

Lesson 7

- A** Read the job advertisements below, choose which one you would like to apply for and write a letter of application. Use the letter on page 41 of the Student's Book as a guide, changing details as appropriate. Write 100 to 120 words.

Dahab

Iraq's famous jewellery store
We are looking for a jewellery designer
to work in our factory in Karrada.

You must:

be good at working in a team;
enjoy solving design problems;
have plenty of unusual and creative ideas.

You must have:

a diploma in design;
two years' experience designing jewellery.

Apply in writing, saying what you can
bring to the job. Write to Saeed Aziz,
Human Resources, ...

We are looking for a manager for our
new restaurant

MARHABABA

opening in Baghdad's
Al Harthiya district next month

You must:

- be very energetic and ambitious;
- have experience of leading a team;
- be able to remain calm under pressure;
- have the drive and ability to make Marhababa the top restaurant in Iraq;
- have excellent communication skills;
- be able to charm customers and make them feel welcome;
- speak good Arabic and English.

Apply in writing, saying why you deserve
an interview. Write to Mr A Shakir ...

Lesson 1

A Use the compound nouns on page 44 of the Student's Book to complete the sentences below.

- 1 If we get a _____ in Spain, we can buy food at the market and make our own meals.
- 2 Let's not go on a _____ to Italy. It would be more fun to choose our own hotels and tours when we get there.
- 3 I can't find my _____. I won't be able to get on the plane if I don't find it.
- 4 Let's go for a walk along the _____ this evening and watch the sunset over the water.
- 5 I don't like booking flights online. Let's go and buy our tickets at that _____ in Al Saad Street.
- 6 If you order it now, the hotel kitchen will make a _____ for anyone who is going on the tour tomorrow.
- 7 I spent the morning at the beach and in the afternoon we did some _____. I took lots of photos of the Roman temples.
- 8 You can't rely on public transport on that island. You should find out about _____ so you can travel more independently.

Compound nouns

- Compound nouns can be found in three different forms:
 - as in most of this exercise, where they are two separate nouns (or adjective + noun);
 - those that are linked by a hyphen;
 - those that have become one word.

There is no clear rule about which form to use, and the form changes over time. When words are often used together, they might become hyphenated and later become one word.

Examples of two words becoming one are much more common than hyphenated words. For example, *cardboard*, *footstep*, *lifestyle*, *sunset*.

B Match the questions and responses. Then write one more line for each conversation.

1

Do you have a complaint, madam?

2

What's the exchange rate, please?

3

Excuse me. Where's the check-in for the Lebanon flight?

A

It's a bit early. I don't think it's open yet.

B

Yes. The basin is blocked and the air conditioning doesn't work.

C

It's about 1,800 Iraqi dinars to the pound.


1

2

3

C Practise the conversations in pairs.

Lesson 2

A  ¹⁵ Listen to different people talking about points related to holidays. Match them to the topics below. Write the correct number in each box.

a) accommodation

b) activities

c) the atmosphere

d) brochures

e) excursions

f) the flight

g) the service

ever, never + present perfect simple

- We use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect simple. We use *ever* in questions, e.g., *Have you ever eaten octopus?* We can use *never* to answer them, e.g., *No, I've never tried it.*

B Write true sentences with *never* about you, your family and your friends. Write about:

1 animals (ride / hold / see / touch)

I've never ridden an elephant.

My sister has never held a scorpion.

2 a game (play)

3 food (eat / try / make)

4 a place (be to / visit)

5 a sport or activity (do / run / swim, etc.)

C Write one word in each gap, then write the conversation in the correct order.

- 1 Two years _____, Karim organized a trip on his birthday.
- 2 Have you *ever* _____ camped in the desert?
- 3 It was great. We made a fire and we cooked a whole sheep. I really enjoyed _____.
- 4 Lucky you. I've never done that, but I'd like to. When _____ you go?
- 5 Oh, I remember. I wanted to go on that, but I couldn't. What _____ it like?
- 6 Yes, I _____.

