

08 STUDY, PRACTICE & REMEMBER

STUDY 1

Past simple: negative form

I/You/He/ She/It/We/ They	didn't (= did not)	start at 10.00 a.m. come to the park. do the homework. change his phone number.
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- We use didn't + the base form of the verb
- Regular and irregular verbs are the same
- I didn't work at the weekend! NOT I didn't worked at the weekend!
- He didn't play football! NOT He didn't played football!
- She didn't go shopping. NOT She didn't went shopping!
- We didn't drive to the airport. NOT We didn't drove to the airport!

PRACTICE 1

1 Complete the sentences. Use the negative form of the verbs in the box.

eat play wear drink go listen watch drive

- Two hundred years ago, people...
- ...computer games. didn't play
 - ...to the radio. didn't listen
 - ...cars. didn't drive
 - ...burgers. didn't eat
 - ...television. didn't watch
 - ...jeans. didn't wear
 - ...fizzy drinks. didn't drink
 - ...to the shopping centre. didn't go

2 Rewrite the sentences with regular past simple verbs in the negative form.

- I watched TV last night. He didn't watch TV last night.
- He wanted to go out for dinner. He didn't want to go out for dinner.
- I walked to work yesterday morning. I didn't walk to work yesterday morning.
- He played basketball when he was a child. He didn't play basketball when he was a child.
- I worked all day yesterday. I didn't work all day yesterday.
- He talked to me on the phone. He didn't talk to me on the phone.
- She listened to the radio at breakfast. She didn't listen to the radio at breakfast.
- We finished work early yesterday. We didn't finish work early yesterday.

3 Rewrite the sentences with irregular past simple verbs in the negative form.

- He told me the news. He didn't tell me the news.
- I had a headache. I didn't have a headache.
- All went well. It didn't go well.
- They were surprised. They weren't surprised.
- We came late. We didn't come late.
- They were angry. They weren't angry.
- I wrote a letter. I didn't write a letter.
- Lulu did her homework last night. She didn't do her homework last night.

What	think of South Africa!
Where	live in Abu Dhabi!
When	work there!
Who	go home!
What time	did you get up?
Who	speaks to?
Why	leave early!
How	travel!

Yes, I/you/he/she/it/they	did
No, I/you/he/she/it/they	didn't

- We do not use the full verb in short answers.
- Did you have a good holiday?
Yes, I did. NOT Yes, I had.
- No, I didn't. NOT No, I didn't have.

What	think of South Africa!
Where	live in Abu Dhabi!
When	work there!
Who	go home!
What time	did you get up?
Who	speaks to?
Why	leave early!
How	travel!

PRACTICE 2

1 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- the morning / Did / you / go / to / work / with? Did you go to work with her in the morning?
- the house / did / your / parents / When / buy? When did your parents buy the house?
- where / did / your / father / did? Where did your father go?
- go / What / last / night / did? What did you do last night?
- Did / go / Add / today / swimming? Did you go swimming today?
- have / a / good / Did / you / weekend? Did you have a good weekend?
- go / Where / did / she / university? Where did she go to university?
- your / sisters / did / see / you / Did / with / you? Did your sisters see you when you were with them?
- you / When / did / ten / were / sport / you / last? When did you last go to the sports centre?
- get / the / book / Did / good / reviews? Did the book get good reviews?

2 Complete the questions.

- A: When did you last holiday? B: My last holiday was in August.
- A: Where did you go? B: I went to Paris.
- A: Who did you go with? B: I went with my sister.
- A: How did you get there? B: We got there by plane.
- A: How long did you stay there? B: We stayed for a week.
- A: What did you see? B: We saw the Eiffel Tower.
- A: What did you think of it? B: I thought it was fantastic.
- A: What did you buy? B: I bought some postcards.

REMEMBER THESE WORDS

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE STORIES

- happy
- sad
- serious
- slow
- funny

ENTERTAINMENT

- to go to the park
- to go to a football game

OTHER

- An artist
- A storyteller
- A player
- A video game
- To draw / a drawing

PRACTICE

1 Choose the correct answers.

- It was a very happy holiday. I nearly read at the end.
- I didn't want to stop reading the book. It was so interesting.
- I had a very enjoyable book last night and I didn't sleep at all after that.
- The book was very serious. I laughed a lot.
- There was so much action in the story - it was very slow.
- I fell asleep while reading a story because it was really long.
- The book was so easy. I found it was very easy to read.
- I like adventure stories - especially when there are kings and queens in them.

