

English Language Skills

Student Book

Science & Medical
Level Two
Unit Three



Unit Objectives

- **Comparative & Superlative Adjectives**
- **City and Country Life**
- **Have / Have got, Has / Has got**
- **Directions**

Starter: Opposite Adjectives

Do you remember the pictures below from Level 1?

Label the pictures with the suitable adjectives and their opposites



Tall / Short



Old /



/



/

/



/



/



/

Remember that **adjectives** are used to describe **nouns**.

Ahmed is **tall** and Fatima is **short**.

Ahmed and Fatima are nouns

Tall and **short** are adjectives

Exercise 1A:

Circle the adjective and underline the noun it describes

Example: Ali and Fatima bought a new house in the city centre.

- 1) Noura caught the red ball.
- 2) The dog found a large stick.
- 3) My mother is a pretty lady.
- 4) The little tree is easy to climb.
- 5) Lisa likes driving fast cars.
- 6) The expensive watch wasn't in the bag when I looked.
- 7) Did Huda marry the handsome millionaire from Taif?
- 8) When can I see the new movie on TV?
- 9) We went to a luxurious hotel in Abu Dhabi.
- 10) Ask the tall player if he can be on our team.

Exercise 1B:

**Write a 5-sentence paragraph describing a person or something.
Then underline the adjectives.**

Example:

Riyadh is a cosmopolitan city. It has expensive but delicious restaurants. The people who live in Riyadh are always busy. My best friend lives in a big mansion in a very nice and quite neighbourhood. Last time I went to Riyadh, I saw a famous celebrity.



Write your short paragraph below;

Grammar Spot: Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns and are a wonderful way of making a sentence more interesting and exciting. **Adjectives** can be used in sentences without action verbs.

Compare these sentences:

Riyadh is a city. It has many hotels.

Riyadh is a very **big** and **busy** city. It has many **big, modern, and expensive** hotels.

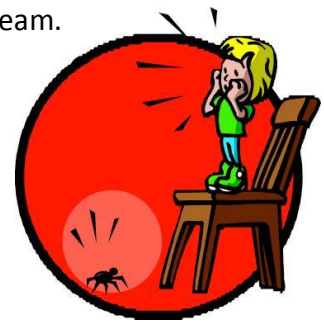
In English, **adjectives** are always placed before the noun they describe. (from left to right)

Exercise 1C:

Here are some more adjectives. *Complete the worksheet. Fill in the gaps with the adjectives provided.*

Polite	hesitant	lucky	afraid	rude
sorry	disappointed	proud	glad	surprised

1. She was _____ to survive the earthquake.
2. I was _____ to go to the movies with you.
3. It is _____ to interrupt people when they're talking.
4. I am _____ of staying home alone.
5. Were you _____ to see your father on television?
6. Gary was _____ to hear the bad news.
7. I'm _____ to play as a goalkeeper in my football team.
8. Matthew is _____ to run in the marathon.
9. I was _____ when I lost the contest.
10. It's _____ to open the door for someone.



Exercise 1D:

Put the following into the correct column

Cheap	Factory	Fabulous	Exciting	Building
Air	Fresh	Tractor	Free	museum

Noun	Adjective
	Cheap

Exercise 2A:

Complete the worksheet on the next page

Now, complete the gaps with the words below:

fun	job	tiring	boring	drive	difficult
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Country Life: Living in the countryside may be more relaxing but it can get

_____ as life is slower. There is not much to do to have _____,

like going to the mall or shopping centres. It is also more _____ to get to places because often there are no good public transport systems.

Getting a _____ in the country side may also be harder.

Most jobs are in the city, so people have to _____ there every day so this can be very _____.

crowded	lonely	dangerous	stressed	pollution	secure
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City Life: Living in the city may be exciting, but it's also

_____. The crime rate is high and people may feel less _____ than in the countryside. Also, there is more _____

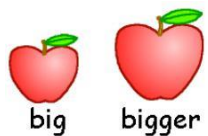
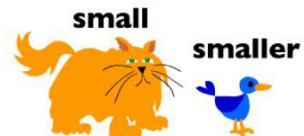
because of the cars. There are more traffic jams because of the amount of cars. Cities are bigger and so they are more _____. City life is faster and people are often so busy and _____ that they don't have much time to pay attention to their neighbours. Some people may also feel _____.

Exercise 2B:

Speaking Practice: In pairs, construct sentences using the information on the next page.



Make sentences comparing city life and country life.

<p>The city is</p> <p>The countryside is</p>	<p>cheaper</p> <p>safer</p> <p>noisier</p> <p>dirtier</p> <p>more expensive</p> <p>less expensive</p> <p>more exciting</p> <p>less boring</p> <p>more dangerous</p> <p>less dangerous</p>	<p>than the countryside.</p> <p>than the city.</p>	 <p>big bigger</p>  <p>small smaller</p>
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Exercise 2C: Complete the table below.

Step 1. Match the adjectives in column (1) with the adjectives in column (3). Write the matching codes in column (2).

Step 2. Write the comparative forms of the adjectives in column (3) and their corresponding comparatives in column (4).

