

The background is a light, textured surface with a gold-colored border. Several purple and brown leaves are scattered around the border, particularly in the top-left and bottom-right corners.

In The Name Of God

The background is a light cream color with scattered gold speckles. On the left side, there are several paper-cut leaves in various colors: dark blue, light blue, green, and brown. A dark blue, wavy-edged banner is positioned in the center-right of the page.

Let's review Prepare Book...

Unit 9

MUST VS. HAVE TO – MEANING

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DOCTOR

You **must** rest for two weeks.

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PATIENT

I **have to** rest for two weeks.

MUST

Obligation that comes from the speaker.
The speaker thinks it's necessary.

MANAGER: You **must** be here at 7.

SMOKER*: I **must** stop smoking.

*The obligation comes from the smoker. The smoker thinks it's necessary.

HAVE TO

External obligation.
Another person thinks it's necessary.

WORKER: I **have to** be there at 7.

SMOKER*: I **have to** stop smoking.

*The obligation comes from the doctor. The doctor thinks it's necessary.

MUSTN'T

Prohibition. You can't do something.
It's necessary that you don't do it.

You **mustn't** wait here.

You can't wait here. It's not allowed.

He **mustn't** call her at work.

He can't call her at work. It's necessary that he doesn't call her at work.

DON'T HAVE TO

No obligation. You can do something but you don't need to do it. Not necessary.

You **don't have to** wait here.

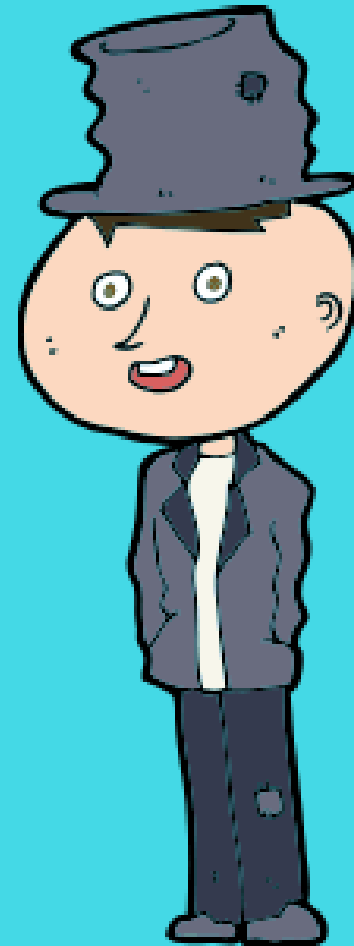
You don't need to wait here. Not necessary.

He **doesn't have to** call her at work.

He doesn't need to call her if he doesn't want to do it. It's not necessary.

