



English for Libya

Secondary 3 Course Book

Scientific Section

(القسم العلمي)

الاسبوع الثالث عشر

Garnet
EDUCATION





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 has been swimming in the pool.
Negative	Have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + been + present participle	We haven't been waiting long.
Question	Have/has + subject + been + present participle	Have you been trying 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.

■ Present perfect simple and past simple (WB page 81)

Use the present perfect simple to talk about situations that started in the past and continue now. It is often used with words like *for* and *since*.

- Malik **has lived** in Benghazi for ten years.

Use the present perfect simple to talk about events that took place in a time that hasn't finished. It is often used with words like *this year* and *today*.

- I **haven't seen** Isam this morning.

Use the past simple to talk about events that started and finished in the past. It is often used with words like *last week* and *an hour ago*.

- They **left** for Egypt last Tuesday.

■ Past perfect (WB page 82)

Form

	Form	Example
Affirmative	Had + past participle	We stayed in a hotel where we had stayed before.
Negative	Had not (hadn't) + past participle	When it was time to go, I still hadn't found my passport.
Question	Had + subject + past participle	Had you travelled abroad before or was this your first trip?

Use

When you are talking about two events in the past, use the past perfect to talk about the event that happened first. Use the past simple to talk about the other event.

- We had to buy new clothes because the airline **had lost** our baggage.
- I was waiting in the check-in line when I realized I **had forgotten** my passport.

Use the past simple, not the past perfect, when retelling a series of events in order.

- We **showed** the agent our boarding passes and **got** on the aeroplane.
- I **bought** some postcards, then I **went** back to my hotel.

■ Defining and non-defining relative clauses (WB page 88)

Relative clauses are clauses that give more information about a noun. They often begin with a relative pronoun such as *who*, *that* or *which*.

- I like hotels **that have a swimming pool**.

Defining relative clauses give information about the noun that is necessary to understand the sentence.

- The man **who owns Safar Tours** is on TV tonight.
(There will be many men on TV tonight. The relative clause is necessary for us to understand which man is going to be on TV.)
- The boy **whose book I borrowed** is in my class.
(The relative clause tells us which boy the speaker is talking about.)

The relative pronouns you can use in a defining relative clause are:

- **who** for people
- **that** and **which** for things
- **where** for places
- **whose** to show possession

Non-defining relative clauses give additional information about the noun, but are not necessary to help you understand the sentence. There are commas before and after non-defining relative clauses.

- Sami, **who has never left the country**, is going to England for his holiday. (The relative clause gives interesting information about Sami, but is not necessary for us to understand who Sami is.)
- The Sunbeam Hotel, **which is very close to the beach**, is the best hotel in town. (The relative clause gives us more information about the hotel, but the sentence would make sense without it.)

The relative pronouns you can use in non-defining relative clauses are the same as for defining relative clauses, except that you cannot use *that*.