Adjectives (1)	(2)	Opposites (3)	Comparative Adjectives (3)	Comparative Opposites (4)
1. fast	1_ <u>b</u> _	a. cheap	1. faster than	Slower than
2. big		b. slow	2.	
3. dirty		c. friendly	3.	
4. dangerous		d. clean	4.	
5. noisy		e. modern	5.	
6. unfriendly		f. safe	6.	
7. old		g. boring	7.	
8. exciting		h. small	8.	
9. expensive		i. quiet	9.	

NOTE for the Students: It is crucial that you use the verb be (am, is, are) in every sentence when using any form of an adjective.

It's also important to use 'than' before you mention the comparative and noun.

Grammar Spot: Comparative Adjectives

How do we change adjectives to the comparative form?

When do we use*'er than'* and when do we use *'more than'*?

Rule of Thumb: If an adjective has 5 letters or less, then we use*er than*.

If an adjective has more than 5 letters, then we use *more + adjective + than*.

Some adjectives, which have 5 or 6 letters, may be able to use **both forms**.***

Exercise 3A:

Making comparatives:

Using the above '**Rule of thumb**', complete the table on the next page

Adjective	Comparative
young	younger **<u>than</u>**
happy	
beautiful	
big	
busy	
Intelligent	
smart	
*bad	
*good	
*far	

Exercise 3B:

Choose the correct sentence

1a. My sister is more young than me.

1b. My sister is younger than me.



2a. The airbus 830 is newer than the 747.

2b. The airbus 830 newer than the 747.



3a. City life is good than country life.

3b. City life is better than country life.



4a. Your apartment is nicer than mine.

4b. Your apartment is more nice than mine.



5a. German is much more difficulter than English.

5b. German is much more difficult than English.



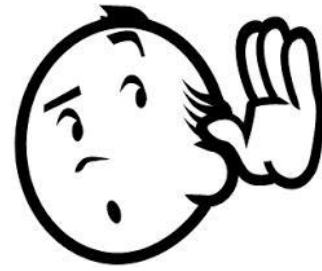
6a. Today's weather is worse than yesterday's weather.

6b. Today's weather is badder than yesterday's weather.



Have (American) and Have got

Listening Practice – “Allan’s got a better job” (Allan has + got = Allan’s got)



Exercise 4A:

Your teacher will **read** a conversation between two friends, Allan and Mishary. Allan is British and Mishary is Saudi. Allan worked in Riyadh, but he moved to Yanbu Al Bahr, a small city near the sea. They're talking on the phone.

A. Circle T for true or F for false.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| a. Allan's job in Yanbu is worse than his job in Riyadh. | T | F |
| b. Alan's flat (apartment) in Yanbu is bigger and cheaper. | T | F |
| c. Allan doesn't have any friends in Yanbu. | T | F |
| d. People were friendlier in Riyadh than in Yanbu. | T | F |
| e. Yanbu is less interesting than Riyadh. | T | F |

Grammar Spot – Have / Have got

Have and **have got**, both express possession. We often use **have got** in spoken British English.

I have a computer. (American) = I've got a computer. (British) (**I've= I have**)

He **has** a car = He's got a car (He's +got = He **has** got)

Do you **have** a large flat? = **Have** you got a computer?

Does she **have** a nice house? = **Has** she got a nice house?

They don't **have** a big apartment. = They **haven't** got a big apartment

Exercise 4B: Circle the correct answer

1. _____ Rayan have an uncle in Hail?

- a) Do
- b) Have
- c) Has
- d) Does

2. _____ Alice got an iPhone?

- a) She
- b) Have
- c) Has
- d) Did

4. Huda has _____ a headache today.

- a) get
- b) got
- c) getted
- d) have

3. _____ the children have money?

- a) They
- b) Do
- c) Has
- d) Have

6. The teachers _____ a break now.

- a) have
- b) has got
- c) getting
- d) having

5. Amal _____ Alice's bag.

- a) has get
- b) has got
- c) have
- d) have got

7. _____ got a red pen?

- a) You
- b) Have you
- c) Has you
- d) Are

8. Doctors _____ have time to relax.

- a) are
- b) got
- c) do
- d) don't

10. Jana _____ any students in her class.

- a) haven't got
- b) hasn't get
- c) does not haven't
- d) hasn't got

9. The engineer _____ some tools in the bag.

- a) has
- b) have
- c) hasn't get
- d) doesn't has

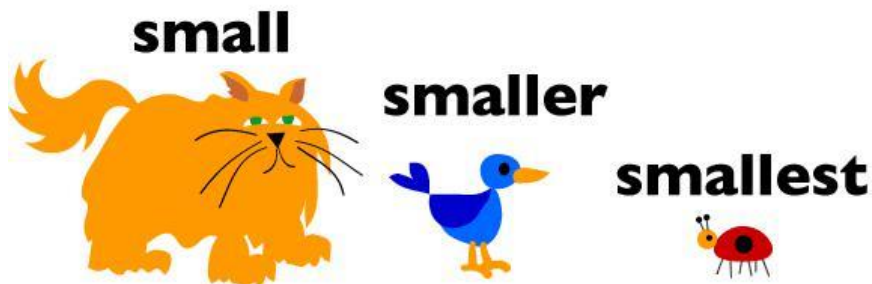
Grammar Spot – Superlatives

We use superlative adjectives when we compare more than two items, people, cities, etc....