2 Complete the sentences with the Past simple form of the verbs in the box.

cook download go buy play read watch

I had a really busy weekend. On Friday evening, I went out for dinner with some friends. Then we went to the football and saw a really enjoyable game. On Saturday morning, I went for a walk with my sister and then in the afternoon, I downloaded a new game and watched it at home. In the evening, I went to a party. I played computer games so I got up late. In the afternoon, I read a book for some friends.

3 Add letters to complete the words.

- I'm interested in reading h istorical novels about the 18th century.
- I read a good book last night. It was a comedy and I laughed a lot.
- His ambition is to be a w riter of short stories.
- I want to read that new novel - it's got very good reviews.
- Everybody clapped loudly after the amazing performance.
- I don't usually like h istorical stories - but I loved The Tudor Chronicles.
- A lot of people in the stadium were coughing and I found it hard to study. I hated the train and he's also their striker.

09 STUDY, PRACTICE & REMEMBER

STUDY 1

Comparative adjectives

- When we compare two things we use **than**.
Sara's older **than** Han.
- London is **more expensive than** Manchester.
- With all one-syllable adjectives, we use **er + than**.
This car is **cheaper than** the other one.
John is **taller than** his father.
- With two-syllable adjectives that end in **y**, we change **y to er + than**.
busy: I am **busier than** I was before.
pretty: The old part of the town is **prettier than** the new part.
- With other two-syllable adjectives and adjectives of three or more syllables, we use **more + adjective + than**.
She is **more famous than** her sister.
This shop is **more expensive than** the other one.
Chester is **more difficult than** Spanish for me.
- Notice these irregular forms:
good: This road is **better than** it was before.
bad: I feel **worse than** I did yesterday.
- We can also compare two things using **less** instead of **more**.
That jacket is **less expensive than** this one. (= cheaper)
My exam was **less difficult than** I expected. (= easier)

PRACTICE 1

- Complete the questions with the comparative form of the adjective in brackets.
 - Who's **taller** (tall) you or your teacher?
 - Who's **younger** (young) you or your best friend?
 - Which is **better** (good) playing a computer game or watching a football match?
 - Which is **easier** (easy) for you, speaking or understanding English?
 - Which is **more important** (important) for you, having a well-paid job or an interesting job?
 - Which month is **hotter** (hot) in your country, August or October?
 - Which is **worse** (bad) for you, losing your phone or losing your wallet?
 - Which is **more expensive** (expensive) your watch or your phone?
- Six of the sentences have an extra word. Find the extra words and delete them.
 - A train is **more** faster than a car.
 - A taxi is **more** expensive than a bus.
 - A car is **more** easier to drive than a bus.
 - A scooter is **more** slower than a motorbike.
 - Riding a bicycle is **more** healthier than driving a car.
 - Trains are usually **more** bigger than buses.
 - A big car is **more** difficult to park than a small car.
 - Walking to work is **more** cheaper than driving.

STUDY 2

Superlative adjectives

- We form superlatives with:
 - the + **most** + adjective
 - the + **fewest** + adjective
- The red dress is **the cheapest** in the shop.
My bedroom is **the coldest** room in the house.
- The + **most** + adjective
- This is **the most expensive** restaurant in town.
He bought **the most comfortable** bed in the city.
- We can also use the **+ least** + adjective.
He is **the least generous** person I know.
I found **the least expensive** ticket on the internet.
- The rules are the same as for comparative forms.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative	Spelling rule
cheap	cheaper	the cheapest	most one-syllable adjectives: + -est
nice	nicer	the nicest	adjectives ending in -e: + -est
big	bigger	the biggest	adjectives ending in consonant: double the final consonant + -er / -est
easy	easier	the easiest	adjectives ending in y: change to -ier / -iest
famous	more famous	the most famous	most two-syllable adjectives and adjectives of three or more syllables: more / most + adjective
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive	more / most + adjective
good	better	the best	irregular adjectives
bad	worse	the worst	irregular adjectives

PRACTICE 2

- Complete the sentences with the phrases in the box.

the highest the tallest the oldest
the lowest the coldest the deepest

the tallest person in the world is Angelika Barbieri
the shortest person in the world is Wangari Maathai
the coldest place in the world is Antarctica
the deepest lake in the world is Lake Baikal
the most expensive restaurant in London is the Ritz
the most comfortable bed in the world is the Ritz
the most generous person I know is my father
the least expensive ticket on the internet is on Lastminute.com

