Saturday plans.

Adnan: What are you doing Friday?

Faisal: I probably will ride in the bicycle race.

Adnan: What time is the race going to start?

Faisal: It's going to start at 10:30 A.M.

Adnan: What are you doing Friday afternoon?

Faisal: I will probably go to Yahya's barbecue.

E Complete the answers to the questions with infinitives of purpose. Use the information in the photos for your answers. Use the verbs in the box.

finish

visit

go surfing

work out

catch

buy



Q: Why is your father going to the train station?

A: He's going to the train station to catch a train.

1. Q: Why is he staying up late?

A: He's staying up late to finish his homework.

2. Q: Why are they online?

A: They're online to buy their tickets.

3. Q: Why are they flying to California?

A: They're flying to California to visit their grandparents.

4. Q: Why is he going to Mexico?

A: He's going to Mexico to go surfing

5. Q: Why is he going to the gym after school?

A: He's going to the gym after school to work out



F Write three sentences. Tell where you will probably go next week. Use infinitives of purpose.

I will probably go to the mall to buy a new pair of shoes.

1. I probably will go to the park to play football.

2. I probably will go to my friend's house to play video games.

3. I probably will go to the mall to hang out with my friends.

G READING

GUIDE TO NIAGARA FALLS

Things to Do

There is a lot for the whole family to do in Niagara Falls. A helicopter ride provides a wonderful view of both the American falls and the Canadian falls. During the ride, you can take great pictures to show your friends back home. A favorite with all the tourists is the Journey Behind the Falls. You'll put on a raincoat, take an elevator, and get out at the bottom of the falls. From there, you'll see, hear, and feel the excitement as the water crashes down from the height of a twenty-story building. It's an unforgettable experience!



Places to Stay

The Broadview Hotel

Many visitors want to stay at the Broadview. The rooms are small, but the views of the falls are wonderful. The hotel restaurant is good, but very fancy. You'll have to wear your best clothes. The Broadview is expensive, but its guests receive very special treatment. And for your information, the hotel doesn't have a pool, but it has excellent workout facilities for people who like to exercise.

Martin's Motel

Martin's Motel is a really friendly place. When you check in, Martin shows you to your room. The rooms aren't fancy, but they're large and they have cable TV. There is an outdoor swimming pool and a game room especially for children. It's just a 15-minute walk to the falls. And if you're hungry, you can eat at the diner next door. The food is good and cheap, and the diner is open 24 hours a day. You won't have to dress up to eat there. Families that stay at Martin's always have a good time.

Write **T** for **True** or **F** for **False**.

1. **T** Visitors wear raincoats to go behind the falls.
2. **F** You can't take pictures on the helicopter ride.
3. **F** The Broadview Hotel has a pool.
4. **T** The Broadview Hotel has wonderful views of the falls.
5. **T** Martin's Motel is close to the falls.
6. **F** You have to wear a suit or dress to eat at the diner next to Martin's Motel.

H Answer these questions about the reading.

1. You can stay at the Broadview Hotel or Martin's Motel. Where will you probably stay? Why?
I probably will stay at the Broadview Hotel. I want to see the falls from my room.
2. You can take the helicopter ride or the Journey Behind the Falls trip. Which will you probably take? Why?
I probably will take the helicopter ride. I want to get some good photos of the falls.

- I** You are talking to a travel agent. You're telling the travel agent about the trip you want to take. Complete the travel agent's notes from your conversation.

1. Where do you want to go? **I want to go to Costa Rica.**
2. What are you going to do while you're there? **I'm going to surf.**
3. When are you going to leave? **I'm going to leave in September.**
4. How long are you going to stay? **I'm going to stay for one week.**
5. What airport do you want to leave from? **I want to leave from JFK in New York.**
6. Who is going with you? **My brother is going with me.**
7. What kind of hotel do you want to stay at? **I want to stay at a cheap hotel.**
8. What sights do you want to see? **I want to see rainforests and a volcano, too.**

WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your trip. Use the information from the travel agent's form above.

My Trip

I'm going to take a trip to Costa Rica. I'm going to surf most of the time. I'm going to leave in September and stay for one week.

I will probably leave from JFK in New York. My brother is going to go with me. We're going to stay at a cheap hotel.

May be we'll see rainforests and a volcano, too.

A Write questions and answers. Use *always, usually, sometimes, seldom, or never* in your answers.

How often / you / eat / sandwiches / for lunch

Q: How often do you eat sandwiches for lunch?

A: I usually eat sandwiches for lunch.

1. How often / you / walk / school

Q: How often do you walk to school?

A: I usually walk to school.

2. How often / you / watch / TV

Q: How often do you watch TV?

A: I never watch TV.

3. How often / you / clean / your room

Q: How often do you clean your room?

A: I sometimes clean my room.

4. How often / you / go / to the mall

Q: How often do you go to the mall?

A: I seldom go to the mall.

5. How often / you / do / your homework

Q: How often do you do your homework?

A: I always do my homework.

B Complete each sentence. Use the simple past tense.

1. They're not going to play basketball tonight, but they played basketball last night.

2. I am not meeting my friend for lunch today. I met my friend for lunch yesterday.

3. She doesn't usually get sick, but she got sick last week. She had a cold.

4. He doesn't usually study on weekends, but he studied this past weekend.

5. We don't usually grow tomatoes in my garden, but we grew some this past summer.

6. He usually goes skiing on vacation, but he went surfing last month on vacation.

7. I don't usually make mistakes on my math homework, but I made three mistakes on my homework yesterday.

8. I don't usually have to do the dishes, but I had to do them last night.

9. My friend and I didn't go shopping yesterday, but we went every day last week.

10. My father didn't drive me to school this morning, but he drove me to school yesterday.

C Write the question for each answer. Use the simple past tense.

