



# English for Libya

**Secondary 3** Course Book

**Scientific Section**  
( القسم العلمي )

الاسبوع التاسع

**Garnet**  
EDUCATION





# Unit 5

## Holidays

- **Lesson 1:** Travelling Abroad .....50
- **Lesson 2:** Adventures .....52
- **Lesson 3:** A Happy Tourist.....53
- **Lesson 4:** Planning a Trip Abroad.....54
- **Lesson 5:** Travel Trouble .....55
- **Lesson 6:** Trip Review .....56
- **Lesson 7:** A Medical Tourist Destination .....57
- **Lesson 8:** Happy Holidays.....58
- **Round up** .....59



# Unit 5

## Lesson 1: Travelling Abroad



A Work in pairs. Describe the pictures and discuss how they are connected to travelling.





**B** Make compound nouns by matching the words in the two columns.

- |                        |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 boarding <u>card</u> | a apartment       |
| 2 travel _____         | b agency          |
| 3 five-star _____      | c <del>card</del> |
| 4 package _____        | d deal            |
| 5 packed _____         | e front           |
| 6 ski _____            | f lunch           |
| 7 car _____            | g resort          |
| 8 self-catering _____  | h seeing          |
| 9 sight _____          | i hotel           |
| 10 sea _____           | j hire            |



**C** Match some of the compound words above to pictures a to f in Exercise A.

**D** Read the dialogue in the picture above. Find the compound noun.

**E** Now do Exercises A to C on pages 72 and 73 of the Workbook.

## Unit 4

*Mustn't/not have to* for prohibition or unnecessary actions

Use *mustn't* with the infinitive of the main verb to say what you don't want people to do, or what is forbidden.

- You **mustn't** talk during the test.

Use *do not have to* to say when something isn't necessary.

- You **don't have to** go to work today.

## Unit 5

### ■ Compound nouns (WB page 72)

Compound nouns are nouns that are made up of two existing words. Some compound nouns are written as one word, others are written as two words, and some are hyphenated.

- **airport** (air + port)
- **seat belt** (seat + belt)
- **car park** (car + park)
- **post office** (post + office)

### ■ Present perfect simple + *ever/never/just/already/yet*

(WB page 74 and 75)

Use *ever* and *never* with the present perfect simple to talk about your life experience. Use *never* with negative statements and *ever* with questions.

- Sabah **has never travelled** outside of Libya.
- **Have you ever bought** aeroplane tickets online?

Use *just* with the present perfect simple to talk about actions that have finished very recently.

- Akil **has just got** back from holiday.

Use *already* and *yet* with the present perfect simple to talk about actions that happened in a time up until now. Use *already* to suggest that something happened sooner than expected. Use *yet* to make questions or negative statements about an action that is expected to happen.

- Kamal and Malik are leaving in six months and they have *already* booked their tickets!

- Have you bought your tickets *yet*?
- I haven't packed my suitcase **yet**. I'm going to do it tonight.

### ■ Present perfect simple and continuous + *for/since* (WB page 77 and 79)

#### Form

	Form	Example
Affirmative	Have/has + been + present participle	She <b>has been swimming</b> in the pool.
Negative	Have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + been + present participle	We haven't <b>been waiting</b> long.
Question	Have/has + subject + been + present participle	<b>Have you been trying</b> to call me?

#### Use

Use the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous to talk about actions or states that started in the past but also relate to the present; either they continue, or they have an effect on the present.

- I **have been working** all day.  
(and I'm still working)  
(but have stopped working as I am tired)

Use the present perfect simple to talk about states, with verbs like *know*, *like*, *be* and *understand*.

- I **have known** Atif for ten years.

Use the present perfect continuous to talk about actions.

- I've **been shopping**. What **have you been doing**?

Use the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous with *for* and *since* to talk about how long something has been true.

Use *for* when talking about a period of time, for example with phrases like *a year*, *three days*, *two hours*, *a long time*.

- I **have been looking** for you **for** three hours.

Use *since* when describing something that began at a particular point in time, for example with phrases like *2005*, *January*, *yesterday*, *my birthday*, and continue to the present.

- We **have been coming** here for our holidays **since** 2002.