A: *Have you ever camped in the desert?*

B: _____

A: _____


B: _____

A: _____

B: _____

just, already, yet + present perfect

- We use *just* + present perfect when we talk about something that happened a short time ago, e.g., *You look nice. Have you just been to the hairdresser?*
- We use *already* + present perfect when we talk about something that happened before we expected it, e.g., *It's only eight o'clock but Samira has already gone to bed.*
- We use *yet* + present perfect in negative sentences and questions when we talk about something we expect to happen, e.g., *I haven't done my exams yet. [But I will soon.] Have you passed your driving test yet? [I expect you have, or will soon.]*

 Complete the responses, using *just/already/yet* and an appropriate verb.

Example:

Would you like a cup of coffee?

No, thanks. I've just had one.

1 Does Samira know about the meeting?

I'm sorry, I _____.

2 Would you like to come to see the new film with us?

Thanks for asking, but I _____.

3 Can I borrow that book after you?

Here you are. I _____.

4 Look at the noticeboard. There's an advert for English courses.

I know, I _____.

5 If you see Khalid, can you ask him about tonight?

He can come. I _____.

Lesson 3

A Find the collocations for the following words in the text on page 46 of the Student's Book.

1 thoroughly _____

2 I can honestly _____

3 lived up to my _____

4 to name a _____

How long + present perfect simple + for or since

- We use the question *How long* + present perfect when we want to ask about a period of time from a point in the past until now.
- We use the present perfect simple when we ask and answer about states using verbs like *be*, *have*, *know*, *live* and *work*.

How long have you been married? How long have you lived here?

- When the answer relates to a period of time, we use *for*.
For ten years.
- When the answer relates to a point in time, we use *since*.
Since 2003.
- We often answer questions with a short answer, as above. The full answer to the question would be:
We have been married for ten years.
We have been married since 2003.

Remember: When we ask a question with *How long*, we usually assume that the event has not finished. In the example above, we assume the two people are still married.

B Choose for or since to complete the phrases.

Examples:

since _____ Friday

6 _____ I was six

for _____ ten years

7 _____ ages

1 _____ I was at nursery school

8 _____ I was born

2 _____ last January

9 _____ the first of March

3 _____ yesterday

10 _____ about 1996

4 _____ three weeks

11 _____ two hours

5 _____ a month and a half

12 _____ a very long time

C Work in pairs. Take turns asking and answering the questions. Then make up five more questions and ask and answer them.

How long have you:

- been at this school?
- lived in your house?
- known your best friend?
- studied English?
- been able to swim?
- had a mobile phone/CD player/MP3 player?
- had a _____
- had a _____
- known _____
- been interested in _____
- been able to _____



How long have you been at this school?



For six years.

D Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, putting the verbs in brackets in the present perfect simple.

Example:

The last time I saw her was in 2001. (not see)

I haven't seen her since 2001.

They got married three years ago. (be)

They've been married for three years.

1 We first met them in July. (know)

2 He bought that motorbike a long time ago. (have)

3 She last went to the dentist in September. (not be)

4 We last ate there in July. (not eat)

5 He got angry at lunchtime. (be)

6 The last time he wrote or phoned was six months ago. (not be in touch)



Read the language box. Then use the information to complete the exercise below.

Present perfect continuous

- We use the present perfect **continuous** when asking and answering about **activities** that began in the past and have just finished or are still going on now.

How long have they been talking?

- The present perfect continuous describes the same time period as the present perfect simple, so we use *since* and *for* with this tense as well.

(They've been talking) for an hour/since eight o'clock.

For each situation, write questions using the words in brackets. Use the present perfect simple or present perfect continuous. Then write a suitable answer using *since* or *for*.