1. Q: Where did your uncle live?
A: My uncle lived in New York.
2. Q: What did Amal do/watch yesterday evening?
A: Amal watched TV yesterday evening.
3. Q: What did Hussain wear to the job interview?
A: Hussain wore a suit and tie to the job interview.
4. Q: What did they do on the airplane?
A: They slept on the airplane.
5. Q: Where did your brother go to college?
A: My brother went to college in Jeddah.
6. Q: Where did Ali and his family stay last year when they went to the beach?
A: Ali and his family stayed in a hotel last year when they went to the beach.

D Write sentences about you, your family, or your friends.

be born

I was born in Jizan on January 23, 1997.

1. be married

My parents were married in Jeddah.

2. be raised

I was raised in Jeddah.

3. be called

I was called Little Ali when I was young.

4. be educated

My father was educated in Dammam.

E Write questions and answers. Use *used to*.

Khalil played basketball.

Q: What did Khalil use to play?

A: Khalil used to play basketball.

1. Ibrahim ate a lot of fast food.

Q: What did Ibrahim use to eat?

A: He used to eat a lot of fast food.

2. They studied English.

Q: What did they use to study?

A: They used to study English.

3. Saeed drove his father's car.

Q: What did Saeed use to drive?

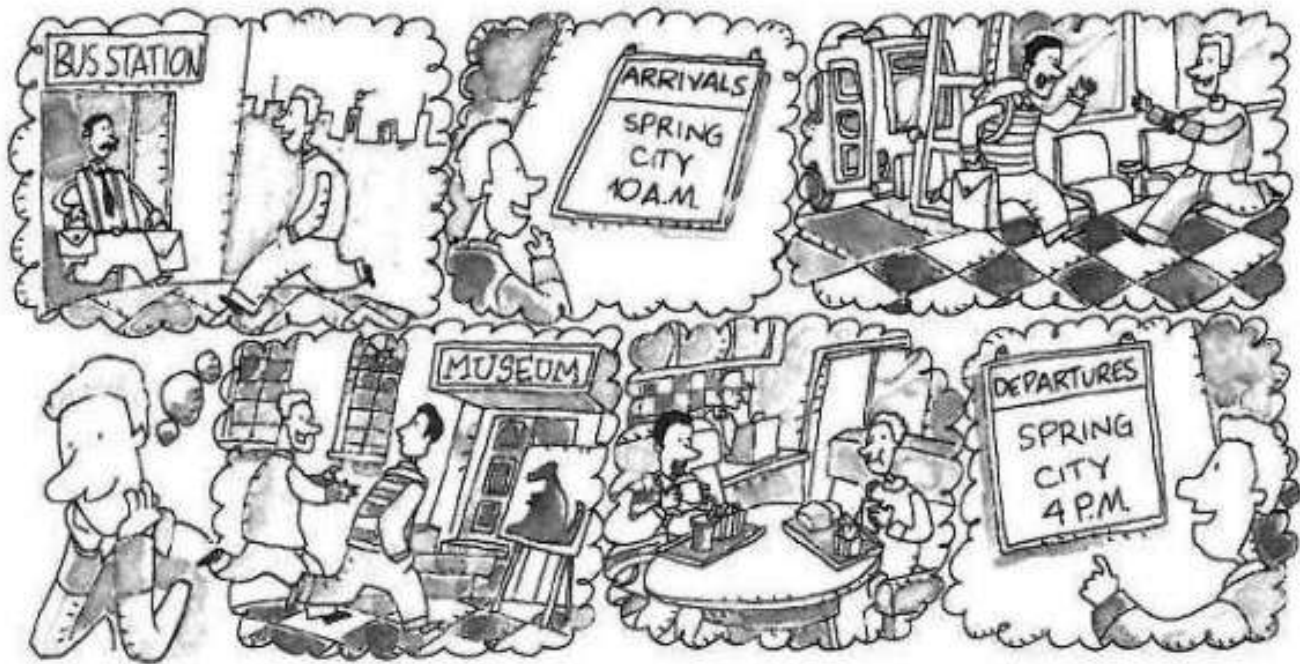
A: Saeed used to drive his father's car.

4. My brother and I drank milk every morning before school.

Q: What did your brother and you use to drink every morning before school?

A: My brother and I used to drink coffee every morning before school.

F Look at the picture. Write about Robert's plans for the day with his friend. Use the present progressive.



Robert is going to the bus station today.

1. The bus is arriving at 10 A.M.
2. Robert is meeting his friend at the bus station today.
3. Robert and his friend are going to the museum later.
4. Robert and his friend are eating at a fast food restaurant after the museum.
5. Robert is going to the bus station at 4 P.M.

G Complete the sentences. Use *be going to* or *will*.

1. I'm not sure. I Will probably fly (fly) to Ankara tomorrow.
2. My plans are definite. I am going to go (go) to the mall with my friend tonight.
3. She isn't sure. She will probably leave (leave) in the afternoon.
4. He didn't make definite plans. He will probably see (see) his uncle next week.
5. They didn't tell me their final plans. They will probably arrive (arrive) tomorrow morning.
6. I checked the schedule. The train is going to leave (leave) at 7:30 tomorrow morning.

H Look at the photo of Jeff. Write two sentences about what he is going to do. Write two sentences about what he will probably do.