**You must
come with me**

**But I have to
go to work**

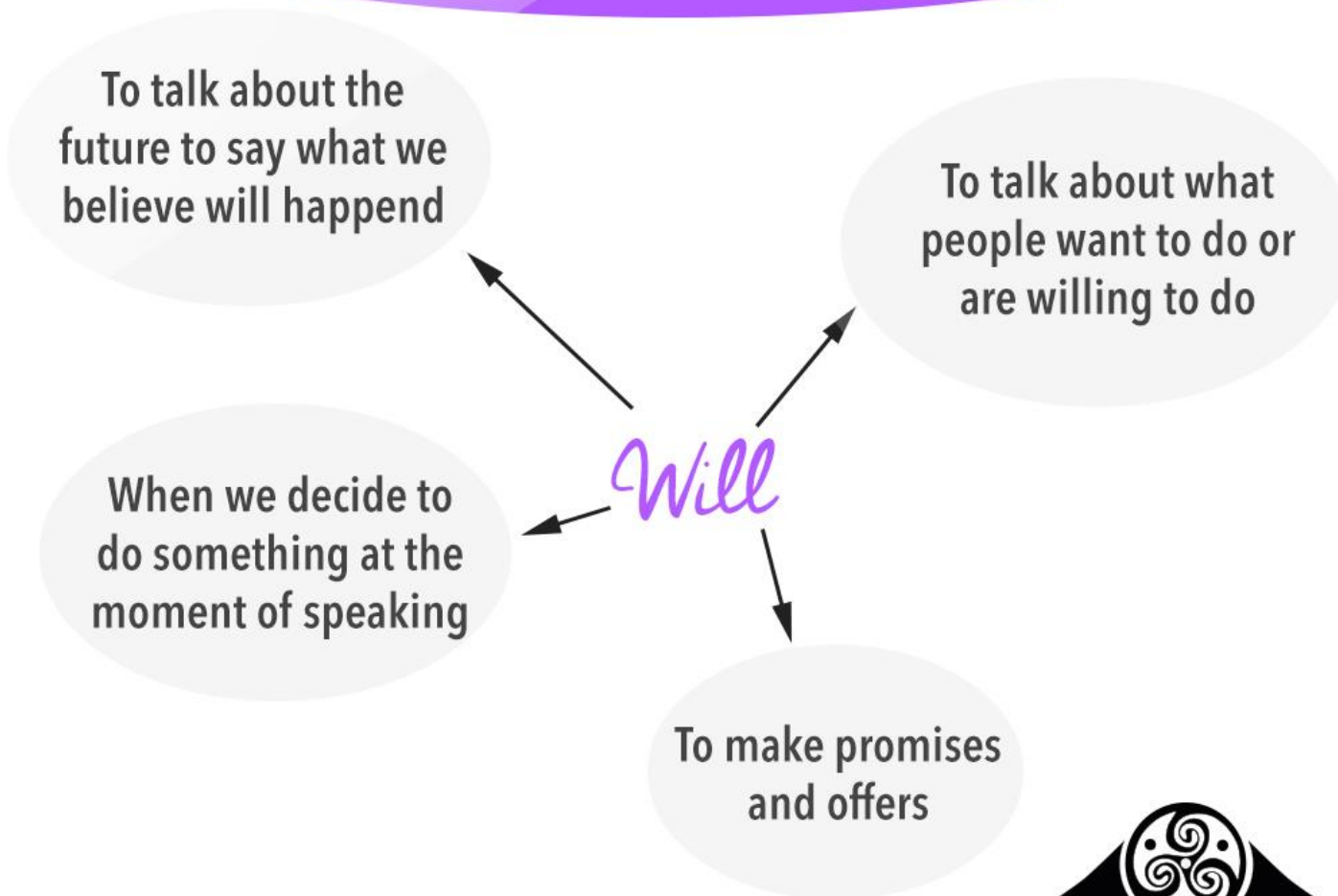


- 1. You** **wear a tie if you want to go to that restaurant. It's one of their rules !**
- 2. I** **go away on business, my boss wants me to visit our firm in Japan.**
- 3. Don't be silly, you** **take these tablets four times a day !**
- 4. You** **speak too loud, the baby is sleeping.**
- 5. I** **work my English : I want to speak fluently.**
- 6. This room is a mess, I really** **find time to clean it !**
- 7. You** **smoke in Paul's car or he'll get very angry with you !**
- 8. You** **do that Jane, I'll do it later, don't worry.**
- 9. You really** **stop driving so fast or you'll have an accident !**
- 10. I really** **remember to post that letter before five o'clock.**







Unit 8 & 7

When to use *will*

GRAMMAR TIP



present continuous (future arrangements)

- +  I'm **seeing** a friend tonight.
-  She's **arriving** at lunchtime.
-  She **isn't leaving** until Friday.
-  They **aren't coming** to the party.
- ?  What **are** you **doing** this evening?
-  **Is** she **meeting** us at the restaurant?

- We often use the present continuous with a future meaning, especially for future arrangements, i.e. for plans we have made at a fixed time or place in the future. Don't use the present simple for this.
NOT ~~*I see some friends tonight.*~~

1. Tony a friend tomorrow.(meet)

2. I think it soon.(snow)

3. Perhaps I New York one day.(visit)

4. What time tomorrow?(leave/you)

5. Who the next World Cup? (win)

6. I'm sure you the exam next week. (not fail)

7. I my parents at the week-end. (visit)

8. Don't touch that dog. It you. (bite)

9. They for a meal tonight.(come)

10. Look at those clouds, it .(rain)

MAY vs MIGHT

MAY

1. MAY should be used when you are talking about a possible event or an event that could be factual.

- I may go to the cinema after dinner.

