ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Grade 12 - 2nd Period

Name: _____ **Class: _____**

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◆ Reported Speech ◆

الكلام المنقول

Reported Speech

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• نستخدم الكلام المنقول لنقل كلام شخص آخر مع تغيير الزمن غالبا درجة واحدة إلى الماضي.
• تبقى أداة السؤال، ثم نستخدم ترتيب الجملة العادية: subject + verb. في الأسئلة: Where/What/Who
• في أسئلة Yes/No نستخدم if أو whether، مثل: She asked if I was ready.
• تتغير كلمات الزمن والمكان: today -> that day, yesterday -> the day before, tomorrow -> the following day, here -> there.
• في الأمر والطلب نستخدم: told/asked/advised + object + to + infinitive، وفي النهي: not to + infinitive.

Direct	Reported
"I am revising now."	He said that he was revising then.
"Where did you go?"	She asked where I had gone.
"Will you attend?"	He asked if I would attend.
"Do not be late."	The teacher told us not to be late.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- The patient asked the doctor ..... he could keep physically fit.

a) how
b) what
c) who
d) which

2- The journalist asked them ..... they were partners with.

a) if
b) which
c) who
d) where

3- The teacher asked the students ..... they wanted to write about.

a) what
b) how
c) which
d) whether

4- The patient asked the doctor ..... the vaccine would be effective or not.

a) what
b) which
c) whether
d) who

5- My teacher wanted to know why I ..... the research before I presented the project.

a) am doing
b) do
c) haven't done
d) hadn't done

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6- My friends wanted to know ..... I had joined the new club the week before.

a) if
b) what
c) who
d) whose

7- "Where did you go yesterday?" (Reported Speech)

a) My friend wanted to know where I went yesterday.
b) My friend wanted to know where I had gone the day before.
c) My friend wanted to know where I would go the day before.

8- "We will test the new medication next month." (Reported Speech)

a) They said they tested the new medication the following month.
b) They said they test the new medication the following month.
c) They said they would test the new medication the following month.

9- "Where will you spend your summer vacation?" (Reported Speech)

a) My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.
b) My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.
c) My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.

10- "Are you doing research on the types of diets?" (Reported Speech)

a) The journalist asked the experts if they did research on the types of diets.
b) The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on the types of diets.
c) The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on the types of diets.

11- "Did they visit the zoo last year?" (Reported Speech)

a) My cousin asked me if they have visited the zoo the year before.
b) My cousin asked me if they had visited the zoo the year before.
c) My cousin asked me if they will visit the zoo the year before.

12- "Where are you going to spend your spring vacation?" (Reported Speech)

a) My friend asked me where I was going to spend my spring vacation.
b) My friend asked me where I am going to spend my spring vacation.
c) My friend asked me where I spent my spring vacation.

13- "Will you do research on unemployment?" (Reported Speech)

a) The journalist asked the experts if they are doing research on unemployment.
b) The journalist asked the experts if they will be doing research on unemployment.
c) The journalist asked the experts if they would do research on unemployment.

14- "Where did you go last week?" (Reported Speech)

a) My friend wanted to know where I had gone the week before.
b) My friend wanted to know where I have gone the week before.
c) My friend wanted to know where I was going the week before.

15- "I have bought a new laptop," she said. (Reported Speech)

a) She said she has bought a new laptop.
b) She said she had bought a new laptop.
c) She said she will buy a new laptop.

16- "I am leaving for London tomorrow," Omar said. (Reported Speech)

a) Omar said he was leaving for London the following day.
b) Omar said he is leaving for London tomorrow.
c) Omar said he had left for London tomorrow.

17- "Call me this evening," he said. (Reported Speech)

a) He asked me call him that evening.
b) He asked me called him that evening.
c) He asked me to call him that evening.

18- "Do not touch the screen," the technician said. (Reported Speech)

a) The technician told me not to touch the screen.
b) The technician told me to not touching the screen.
c) The technician told me do not touch the screen.

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19- "I was planning to phone you later," he said. **(Reported Speech)**

a) He said he was planning to phone me later.
b) He said he plans to phone me later.
c) He said he would plan to phone me later.

20- "We are preparing the report now," they said. **(Reported Speech)**

a) They said they prepared the report then.
b) They said they were preparing the report then.
c) They said they had prepared the report now.

21- "Can you help me tomorrow?" Nada asked. **(Reported Speech)**

a) Nada asked if I could help her the following day.
b) Nada asked if I can help her tomorrow.
c) Nada asked that I helped her the next day.

22- "Why have you chosen medicine?" the teacher asked. **(Reported Speech)**

a) The teacher asked why I chose medicine.
b) The teacher asked why I had chosen medicine.
c) The teacher asked why had I chosen medicine.

23- "I must finish this task today," he said. **(Reported Speech)**

a) He said he had to finish that task that day.
b) He said he must finish this task today.
c) He said he has to finish that task today.