1. What is Jeff going to do?

He is going to take a trip.

He is going to talk on his cell phone.

2. What will Jeff probably do?

He probably will fly on a plane.

He probably will visit friends.



L What do you and your family conserve at home? How do you conserve at home? Complete the chart below.

Conservation at Home

What we conserve	How we conserve	How we will probably conserve
Electricity	turn off lights	watch less TV
Water	use less water	not wash the family car
Other	reuse the bottles	use them for water

WRITING

Write a paragraph to tell how you conserve at home and what you will probably do to conserve in the future.

Conservation at Home

My family and I conserve water and electricity at home, and we will probably do other things to conserve more. Right now, every time I leave a room, I turn off the lights. This is simple to do, but it helps a lot. We will probably watch less TV, too. I don't like this idea, but my parents think it is a very good idea. We don't do a lot to conserve water at home. I have a good idea for this. I probably won't wash the family car. It's hard work and it uses a lot of water. My father probably won't like this idea!

4 What Do I Need to Buy?

A Write the name of each food.



1. peppers



2. shrimp



3. chicken



4. pineapple



5. yogurt



6. sausage



7. carrots



8. crab



9. cheese



10. strawberries

B Complete the chart with the words from A.

Meat	Seafood	Dairy	Fruit	Vegetables
chicken	shrimp	yogurt	pineapple	peppers
sausage	crab	cheese	strawberries	carrots

C Complete the story. Use **a few**, **a little**, and **a lot of**.

Badria started a new diet called the Fat Flush Program. This is what she told me about it:

"At first, I didn't understand the diet because there were (1) **a lot of** rules—about three pages of them! For example, you have to take 1 tablespoon of oil twice a day. That's not (2) **a lot of** oil, but it helps you lose weight for some reason. You need to drink (3) **a little** lemon juice (about a tablespoon) in water twice a day.

Fruits are part of the diet. You can have (4) **a few** pieces of fruit—one, two, or three pieces—every day. You can eat (5) **a lot of** different vegetables. In fact, you can eat all the vegetables you want, including beans, broccoli, cucumbers, onions, and 25 more. But you can only have (6) **a few** spices. They cause problems with this diet. You need to drink (7) **a lot of** water—at least eight glasses a day! I don't know if I can do that all the time. You can't eat (8) **a lot of** meat—only 225 grams once a day. But that doesn't bother me. I usually eat only (9) **a little** meat anyway. There are only (10) **a few** things on the diet that I never eat—actually just two things—lamb and tomatoes. And they encourage you to get (11) **a little** exercise, but not too much. All in all, I think it's a good program."

D Rewrite each false sentence about the story from C. Make each one true. Use **much** and **many**.

Badria takes a lot of oil each day.

She doesn't take much oil each day.

1. Badria drinks a lot of lemon juice in water.

Badria doesn't drink much lemon juice in water.

2. Badria can eat a few vegetables on the diet.

Badria can eat many vegetables on the diet.

3. She can use a lot of spices.

She can't use many spices.

E Write about what you eat or drink **a lot of** and what you don't eat or drink **enough** of.

I eat a lot of ice cream, but I don't eat enough yogurt.

1. I eat a lot of meat, but I don't eat enough vegetables.

2. I eat a lot of cookies, but I don't eat enough fruit.

3. I drink a lot of soda, but I don't drink enough water.

F Read the recipe. Write questions and answers about it. Use **how much** and **how many**.

Mushroom and Cheese Omelet

- Cut 6 mushrooms into small pieces.
- Chop a piece of 1 onion.
- Cut up $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cheddar cheese.
- Whip 3 eggs in a bowl.
- Add a little salt and pepper to the eggs.
- Melt 1 tablespoon of butter in a frying pan.
- Pour the ingredients into the frying pan and cook for 3 minutes.



1. you / need / eggs

Q: How many eggs do you need?

A: I need three eggs.

1. you / use / butter

Q: How much butter do you use?

A: You use 1 tablespoon of butter.

2. you / add / salt

Q: How much salt do you add?

A: You add a little salt.

3. you / cut up / mushrooms

Q: How many mushrooms do you cut up?

A: You cut up 6 mushrooms.

4. you / cut up / cheese

Q: How much cheese do you cut up?

A: You cut up $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cheese.

5. you / use / onions

Q: How many onions do you use?

A: You use a piece of 1 onion.

G Complete the sentences. Use **something**, **anything**, and **nothing**.

- We eat a lot of food at my house. We always need something from the supermarket.
- Are you hungry? Go to the kitchen. There's something in the refrigerator for you to eat.
- What a delicious lunch! But don't you have anything to drink with it?
- I love fresh fruit. In fact, there's nothing better than a good piece of watermelon on a hot summer day!
- I'm so hungry. I haven't eaten anything all day!
- Badr:** Do you like pizza?
Fahd: No, I don't. I don't like anything with cheese.
- I can't make this recipe for dinner. I have absolutely nothing that it calls for.
- I'm going to buy some food at the supermarket. Can I get you something too?



H Look at the recipe for fruit salad. Rewrite the recipe in the correct order.

Fruit Salad

- Mix well and put the bowl in the refrigerator for three hours.
- Cut up 1 pineapple, 1 cup of strawberries, 2 oranges, and 1 cup of apples.
- Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of lemon juice.
- Put the fruit in a large bowl.

Fruit Salad

Cut up 1 pineapple, 1 cup of strawberries, 2 oranges and 1 cup of apples

Put the fruit in a large bowl.

Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of lemon juice.