Example:

You arrive late for your appointment. You ask:

(how long / wait?) *How long have you been waiting?* _____

For ten minutes. / Since six o'clock. _____

1 You have a friend who is learning Japanese. You ask:

(how long / learn / Japanese?) _____

2 You meet a pilot. You ask:

(how long / be a pilot?) _____

3 You meet somebody who is a writer. You ask:

(how long / write?) _____

4 You are going to meet a friend of your cousin. You ask:

(how long / know?) _____

5 Your sister is busy cooking for a party. You ask:

(how long / cook?) _____

Lesson 4

been and gone

- We use *has gone* to say that someone has gone away and has not yet returned.
Adel is on holiday. He has gone to Dubai. (= He is in Dubai now.)
- We use *has been* to say that someone went away, returned and is still back.
Latifa and her family have been on holiday in Dubai. They had a good time there. (= They went and came back.)

A Write the past participle of these irregular verbs.

be *been* _____

leave _____

buy _____

meet _____

do _____

see _____

find _____

spend _____

go _____

B Complete the sentences with the correct form of the present perfect. Choose an appropriate verb in each case.

- 1 Let's not watch this DVD. I _____ it four times already.
- 2 I _____ my mobile at last. It was under the bed! Now I can phone Beth.
- 3 I _____ a fantastic new CD. Do you want to come round and listen to it?
- 4 I _____ to the cinema. I saw a really good film.
- 5 I can't see the screen. I _____ my glasses at home.
- 6 I'm afraid Souad _____ out with her sister. They left about ten minutes ago.

Present perfect

- **General rule:** Present perfect refers to what happened in a **period starting in the past and ending in the present or continuing into the future**. Often there is a result in the present.
Someone has drunk all the orange juice. (Period: between buying the orange juice and now. Result: now there is no orange juice left.)
- **Key words:** We often use present perfect with *ever, never, just, already, yet, so far* and *since*. We often use it with *for* and questions with *How long, How often* and *How many*.
Compare: *He has lived there for two years.* (and still does)
He lived there for two years. (but left three years ago)
Compare: *How long have you lived there?* (and are still living there)
How long did you live there? (before you left)
- **General rule:** We use the past simple for actions that happened **and ended in the past**.
Al-Khwarizmi invented algebra in about 830.
- **Key words:** We use the past simple with time phrases like *yesterday, last week, on Tuesday, two years ago* and in a lot of *When* questions.
When did they arrive? They got here ten minutes ago.

C Complete the dialogue with the correct form of the present perfect or past simple.

A: I'm really excited because I'm going to London in the summer.

B: ① Have you bought (you / buy) your plane ticket yet?

A: Yes, I ② have (have). I ③ _____ (buy) it last week.

B: ④ _____ (you / book) a hotel yet?

A: No, I ⑤ _____. But my uncle and aunt in London ⑥ _____ (just / write) to me inviting me to stay with them.

B: ⑦ _____ (you / buy) any maps of London or guidebooks yet?

A: Yes, I ⑧ _____. I ⑨ _____ (buy) a map and two guidebooks last week.

D Practise the dialogue in pairs a few times until you can do it without reading it from the book.

Lesson 5

A Read the language box.

Past perfect

- We form the past perfect with *had* + past participle.
- We use the past perfect for two events in the past when there is a need to show which came first. This can be:
 - when the first event is used as an explanation of what happened next, for example with *because* or *so*:
We couldn't get a room because we hadn't booked.
 - when we talk about change:
When I saw my brother again, his hair had gone grey.
 - When we want to make clear what event came first, for example, using *before* or *after*:
After I had done my homework, I went to the cinema.
- **Note:** We do not use the past perfect for a simple series of events in the past.
I arrived at the hotel and went straight to the reception. We asked for a room and they gave us one on the top floor.

B Put the verbs in the past simple or past perfect.

I grew up in a small Turkish fishing village called Side. I left Side 20 years ago. Last week, I went back there for the first time. It ① *had changed* (change) beyond recognition. It ② _____ (not be) a village any more. It ③ _____ (grow) into a big tourist resort. They ④ _____ (build) apartment blocks and hotels everywhere. It ⑤ _____ (look) so modern. They ⑥ _____ (make) a big road along the seafront. They ⑦ _____ (close) my old primary school and now it ⑧ _____ (be) a hotel. My favourite café ⑨ _____ (become) a souvenir shop for tourists. The market ⑩ _____ (move) from the main square to an area near the bus station. They ⑪ _____ (not plant) any trees in the new marketplace so there ⑫ _____ (be) no shade to sit in.