24- "Don't waste your time," my father said. **(Reported Speech)**

a) My father advised me don't waste my time.
b) My father advised me not to waste my time.
c) My father advised me to not wasting my time.

25- The doctor asked me ..... I had eaten any food that morning.

a) whether
b) which
c) who
d) where

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◆ Relative Clauses ◆

الجمل الموصولة

Relative Clauses

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• who للعاقل كفاعل، و whomللعاقل كمفعول.
• which/that لغير العاقل، و whoseللملكية.
• where للمكان، و whenللزمن.
• عند الدمج نحذف الكلمة المكررة ولا نكرر الضمير بعد أداة الوصل.
• تستخدم الفواصل غالبا مع الجملة غير الأساسية: My brother, who lives abroad, is visiting us.

Pronoun	Use	New example
who	person/subject	The nurse who helped me was patient.
whom	person/object	The man whom I called was busy.
which	thing/animal	The camera which I bought is light.
whose	possession	The player whose goal won the match is famous.
where/when	place/time	This is the club where we train.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- She is looking for a babysitter ..... can take care of her child.

a) whose
b) which
c) who
d) where

2- I really loved the restaurant ..... we had lunch last Friday.

a) whose
b) which
c) who
d) where

3- The taxi, ... will take you to the airport, should be here at 7 a.m.

a) where
b) who
c) which
d) when

4- Spring is the time of the year ..... the desert turns from yellow to green.

a) where
b) who
c) which
d) when

5- He is the person ..... car was stolen.

a) whose
b) who
c) which

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d) when

6- The machine ..... you saw cost me a lot of money.

a) who
b) whose
c) that
d) when

7- The children ..... you bought a ball for are playing.

a) whom
b) when
c) which
d) whose

8- We visited the school ..... my father taught.

a) who
b) whose
c) where
d) whom

9- This is the village ..... my mother spent her childhood.

a) where
b) whose
c) which
d) who

10- That boy, ... is wearing the yellow T-shirt, won the medal.

a) who
b) which
c) where
d) whose

11- I did not know ..... money it was, so I handed it to reception.

a) whose
b) which
c) where
d) who

12- Do you remember the exact time ..... the accident happened?

a) when
b) which
c) whom
d) who

13- The city, ... is very polluted, is home to many people.

a) which
b) who
c) why
d) whose

14- The park, ... I play football, is famous.

a) where
b) who
c) why
d) whose

15- The actor ..... I went to school with gained great fame.

a) who
b) why
c) where
d) which

16- The boy solved the puzzle. He was praised by the teacher. **(Join using: who)**

a) The boy solved the puzzle, who was praised by the teacher.

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b) The boy, who solved the puzzle, was praised by the teacher.
c) The boy who solved the puzzle, he was praised by the teacher.

17- My classmate lives in my neighbourhood. His father is an equestrian champion. **(Join using: whose)**

a) My classmate, whose father is an equestrian champion, lives in my neighbourhood.
b) My classmate, whose his father is an equestrian champion, lives in my neighbourhood.
c) My classmate, lives in my neighbourhood, whose father is an equestrian champion.

18- The package reached me this morning. My brother sent it. **(Join using: which)**

a) The package, which my brother sent, reached me this morning.
b) My brother sent it which the package reached me this morning.
c) The package reached me, which my brother sent it.

19- I sent an email to my lawyer. He lives in Kuwait City. **(Join using: who)**

a) I sent an email to my lawyer who he lives in Kuwait City.
b) I sent an email to my lawyer who lives in Kuwait City.
c) I sent an email to my lawyer. He who lives in Kuwait City.

20- My cousin has just been to Sweden, ... her daughter lives.

a) when
b) where
c) who
d) which

21- The machine ..... broke down last week is working again now.

a) who
b) where
c) when
d) which

22- This is the museum ..... we saw ancient coins.

a) which
b) where
c) who
d) whose

23- The student ..... answer was excellent got full marks.

a) whose
b) who
c) which
d) where

24- The book ..... I borrowed from the library is useful.

a) where
b) when
c) which
d) who

25- The day ..... we graduated will never be forgotten.

a) where
b) when
c) which
d) who

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◆ Phrasal Verbs with Do and Make ◆

الأفعال المركبة مع make و do

Do / Make

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• do up = يغلق/يربط مثل zipper أو shoelaces.
• do away with = يتخلص من شيء.
• do without = يستغني عن شيء.
• make up = يختلق أو يؤلف.
• make up for = يعوض خسارة أو وقتا أو نقصا. make of = يفهم أو يفسر.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
do up	fasten	Please do up your jacket.
do away with	get rid of	Schools should do away with useless rules.
do without	manage without	We can do without extra sugar.
make up	invent	Do not make up excuses.
make up for	compensate	Hard work made up for the delay.
make of	understand	What do you make of his answer?