Mix well and put the bowl in the refrigerator for three hours.



I Now rewrite the recipe. Use the sequence words in the box.

after that

finally

first

then

1. First, cut up 1 pineapple, 1 cup of strawberries, 2 oranges, and 1 cup of apples.
2. Then put the fruit in a large bowl.
3. After that, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar and $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of lemon juice.
4. Finally, mix well and put the bowl in the refrigerator for three hours.

READING

Food Is Not Just for Food

Do you like bananas on cereal, roasted garlic, or cucumbers in salad? Believe it or not, each of these foods is also a medicine. Thousands of years ago people started using foods to cure everyday health problems. Today, people still use many of these foods as medicines. Each culture has its own favorite food remedies. Here is a short list of illnesses and some of the foods people use to cure them.



Headaches

- Peel several very ripe bananas. Wrap the peels in two different pieces of cloth. Place one over the back of your neck and the other on your forehead.
- Peel a large lemon. Rub the skin of the lemons on your forehead. Then put the pieces in a cloth and place it on your forehead. The pain will stop.

Tired, Red Eyes

- Peel and slice up a very ripe apple. Let the fruit get brown. Place the pieces on your closed eyes. Leave them on for at least half an hour.
- Place thin slices of cucumber over your closed eyes and lie quietly for a few minutes.

A Cold

- Put two cloves of crushed garlic in a bowl of boiling water. Add one tablespoon of vinegar. Cover your head and the bowl with a towel. Breathe in the warm vapors.
- Soak a piece of brown paper in vinegar. Shake pepper on one side. Place the peppered side of the paper on your chest. Leave it there all night, if possible.

Have you ever heard of any of these remedies? Most people in the medical profession say that there is little research to prove any positive results from these old food remedies.

Complete the sentences. Use the information in the reading.

1. People eat food. Some people use food as medicines.
2. To take away a headache, you can use ripe bananas.
3. Some people use ripe apples to make their eyes feel better.
4. Cucumber slices can help your eyes.
5. Some people say garlic and vinegar will make a cold go away.

- K** What is your favorite meal? Make a shopping list for it. Complete the chart below with all the different food items for the meal. Then think about the supermarket you'll go to. Where are the different food items in that supermarket? Use a number to show the order in which you will buy the food at your supermarket.

Favorite Meal: roasted chicken with salad and fries.

Food Group	Food Items	Shopping Trip Order
Meat / Seafood	chicken	3
Breads and Grains	bread	1
Vegetables	lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes.	2
Fruits	—	—
Dairy Products	cheese	4
Other	—	—



L WRITING

Now write a paragraph about your shopping trip at your supermarket. Use the information from your shopping list above. Use sequence words like *first*, *then*, *after that*, and *finally*.

My Shopping Trip

I'll go to the supermarket to buy food for my favorite meal—roasted chicken with salad and fries. First, I'll buy some bread. Then I'll buy some lettuce, two tomatoes, and one kilo of potatoes. After that, I'll buy the chicken. Finally, I'll buy some cheese for the salad.

A Complete the sentences about the photos. Use the words in the box.

brick
household

printer
microwave oven

clumsy
image

conventional
huge

device
light

My aunt was at my house yesterday. She and my mom made cookies. I noticed that my mom never uses the (1) microwave oven to make the cookies. My mom says that some things bake better the old-fashioned way, in a

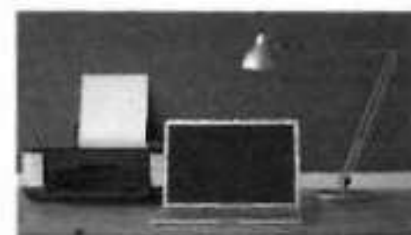


(2) conventional oven. That's why a lot of (3) household kitchens today have both types of oven.

Cell phones are very small today. And they have always been small. Well, that's what I thought! Then my older brother showed me one of the very first cell phones. My father had one in a box in the garage. It was not small at all! It was big and (4) clumsy. And when my brother handed it to me, I almost dropped it because it was so heavy. And that's why people called it the (5) brick. It's amazing how our cell phones today are so small and so (6) light.



My new laptop computer is really amazing. It is so small and fast. I love it. I really only needed one other (7) device to go with it. I needed a (8) printer. But I didn't have to buy it. The store gave me one when I bought the laptop. What a deal!



My parents just bought a new TV. It's a big screen TV, and that means that the screen is (9) huge! It's awesome! The (10) image on the screen is crystal clear and the sound is amazing.



B Complete the conversations. Use the simple past.

1. **Mona:** When did you arrive at school this morning?
Sabah: I arrived at school at 8 o'clock.
2. **Ahmed:** Where did Yahya eat lunch yesterday?
Faris: He ate lunch at the mall.
3. **Sultan:** What time did Imad call you last night?
Fahd: Imad called me at 10:30 P.M.
4. **Amina:** When did Nura and you finish your homework yesterday?
Fadwa: We finished our homework just before dinner.
5. **Asma:** Who passed the history test last week?
Nawal: No one passed that test!
6. **Gabir:** When were you at the park?
Ismail: I was at the park yesterday during the football game.

C Write complete sentences. Use the present perfect.

I / see / the Great Wall

I've seen the Great Wall.

1. my brother / play tennis / in the new park

My brother has played tennis in the new park.

2. Saeed / try / to learn French

Saeed has tried to learn French.

3. we / go camping / in the mountains

We have gone camping in the mountains.

4. my parents / eat / at the Indian restaurant by the bookstore

My parents have eaten at the Indian restaurant by the bookstore.