REMEMBER THESE WORDS

- SHOPPING OBJECTS**
- old
 - powerful
 - pretty
 - stylish
 - uncomfortable
 - unusual
 - large
- SHOPS AND SERVICES**
- a gift shop
 - a handbag shop
 - a hairdresser's
 - a pharmacy
 - a post office
 - a shoe shop
- OTHER**
- new
 - an online shopping site
 - popular
 - to post letters/parcels
 - to rent a flat/house
 - second-hand/pre-owned
 - tall

PRACTICE

- Choose the best answers.
 - I looked at **all** my shoes. They are very **stylish** / **uncomfortable** / **expensive** / **popular**.
 - My dad doesn't use much petrol. It's very **easy** / **easy to use** / **easy to use** / **easy to use**.
 - I'd like to buy a **cheap** / **cheap** / **cheap** / **cheap** bag - something not more than £10.
 - My new phone is very **fashionable** / **easy to use** / **easy to use** / **easy to use**. I didn't need the instruction booklet at all.
 - Nobody has the same clothes as her. She wears very **unusual** / **unusual** / **unusual** / **unusual** clothes.
 - I got to work on my scooter. It's not very **powerful** / **powerful** / **powerful** / **powerful** stylish, but it's quicker than a bicycle!
 - My mum got her mobile phone in 2008. She likes it but it's **not so powerful** / **not so powerful** / **not so powerful** / **not so powerful** now.
 - I can't buy the computer I want because it's **too expensive** / **too expensive** / **too expensive** / **too expensive** stylish - it's £1,400.
- Complete the sentences with the words in the box. You do not need to use two of the words.

pharmacy, shoe shop, dog office, estate agents, S, baker's, hairdresser's, dry-cleaner's, gift shop, optician's, handbag shop, bookshop, clothes shop

 - I went to the **post office** to get a letter.
 - She went to the **hairdresser's** to get a haircut yesterday.
 - Can you buy some chicken at the **pharmacy** today?
 - I got some medicine at the **pharmacy**.
 - I went to the **estate agents** because I want to rent a flat.
 - He had an eye test and got some new glasses at the **optician's**.
 - I took my dirty jacket to the **dry-cleaner's**.
 - She went to the **gift shop** to buy a present for her best friend.
 - They bought a cake from the **baker's**.
 - We got some new boots at the **shoe shop**.

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STUDY 1

Question words

We use **what, which, where, when, why** and **how** to ask one-word questions.

1 One word

- A: **What's** your name? B: Omer.
 A: **Which** do you prefer, London or Dubai? B: Dubai.
 A: **Where** do you come from? B: The UAE.
 A: **When** did you come to England? B: Two weeks ago.
 A: **Why** do you like it better? B: Because it's my home city.
 A: **How** did you come here? B: By plane.
- We use **what** if there are many possible answers.
 A: **What's** your favourite colour? B: Blue.
 - We use **which** if there are only a few possible answers.
 A: **Which** is easier, Japanese, Chinese or English? B: English, I think!

2 Two words

- We can make compound questions with **how** + another word.
- A: **How far** is your home from here? B: About six kilometres.
 A: **How long** are your lessons? B: One and a half hours.
 A: **How fast** is your computer? B: Very fast!
 A: **How much** bread have we got? B: Not much.
 A: **How many** homes have we got? B: Five.
 A: **How old** is your daughter? B: She was seven last week.
 A: **How tall** are you? B: I'm two metres.

REMEMBER!

- We use **how many** for countable nouns.
 A: **How many** people are there here? B: About 200.
- We use **how much** for uncountable nouns.
 A: **How much** rice have we got? B: Only five minutes.

3 Question words and verb forms

- We can use different verb forms with question words.
- A: **How was** your journey? B: Very good, thanks.
 A: **Which** newspaper are you reading? B: The Times.
 A: **How many** names can you remember? B: Anne, Sally, Tim and...
 A: **How far** do you travel every day? B: About 100 km.

PRACTICE 1

1 Complete the questions with the correct question words in the box.

6 1 3 2 5 4
 What How tall When How much Which How long

- 1 A: _____ are you? B: One metre 70 centimetres.
 2 A: _____ does it weigh? B: Five kilograms.
 A: _____ did you get home? B: At 8 p.m.
 A: _____ was your holiday? B: Three weeks.
 A: _____ team won? B: Real Madrid.
 A: _____ is her mother's name? B: Agnes.