C Work in groups. Choose one of the situations below. Take it in turns to say one sentence each on the chosen situation. Use the past perfect.**Situations**

- Returning: You went back to your hometown after 15 years away. What things had changed?
- Crime: You came home and found a thief had broken into your house. What had they stolen / broken / done?
- Surprise: You came home and found your family and friends had organized a party for you. What things had they done? (cake / music / balloons / lights / guests)

Example: Returning



They had built a fantastic new sports centre.



They had planted trees at the side of the main road.

Lesson 6

A Scan the text on page 49 of the Student's Book to find the answers to these questions.

1 Where did Anna and her cousin go on holiday? _____

2 How long did they stay? _____

3 How much did it cost? _____

4 What was the name of the nearest airport to the islands? _____

5 What sports facilities were there at the hotel? _____

6 What was the local seafood speciality? _____

7 Where did they go by taxi? _____

B Read the text carefully and answer these questions.

1 What did the cost of the holiday include?

2 How far from the beach was the hotel?

3 What did Anna really like about the hotel?

4 Name three activities Anna and her cousin did during the day.

5 What did they do when they didn't go out in the evening?

C Find words in the text that mean the following:

1 a boat that transports people and goods

2 extremely comfortable

3 something which is wonderful to look at

4 something special to a locality

5 a fine welcome

6 a show/performance

D Talk about these questions with a partner.

1 Would you like to stay in this hotel? Say why or why not.

2 Which of the activities described in the letter would you enjoy the most?

3 Would you like to go on this holiday? Say why or why not.

E Work in pairs. Give your partner a brief description of a holiday you have been on. Ask your partner questions to get more information about the holiday.

Lesson 7

A Read the language box and add four examples.

Relative clauses

- Relative clauses can be defining or non-defining.
- Defining relative clauses
 - Defining relative clauses give essential information.
 - We use *who* for people, *which* or *that* for things and *where* for places. We use *whose* to show possession.

*The man **who** lives next door has just bought a private jet.*

*What have you done with the letter **that** was on the table?*

*The café **where** I work sells the best ice-cream.*

*The girl **whose** bike I borrowed yesterday is called Layla.*

*The bike **which** I borrowed yesterday is blue.*

- Non-defining relative clauses
 - Non-defining relative clauses give an extra piece of information.
 - We use *who* for people, *which* for things and *where* for places. We cannot use *that*. We use *whose* to show possession.
 - When combining sentences to make a relative clause, *there* is incorporated into *where*, e.g., *The University of ... is excellent. I studied English **there**. The University of ..., **where** I studied English, is excellent.*
- There is a comma (,) at the beginning of a non-defining relative clause, and a comma or a full stop at the end of it.

*My father, **who** loves reading, buys two or three new books a week.*

*Babylon City, **which** is 85 kilometres south of Baghdad, is a popular tourist site.*

*Dubai, **where** I spent my last holiday, is famous for its luxury hotels.*

*I lent the book to Saeed, **who** loves reading.*

*My brother, **whose** car was in an accident yesterday, is in hospital.*

B Combine these sentences with *who*, *that* or *where* to make defining relative clauses.

1 I spoke to a lady on the phone. She told me to call back later.

The lady who I _____ told me to call back later.

2 They've knocked down the restaurant. We had a meal there last year.

They've knocked down the restaurant _____.

3 I always go to that garage for repairs. It was closed today.

The garage _____ was closed today.

4 His car has broken down. He bought it last month.

The car _____ has broken down.

5 The book was missing. It has the information I wanted.

The book _____.

C Complete the sentences with *who*, *which*, *where* or *whose* and add commas.