Example: Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Middle East.

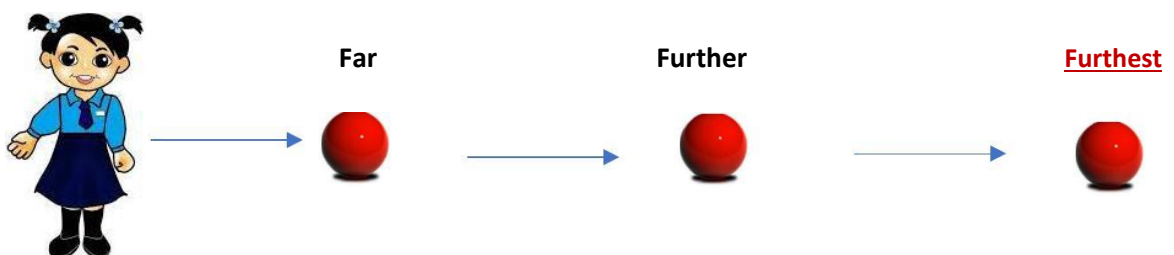
How many countries are there in the Middle East? More than two? We chose only one of many countries.

****To understand and use 'comparative' and 'superlative' adjectives always ask yourself – "Am I describing one thing (adj.), comparing two things (comparative adj.), or, more than two (superlative)?"



**** There are some irregular adjectives also –

Irregular Adjective	Comparative (2 subjects)	Superlative (2+ subjects)
good	better than	the best
bad	worse than	the worst
much	more than	the most
less	less / lesser than	the least
far	farther than/further than	the farthest/ the furthest



Exercise 5A

Complete the table of adjectives below.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
young	younger **than**	the youngest
happy		
beautiful		
big	bigger than	
busy		
intelligent	more intelligent than	
smart		
bad	worse than	
good		
far		

Getting around in your city – Giving Directions

Here are some directional words to help you.

Along down into out of over past through under up over
(students can write the Arabic translation here.)

Exercise 5B

Underline the correct answer

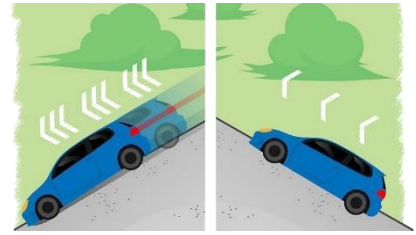


Faisal drove **over / through** the bridge.

Fatima drove her car **along / into** the garage



We drove **along / past** the road



First, he drove **up / down** the hill and then he drove **up / down** at a very high speed



Mr. Smith drove **past / through** his sister.



The boat went **over / under** the bridge.



Maryam drove her small car **through / past / over** the tunnel.

Vocabulary

air (_noun_) عاوه	huge (_____) _____
bridge (_____) _____	humid (_____) _____
building (_____) _____	identify (_____) _____
busy (_____) _____	independence (_____) _____
characteristic (_____) _____	intelligent (_____) _____
clean (_____) _____	kind (_____) _____
clever (_____) _____	library (_____) _____
climate (_____) _____	loud (_____) _____
comfortable (_____) _____	luxurious (_____) _____
commercial (_____) _____	metropolitan (_____) _____
commuter (_____) _____	modern (_____) _____
cosmopolitan (_____) _____	
mountain (_____) _____	
countryside / country (not the city) _____	
corporate (_____) _____	mysterious (_____) _____
crowded (_____) _____	museum (_____) _____
dangerous (_____) _____	noisy (_____) _____
describe (_____) _____	destination (_____) _____
population (_____) _____	
dirty (_____) _____	popular (_____) _____
diverse (_____) _____	poverty (_____) _____
exciting (_____) _____	pretty (_____) _____
elegant (_____) _____	quiet (_____) _____
empire (_____) _____	railway system (_____) _____
enthusiastic (_____) _____	real (_____) _____
exhibition (_____) _____	river (_____) _____
expensive (_____) _____	rural (_____) _____
factory (_____) _____	safe (_____) _____
famous (_____) _____	salaries (_____) _____
fast (_____) _____	secure (_____) _____

features (n) _____

skyscraper (____) _____

featured (adj.) _____

slow (____) _____

field (____) _____

slums(____) _____

friendly (____) _____

small (____) _____

garage (____) _____

snacks (____) _____

garden (____) _____

street (____) _____

generous (____) _____

sunrise (____) _____

gentle (____) _____

sunset (____) _____

group (____) _____

tall (____) _____

hedge (____) _____

unfriendly (____) _____

highlights (adj.) _____

unique (____) _____

hill (____) _____

valley (____) _____

historical (____) _____

variety (____) _____

hotel (____) _____

village (____) _____

End of Unit 3