2. May is the verb in the present tense.

- Gabrielle may cook dinner for our whole group of friends tonight.

MIGHT

1. MIGHT refers to events that are hypothetical or possible but very unlikely.

- If you get ready in five minutes, you might be able to catch your plane.

2. Might is the same verb but in the past tense.

- Jimmy might have tried to contact me earlier, but my phone was switched off.

3. Might have is best to use in the past tense.

People ----- develop telepathy in the future(impossible)

The space explorers ----- find water on Mars(probable)

Regular trips to space ----- be available in the next century(possible)

One day they ----- find life on other planets(slightly possible)

We ----- ever know everything(impossible)

It ----- be sunny tomorrow(probable)

It ----- be cloudy in June(possible)

It ----- rain in May(slightly possible)

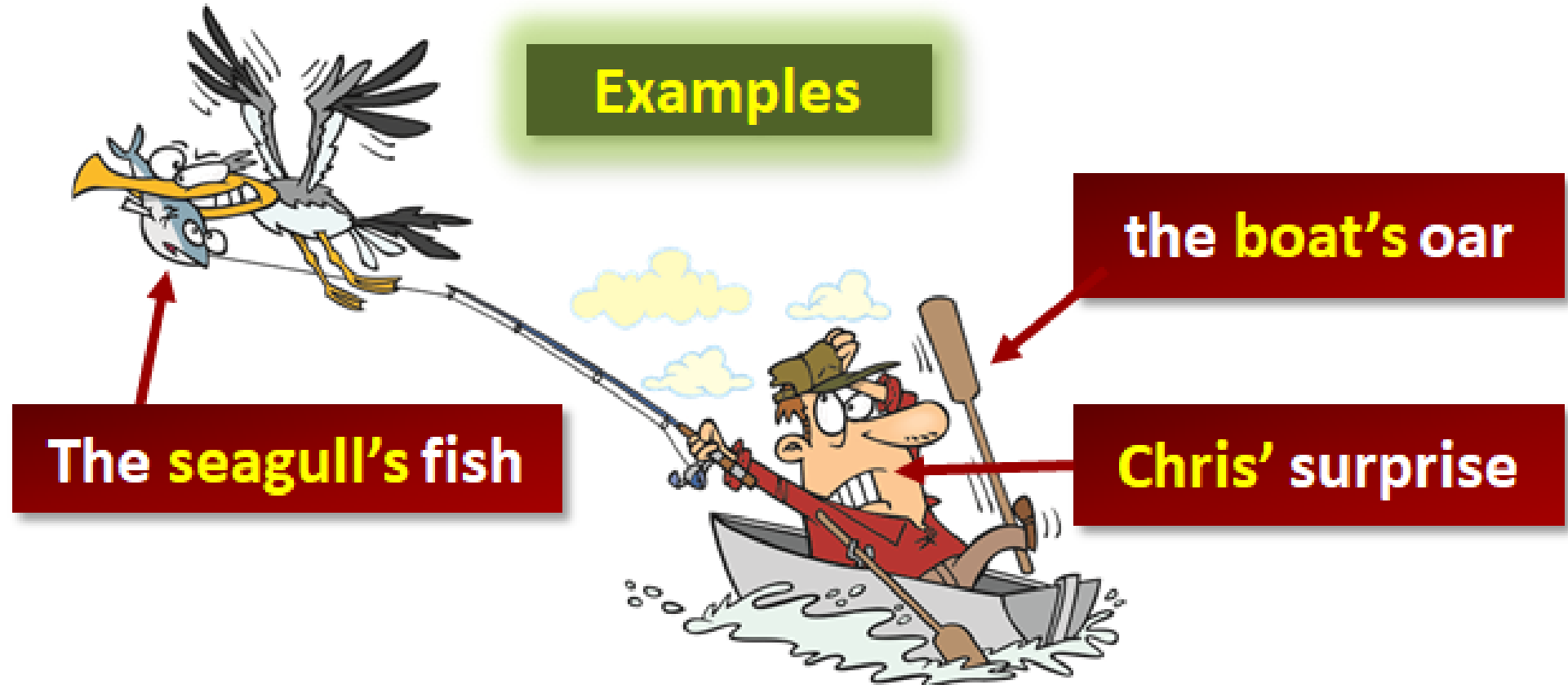
Unit6

Possessive Noun

Definition

a noun that ends 's (or just ') and shows possession

Examples



what's the difference?

Possessive adjectives (possessive determiners)	Possessive pronouns
possessive adjective + noun	possessive pronoun <i>(+ no noun)</i>
my This is my book.	mine This book is mine.
your Is this your umbrella?	yours Is this yours?
his He lent me his jacket.	his This isn't my jacket. It's his.
her I borrowed her car.	hers The car is hers.
its Do you like my doll? These are its clothes.	----- <i>We avoid using "its" alone as a possessive pronoun.</i>
our A lot of our friends came to our party.	ours That car is ours.
their Their house is lovely.	theirs That house is theirs.

POSSESSIVE 'S – SPELLING

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USE... 'S AFTER... singular noun EXAMPLES my father's car, the dog's toys, the president's suspicions, etc.

USE... 'S AFTER... irregular plural ending in -s EXAMPLES a children's story, the men's room, people's problems, etc.

USE... ' AFTER... regular plural ending in -s EXAMPLES the boys' restroom, the teacher's lounge, tourists' passports, etc.