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- My friend bought me a new camera to ..... the one he broke.

a) make up for
b) do with
c) make of
d) do without

2- Can you ..... anything ..... this information?

a) make / up
b) do / with
c) make / of
d) do / without

3- My brother had to ..... all his games when he travelled to study abroad.

a) make up for
b) do away with
c) make of
d) do without

4- There is no coffee left, so we will have to ..... it.

a) do up
b) do without
c) make up
d) make of

5- Please ..... your seat belt before the car moves.

a) make up
b) do up

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c) do away with
d) make of

6- The city will ..... old buses and buy electric ones.

a) do without
b) make of
c) do away with
d) make up

7- I do not know what to ..... his strange decision.

a) do up
b) make of
c) do without
d) make up for

8- The student tried to ..... an excuse for being late.

a) make up
b) do up
c) do without
d) make of

9- Extra revision can ..... the lessons you missed.

a) make of
b) do up
c) make up for
d) do away with

10- You cannot ..... a passport when you travel abroad.

a) do without
b) make of
c) do up
d) make up

11- The little girl asked her mother to ..... her school uniform zipper.

a) make up
b) do up
c) do away with
d) make of

12- Personal computers have helped us to ..... a lot of paperwork.

a) do away with
b) make of
c) do up
d) do with

13- The team cannot ..... Rashid because he is a valuable player.

a) make up
b) do without
c) do up
d) make of

14- We are confident that we can ..... lost time.

a) make up for
b) do without
c) make of
d) do up

15- The journalist did not ..... the story; it was true.

a) do up
b) make up
c) do without
d) make of

16- The company wants to ..... unnecessary meetings.

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a) make of
b) do away with
c) do up
d) make up for

17- I could really ..... a short holiday after exams.

a) do with
b) make of
c) do away with
d) make up

18- What can you ..... his silence during the meeting?

a) make up
b) do up
c) make of
d) do without

19- The repairs will ..... the damage caused by the storm.

a) do up
b) make up for
c) do without
d) make of

20- My father asked me to ..... my shoelaces before running.

a) do away with
b) make up
c) do up
d) make of

21- Without electricity, we had to ..... the air conditioner.

a) make of
b) do without
c) make up
d) do up

22- The new rule will ..... paper forms at school.

a) do away with
b) make of
c) do up
d) do with

23- Do not ..... facts when writing a report.

a) make up
b) do up
c) do without
d) make of

24- The bonus will ..... the long hours we worked.

a) make up for
b) do without
c) make of
d) do away with

25- I need someone to help me ..... this difficult message.

a) do up
b) make of
c) do without
d) make up

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◆ Inversion ◆

الجمل المعكوسة

Inversion

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• عند بداية الجملة بكلمة نفي أو شبه نفي، نعكس ترتيب الجملة: adverb + auxiliary + subject + verb.
• Never / Rarely / Seldom تستخدم مع do/does/did أو have/has/had حسب الزمن.
• No sooner + had + subject + p.p. + than ...
• Hardly/Scarcely + had + subject + p.p. + when ...
• So + adjective + auxiliary + subject + verb + that ... للتأكيد.

Normal	Inverted
I have never seen this view.	Never have I seen this view.
They had no sooner arrived than it rained.	No sooner had they arrived than it rained.
It was so cold that we stayed home.	So cold was it that we stayed home.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- Never ..... so excited about a movie.

a) I have been
b) I was
c) have I been
d) I had been

2- Never ..... visited such a beautiful beach.

a) I have
b) have I
c) do I
d) did I

3- Little ..... to be a millionaire.

a) did she expect
b) she expected
c) she had expected
d) she has expected

4- Scarcely ..... through the door when the phone rang.

a) he got
b) he had got
c) got
d) had he got

5- Rarely ..... fast food.

a) I ate
b) do I eat
c) I had eaten
d) I eat

6- No sooner ..... the noise than we rushed to the spot.

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a) we had heard
b) we heard
c) had we heard
d) we have heard

7- They had no sooner started their walk than it started to rain. **(Begin with: No sooner)**

a) No sooner had they started their walk than it started to rain.
b) No sooner they had started their walk than it started to rain.
c) No sooner did they start their walk than it started to rain.

8- She has never been to such a luxurious hotel. **(Begin with: Never)**

a) Never she had been to such a luxurious hotel.
b) Never she has been to such a luxurious hotel.
c) Never has she been to such a luxurious hotel.

9- We couldn't go out because it was so cold. **(Begin with: So)**

a) So cold it was that we couldn't go out.
b) So cold was it that we couldn't go out.
c) So cold it was so we couldn't go out.

10- I had seldom seen so many people out on the streets. **(Begin with: Seldom)**

a) Seldom had I seen so many people out on the streets.
b) Seldom I had seen so many people out on the streets.
c) Seldom did I see so many people out on the streets.

11- We little knew about him when we hired him. **(Begin with: Little)**

a) Little we knew about him when we hired him.
b) Little do we know about him when we hired him.
c) Little did we know about him when we hired him.