D Write questions for the statements in C.

1. Has your brother played tennis in the new park?

2. Has Saeed tried to learn French?

3. Have you gone camping in the mountains?

4. Have your parents eaten at the Indian restaurant by the bookstore?

E Complete the paragraph with the verbs in parentheses. Use the present perfect or the simple past tense.

My uncle has made (1. make) a lot of inventions. Some of his inventions have worked (2. work), and others have not been (3. not be) very successful. When I was (4. be) 12 years old, I walked (5. walk) to school every day. That year, my uncle gave (6. give) me one of his new inventions—a hat with an umbrella. He called (7. call) it his hat umbrella. Was (8. be) it one of his successful inventions? Let's just say that we haven't talked (9. not talk) about it in years! Well, that's not completely true. Last year, my uncle wore (10. wear) one of his hat umbrellas to my graduation. It was (11. be) really funny! And after dinner, he gave (12. give) it to me. I think I'm the only person in the world who has received (13. receive) two hat umbrellas as gifts!

F Complete each sentence with *for* or *since*.

- Robert got sick two days ago. He has been sick for two days.
- Daniel got his new car three weeks ago. He has had his new car for three weeks.
- Carlos started to play tennis in 2006. He has played tennis since 2006.
- My brother last spoke to his friend two hours ago. He hasn't spoken to him for two hours.
- My uncle moved to New York City in 2007. He has lived in New York City since 2007.



G Write a question and two answers for each photo. Use *How long*, *for*, and *since*.

chicken / be / in the microwave / three o'clock // 15 minutes

Q: How long has the chicken been in the microwave?

A: The chicken has been in the microwave since three o'clock.

A: The chicken has been in the microwave for 15 minutes.



1. Tom and Kenneth / use / laptops / four years old // almost their entire lives

Q: How long have Tom and Kenneth used laptops?

A: Tom and Kenneth have used laptops since they were four years old.

A: Tom and Kenneth have used laptops for almost their entire lives.



2. Ali / play football / eight years old // seven years

Q: How long has Ali played football?

A: Ali has played football since he was eight years old.

A: Ali has played football for seven years.



3. Alex and Sam / play video games / this afternoon // four hours

Q: How long have Alex and Sam played video games?

A: Alex and Sam have played video games since this afternoon.

A: Alex and Sam have played video games for four hours.



4. Omar / go / to this dentist / 2006 // many years

Q: How long has Omar gone to this dentist?

A: Omar has gone to this dentist since 2006.

A: Omar has gone to this dentist for many years.



5. Grandma / have / her tea set / get married // over forty years

Q: How long has Grandma had her tea set?

A: Grandma has had her tea set since she got married.

A: Grandma has had her tea set for over forty years.



H READING



Since the 1700s, people have tried many different ways of traveling over land. They wanted to move more quickly and more comfortably than they could on horseback. Inventors have produced several different kinds of car engines since 1760. First, they tried steam engines. But they were noisy, and the driver had to stop frequently to get more water. Then they tried gasoline engines. The inventor of the modern gasoline-powered automobiles was a German named Karl Benz. He made his first car in 1886. His company later became Mercedes Benz, and it is still making cars today.

Automobile companies have added many improvements to cars over the years. Have you been in a car in rainy or snowy weather? Was it difficult to see the other cars on the road? A hundred years ago, it was almost impossible to drive in bad weather. People had to get out of their cars and wipe the windshields of their cars every few minutes. However, today, we have

windshield wipers. M. Anderson invented the windshield wiper in 1903, and by 1913 almost all American cars had them. And today you can't buy a car without them.

Another invention that has become very popular is the bucket seat. Steve McQueen, a famous American actor, invented this type of seat. McQueen worked on cars and was a race car driver. He needed a seat that was comfortable when his car was going very fast. Have you ever sat in a bucket seat? It's lower than a regular seat, and most people say it's more comfortable. Manufacturers have put bucket seats in cars for over thirty years now.

Auto manufacturers have improved cars. They've added things that make driving easier and more comfortable for drivers. Windshield wipers and bucket seats were only the beginning. Now many cars have GPS devices and even computers to help drivers park. Cars have come a long way in one hundred years!

Write **T** for **True** and **F** for **False**.

1. **T** There have been cars with engines since 1760.
2. **F** The first cars had gasoline engines.
3. **F** Most American cars had windshield wipers in 1903.
4. **T** An actor invented the bucket seat.
5. **F** American cars have had bucket seats since 1913.

- I** Complete the chart. List inventions that have been important to you. Tell why each one has been important.



What inventions have changed my life?	How have they changed my life?
cell phone	always able to talk to friends
credit card	can shop without cash
plane	can travel quickly around the world
laptop	can use the Internet
digital camera	can take photos on vacation

WRITING

Now write about the inventions you listed in the chart above. Write how each one has made your life better or worse, easier or harder.

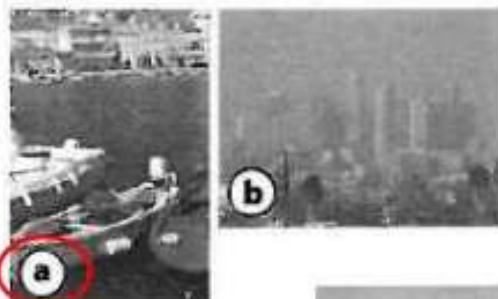
These Inventions Have Changed My Life

The cell phone, the credit card, the digital camera, and the plane. I can always talk to my friends on my cell phone. My life has been easier because of my cell phone. I can shop anytime without having to carry cash with me. I can also buy things online like airline tickets. I can travel around the world in a plane, and it's a fast and easy way to travel. My life is definitely better because of the plane, particularly when I take a vacation. And finally, I can take lots of vacation photos with my digital camera and send them to my friends!

