

## شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج العمانية



## تذكير نحوي recall grammar مع الإجابات

موقع المناهج ← المناهج العمانية ← الصف الحادي عشر ← لغة انجليزية ← الفصل الأول ← الملف

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 16-11-2023 16:33:36

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر



## روابط مواد الصف الحادي عشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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# Theme 1

## Communication

### GRAMMAR RECALL

#### Present Simple and Present Continuous

**What is the difference in meaning between the two questions?**

What do you think about technology?

What are you thinking about?

**Read the sentences and match them to the usages on the right.**

1 She is texting her friend on her new phone.

2 He is taking a course in computer science.

3 He e-mails his friends every day.

4 I'm getting a new phone tomorrow.

5 They live in Sohar.

6 There are many blogs on the Internet.








Use the **present simple** for:

- a habits/routines
- b a situation that is true
- c describing a permanent state

Use the **present continuous** for:

- d actions that are happening right now
- e activities or situations that are happening now, although maybe not at the exact moment of speaking
- f plans or arrangements for the future

### Present simple

habits and routines	 <p>He cleans his car every day.</p>  <p>She cooks the lunch every day.</p>  <p>My cat climbs trees every day.</p>
a situation that is true	 <p>They work in a bank.</p>  <p>They live in the sea.</p>
describing a permanent state	 <p>Oman is a beautiful country.</p>  <p>Apples are healthy.</p>

## Present continuous

<p>Actions that are happening right now</p>		<p>Where are Nancy and Flora? They are doing their homework. Look! Ali is running.</p>
<p>Situations or activities that are happening now, although maybe not at the exact moment of speaking</p>		<p>They are staying in Paris this month. I am taking a course this summer.</p>
<p>Plans or arrangements for the future</p>		<p>They are travelling to Japan tomorrow.</p>

Present simple	Present continuous
He <b>cleans</b> his room every day.	He <b>is cleaning</b> his room at the moment.
She <b>travels</b> to Egypt every summer holiday.	She <b>is travelling</b> to Egypt this month.
They <b>live</b> in Muscat.	They <b>are living</b> in Salalah this year.
I <b>play</b> football at weekend.	I <b>am playing</b> a match this season.
We <b>do</b> our homework after school.	We <b>are doing</b> our homework this evening.
He <b>studies</b> English in his free time.	He <b>is studying</b> English in UK this summer.
She <b>stays</b> with her uncle every summer.	She <b>is staying</b> with her aunt this summer.
My parents <b>go</b> shopping on Fridays.	My parents <b>are going</b> shopping next Friday.
I <b>read</b> stories before I go to bed.	I <b>am reading</b> a story now.

3

Which words in the box on the right complete the questions? Discuss the answers to the questions with your group.

- a **Do** \_\_\_\_\_ you use the Internet? **Yes**
- b **What** \_\_\_\_\_ do you use it for? **studying**
- c **How** \_\_\_\_\_ many times a day do you go online? **3 times**
- d **When** \_\_\_\_\_ do you like to surf the net – before or after school? **after school**
- e **Which** \_\_\_\_\_ websites do you visit most often? **educational**
- f **Do** \_\_\_\_\_ you visit chat rooms? **Yes**
- g **Who** \_\_\_\_\_ do you chat to? **friends**
- h **Do** \_\_\_\_\_ you have your own website? **No**
- i **Why** \_\_\_\_\_ do you think that people write blogs? **to share ideas and get advice**

Who  
Why  
How  
Do (x3)

What  
Which  
When

who	people	<b>Who</b> travelled to USA? <b>Ahlam</b>
what	things	<b>What</b> is that? <b>a pen</b>
when	time	<b>When</b> do you get up? <b>at 5 o'clock</b>
where	place	<b>Where</b> do you live? <b>in Muscat</b>
which	choices	<b>Which</b> drink do you prefer? <b>coffee</b>
why	reason	<b>Why</b> are you late? <b>because of traffic</b>
How	situation	<b>How</b> do you come to school? <b>by bus</b>
How many	number	<b>How many</b> cars do you have? <b>2</b>
How much	quantity / prices	<b>How much</b> is this shirt? <b>3 rials</b>
How far	distance	<b>How far</b> is Salalah from Muscat? <b>about 1000 km</b>
How tall	The tall	<b>How tall</b> is this tree? <b>3 metres</b>
How long	The length	<b>How long</b> is this road? <b>50 kilometres</b>

4

Choose the correct form of the verb and underline the best answer. Look again at the 'Grammar Recall' box on page 5 of your Coursebook, then decide which usage best matches each sentence, and write the correct letter in the box at the end of the sentence.