2 Complete the questions.

- 1 A: **Where** were you born? B: In Rome.
 2 A: **How many** do you like best, coffee or tea? B: Coffee.
 3 A: **How far** do you usually drive in a town?
 4 A: **How fast** does it take you to get to school?
 B: At about 50 mph.
 5 A: **How long** is the station from here? B: Two kilometres.
 6 A: _____ does it take you to get to school?
 B: Half an hour.
 7 A: _____ are you going to go on holiday? B: In July.
 8 A: _____ sugar do you take in your coffee?
 B: One spoon.
 9 A: **How far** is the station?
 B: About ten minutes' walk from here.
 10 A: **How old** is your baby? B: She's six weeks old.

STUDY 2

Quantifiers: a lot of, a little, a few, not any, not much, not many

1 a lot of

We use **a lot of** to talk about a large quantity or number of things. We can use **a lot of** with both countable and uncountable nouns.

There are **a lot of** cakes on the table.
 You've got **a lot of** time, so don't rush.
 There was **a lot of** traffic on the road.

2 not any

We use **not any** to talk about a zero quantity. We can use **not any** with both countable and uncountable nouns.

There aren't **any** biscuits left. Who ate them all?
 We haven't got **any** space for another table in here.
 There isn't **any** chicken on the menu.

3 a few and not many

We use **a few** and **not many** to talk about a small number of things. We use **a few** and **not many** with countable nouns (not uncountable nouns). We usually use **a few** in positive statements, **not many** in negative statements and **how many** in questions.

There are **a few** people outside the cafe.
 I haven't got **many** books I want to read.
 There aren't **many** chocolates left in the box.
 How **many** children have you got?

4 a little and not much

We use **a little** and **not much** to talk about a small quantity of something. We use **a little** and **not much** with uncountable nouns (not countable nouns). We usually use **a little** in positive statements, **not much** in negative statements and **how much** in questions.

There is **a little** water left in that bottle.
 There's **not much** milk left in the fridge.
 She hasn't got **much** money at the moment.
 How **much** rice would you like?

PRACTICE 2

Choose the correct answers.

- 1 There are a lot of butter knives in the fridge.
 2 There isn't any tickets left.
 3 I've got a few biscuits in my bag.
 4 She hasn't got many coins money.
 5 How many time minutes have you got?
 6 He's got a little food crops.
 7 There aren't many cups/ coffee in the cupboard.
 8 How much book hours is there in the classroom?
- 2 Change the word rice to potatoes and make changes where necessary.
 I've got a little rice.
 I've got a few potatoes. → Potatoes
 1 There isn't much rice in the cupboard.
 2 She hasn't got any rice on her plate.
 3 There is a lot of rice left in the bowl.

REMEMBER THESE WORDS

ANIMALS	
a camel	a fish
a cheetah	a horse
a cat	a lion
a dolphin	a rat
a donkey	a snake
an elephant	a whale

NATURAL FEATURES	
a beach	an ocean
a desert	a river
a forest	a sea
a lake	a valley
a mountain	a volcano

BIG NUMBERS

five point five	5.5	fifty thousand	50,000
five	50	five hundred thousand	500,000
five hundred	500	five million	5,000,000
five hundred and five	505	five billion	5,000,000,000
five thousand	5,000		

OTHER

an active volcano	population
grams/kilograms	varieties of plants
kilometres per hour/kph	wild animals
metres/kilometres	wildlife
pet	working animals

PRACTICE

1 Read the clues and complete the gaps with the words in the box.

cats camels horses donkeys llamas elephants
 fish chimpanzees snakes rats dolphins whales

- 1 live in water _____
 2 have four legs _____
 3 have no legs _____
 4 are often pets _____
 5 people use to carry things _____
 6 live in jungles _____
 7 live in cities _____
 8 have fur or hair _____

2 Choose the two correct answers in each sentence.

- 1 We went swimming in the river/desert/lake near our house yesterday.
 2 They spent four hours climbing up the mountain/volcano/beach.
 3 The trees in the valley/volcano/forest are really beautiful.
 4 These fish live in the deep water of many oceans/seas/beaches.
 5 I live near part of a long volcano/river/valley going on for several kilometres.
 6 The beach/sea/desert has very red sand.