6 Do You Know Where It Is?

A Look at the photos. Circle the one that matches the description best.

1. cleaner air



3. larger green space



2. lower cost of living



4. better public transportation system



B Complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

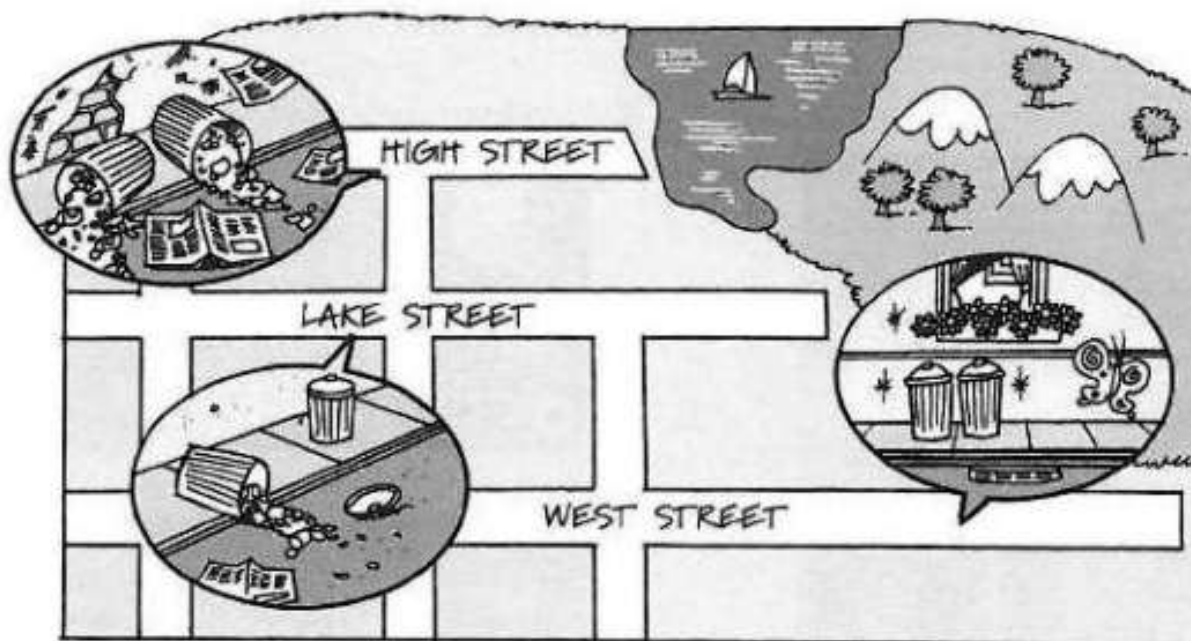
public transportation system
green spaces
punctual

cozy
housing
quality of life

crime rate
efficient
cost of living

- We live in a small town, and my grandparents live in a very big city. It takes less money for my family to live in our small town house than it takes for my grandparents to live in their big city apartment. Our cost of living is lower than my grandparents'.
- Berlin's public transportation system is awesome. We visited the city last year. And they have an amazing subway. It's always on time and doesn't cost a lot. It's very punctual and efficient.
- An apartment and a small house are two examples of housing that is available in the city. Both the houses and apartments aren't very big. They're really small and cozy.
- I love Denver, Colorado. It's an awesome city to live in. There are a lot of trees and parks. With all the green spaces here in the city, it's really easy to go walking or cycling whenever I want. That's important to me, my family, and my friends. We think the quality of life in Denver is the best of any city in the world.
- Todd lives in the suburbs and not in the big city. He likes his neighborhood. It's safe and quiet, and people know their neighbors. In fact, there hasn't been a robbery in his neighborhood for two years. The crime rate is definitely lower in his neighborhood than in the city.

C Fill in the correct comparatives and superlatives.



1. Lake Street is longer (long) than High Street.
2. High Street is the shortest (short) street.
3. Lake Street is shorter (short) than West Street.
4. West Street is the longest (long).
5. Lake Street is cleaner (clean) than High Street.
6. High Street is the dirtiest (dirty) street.
7. Lake Street is dirtier (dirty) than West Street.
8. West Street is the cleanest (clean).

D Complete the sentences. Use comparatives or superlatives. Use the adjective *expensive*.

ROGERS REALTY

Fine Apartments – Low Prices!

- Come live at **the City Center**. One-bedroom apartments are \$500 a month.
- One-bedroom apartments at **the Plaza House** are \$700 a month.
- **The Amazon** has very special one-bedroom apartments with large balconies. Only \$1,000 a month!

I The City Center has the least expensive apartments

1. The Amazon is more expensive than the Plaza House.
2. The City Center is less expensive than the Plaza House.
3. The Amazon is the most expensive

E Billy lives in the mountains. Dave lives at the beach. Complete the conversation. Use comparative and superlative adjectives.

Billy: I like the mountains. The weather is always cooler (1. cool) in the mountains than at the beach.

Dave: That's right. But I like the sun, and the beach is sunnier (2. sunny) than the mountains.

Billy: That's true. But it's quieter (3. quiet) in the mountains. I can hike through the woods and hear the sound of birds. I like that.

Dave: Well, the beach is noisier (4. noisy) than the mountains, but there is always someone to talk to.