USE... 'S or ' AFTER... singular noun ending in -s EXAMPLES Chris's (or Chris') computer, Tomas's car, Douglas's house, etc.

USE... 'S AFTER... the last of two or more nouns EXAMPLE Anna and Tom's car. (=They share the same car)

USE... 'S AFTER... each of two or more nouns EXAMPLE Anna's and Tom's cars. (=They have one car each)

Unit 5

Comparative Adverbs

I plan my attacks more carefully than you.

I move faster than you.



compare **two** performances

Superlative Adverbs

I plan most carefully of all.

I move fastest!

I feel saddest.




compare **three or more** performances

Complete the table by writing the correct forms of the adverbs.

	Adjective	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
Adverbs ending in -ly	happy	happily		the most happily
	healthy	healthily	more healthily than	
	fluent	fluently		the most fluently
Adverbs that take the same form as adjectives	hard	hard		the hardest
	early		earlier than	
	late	late		the latest
Irregular forms	good		better than	
	bad	badly		the worst

Regular and Irregular Adverbs

EWL

Regular Adverbs		Irregular Adverbs	
Regular adverbs are formed by taking an adjective and adding some form of the suffix "-ly."		Irregular adverbs are adverbs that are not formed from standard English spelling conventions.	
Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Careful	Carefully	Good	Well
Clear	Clearly	Fast	Fast
Different	Differently	Hard	Hard
Humble	Humbly	Late	Late
Impressive	Impressively	Early	Early
Quick	Quickly	Daily	Daily
Sad	Sadly	Straight	Straight
Economic	Economically	Wrong	Wrong/ Wrongly
Angry	Angrily	Adverbs By EWL 	

Fill in the correct adverb form (comparative or superlative) of the adjectives in brackets.

1. I speak English (fluent) _____ now than last year.
2. She greeted me (polite) _____ of all.
3. She smiled (happy) _____ than before.
4. This girl dances (graceful) _____ of all.
5. Could you write (clear) _____ ?
6. Planes can fly (high) _____ than birds.
7. He had an accident last year. Now, he drives (careful) _____ than before.
8. Jim can run (fast) _____ than John.
9. Our team played (bad) _____ of all.
10. He worked (hard) _____ than ever before.