- 1 What book are you reading / do you read at the moment?
- 2 She is e-mailing / e-mails her mother at nine this evening.
- 3 He is writing / writes a blog every day.
- 4 They do not text / are not texting me any more.
- 5 My grandparents do not understand / are not understanding the Internet because they are too old!
- 6 He is downloading / downloads some new music right now.
- 7 I am getting / get a mobile phone for my birthday.
- 8 Are you listening / Do you listen to what I'm saying?

## GRAMMAR RECALL

Use the present simple for:

- a habits/routines
- b a situation that is true
- c describing a permanent state

Use the present continuous for:

- d actions that are happening right now
- e activities or situations that are happening now, although maybe not at the exact moment of speaking
- f plans or arrangements for the future

2

Choose the correct form of the verb in these sentences.

- a You **live** / **are living**, in Sur, don't you? **b**
- b No thanks, I **don't eat** / **I'm not eating** chocolate. **a**
- c I **am playing** / **play** volleyball every Thursday. **a**
- d I **am looking** / **look** for someone with a blue car. **d**
- e What **are** / **do** oryxes **eating** / **eat**? **a**
- f Aqeel **is studying** / **studies** in Nizwa at the moment. **d/e**
- g **Are** / **Do** you **doing** / **do** anything on Wednesday evening? **f**



## Theme 2

### Those Teenage Things

#### GRAMMAR RECALL

#### Past Simple and Past Continuous

Read the sentences on the left and match them to a usage on the right.

1. I was doing my homework when my friend knocked on the door.

2. In March 2009, Oman won the Gulf Cup.

3. She was wearing a lovely pink dress and silver shoes.

Use the past simple to describe:

a. a completed action in the past

Use the past continuous to describe:

b. an ongoing activity in the past

c. something that was happening in the past when another action happened

#### Past simple

I **went** to Salalah **last summer holiday**.

Ahmed **walked** on the beach **yesterday**.

Alexander Graham Bell **invented** the telephone **in 1876**.

Christopher Columbus **discovered** America **in 1492**.

My father **died** **20 years ago**.

**Last night** my mother **cooked** a delicious food.

My brother **saw** a snake under his bed **last Sunday**.

I **played** football **last week**.

Hafsa **travelled** to France **three months ago**.

Italy **won** the world cup **in 2006**.

## Past continuous

ongoing activities in the past

It **was raining**.

She **was wearing** a blue dress in the party.





The people **were running** to streets.

The wind **was blowing**.

## Past continuous

Something was happening in the past  
when another action happened

First continuous action	a sudden action
I <b>was driving</b> to my village	<b>when</b> I <b>saw</b> Salim.
She <b>was cooking</b> dinner	<b>when</b> I <b>arrived</b> .
<b>While</b> I <b>was studying</b> ,	my mother <b>called</b> me.
I <b>was doing</b> my homework	<b>when</b> the earthquake <b>started</b> .
<b>While</b> Ali <b>was sleeping</b> ,	someone <b>stole</b> his car.
<b>While</b> I <b>was writing</b> the email,	the computer suddenly <b>went off</b> .
Ahmed <b>was waiting</b> for the bus	<b>when</b> we <b>left</b> the bus stop.

Long action ( <b>past continuous</b> )	Short action ( <b>past simple</b> )
 A turtle <b>was crossing</b> the road	 <b>when</b> a car <b>crashed</b> it.
 While Sam <b>was swimming</b> in the sea,	 a shark <b>attacked</b> him.



3

Find examples of the past simple and past continuous in the dialogue between Mr Hamed and Nasser in Activity 2. Then read the sentences below and choose the best form of the verb in each.

- a We **were having** / **had** dinner when there was a power cut.
- b J.K.Rowling taught English before she **wrote** / **was writing** the Harry Potter books.
- c When I first lived abroad, I **experienced** / **was experiencing** many problems.
- d What **were you doing** / **did you do** at four o'clock yesterday afternoon? I **was drinking** / **drank** coffee with my friends.
- e The film was so boring that I almost **fell** / **was falling** asleep.

**3**

Jane is talking to a friend the next day. Complete her story by putting each verb in brackets into the past simple or past continuous form.