1 Riverside Cinema _____ the tickets only cost £6 for students usually has good foreign films.

2 Beirut _____ is full of good cafés and restaurants is a really interesting city.

3 My cousin Mike _____ loves skiing is going to buy a holiday home in the Swiss Alps.

4 My sister _____ favourite food is pizza is having her birthday party at an Italian restaurant.

5 Fatima _____ photo was in the newspaper yesterday is a very talented girl.

D Use the correct relative pronoun to make one sentence. The sentence in brackets () becomes the relative clause. Add commas where necessary.

Examples:

My Uncle Albert still rides a bike. (He is 86.)

My Uncle Albert, who is 86, still rides a bike.

The hotel has a swimming pool. (It is very big.)

The hotel has a swimming pool that is very big.

1 Salwa wants to be an interpreter. (She speaks three languages.)

2 The Tigris Hotel has a fabulous pool. (The pool opened two months ago.)

3 Bashir is going to buy a car very soon. (He passed his driving test last week.)

4 The Star Restaurant has a lovely garden. (You can have a meal there on summer evenings.)

Lesson 8

A It is sometimes difficult to think of ideas for an essay, particularly in an exam. One answer is to write down anything you can think of connected with the title, even unimportant things. This is called *brainstorming*. When you read the things you have written down, you will probably find some that you can use. Thinking of ideas quickly is really important, especially in an exam.

It is easier to think of ideas when you are in a group. Practise with the following essay title. One person should be the secretary and write down the ideas.

'What would you recommend a visitor to do for a week in Iraq?'

Think about these points:

- Which hotel in Baghdad? One with a good price? Good view? Good service?
- Some things to do in Baghdad: The National Museum of Iraq: why? history of the country.
- Some things to do outside Baghdad: Temples in Hatra: beautiful ruins. Najaf: holy city (Wadi us Salaam).

- B** Now read the notes for this essay title: 'The future of tourism in Iraq'. Work in pairs and add three or four suggestions on what you think tourism in Iraq will be like in the future.

Accommodation:

hotels in all price ranges to suit all budgets?

privately run bed and breakfast (could it be a good way for foreigners to learn more about Iraqi culture?)

Public transport:

clearly signed for foreigners

Types of holidays:

holidays for learning Arabic, henna painting, Iraqi cooking

Tours:

- C** Work in pairs. Look at the brainstorming ideas for this essay title: 'What can make a good holiday?' Add specific examples for *Accommodation*, *Money*, *Meeting new people* and *Learning about a different culture*. Then write two more general answers with specific examples.

General answers	Specific examples
Who you go with	If you go with an older person, you'll probably have to walk slowly and go to bed early! Choose your travel companion carefully.
Choosing the right place	Don't go to a village in the mountains if you are interested in shopping and entertainment.
Accommodation	_____
Money	_____
Meeting new people	_____
Learning about a different culture	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Lesson 9 – Test yourself

VOCABULARY

A Write the compound nouns for the following definitions.

- 1 If you lose this, you can't get on an airplane.
- 2 You can have a winter holiday here.
- 3 A luxurious place to stay.
- 4 A place to stay where you cook your own food.
- 5 Hotels will often give you this if you're going on a full-day excursion.
- 6 This protects you when you are driving or flying.

6 marks

B Choose the best collocation.

- 1 When the plane takes off, you have to *fasten* / *attach* your seat belt.
- 2 To cross the river we had to *sail* / *board* a ferry.
- 3 The ferry *works* / *operates* throughout the year.
- 4 The holiday completely lived up to my *wishes* / *expectations*.
- 5 I can *honestly* / *absolutely* say that it was the best holiday I ever had.
- 6 We *considerably* / *thoroughly* enjoyed all the entertainment.

6 marks

- C** Use the correct endings to make adjectives from these nouns and verbs. Note that sometimes this will affect spelling.

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1 attract | _____ | 5 excite | _____ |
| 2 luxury | _____ | 6 colour | _____ |
| 3 wonder | _____ | 7 spectacle | _____ |
| 4 peace | _____ | 8 delight | _____ |

8 marks

Total vocabulary 20 marks

GRAMMAR

- D** Complete the sentences by putting the verb in brackets in the present perfect simple. Then underline the correct alternative – *for* or *since*.