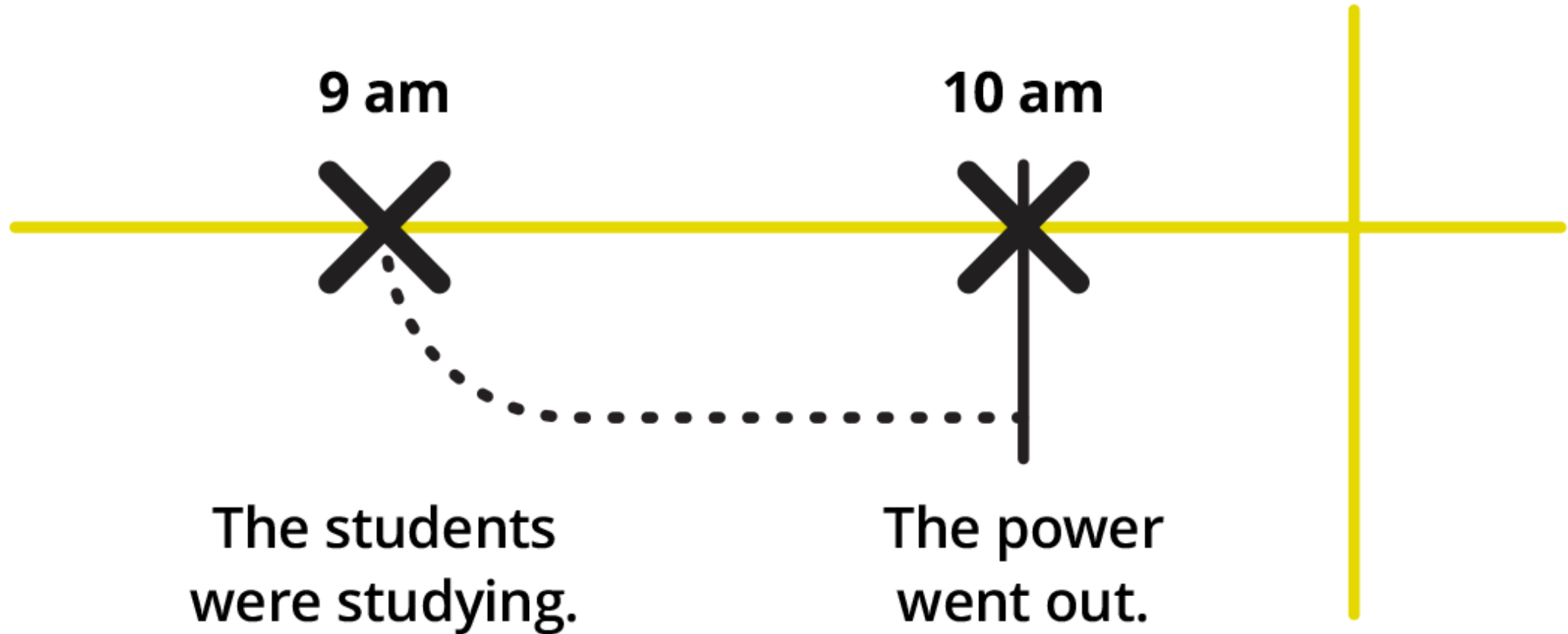
Unit4

Past Simple

VS

Past Continuous

The students were studying
when the power went out.



Now complete the sentences below putting the verbs in brackets in the correct form:

1. When I _____ (arrive) at the reception desk, my host _____ (wait) to greet me.
2. When we _____ (call) the potential customer, we _____ (find out) that they _____ (already/sign) a contract with another supplier.
3. I usually _____ (drive) to work, but yesterday I _____ (take) the train because my car _____ (break down).
4. I _____ (not/understand) a word he _____ (talk) about, so I _____ (leave) in a hurry.
5. While we _____ (have) a chat, a strange old man _____ (come) up to us and _____ (ask) us if we _____ (see) his pet dog.
6. I _____ (give) a Power Point presentation when suddenly my laptop _____ (crash). It seems the service centre _____ (not/repair) it properly the week before.
7. When Anne _____ (hear) that her colleague _____ (lose) his job because the company _____ (downsize), she _____ (become) worried.
8. We usually _____ (go out) on Friday evenings, but it _____ (pour down) last night so we _____ (decide) to stay in instead.