12- The worker's bank account was rarely over $500. **(Begin with: Rarely)**

a) Rarely the worker's bank account was over $500.
b) Rarely was the worker's bank account over $500.
c) Rarely is the worker's bank account over $500.

13- Hardly ..... the exam started when the lights went out.

a) had
b) had it
c) it had
d) did it

14- Seldom ..... such an inspiring speech.

a) we hear
b) do we hear
c) we heard
d) we have

15- Only then ..... the real problem.

a) I understood
b) did I understand
c) I had understood
d) understood I

16- Not only ..... late, but he also forgot his book.

a) he arrived
b) did he arrive
c) he had arrived
d) arrived he

17- So difficult ..... that many students needed extra time.

a) the exam was
b) was the exam
c) had the exam
d) the exam had

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18- Never ..... such a friendly teacher before.

a) I met
b) have I met
c) I have met
d) did I met

19- No sooner ..... the door than the alarm rang.

a) had we opened
b) we had opened
c) we opened
d) do we open

20- Rarely ..... mistakes in official emails.

a) does she make
b) she makes
c) she made
d) has she make

21- Little ..... that the plan would fail.

a) they knew
b) did they know
c) they had known
d) do they know

22- Scarcely ..... dinner when the guests arrived.

a) we had finished
b) had we finished
c) did we finished
d) we finish

23- Never ..... a more beautiful sunrise.

a) have they seen
b) they have seen
c) did they saw
d) they seen

24- So useful ..... that I recommended it to my friends.

a) the course was
b) was the course
c) had the course
d) the course had

25- Hardly had the meeting ended ..... everyone left the hall.

a) than
b) when
c) that
d) so

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◆ Comparative and Contrastive Connectors ◆

روابط المقارنة والتناقض

Connectors

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• whereas / while تأتيان بين جملتين للمقارنة أو التناقض.
• however تأتي غالبا في بداية جملة جديدة أو بعد نقطة: He was tired. However, he continued.
• but تربط فكرتين متناقضتين داخل الجملة.
• in comparison with يليها اسم أو ضمير أو v+ing.
• instead of يليها اسم أو ضمير أو v+ing وتعني بدلا من.

Connector	Use	Example
whereas/while	contrast two clauses	I like documentaries whereas my brother likes drama.
however	contrast after a pause	The road was long. However, we enjoyed the trip.
in comparison with	compare with noun/gerund	The old phone is slow in comparison with the new one.
instead of	one thing replaces another	We revised grammar instead of wasting time.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- The tallest buildings in London are small ..... those in New York.

a) instead of
b) but
c) however
d) in comparison with

2- ..... I am a vegetarian, my whole family eats meat.

a) Whereas
b) Like
c) But
d) However

3- Mary likes horror movies ..... Sally prefers romantic comedies.

a) like
b) while
c) instead of
d) unlike

4- The engineers said the bridge was safe, ... no one wanted to risk crossing it.

a) instead of
b) whereas
c) in comparison with
d) however

5- He went shopping alone ..... waiting for me.

a) but

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b) however
c) instead of
d) whereas

6- It is recommended to refer to dictionaries ..... asking your friend.

a) unlike
b) in comparison with
c) whereas
d) instead of

7- I like Italian food very much. My brother dislikes it. **(Join using: whereas)**

a) I like Italian food very much. My brother whereas dislikes it.
b) I like Italian food very much, whereas my brother dislikes it.
c) I whereas like Italian food very much my brother dislikes it.

8- The city is noisy, ... the village is quiet.

a) whereas
b) instead of
c) in comparison with
d) like

9- Ali worked hard. ....., he did not get the prize.

a) Whereas
b) However
c) Instead of
d) While

10- We stayed at home ..... going to the crowded mall.

a) whereas
b) instead of
c) but
d) however

11- This laptop is light ..... my old computer.

a) in comparison with
b) whereas
c) but
d) however

12- My father enjoys reading, ... my brother prefers watching films.

a) while
b) instead of
c) however
d) like

13- The plan was simple. ....., it needed a lot of time.

a) But
b) Whereas
c) However
d) Instead of

14- Sara bought a useful book ..... buying another phone cover.

a) instead of
b) whereas
c) while
d) in comparison with

15- The new road is wider ..... the old one.

a) instead of
b) in comparison with
c) however
d) whereas

16- He is young, ... he has great experience.