Hi, Jo! Last night a terrible thing (1) happened (happen). My mum (2) caught (catch) me smoking. I was upstairs in my room. I (3) was sitting (sit) on my bed, reading a book when the door opened and she (4) came (come) in. I nearly freaked out. She was so suspicious! "What's that awful smell, Jane?" she (5) asked (ask). "Nothing, Mum," I (6) answered (answer). Then she (7) saw (see) an empty packet of cigarettes under my bed. "Oh, Jane," she (8) said (say). "What (9) were you doing? (do)? (10) Were you smoking? (smoke)?"



I **was cleaning** my room **when** I **found** a coin.

**While** I **was watching** TV, my mother **called** me.

I **was walking** on the beach when I **met** my uncle.

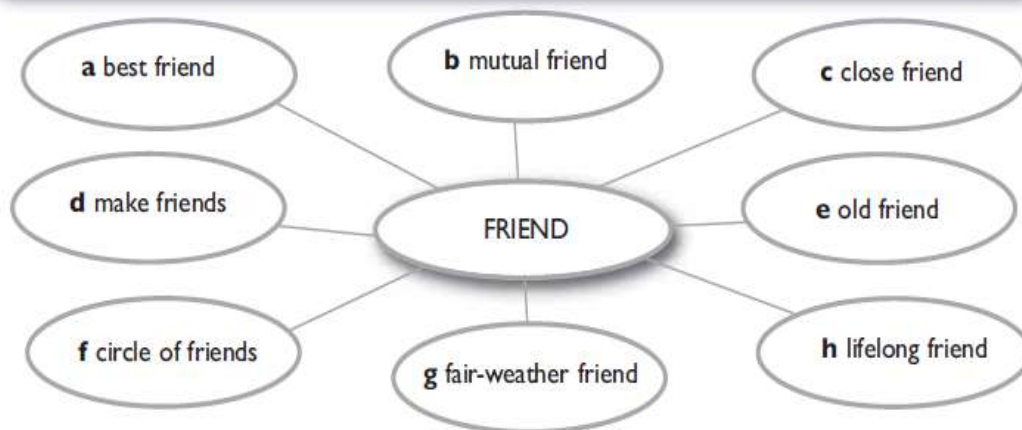
I **was playing** football when I **broke** my leg.

While I **was peeling** an apple, I **cut** my finger.



4

The diagram below shows words and phrases associated with the word 'friend'. Read through the words and phrases and check that you understand them. Then fill in the gaps in the sentences below the diagram with the correct phrases.



- ① Your best friend is the friend you like most.
- ② A mutual friend is someone who is a friend both of you and of someone else you know.
- ③ A fair-weather friend is someone who only wants to be your friend when things are going well for you.
- ④ A close friend is a good friend.
- ⑤ An old friend is someone you have known for a long time.
- ⑥ Your circle of friends is your group of friends.
- ⑦ Some people make friends very easily.
- ⑧ A lifelong friend is someone you have known all your life.

4

Make up five sentences about what you were doing when something else happened. Put one verb in each sentence in the past simple and another verb in the past continuous. Write the sentences on the lines below and compare them with a partner.

Examples: *I was drinking a cup of coffee when the doorbell rang.*  
*While he was walking along the road it started to rain.*  
*They were driving to Salalah when their car broke down.*

1. My parents were drinking coffee when I left home.
2. While I was having my dinner, I bit my tongue.
3. I was walking to school when I met my uncle.
4. While I was doing my homework, my friend rang the door bell.
5. I was watching TV when there was a power cut.

## GRAMMAR RECALL

**Use the past simple to describe:**

- a completed action in the past

**Use the past continuous to describe:**

- an ongoing activity in the past
- something that was happening in the past when another action happened

2

Choose the best forms of the verbs in these sentences.

- a I ~~wasn't doing~~ / ~~didn't do~~ my homework when you ~~were calling~~ / ~~called~~ me yesterday evening. I ~~was listening~~ / ~~listened~~ to music.
- b Ali ~~was walking~~ / ~~walked~~ down the street when a car was ~~crashing~~ / ~~crashed~~ in front of him.
- c ~~Did you visit~~ / ~~were you visiting~~ the Queen when you were in London?
- d "What ~~were you doing~~ / ~~did you do~~ at four o'clock yesterday afternoon?" the policeman asked.
- e ~~It was raining~~ / ~~rained~~ yesterday for the first time in three months.
- f When I first came to Oman, I ~~wasn't knowing~~ / ~~didn't know~~ any Arabic.
- g What ~~were you thinking~~ / ~~did you think~~ about when I was talking to you just now?