Billy: I think that people in the mountains are the friendliest (5. friendly) people I've ever met. I know all my neighbors.

Dave: I am always meeting new people at the beach. They're usually on vacation and are from all over the world. In fact, they're the most interesting (6. interesting) people I know.

Billy: I'm happy you like the beach. But I'll stay in the mountains. It's the best (7. good) place in the whole world!

Dave: And I'm happy you like the mountains. But I still think the beach is better (8. good) than the mountains!



F Where do you want to live, in the mountains or at the beach? Write three sentences about why you prefer to live there. Use comparatives or superlatives.

1. I prefer to live in the mountains because the weather is cooler.
2. I prefer to live in the mountains because the air is cleaner.
3. I prefer to live in the mountains because the people.

G Complete the sentences. Use comparisons with **as...as**.

I The office building is ten stories tall. The school building is ten stories tall, too.
The school building is as tall as the office building.

- The bus ticket is inexpensive. It costs \$1.00. The subway ticket costs \$1.00, too.
The bus ticket is just as inexpensive as the subway ticket.
- The pizza at Joe's is good, and the pizza at Mama Mia's is good, too.
Joe's pizza is as good as Mama Mia's pizza.
- Apartments cost \$700 a month. Houses cost \$1100 a month.
Apartments aren't as expensive as houses.
- Houston is warm in the winter. Chicago is not warm at all in the winter.
Chicago in the winter isn't as warm as Houston in the winter.

H Write indirect questions for the answers.



I Ali wants to know the name of this hotel.

Q: know / what Do you know what the name of this hotel is?

A: It's the Grand Hotel.

- Amira wants you to tell her the time the bank closes.

Q: could / when Could you tell me when the bank closes?

A: The bank closes at 4 o'clock.

- Hameed wants to know the location of the gym.

Q: know / where Do you know where the gym is?

A: Yes. It's on Main Street.

- Fahd wants to know the cost of a train ticket.

Q: could / how much Could you tell me how much a train ticket costs?

A: It costs \$5.00.

- Farah needs to know when the supermarket opens.

Q: know / when Do you know when the supermarket opens?

A: Yes. It opens at 8:00 in the morning.

1 READING

Small Town America

Do you know what the expression "small town America" means? Sometimes people use it to describe living in a small town in the U.S.A. There's a big difference between the quality of life in a large city and in a small town. That's true in any country.

Some people prefer to live in the city because there are a lot of people to meet, a lot of places to eat, and a lot of things to do. The pace of life is faster in a big city than it is in a small town. So for some people, the expression "small town" or "small town America" is another way to say that something is slow or even boring.

Officially a town has to have less than 10,000 residents to be considered a small town. In other words, a small town is even smaller than a small city. Many young people who grow up in small towns leave for life in the big city. But there are those who regret their move to the big city and want to move back to their small town life. Why? Many miss the community—the friendly neighbors, the close friends, and the looking out for the other person that are often characteristic of a vibrant small town.

The top ten best small towns in the U.S.A. are voted on annually. These are the towns that people miss when they move away. These are the towns that have citizens who are excited about living in their small town. Recently, Hammondsport, New York was voted the best small town in America.

Young people in small town America often do very different things for fun than their big city counterparts. Some of the exciting things young people in small town America do include riding ATVs (all terrain vehicles), riding horses, and even riding snowmobiles when it snows!

Answer the questions.

1. What are three reasons some people like to live in a big city?

Some people like to live in a big city because there are a lot of people to meet, a lot of places to eat, and a lot of things to do.

2. How many people have to live in a town for the town to be considered a small town?

Less than 10,000 people have to live in a town for it to be considered a small town.

3. Why do some people regret moving to the big city from a small town?

Some people regret moving to a big city because they miss the community of a small town.

4. What is the name of the town that was recently voted as the best small town in America?

Hammondsport, New York, was recently voted the best small town in America.

5. What are three things that young people like to do in small towns?

Three things young people like to do in small towns include riding ATVs, riding horses, and riding snowmobiles.



- J** Think about where you live and where a friend or relative lives that is somewhere different (maybe even another country). Complete the chart with adjectives that describe the town or place where you live and where your friend or relative lives.

Where I Live	
quiet	warm
sunny	small
friendly	
Where My Friend Lives	
busy	expensive
noisy	cloudy
cold	

K WRITING

Now write a paragraph about where you live and where your friend or relative lives. Compare the two places. Use the information from the chart above.

Here and There

I live in a quiet village. The weather is warm and sunny most of the year. The village is small, and the people are friendly. I know all of my neighbors, and most of my relatives live in the village. My friend, Jamal, lives in a large city. He loves it. But the city is busier and noisier than my village. It's also more expensive to live in Jamal's apartment in the city. And the worst part is that the weather is always cloudier and colder than in my village by the sea.

A Complete the sentences. Use expressions of quantity. Sometimes more than one answer is possible.

1. I'm on a diet, so I only eat a little ice cream.
2. I don't use much salt. I really don't like it.
3. Did you get enough pineapple? If you want more, I have another one in the refrigerator.
4. I only eat a few eggs each week. I don't think they are really good for my heart.
5. How many papayas did you buy at the market?
6. Wow! That's hot! Did you put a lot of pepper in the soup?
7. How much butter are you going to put on your potato?
8. I don't like this restaurant's menu. There aren't many appetizers on it.

B Complete the conversation. Use *something*, *anything*, and *nothing*.

Hanan: I'm going to the supermarket. Can I get you (1) something?

Maha: No, thank you. I don't want (2) anything. I went shopping yesterday.