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a) but
b) instead of
c) in comparison with
d) whereas

17- ..... city life is exciting, it can be stressful.

a) Instead of
b) In comparison with
c) Although
d) However

18- The countryside is calm ..... the city is crowded.

a) whereas
b) instead of
c) however
d) like

19- She chose science ..... literature.

a) whereas
b) instead of
c) however
d) but

20- This phone is expensive. ....., its camera is excellent.

a) However
b) Whereas
c) Instead of
d) Like

21- I will drink water ..... fizzy drinks.

a) instead of
b) whereas
c) however
d) but

22- The old design was dull ..... the new one is attractive.

a) while
b) instead of
c) however
d) like

23- In comparison ..... tablets, laptops are better for long writing tasks.

a) of
b) with
c) to
d) at

24- The weather was bad, ... we continued our journey.

a) but
b) whereas
c) instead of
d) in comparison with

25- He revised the lesson ..... playing online games.

a) whereas
b) instead of
c) however
d) but

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◆ Causative Verbs + Used to ◆

السببية و used to

Causative + Used to

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• Causative تعني أن شخصا آخر يقوم بالخدمة نيابة عنك: have + object + past participle.
• يمكن استخدامها في أزمنة مختلفة: I had my phone repaired / I will have my car washed.
• used to + infinitive تعبر عن عادة قديمة انتهت الآن.
• النفي: didn't use to + infinitive. السؤال: Did + subject + use to ...?
• لا نستخدم used to للتعبير عن عادة حالية.

Rule	Form	Example
Causative	have/has/had/will have + object + V3	We had our classroom decorated.
Present continuous causative	am/is/are having + object + V3	She is having her laptop checked.
Used to	used to + infinitive	My grandfather used to tell stories.
Negative	didn't use to + infinitive	People didn't use to travel by plane.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- We had our house ..... last year.

a) painting
b) was painted
c) painted
d) paint

2- We need to have some work ..... on our car.

a) had done
b) doing
c) done
d) did

3- We need to have our computer ..... out for viruses.

a) checked
b) had checked
c) been checking
d) been checked

4- I ..... my phone repaired after I had dropped it.

a) have
b) had
c) will have
d) would have

5- Jane will have the curtains ..... at the dry cleaner tomorrow.

a) cleaned
b) had cleaned
c) been cleaning
d) been cleaned

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6- Fatma always has her car ..... by car wash services.

a) washed
b) will wash
c) would wash
d) washing

7- He had his suits ..... by the tailor.

a) make
b) making
c) made
d) would make

8- Can I use your car? I am having mine ..... .

a) repaired
b) repair
c) repairing
d) to repair

9- When I was a child, I ..... go swimming in the lake.

a) am used to
b) use to
c) used to
d) get used to

10- I ..... live near my school, but now I can't go on foot.

a) used to
b) am used to
c) use to
d) will use to

11- Did you ..... to play Dawwama when you were a child?

a) use
b) use to
c) uses to
d) used to

12- In the past, people didn't ..... travel by plane.

a) use to
b) used to
c) using to
d) get used to

13- I think people used to ..... their time listening to the radio.

a) spent
b) spend
c) spending
d) have spent

14- ..... you use to eat many sweets when you were a child?

a) Do
b) Did
c) Are
d) Will

15- We used to have our rooms ....., but now we clean them ourselves.

a) cleaned
b) had cleaned
c) cleaning
d) to clean

16- Our ancestors used to ..... in the pearl industry.

a) work
b) have worked

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c) working
d) worked

17- Ali will not repair his car himself tomorrow. **(Change into causative)**

a) Ali will have his car repaired tomorrow.
b) Ali will be repairing his car tomorrow.
c) Ali will have repaired his car tomorrow.

18- The mechanic checked the brakes of my car. **(Change into causative)**

a) I had checked the brakes of my car.
b) I had to check the brakes of my car.
c) I had the brakes of my car checked.

19- She used to make dress patterns when she was young. **(Form a question)**

a) How did she use to dress when she was young?
b) When did she use to dress when she was young?
c) What did she use to make when she was young?

20- She used to have long hair. **(Make Negative)**

a) She isn't used to having long hair.
b) She doesn't use to have long hair.
c) She didn't use to have long hair.

21- Your hair is too long. You should ..... .

a) had cut it
b) cut it
c) have it cut

22- I am looking for a gardener because I want to ..... .

a) have had garden been decorated
b) have my garden decorated
c) have my garden been decorated

23- The employees used to take the bus to work. **(Make negative)**

a) The employees don't use to take the bus to work.
b) The employees didn't use to take the bus to work.
c) The employees aren't used to taking the bus to work.

24- No, Salem and Homoud didn't use to speak English before joining the course. **(Ask a question)**

a) Did Salem and Homoud use to speak English before joining the course?
b) Had Salem and Homoud used to speak English before joining the course?
c) Are Salem and Homoud used to speaking English before joining the course?

25- In my childhood, I (use to) feed stray cats in my area. **(Correct the verb)**

a) In my childhood, I am using to feed stray cats in my area.
b) In my childhood, I used to feed stray cats in my area.
c) In my childhood, I used to feeding stray cats in my area.

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◆ Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous / So...That / Such...That ◆

الماضي التام والماضي التام المستمر / so و such

Past Perfect

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• Past perfect: had + V3 ويستخدم لحدث وقع قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.
• Past perfect continuous: had been + V-ing ويستخدم لحدث كان مستمرا قبل حدث آخر في الماضي.
• after/as soon as/because غالبا يأتي بعدها past perfect للحدث الأول.
• so + adjective/adverb + that: The route was so long that we stopped twice.
• such + adjective + noun + that: It was such a useful course that I recommended it.