# Theme 3

## Travellers and Tourists

### GRAMMAR RECALL

#### Expressing the Future

Read the sentences on the left and match them to a usage on the right.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 I'm meeting my brother for lunch tomorrow.                            | a Use <i>will/will not (won't)</i> for expressing prediction.                            |
| 2 Do you think England <i>will</i> win the World Cup next year?         | b Use <i>will/will not (won't)</i> for expressing offers and promises.                   |
| 3 I'm going to watch TV then go to bed.                                 | c Use <i>will/will not (won't)</i> for expressing decisions that are made at the moment. |
| 4 Perhaps people <i>won't</i> send letters in the future, only e-mails. | d Use 'going to' for talking about future plans and intentions.                          |
| 5 Which pen do you want?<br>I'll have the blue one.                     | e Use the present continuous for talking about arrangements in the future.               |
| 6 I'll help you do your homework.                                       |  |

#### will / will not prediction



It **will** rain this afternoon.



Liverpool Team **won't** win the match today.

#### will / will not offers and promises



I promise. I **will** come on time.



I **will** lend you my bike.

#### will / will not decisions that are made at the moment



I **will** take a cup of tea.

going to

future plans and intentions



I **am going to** buy a new car tomorrow.



I **am going to** cook fish for lunch.

going to

arrangements in the future



Laila **is going to** make a party next Thursday.



They **are going to** travel to Austria for honeymoon.

4

Read the sentences a - i in Activity 3 again. Find three sentences which show different ways of expressing the future. Then read the sentences below and choose the best forms of the verbs.

are

a We're **going to go** / **will go** to Dubai at the weekend. Do you want to come?

b What do you think **will happen** / **is happening** in the next ten years?

c I can't come with you tomorrow because I'm **visiting** / **will visit** my parents.

will

d I promise I'll **work** / **am working** harder next year.

e That man is driving too fast. He's **going to have** / **is having** an accident soon.

is

f Machines can do a lot of things but they **won't replace** / **are not replacing** people.

g She's **meeting** / **will meet** her friend later today.

will not

am



**1**

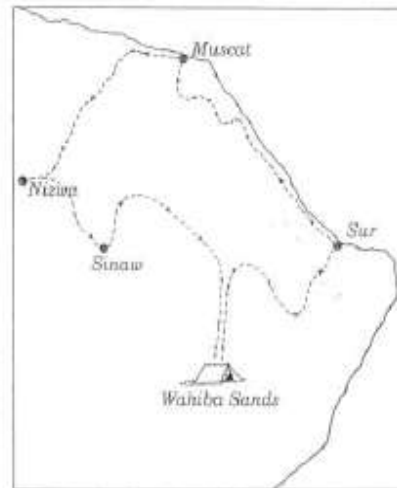
Look at the information about a 3 day tour in Oman and write answers to the questions on the writing lines below.

### *Tour to Nizwa, Sinaw, the Wahiba Sands and Sur*

*Thursday*  
morning depart Muscat 8.30  
Nizwa Souk  
afternoon Nizwa Fort  
night hotel in Nizwa

*Friday*  
morning Sinaw Souk  
afternoon Wahiba Sands  
night camp in Wahiba Sands

*Saturday*  
morning Sur  
afternoon return to Muscat  
along the coast



- a Where will the tour start? The tour will start in Muscat.
- b What will the tourists see on Thursday afternoon? They will see Nizwa Fort.
- c Where will they stay on Thursday night? They will stay at a hotel in Nizwa.
- d When will they arrive at the Wahiba Sands? They will arrive on Friday afternoon.
- e What town will they visit on the third day? They will visit Sur on the third day.
- f When will they return to Muscat? They will return to Muscat on Saturday afternoon.

## Planning a Summer Holiday

	YOU	YOUR PARTNER
a Where are you going to go? (e.g. to Dubai, to Salalah)	Qatar	Duqm
b How are you going to get there? (e.g. by car, by plane, by bus)	by plane	by car
c Where are you going to stay? (e.g. in a hotel, with friends)	in a hotel	with uncle
d How long are you going to stay there? (e.g. two weeks, one month)	2 weeks	3 days
e What are you going to do there? (e.g. swim, visit friends)	take a course	catch fish

Find other pairs of students and ask them about their holiday plans.