Hanan: I went to the supermarket yesterday, too! But I have (3) nothing for dinner this evening.

Maha: Oh, no! I don't have (4) anything for dinner either! Can you pick (5) something up for me?

C Write a recipe. Put the expressions from the list in the correct order and use sequence words in your sentences.

Recipe: Scrambled Eggs

First, crack four eggs into a bowl.

Then stir the eggs for one minute.

After that, pour the eggs into a frying pan.

Finally, cook the eggs for three minutes.

- stir the eggs for one minute
- pour the eggs into a frying pan
- crack four eggs into a bowl
- cook the eggs for three minutes

D Use each group of words to write two sentences. Use the present perfect for one sentence and the simple past for the other sentence.

Badria / visit / the museum // last year

Badria has visited the museum.

Badria visited the museum last year.

1. Tariq and Saeed / eat / at the Indian restaurant // last Thursday night

Tariq and Saeed have eaten at the Indian restaurant.

Tariq and Saeed ate at the Indian restaurant last Thursday night.

2. we / go sightseeing / in Egypt // during our vacation in 2009

We have gone sightseeing in Egypt.

We went sightseeing in Egypt during our vacation in 2009.

3. Ali / not take / chemistry with Mr. Faris // this past year

Ali hasn't taken chemistry with Mr. Faris.

Ali didn't take chemistry with Mr. Faris this past year.

E Write two sentences for each situation. Use the present perfect plus *since* and *for*.

Sultan started to exercise on September 5. Today is December 5.

He has exercised since September.

He has exercised for three months.

1. Faisal drove his new car on Monday for the first time. Today is Friday.

He has driven his new car since Monday.

He has driven his new car for five days.

2. Nura and Amal studied French in seventh grade for the first time. They're now in tenth grade.

They have studied French since seventh grade.

They have studied French for three years.

3. My parents bought our house when I was three years old. I'm sixteen years old now.

We have lived in our house since I was three years old.

We have lived in our house for 13 years

F Write questions. Use *How long*.

you / play / video games

How long have you played video games?

1. they / live / in Jeddah

How long have they lived in Jeddah?

2. she / be / on the phone

How long has she been on the phone?

3. Qassim / work / at the hotel

How long has Qassim worked at the hotel?

4. Khalid / speak / Japanese

How long has Khalid spoken Japanese?

G Complete the sentences. Use comparative or superlative adjectives.

- The purple tie is \$22.00. The green tie is \$20.00. The red tie is \$18.00. The red tie is the least expensive (expensive). The green tie is less expensive (expensive) than the purple one. The purple tie is the most expensive (expensive).
- The Italian restaurant usually has a line of people waiting outside to eat. It's very popular. There is sometimes an empty table or two at the Indian restaurant, but it's usually crowded. There aren't usually many people in the French restaurant. It's never crowded, and the food isn't good. The Italian restaurant is the most popular (popular). The French restaurant is always the least crowded (crowded). The Indian restaurant is better (good) than the French restaurant.
- Ali's backpack weighs 4 kilograms. My backpack weighs 5 kilograms. It's really heavy! Fadi's backpack weighs 3 kilograms. My backpack is the heaviest (heavy) of all. Ali's backpack is heavier (heavy) than Fadi's backpack. Fadi's backpack is lighter (light) than my backpack.

H Write sentences. Make comparisons with *as...as*.

I cell phone / chocolate bar / light

A cell phone is as light as a chocolate bar.

1. train / plane / not fast

A train is not as fast as a plane.

2. Ice cream / cake / good

Ice cream is as good as cake.

3. water skiing / surfing / exciting

Water skiing is as exciting as surfing.

4. Biology / English / not interesting

Biology is not as interesting as English.

I Make indirect questions. Use *Do you know...?* or *Could you tell me...?*

1. How much does a subway ticket cost?

Do you know how much a subway ticket costs?

2. What's the name of this bridge?

Do you know what the name of this bridge is?

3. Where's the best Indian restaurant?

Could you tell me where the best Indian restaurant is?

4. How many flights are there to Amman today?

Do you know how many flights there are to Amman today?

5. Where are my house keys?

Do you know where my keys are?

J Look at each photo. Write a short conversation. Use indirect questions and comparative and superlative forms of adjectives (popular, fresh, good).



1. Kevin: **Do you know what the most popular sport in the world is?**

Pete: **Well, I think basketball is more popular than baseball.**

Andy: **And basketball isn't as popular as football.**

Jason: **So, football is the most popular sport in the world. It's also the best!**



2. Customer: **Could you tell me what fresh fish you have today?**

Waiter: **The tuna is fresh, but the salmon is fresher.**

Customer: **OK, I'll have the salmon. Could you tell me what it comes with?**

Waiter: **It comes with salad and rice or baked potato. I recommend the baked potato. It's much better than the rice.**

K How were your last two vacations? Complete the chart.

	Location	Weather	Activities
Vacation 1	Seattle	rainy	visited cousins; shopped.
Vacation 2	Miami	sunny	surfing; swam.

L WRITING

Now write a paragraph and compare your last two vacations. Use the information from your chart.

My Last Two Vacations

Last summer I went to Seattle with my family, and the summer before I went to Miami. Seattle is a busy city, but I didn't see much of it. I visited my cousins in one of the suburbs, and it rained every day. Then I went shopping with my family. Really, that was not a lot of fun. The summer before, I went to Miami on vacation. That was a more exciting vacation. The weather was better because it was sunny. We went to the beach every day, and I surfed and swam.