3 Write the numbers in words.

- 1 5.4 _____
 2 6,000 _____
 3 70 _____
 4 800 _____
 5 20,000 _____
 6 302 _____
 7 4,000,000 _____
 8 200,000 _____

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STUDY 1

have to and don't have to

- We use **have to** when it is necessary or obligatory to do something.
You **have to drive** on the left in Britain.
- We use **don't have to** when it is not necessary to do something, but you can do it if you want to.
You **don't have to go** to the match if you don't want to.

REMEMBER!

When it is **not OK** or it is prohibited to do something, we use **can't**.
You **can't run** in the classroom.
NOT You **don't have to run** in the classroom.

+	I/You/We/They He/She/It	have to has to	leave.
-	I/You/We/They He/She/It	don't have to doesn't have to	leave.
+	Do	I/you/we/they he/she/it	have to go!

Short answers	Yes.	I/you/we/they he/she/it	do does
	No.	I/you/we/they he/she/it	don't doesn't

PRACTICE 1

- Choose the correct answers.
1 I get up late on Saturdays because I **have to** go to work.
2 Mahmoud **has to** go to school. It's free for children under 12.
3 I **have to** pass my final exams before I go to university.
4 Adnan **has to** wear a uniform. He can't wear his own clothes.
5 It isn't raining so we **don't have to** take umbrellas.
6 We **have to** get the bus to college. It's too far to walk.
7 You **have to** book tickets by credit card. They don't take cash.
8 My brother **has to** take his exam again. He failed the first time.

2 Find and correct the wrong word in each sentence.

- He **don't** have to get up early tomorrow.
doesn't
- I **has** to wear a suit at work. I wear anything I like.
have
- You **don't** run anywhere in this building.
have
- Does we **have** to get to school by 9:00 a.m.?
Do
- He **doesn't** study during the summer holidays.
has
- Do you **have** to get in?
Do
- You **has** to wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike.
have
- Does they **have** to take off their shoes in the house?
Do
- You **don't** talk to anyone during the exam.
do

Use the prompts to make sentences with the correct form of have to and don't have to.

- You/wear a seatbelt/when you drive in Britain.
- You/do military service/in your country?
- My brother/not wear a uniform/at his school.
- I/not have a visa to visit Italy.
- Your friend/take an exam this week?
- My parents/not work any more.
- You/go outside if you want to run.
- They/buy tickets for the football match?

STUDY 2

might and will

We use **might** (not) and **will** (not) to say that something is possible or probable in the future.

- might** = the speaker thinks it is possible that something **will** happen
- might not** = the speaker thinks it is possible that something **will not** happen
- will** = the speaker thinks it is probable or is sure that something **will** happen
- won't** (= will not) = the speaker thinks it is probable or is sure that something **will not** happen

	If (= will)	
I/You/He/She/We/They	might	go to university
	might not	
	won't (= will not)	

REMEMBER!

- We don't use **to** after **might** and **will**.
It **might rain** tomorrow.
NOT It might to rain.
- We can contract **might** and **not** (= mightn't) but we don't usually do this.
I **might not go** to the match on Saturday.
NOT USUALLY I mightn't go to the match on Saturday.

PRACTICE 2

1 Complete the sentences with **will** (not) and **might** (not) to make them true in your opinion.

- In ten years' time, people **will** live on other planets.
- One day, people **might** go on holiday on the moon.
- Finding oil **might** become cheaper in the future.
- People in the future **will** live in cities under the sea.
- There **will** be more cars in the future.
- In 20 years' time, there **will** be more traffic than now.
- Most of our grandchildren **might** live until they are over 100 years old.
- In five years' time, people **might** get more diseases than now.

2 Match the sentence halves.

- It's cloudy tonight so... a. it'll be cheaper online.
- Hamad doesn't like Waleed so... b. we might meet our flight.
- We need some vegetarian pizzas for the party because... c. it might rain tomorrow.
- Buy your camera on the internet because... d. she'll meet it for you.
- Ghada is good with computers -... e. it might be frightening.
- It's warmer today -... f. some people might not eat meat.
- The children can't play computer games because... g. I'm sure he won't talk to her.
- It'll be cheaper online... h. The bus is really late so.
- We might meet our flight... i. It'll be spring soon.
- It might rain tomorrow... j. The children can't play computer games because.
- She'll meet it for you... k. I'll be sure to see you.
- It might be frightening... l. I'm sure he won't talk to her.
- Some people might not eat meat... m. I'm sure he won't talk to her.
- I'm sure he won't talk to her... n. I'm sure he won't talk to her.