- I _____ (have) this car *since* / *for* November.
- I _____ (not see) Mahmoud *since* / *for* he came back from holiday.
- My sister _____ (not be) to college *since* / *for* three days because of a cold.
- My family _____ (live) in the same house *since* / *for* 15 years.
- The teacher _____ (not know) the class *since* / *for* a long time.
- _____ (you work here) *since* / *for* you graduated?

6 marks

- E** Present perfect or past simple? Tick (✓) the correct sentences and cross (X) the six incorrect sentences. Then rewrite them correctly.

Example:

I've just seen a really interesting programme about desert wildlife.

Let's take Jameel to the new Chinese restaurant. He never went there.

He's never been there.

1 Fadia didn't speak to me since her sister's wedding.

2 Has Salwa's family moved house yet?

3 I bought him a new mobile phone last week and he already lost it.

4 I'm tired. I've just walked all the way back from the shops.

5 I've woken up really late this morning and I was late for school.

6 He's lost his glasses and he can't find them anywhere.

7 Adam has come back from Beirut yesterday.

8 We've all been to the park last weekend.

9 What time have they gone to bed last night?

10 You look nice. Have you changed your hairstyle?

10 marks

F Put the verb into the correct tense, present perfect simple or present perfect continuous.

Example:

Where have you been? Have you been playing (you / play) football?

We have played (play) football three times this week already.

- 1 Look! Somebody _____ (drop) their wallet on the pavement.
- 2 Souad looks tired. I don't think she _____ (sleep) very well recently.
- 3 '_____ (you / ever / sleep) under the stars in the desert?' 'No, never.'
- 4 'Tariq is away on holiday.' 'Oh, is he? Where _____ (he / go)?'
- 5 I _____ (lose) my passport. _____ (you / see) it anywhere?
- 6 I'm so sorry I'm late. How long _____ (you / wait)?
- 7 'Layla is learning Japanese.' 'How long _____ (she / study) it?'
- 8 I _____ (paint) a picture of Amina all day but I _____ (not / finish) it yet.

8 marks

G Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form – past simple or past perfect – to complete the sentences.

- 1 Last week I _____ (meet) an old friend from primary school and he _____ (not change).
- 2 When I _____ (arrive) at Pete's house, there _____ (be) no one there. He _____ (go) out.
- 3 After we _____ (speak) to the teacher, we _____ (leave) the classroom.
- 4 When we _____ (arrive) at the airport, we _____ (discover) that the travel agent _____ (change) our hotel.
- 5 The wedding _____ (go) well because they _____ (organize) everything very carefully.

5 marks

H Complete the sentences with the correct relative pronoun and add commas (,).

Khalil Gibran, who wrote a book called *The Prophet*, was a famous Lebanese poet.

- 1 Morocco _____ is one of the most beautiful countries in the world attracts lots of tourists every year.
- 2 The person _____ stole the money must be punished.
- 3 My friend Adam _____ loves fishing caught three huge fish yesterday.
- 4 Maria _____ camera cost more than £300 is still not very good at taking photos.
- 5 Horse riding _____ is my brother Andy's favourite sport is expensive and dangerous in my opinion.
- 6 The restaurant _____ serves the best food is in the High Street.
- 7 Edinburgh _____ there's a huge cultural festival every summer is an exciting place to spend a holiday.

7 marks

I Choose the correct words for each sentence.

She's been talking on the phone for the last 20 minutes.

a) since b) for c) with

- 1 I haven't seen a good film _____ last January.
a) since b) for c) from
- 2 When we got to the cinema, the film _____ started.
a) already b) had c) has
- 3 How many letters _____ so far today?
a) did you write b) have you been writing c) have you written
- 4 Babylon City, _____ people like to go sightseeing, is a beautiful place.
a) which b) that c) where
- 5 I _____ to China yet, but I would like to one day.
a) didn't go b) haven't been c) haven't gone