**4**

Read the information about Tariq's summer holiday below. Then write similar sentences about your partner's holiday. Use the information you completed about your partner in the table in Activity 3. Don't forget to give your work a heading.

### Tariq's Summer Holiday

- a Tariq is going to go (or is going) to England in July.
- b He is going to fly there with Oman Air.
- c He is going to stay with an English family.
- d He is going to stay there for one month.
- e He is going to improve his English and visit historical places.



### Ahmed's Summer Holiday

Ahmed is **going to go** to Duqm. He is **going to go** there by his car. He is **going to stay** with his uncle. He is **going to stay** there for 3 days. He is **going to catch** fish in the sea.

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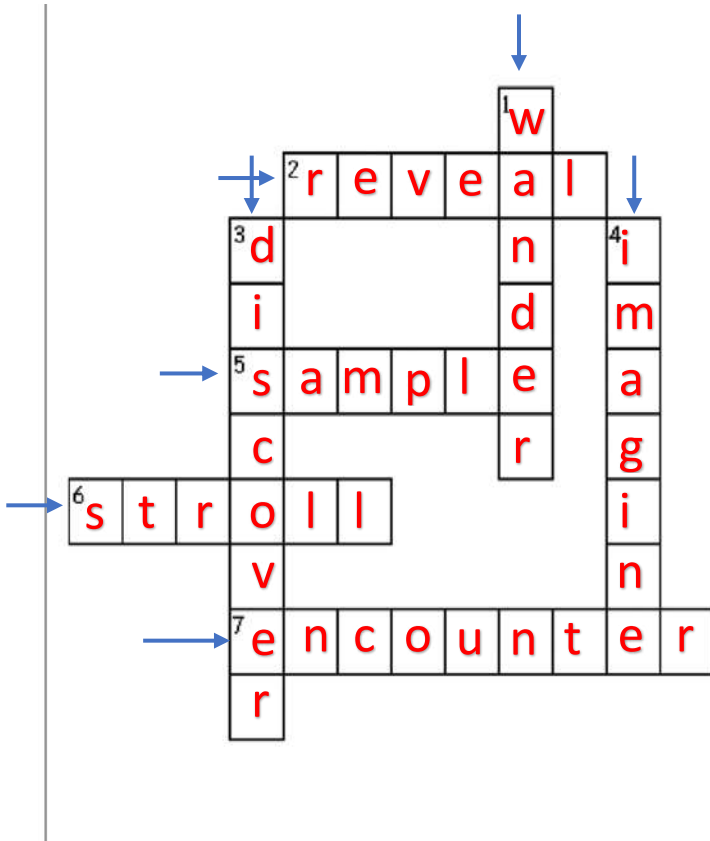
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### My Summer Holiday

I'm **going to go** to Qatar. I'm **going to fly** there with Oman Air. I'm **going to stay** in a hotel. I'm **going to stay** for two weeks. I'm **going to take** a course in order to **improve** my English skills.



### Across

- ② By opening your bedroom window you will \_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful view of the sea.
- ⑤ You can \_\_\_\_\_ delicious food in our local restaurants.
- ⑥ Take your time to \_\_\_\_\_ slowly along our beautiful beaches.
- ⑦ On our adventure tours you will \_\_\_\_\_ many interesting people.

### Down

- ① The best way to see our city is to \_\_\_\_\_ around the small streets away from the centre.
- ③ It's exciting to \_\_\_\_\_ places which you have never visited before. These islands are more beautiful than you can \_\_\_\_\_.

1

Correct the mistakes in the sentences below. Write out each sentence in its corrected form on the line underneath the incorrect sentence.

1 Maoris will live in New Zealand.

Maoris live in New Zealand.

2 John is planning go bungee jumping tomorrow.

John is planning to go bungee jumping tomorrow.

3 The New Zealand national rugby team called the All Blacks.

The New Zealand national rugby team is called the All Blacks.

4 The Maoris have come to New Zealand many years ago.

The Maoris came to New Zealand many years ago.

5 My friend don't want to try zorbing.

My friend doesn't want to try zorbing.

## GRAMMAR RECALL

There are different ways to express the future.

- a **Use will/will not (won't):**
  - for expressing prediction about future events
  - for expressing offers and promises
  - for expressing decisions that are made at that moment
- b **Use going to:**
  - for talking about future plans and intentions
- c **Use the present continuous:**
  - for talking about arrangements in the future

2

Choose the best form of the verbs in these sentences.