REMEMBER THESE WORDS

SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY SUBJECTS	OTHER
business studies	foreign language
design and technology	interactive whiteboards
economics	internet access
engineering	video facilities
geography	
history	
information technology	
languages	

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

- to apply for a job/course
- to be unemployed
- to choose a career (in engineering...)
- to do a course (in media studies...)
- to earn money
- to get a degree
- to get into university
- to have an interview
- to take/join/fit an exam
- to train to be (a chef...)

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences using the words in the box. You do not need to use two of the words.

- media studies, geography, design and technology, maths, information technology, engineering, medicine, business studies, economics, literature and tourism, history

- I'd like to do a course in _____ as I'm interested in global markets and banking.
- My brother wants to study _____ and work in a hospital.
- I want to study _____ because I'd like to open my own hotel.
- My friend is doing a course in _____. She wants to be a TV producer.
- I'm interested in _____, especially building roads and bridges.
- I might study _____ at university, as I'm interested in lakes and rivers.
- I know a lot about computers now because I did a course in _____.
- My sister loves studying _____, especially how people lived in the 19th century.
- Tom is so good with numbers that he did a degree in _____ when he was 16.
- Before Alan started his company, he did a degree in _____.

2 Choose the correct answer.

- I might do a course of **business** studies next year.
- She applied to **work** as a nurse in the local hospital.
- She** made a degree in engineering after studying for five years.
- My brother studied very hard to get **into** university.
- I did **an** internship for six months last year.
- I chose a career **of** medicine because I want to help people.
- I might make **my** English exam next month.
- He trained **to** be a chef and now has his own restaurant.
- Anna was so disappointed that she **passed** the exam.
- He got a job in a shop while he was at university to **earn** money.

STUDY 1

Present perfect (unfinished time)

- We form the present perfect with **has/have + past participle**.
- Regular verbs have regular past participles. These are the same as the Past simple form (verb + -ed).
She **phoned** the hospital.
- Irregular verbs have irregular past participles (see the irregular verb list on page 175).
He's **spoken** to her today.
He's **written** three books.
We've **lost** our keys.

I/You/We/They/He/She/It	has/have 's (= has)	met her before
I/You/We/They/He/She/It	haven't (= have not) hasn't (= has not)	been there before
Have/Has		seen him today!

Short answers	Yes,	I/you/we/they/ he/she/it	has
	No,	I/you/we/they/ he/she/it	hasn't

- We use the present perfect to talk about something that happened in the past but is **connected to the present**.
It happened in a present time period.
I've **been** very busy today.
- It happened some time in my life up to now (my life is not finished).
She's **done** a lot of different jobs.
- I've **broken** my arm three times.
- We do not say exactly when these actions happened with the present perfect.
She's **been** to the hairdresser's.
NOT She's been to the hairdresser's last week.
- We often use these words/phrases to talk about the time period so far, so far this weekend, today, this morning, this afternoon.

PRACTICE 1

- 1 Complete the sentences with the past participle of the verb in brackets.
- Have you ever **forgot** (forget) someone's name?
 - Ahmed's **sent** (send) about 15 text messages so far today!
 - I've **bought** (buy) two new mobile phones this year.
 - We've **walked** (walk) six kilometres so far.
 - Oh no, I've **lost** (leave) the tickets at home!
 - Have you **checked** (check) your voicemail today?
 - I've **watched** (watch) five football matches so far this week.

8 Ghada hasn't **read** (read) any books by Thomas Mann lately.

- 2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect using the verb in brackets.
- He **has** (break) two plates this morning. → **broken**
 - I **eat** (eat) a lot of pasta this weekend.
 - They **not do** (not do) any exercise this week.
 - She **phone** (phone) me five times so far today.
 - I **check** (check) your email today!
 - I **not see** (not see) James this week.
 - I **fix** (fix) the computer today!
 - We **take** (take) about 25 photos so far.

3 Complete the answers with one word only.

- A: Have you given him the present?
B: Yes, she **has**.
- A: Has she been to Scotland before?
B: Yes, she **has**.
- A: Have they finished the presentation?
B: No, they **haven't**.
- A: Has Jamal done his homework?
B: No, he **hasn't**.
- A: Have you read this book?
B: No, I **haven't**.
- A: Has Sara eaten her dinner?
B: No, she **hasn't**.
- A: Has he spoken to the manager?
B: Yes, he **has**.
- A: Have you bought a new laptop?
B: No, I **haven't**.