Unit3



SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Used to describe an action that started and finished in the past.

POSITIVE FORM

Verb Root Form + "-ed"



I **washed** my face with soap.

NEGATIVE FORM

"Did not" + Verb Root Form

I **did not pass** my exam.



QUESTION FORM

"Did" + Subject + Verb Root Form

Did you **lie** to me?



1. The show(begin) at 10.30.

2. The children.....(throw) the ball.

3. They(build) their house next to the river.

4. I (buy) a pair of shoes last Black Friday.

5. He (catch) the bus number 43.

6. Mary (come) from Manchester.

7. My new mobile phone(cost) 130 euros.

8. We (drink) two litres of water yesterday.

9. Peter(drive) his car to Denver last month.

10. The family (eat) a big turkey for lunch last Thanksgiving.

11. Angie(fall) down the stairs last night.

12. They(feel) very sorry about the accident they caused.

13. You(sit) on the floor.

14. I(fly) from Madrid to London last year with Iberia.

15. They(get) up late yesterday.

Unit2

Dynamic *vs.* Stative *Verbs*

DYNAMIC VERBS vs STATIVE

DYNAMIC VERBS describe things that happen within a limited time, things which have a definite beginning and end. They can be used in the simple and perfect as well as the continuous or progressive forms.

Examples of dynamic verbs:

- eat
- walk
- learn
- grow
- sleep
- talk
- write
- run
- read
- become
- go



STATIVE VERBS usually refer to a state or condition which is quite static or unchanging. They can be divided into verbs of perception or cognition (which refer to things in the mind), or verbs of relation (which describe the relationships between things).

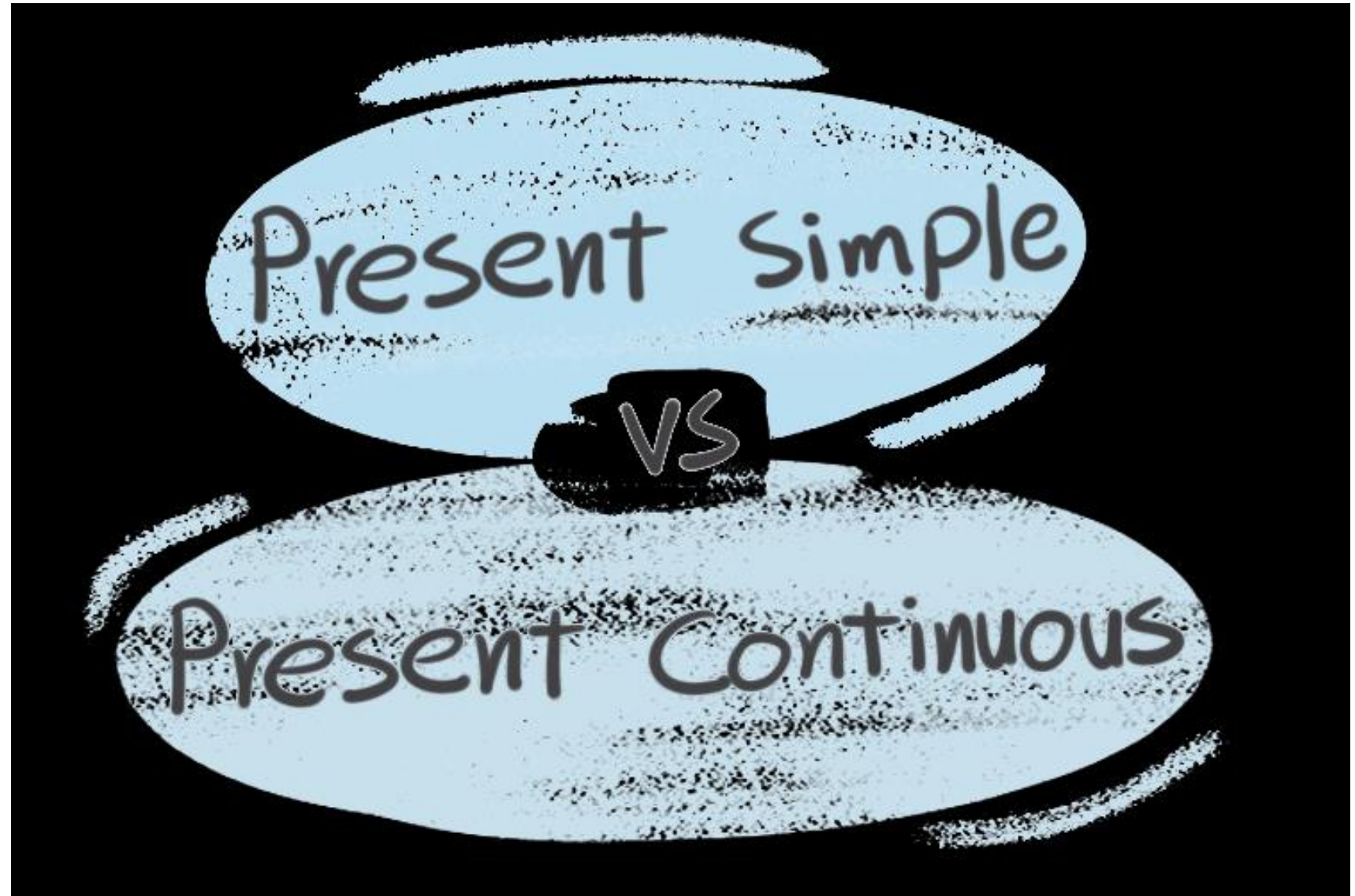
Examples of stative verbs:

- have (meaning "own")
- consist
- believe
- think (meaning "have an opinion")
- disagree
- mind (meaning "care about")
- hate
- adore
- wish
- taste
- cost



- 1. Right now, my brother ... TV in the living room.**
 - a) watches
 - b) is watching
- 2. Ardis is in her room. She ... her homework.**
 - a) does
 - b) is doing
- 3. I'm hungry! I ... to eat lunch at the cafeteria.**
 - a) want
 - b) am wanting
- 4. ... they ... the story about the space aliens?**
 - a) Do / believe
 - b) Are / believing
- 5. They worked hard and saved their money and now they ... their home.**
 - a) own
 - b) are owning
- 10. The kids are outside. They ... in the snow.**
 - a) play
 - b) are playing
- 11. Thank you for the flowers. I'm ... them right now.**
 - a) smell
 - b) smelling
- 12. (A) Can you remember his name? (B) No, I ... his name.**
 - a) forget
 - b) am forgetting
- 13. (A) Do you like the food? (B) Yes, it ... wonderful!**
 - a) tastes
 - b) is tasting
- 14. It's eight o'clock and I ... to work. I hope I can arrive on time.**
 - a) drive
 - b) am driving

Unit 1



1. He usually _____ to work by bus. **(go)**
2. Tess _____ on the phone now. **(talk)**
3. Mr. Andrews _____ fast food. **(not / like)**
4. Be quiet! The baby _____ in his bedroom. **(sleep)**
5. Mary's daughter _____ in Boston at the moment. **(study)**
6. My father _____ a documentary on TV. **(watch)**
7. They never _____ attention to my words. **(pay)**
8. Water _____ at 0°C. **(freeze)**
9. Harry sometimes _____ tennis at the club. **(play)**
10. Betty _____ the flute now. She's rehearsing! **(play)**
11. My students rarely _____ a word in English! **(say)**
12. It rarely _____ in summer. **(rain)**
13. I never _____ before 7.30. **(wake up)**
14. Susan usually _____ her homework in her bedroom.
(do)
15. The Earth _____ around the Sun. **(go)**

Present Simple

Clue words

Always

Usually

Often

Sometimes

Never

Present Continuous

Clue words

At the moment

At present

A field of colorful flowers, primarily yellow and pink, with a soft, teal background. The flowers are in various stages of bloom, some fully open and some as buds. The lighting is soft and natural, creating a gentle, uplifting atmosphere.

Thank you

Good Luck