- a Thanks for inviting me to your party. ~~I'm bringing~~ I'll bring some music.
- b What time ~~do you come~~ are you coming this afternoon?
- c What would you like to drink? I'll have / ~~I'm having~~ a cup of tea, please.
- d When I go to London, ~~I'm seeing~~ I'm going to see Big Ben.
- e First, we'll visit / ~~we're visiting~~ Nakhal then we'll drive on to Rustaq.
- f If you can't solve the problem by yourself, ~~I'm helping~~ I'll help you.
- g I hope ~~you're cleaning up~~ you're going to clean up that mess.



# Theme 4

## Innovation

### GRAMMAR RECALL

#### Past Passive

Read the sentences and match each one to a usage on the right.

- 1 Three paintings were stolen from the museum yesterday.
- 2 My brother was born in Muscat.
- 3 *Julius Caesar* was written by William Shakespeare.

#### The past passive is used:

- a when we want to emphasise the subject of a sentence
- b when we don't know who did something
- c in sentences where we give someone's date or place of birth

3











Rewrite the sentences below in the past passive in your exercise book. An example has been done for you.

**Example:** *Edison invented the light bulb.* → *The light bulb was invented by Edison.*

- 1 Tim Berners-Lee invented the world wide web. →
- 2 The Russians sent the first satellite into space. →
- 3 An iceberg sank the Titanic. →
- 4 Marie Curie discovered radium. →
- 5 Ustad Ahmad Lahauri designed the Taj Mahal. →
- 6 Alfred Nobel invented dynamite. →
- 7 South Americans first grew potatoes. →

1. The world wide web **was invented** by Tim Berners-Lee.
2. The first satellite **was sent** into space by the Russians.
3. The Titanic **was sunk** by an iceberg.
4. Radium **was discovered** by Marie Curie.
5. Taj Mahal **was designed** by Ustad Ahmed Lahauri.
6. Dynamite **was invented** by Alfred Nobel.
7. Potatoes **were first grown** by South Americans.



Past simple		Past passive	
	The cat <b>ate</b> the chicken.	The chicken <b>was eaten</b> by the cat.	
	A farmer <b>sold</b> two camels.	Two camels <b>were sold</b> .	
	Someone <b>broke</b> the windows.	The windows <b>were broken</b> .	
	Someone <b>stole</b> the City Bank.	The City Bank <b>was stolen</b> .	
		Ibn Alnafis <b>was born</b> in 1213.	
		We <b>were born</b> in Japan.	

## ACTIVATE YOUR ENGLISH

Match the questions and answers. Then practise the dialogues with a partner.

- Questions**
- a Can you tell me when the computer was invented?
  - b Do you know who the first human in space was?
  - c Who wrote the play *Julius Caesar*?
  - d Where was Ibn Battuta born?
  - e When was the first university opened in Oman?
  - f Which country is the world's largest coffee producer?
  - g Where was cotton first grown?
  - h Do you know where chilli peppers were first eaten?

**Answers**

- 1 It's Brazil. In 2008, more than 17,000,000 tonnes were produced.
- 2 He was born in Morocco.
- 3 I'm not sure. But I think it was invented in about 1860.
- 4 I think they were first eaten in South America more than 6,000 years ago.
- 5 Yes, it was Yuri Gagarin. He was sent into space by Russia in 1961.
- 6 It was written by William Shakespeare.
- 7 Sultan Qaboos University was established in 1986. It was the first university in the country.
- 8 I know that! It was first grown in India.

**5** Write sentences about Mr Ahmed and Mrs Aysha's life in past times. Follow the examples and use 'used to' or 'didn't use to'.

- 1 they / go to bed / very early      They used to go to bed very early.
- 2 she / not have / a cooker      She didn't use to have a cooker.
- 3 their children / play outside      Their children used to play outside.
- 4 she / cook / on an open fire      She used to cook on an open fire.
- 5 they / store water / in clay pots      They used to store water in clay pots.
- 6 she / not have / a washing machine      She didn't use to have a washing machine.
- 7 she / wash clothes / by hand / in the falaj      She used to wash clothes by hand in the falaj.
- 8 their family / much closer      Their family used to be much closer.