STUDY 2

Present perfect (with ever)

We can use **ever** with the present perfect to ask about things you have done at some time in your life up to now. We are interested in the action – not when it happened. With the present perfect, we do not say exactly when the action happened.

- A: **Have you ever been to Australia?**
B: Yes, I have. I've been three times.
A: **Have you ever tried windsurfing?**
B: No, I haven't – but I'd love to.

REMEMBER!

- The verb **go** has two past participles (**gone** and **been**):
- gone** = gone but not returned.
Amir's gone shopping this morning.
(= she's at the shops now, she hasn't returned)
 - been** = gone and returned again.
Amir's been shopping this morning.
(= she went to the shops, but now she is back)

PRACTICE 2

1 Complete the questions with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

- make tell own meet leave stay fail
- Have you ever **met** a famous person?
 - Have you ever **failed** an exam?
 - Have you ever **given** a speech in public?
 - Have you ever **left** a lie?
 - Have you ever **stayed** up all night?
 - Have you ever **owned** a pet?
 - Have you ever **tried** Indian food?
 - Have you ever **attended** the stadium before the end of a football match?

2 Write questions and short answers using **ever** and the prompts.

- you/break your leg ✓
Have you ever broken your leg? Yes, I have.
you/play basketball ✓
1. Have you ever played basketball? Yes, I have.
you/go to New Zealand X
2. Have you ever gone to New Zealand? No, I haven't.
he/has a job interview X
3. Has he ever had a job interview? No, he hasn't.
she/eat Chinese food ✓
4. Has she ever eaten Chinese food? Yes, she has.
you/try horse-riding ✓
5. Have you ever tried horse-riding? Yes, I have.
they/lose a camel ✓
6. Have they ever lost a camel? Yes, they have.
they/write a letter in English X
7. Have they ever written a letter in English? No, they haven't.
you/take a driving test ✓
8. Have you ever taken a driving test? Yes, I have.

REMEMBER THESE WORDS

WAYS OF COMMUNICATING

- an internet collection
- a landline
- a laptop
- to leave a voice message
- to make a phone call
- to pick up voicemail
- to send an attachment
- to send an email
- to send a text message
- a smartphone
- a tablet computer
- to update your status
- to use the internet
- to use video chat
- a Wi-Fi connection

TECHNOLOGY

- to access the internet
- to use software
- to download (photos, videos, music, ...)
- a hacker
- an internet user
- an online account
- to password
- to upload (photos, videos, ...)
- a user name
- a virus
- a Wi-Fi hotspot

OTHER

- to apologise
- to be on hold
- to dial a (phone) number
- to dial a wrong number
- to get angry
- to go for today/this week/this month
- to text speak

PRACTICE

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

- connection make video have pick up attachment update use
- If I'm not here, please **leave** me a voice message.
 - I **update** my status on Facebook every day.
 - He finds it difficult to **connect** to his phone calls in English.
 - I haven't got any signal on my phone so I can't use my voicemail.
 - She's going to **pick up** me a text message when she arrives.
 - You can **use** the internet for free at that cafe!
 - He sent an **attachment** with the email.
 - I wanted to write some emails but the internet **wasn't** very good.

2 Add letters to complete the words.

- I've got an **o n l i n e** account for several shops.
- Please enter your **s e r n a m e** for your email address.
- My computer crashed and I lost everything when I had a **v i r u s**.
- I'm going to **u p l o a d** all my holiday photos onto the internet today.
- You should never **to u n s e c u r e** the PIN for your bank card.
- There is a Wi-Fi **o u t s i d e** in the cafe in the train station.
- It's important you get some anti-virus **s o f t w a r e** to protect your computer.
- I usually **d o n o t** games from the internet instead of buying them in a shop.
- He hates using his mobile phone to **text** the internet.
- I can't remember my **u s e r n a m e** for my online bank account.

موس جوب انجنيئر

- يا صديقي نحن أقوى من أن نستسلم
في منتصف طريق قطعنا لنيل
مرادنا

لا تنسين اذكارك وتوكلني على
الله واجتهدني وسوي كل شي
تقدرين عليه ولو النتيجة
ما ترضيك... الله ما يضيع لك تعب

ودعواتكم لي ولكم بالمثل 

