

The background is a light beige, textured surface. A thin, gold-colored border with a slightly irregular, hand-drawn appearance frames the central text. Several purple, dried leaves with visible veins are scattered around the border, primarily 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

test-english.com



DOCTOR

You **must** rest for two weeks.

test-english.com



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.

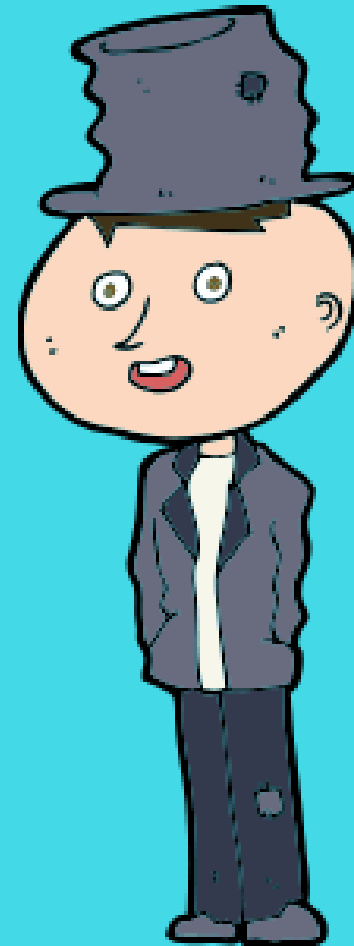
You don't need to wait here. Not necessary.

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)

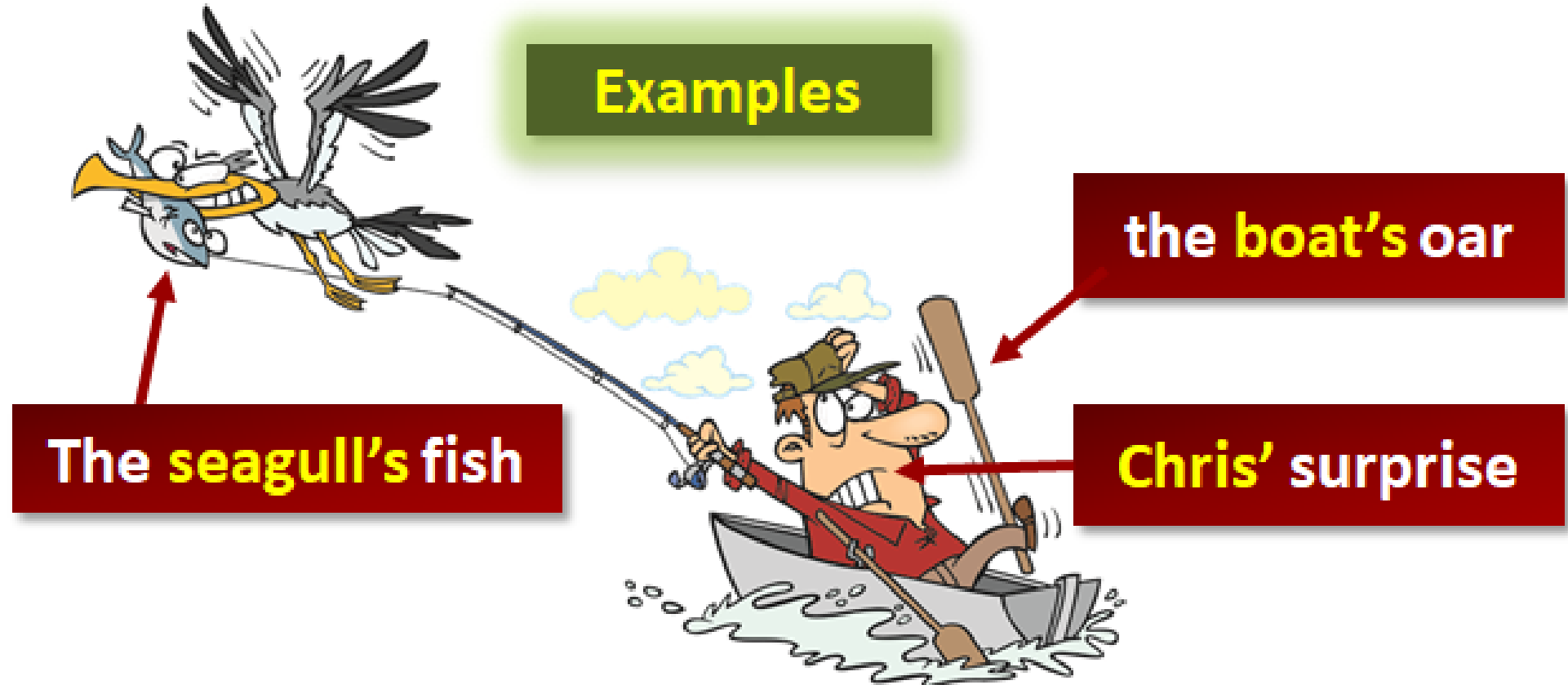
Unit6

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

test-english.com

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 <i>-ly</i>	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.