**1** Fill in the blanks with the past participle forms of these verbs.

**Irregular Past Participles**

begin	began	begun		make	made	made
break	broke	<b>broke</b>		ride	rode	<b>ridden</b>
bring	brought	<b>brought</b>		see	saw	<b>seen</b>
build	built	<b>built</b>		send	sent	<b>sent</b>
catch	caught	<b>caught</b>		speak	spoke	<b>spoken</b>
choose	chose	<b>chosen</b>		steal	stole	<b>stolen</b>
eat	ate	<b>eaten</b>		tell	told	<b>told</b>
find	found	<b>found</b>		win	won	<b>won</b>
grow	grew	<b>grown</b>		write	wrote	<b>written</b>

**2** Fill in the blanks with the correct past passive forms of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The English word 'discover' was taken (take) from French.
- 2 The Eiffel Tower in Paris was built (build) in 1889.
- 3 The city of Ubar was destroyed (destroy) more than 2,000 years ago.
- 4 Pizza was first eaten (eat) in Italy.
- 5 Cotton was probably first grown (grow) in India.
- 6 That novel was written (write) by Charles Dickens.
- 7 Edvard Munch's painting 'Scream' was stolen (steal) from a museum in 2004.
- 8 The 2009 Gulf Cup was won (win) by Oman's national team.

3

Correct the mistake in each sentence below. The first one has been done for you.

- 1 That book was given me by my friend.

That book was given to me by my friend.



- 2 Those shoes was made in Italy.

Those shoes **were made** in Italy.



- 3 The thief was caught the police.

The thief **was caught** by the police.



- 4 The potato was first growed in South America.

The potato **was first grown** in South America.



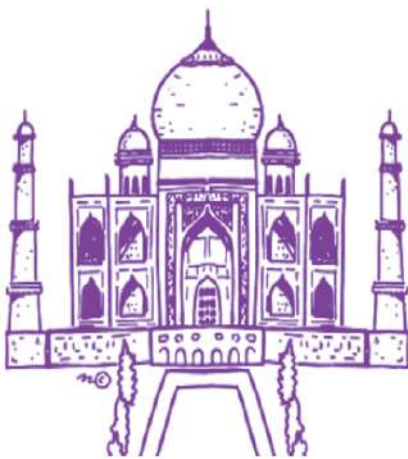
- 5 I was studied that last year.

I **studied** that last year.

- 6 It were happened yesterday.

It **happened** yesterday.

## The Taj Mahal



The Taj Mahal (1) **was built** (build) in Agra, India between 1631 and 1648 CE. It (2) **was designed** (design) by the architect Ustad Ahmad Lahauri for the emperor Shah Jahan. It (3) **was built** (build) as a beautiful place to bury his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. More than 20,000 workers and 1000 elephants (4) **were used** (use) to build the Taj Mahal. The workers (5) **were brought** (bring) from all over India. The gardens (6) **were completed** (complete) five years after the main building. When he died in 1666, Shah Jahan (7) **was buried** (bury) in the Taj Mahal next to his wife. The Taj Mahal (8) **was named** (name) a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1983. In 2003, it (9) **was visited** (visit) by more than 3,000,000 people.



**2**

Fill in the missing words in the table below. Refer back to the texts in Units 1, 2 and 3 of your Coursebook to see how the words are used. Use a dictionary to help you if necessary.

	noun	verb	adjective	adverb
1	<b>invention</b>	<b>invent</b>	inventive	inventively
2	<b>innovation</b>	innovate	<b>innovative</b>	innovatively
3	<b>harm</b>	harm	<b>harmful</b>	<b>harmfully</b>
4	help	<b>help</b>	<b>helpful</b>	helpfully
5	<b>improvement</b>	<b>improve</b>	improved	
6	<b>system</b>		<b>systematic</b>	systematically
7	<b>convenience</b>		convenient	<b>conveniently</b>
8	design/designer	<b>design</b>		