Structure	Example
had + V3	Before we arrived, the lecture had started.
had been + V-ing	They had been walking for hours before they rested.
so + adj + that	The test was so hard that many students asked for help.
such + adj + noun + that	It was such an exciting match that everyone watched it.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- I had to have a break. I ..... for so long.

a) am driving
b) have driven
c) had been driving
d) drive

2- Before we parked our car, we ..... the ticket.

a) collect
b) have collected
c) had collected
d) are collecting

3- The roads were blocked in the morning. It ..... all night.

a) had been raining
b) rained
c) rains
d) is raining

4- They got to the beach after they ..... for hours.

a) walked
b) have walked
c) had been walking
d) walk

5- It was ..... a wonderful expedition that I will never forget.

a) so
b) very

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c) too
d) such

6- When we moved to the new town, our neighbours ..... there for ages.

a) had been living
b) have lived
c) live
d) lived

7- We ..... the contract before the meeting ended.

a) had signed
b) have signed
c) sign
d) signed

8- My cousin couldn't read the map because he ..... his glasses at home.

a) was leaving
b) left
c) had been leaving
d) had left

9- By the time we got to the theatre, the play had already ..... .

a) started
b) been starting
c) has started
d) starting

10- When I got to her birthday party, my friends ..... somewhere else.

a) had gone
b) have gone
c) are going
d) go

11- Mountaineers were fatigued because they ..... for two days.

a) climb
b) have climbed
c) climbed
d) had been climbing

12- I felt ill because I ..... six cups of coffee.

a) have drunk
b) had drunk
c) drink
d) have been drinking

13- Before my last exam, I ..... all day, so I was tired.

a) study
b) had studied
c) had been studying
d) have been studying

14- The restaurant was expensive. I decided not to go there anymore. **(Use: so...that)**

a) The restaurant so was expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
b) The restaurant was so expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.
c) So the restaurant was expensive that I decided not to go there anymore.

15- When I arrived at the airport, ... **(Complete)**

a) I realised I have forgot my passport.
b) I realised I forget my passport.
c) I realised I had forgotten my passport.

16- My sister (study) English for three years when she took the exam. **(Correct the verb)**

a) My sister is studying English for three years when she took the exam.
b) My sister had been studying English for three years when she took the exam.

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c) My sister will be studying English for three years when she took the exam.

17- On her first flight, my mother was nervous because she had never (travel) before. **(Correct the verb)**

a) On her first flight, my mother was nervous because she had never travelled before.
b) On her first flight, my mother was nervous because she had never travels before.
c) On her first flight, my mother was nervous because she had never travelling before.

18- Bill and Jane were very tired because they ..... sports for hours.

a) have played
b) were playing
c) play
d) had been playing

19- When I arrived home, my mom ..... for an hour.

a) has been cooking
b) had been cooking
c) cooked
d) is cooking

20- I ..... for her for hours before she came.

a) had been waiting
b) has been waiting
c) had been waited
d) had waited

21- The children were wet because they ..... football in the rain for an hour.

a) played
b) had been playing
c) plays
d) has played

22- We were very hungry because we ..... .

a) didn't eat
b) hadn't eaten
c) don't eat
d) haven't eaten

23- The passengers were angry because the airline ..... everyone's bags.

a) lost
b) had lost
c) lose
d) have been losing

24- It was ..... difficult homework that I needed help.

a) so
b) such
c) too
d) very

25- The room was ..... dark that we used our phones as lights.

a) such
b) so
c) too
d) very

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◆ Phrasal Verbs with Come ◆

الأفعال المركبة مع come

Come Phrasal Verbs

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• come out = يظهر أو يصدر.
• come across = يجد بالصدفة أو يقابل مصادفة.
• come round = يستعيد وعيه.
• come down = ينخفض أو يقل.
• come up = يظهر/يُذكر في الحوار، come over = يزور، come away with = يخرج بنتيجة أو يفوز بشيء.

Phrasal verb	Meaning	Example
come out	appear/be released	The results will come out next week.
come across	find by chance	I came across an old photo.
come round	recover consciousness	He came round after the operation.
come down	decrease	Prices came down last month.
come over	visit	Come over for dinner.
come away with	win/leave with	The team came away with a point.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- Oil prices came ..... due to international economic recession.

a) over
b) down
c) round
d) across

2- It rained the whole morning, but finally the sun came ..... .

a) out
b) across
c) away
d) round

3- I hope our team will come ..... with the Asian Cup.

a) out
b) round
c) across
d) away

4- Why don't you come ..... and have a drink with me?

a) across
b) round
c) away
d) over

5- We have just ..... an old friend. We haven't seen him for ages.

a) come round
b) come across
c) come down

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d) come up

6- It was a disappointing display, and we were fortunate to ..... a point.

a) come over
b) come across
c) come down
d) come away with

7- House prices have ..... in recent months because of COVID-19.

a) come round
b) come across
c) come down
d) come away with

8- When I was young, my cousin used to ..... to our house.

a) come over
b) come across
c) come down
d) come round

9- My sister's husband hasn't yet ..... after the operation.

a) come down
b) come across
c) come round
d) come away with

10- Never expect him to ..... with a brilliant idea.

a) come over
b) come across
c) come down
d) come up

11- Her flight has just ..... on the arrivals board.

a) come round
b) come over
c) come across
d) come up

12- The new magazine will ..... next Monday.

a) come round
b) come out
c) come down
d) come away

13- I ..... an old letter while cleaning my desk.

a) came across
b) came round
c) came down
d) came over

14- After the medicine, the patient finally ..... .

a) came down
b) came across
c) came round
d) came over

15- The topic of scholarships ..... during the meeting.

a) came over
b) came up
c) came down
d) came round

16- Please ..... this evening if you have time.

a) come over

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b) come down
c) come away with
d) come across

17- The team came ..... a valuable lesson from the defeat.

a) down
b) across
c) away with
d) round

18- The truth will ..... sooner or later.

a) come out
b) come over
c) come away with
d) come down

19- The price of petrol may ..... next month.

a) come over
b) come down
c) come round
d) come across

20- I came ..... a useful website while doing research.

a) over
b) across
c) down
d) round

21- The old issue came ..... again in the discussion.

a) up
b) down
c) round
d) over

22- The visitors came ..... to see our new house.

a) across
b) down
c) over
d) away with

23- The athlete came ..... with a gold medal.

a) over
b) round
c) down
d) away with

24- The actor's new film will come ..... in summer.

a) out
b) across
c) down
d) round

25- The injured player came ..... after a few minutes.

a) down
b) round
c) across
d) over

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◆ Passive with Modal Verbs ◆

المبني للمجهول مع الأفعال الناقصة

Passive Modals

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• القاعدة الأساسية: object + modal + be + past participle.
• الأفعال الناقصة: can, could, should, must, may, might, will, would, have to, has to.
• في modal perfect نستخدم: should/could/might have been + V3.
• نستخدم المبني للمجهول عندما نهتم بالفعل أو بالمفعول أكثر من الفاعل.
• يمكن حذف by + agent إذا كان الفاعل غير مهم أو معروفا.

Active	Passive
People must respect rules.	Rules must be respected.
They can solve the problem.	The problem can be solved.
The manager should have asked questions.	Questions should have been asked.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- I want to put a swimming pool in the yard, but it ..... on soft ground. **(Passive)**

a) has built
b) is building
c) has to be built

2- My car has a problem. It ..... easily by my father. **(Passive voice)**

a) could repair
b) could be repaired
c) repairs

3- The report must be organized. It ..... on a laptop. **(Passive voice)**

a) should type
b) should be typed
c) typed

4- If your kitten is two months old, she ..... her necessary vaccinations. **(Passive voice)**

a) may give
b) gives
c) may be given

5- The job interview was too easy. He ..... some more difficult questions by the manager. **(Passive voice)**

a) should have been asked
b) should ask
c) is asked

6- My favourite movie is coming out next year. It ..... in the summer. **(Passive voice)**

a) could release
b) could be released
c) releases

7- Unbelievably, he sold the house for a very high price. **(Change into passive)**

a) Unbelievably, the house is sold for a very high price.

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b) Unbelievably, the house was sold for a very high price.
c) Unbelievably, the house was being sold for a very high price.

8- The children are drawing colourful shapes on the wall. **(Change into passive)**

a) Colourful shapes will be drawn on the wall by the children.
b) Colourful shapes have been drawn on the wall by the children.
c) Colourful shapes are being drawn on the wall by the children.

9- My camera (fix) for free yesterday. **(Correct the verb)**

a) My camera was fixed for free yesterday.
b) My camera is being fixed for free yesterday.
c) My camera will have been fixed for free yesterday.

10- If you have a digital camera, many pictures ..... during the gathering.

a) can be taken
b) can take
c) take
d) taken

11- Foreign languages ..... in our schools because they are beneficial.

a) should be taught
b) can teach
c) must teach
d) will teach

12- My final project ..... next week.

a) will submit
b) submit
c) has to be submitted
d) is going to submit

13- The report ..... in neat handwriting.

a) written
b) write
c) should write
d) should be written

14- The job interview will be difficult; all the questions ..... .

a) should rehearse
b) will rehearse
c) can rehearse
d) should be rehearsed

15- The homework must ..... before Friday.

a) do
b) be done
c) being done
d) done

16- The law must ..... to live in peace.

a) be respected
b) respect
c) respected
d) being respected

17- The decision may ..... tomorrow.

a) announce
b) be announced
c) announcing
d) announced

18- The old bridge has to ..... before winter.

a) repair
b) be repaired

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c) repaired
d) repairing

19- This medicine should ..... carefully.