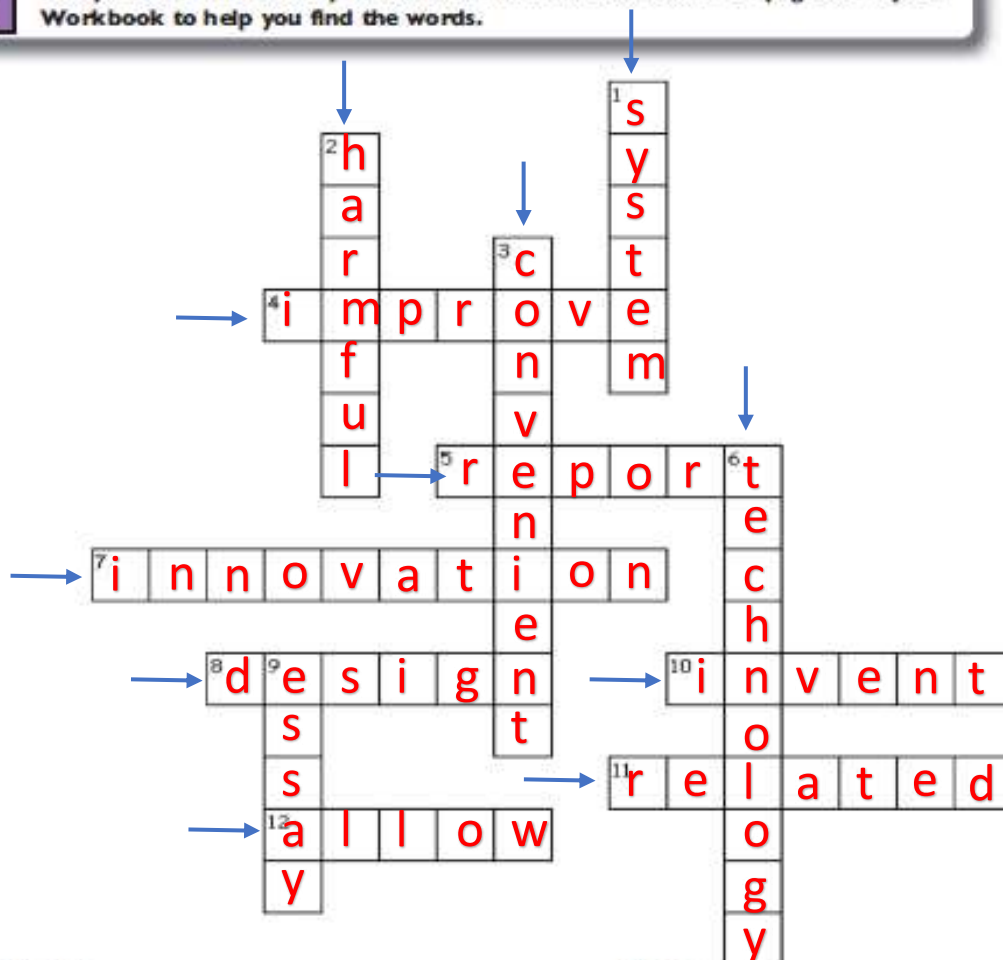
**3**

Fill in the gaps with appropriate forms of the words in the completed table in Activity 2. Put **ONE** word in each gap.

- 1 Cigarette smoking is very harmful to your health.
- 2 The telephone is a very important invention.
- 3 If you want to improve your vocabulary skills, you need to read a lot.
- 4 The Arabic writing system uses an alphabet with 28 letters.
- 5 The bank is conveniently located in the shopping mall.
- 6 An architect's job is to design buildings.
- 7 Can you help me? I'm looking for the road to Nizwa.
- 8 The new manager has some very innovative plans for the company. Nobody has tried them before.

4

Complete the crossword puzzle. Refer to Activities 1 and 2 on page 48 of your Workbook to help you find the words.



#### Across

4. (v) make something better
5. (v) give information about something
7. (n) new idea, method or invention
8. (v) make a plan for something such as a new building
10. (v) make or design something that has never been made before
11. (adj) connected or linked
12. (v) make something possible

#### Down

1. (n) group of things that work together
2. (adj) causing damage
3. (adj) easy to get or use
6. (n) advanced scientific knowledge or equipment
9. (n) short piece of writing about one topic or subject



## GRAMMAR RECALL

**We use the past passive:**

- a when we want to emphasise the subject of a sentence
- b when we don't know who did something
- c in sentences where we give someone's date or place of birth.

**2** Choose the best form of the verbs in these sentences.

- a Charles Dickens **was born**/**born** in 1812 in England. He **was died**/**died** in 1870.
- b The pyramids **were built**/**built** thousands of years ago.
- c Hurricane Katrina **destroyed**/**was destroyed** many buildings in New Orleans.
- d The film Titanic **made**/**was made** by a Hollywood film company.
- e The police **arrested**/**was arrested** the burglar last night.
- f Somebody **told**/**was told** me to wait here.