a) take
b) be taken
c) taking
d) took

20- The room could ..... in two hours.

a) clean
b) be cleaned
c) cleaned
d) being cleaned

21- The documents must ..... by the manager.

a) sign
b) be signed
c) signed
d) signing

22- The injured man might ..... to hospital.

a) take
b) be taken
c) taken
d) taking

23- The files should have ..... earlier.

a) sent
b) been sent
c) be sent
d) sending

24- Important lessons can ..... through stories.

a) teach
b) be taught
c) taught
d) teaching

25- The new road will ..... next month.

a) open
b) be opened
c) opened
d) opening

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◆ Choice Giving ◆

إعطاء الخيارات: both / either / neither / none



Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• both ... and تربط شيئين مثبتين، والفعل غالبا جمع.
• either ... or تعطي اختيارا بين شيئين، ويتبع الفعل أقرب فاعل غالبا.
• neither ... nor تربط شيئين منفيين، ويتبع الفعل أقرب فاعل غالبا.
• none of + plural noun/pronoun يمكن أن يأتي بعدها فعل مفرد أو جمع حسب المعنى، وفي الاختبارات غالبا المفرد.
• لا نستخدم too بعد both إذا كان المعنى واضحا في الدمج.

Connector	Meaning	Example
both ... and	كلاهما	Both Ali and Omar are helpful.
either ... or	إما ...أو	Either you or your brother has to call.
neither ... nor	لا ...ولا	Neither the desk nor the chair is new.
none of	لا أحد/لا شيء من	None of the answers is correct.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- He told me that both Ahmed ..... his brother joined the College of Medicine.

a) or
b) whether
c) and
d) nor

2- ..... the father and his son took part in the clean-up operation.

a) Both
b) Nor
c) Either
d) Whether

3- ..... Jassem and Salim have disappointed me. They did not come.

a) Nor
b) Both
c) Neither
d) Either

4- Both Tom and Peter ..... in a suburb of London.

a) live
b) lives
c) living
d) are lived

5- Either he or they ..... going to take care of the problem.

a) is
b) are
c) be
d) being

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6- Neither my aunts nor my grandmother ..... to come.

a) want
b) wants
c) wanting
d) is wanted

7- Both my father and my brother ..... to finish the project.

a) intend
b) intends
c) intending
d) is intended

8- Neither Sally nor the other children ..... in the tooth fairy.

a) believes
b) believe
c) believing
d) is believing

9- The basketball player was ..... tall and supple.

a) neither
b) either
c) both
d) nor

10- When I was on holiday, I visited ..... France and Spain.

a) both
b) neither
c) either
d) whether

11- Whenever you need me, you can ..... call me at the office or at home.

a) either
b) both
c) neither
d) whether

12- We saw two cars, but my mother liked ..... them. They were too big.

a) neither of
b) either of
c) both of
d) some of

13- ..... my brother and my sister will study abroad next year.

a) Both
b) Either
c) Neither
d) Else

14- ..... my father nor my brother knows how to cook.

a) Neither
b) Both
c) Either
d) Whether

15- Fortunately, ... the red dress and blue dress are my size.

a) both
b) either
c) neither
d) some

16- Ahmed finished his project. Ahmed finished his report, too. **(Use: both)**

a) Ahmed finished both his project and his report, too.
b) Ahmed both finished his project and his report.

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c) Ahmed finished both his project and his report.

17- Mona is keen on watching movies. Sara is keen on watching movies, too. **(Use: both)**

a) Both Mona and Sara are keen on watching movies, too.
b) Both Mona and Sara is keen on watching movies.
c) Both Mona and Sara are keen on watching movies.

18- Fahad is a smart student. Rashid is a smart student, too. **(Use: both)**

a) Both Fahad and Rashid are smart students.
b) Both Fahad and Rashid are smart students, too.
c) Both Fahad and Rashid is a smart student.

19- Ali is interested in English books. Ahmed is interested in English books, too. **(Use: both)**

a) Both Ali and Ahmed are interested in English books.
b) Both Ali and Ahmed is interested in English books.
c) Ali and Ahmed is both interested in English books.

20- Sami practises tennis. Sami practises football, too. **(Use: both)**

a) Sami practises both tennis and football, too.
b) Sami both practises tennis and football.
c) Sami practises both tennis and football.

21- Hassan speaks Spanish. Hassan writes Spanish, too. **(Use: both)**

a) Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish, too.
b) Hassan both speaks or writes Spanish.
c) Hassan both speaks and writes Spanish.

22- The hotel was terrible. The service was also terrible. **(Use: both)**

a) Both the hotel and the service was terrible.
b) Both the hotel and the service were terrible.
c) Both the hotel and the service were terrible also.

23- You can ..... send the file by email or print it.

a) both
b) either
c) neither
d) none

24- ..... of the students was absent yesterday.

a) None
b) Both
c) Either
d) Neither

25- Neither the teacher nor the students ..... late.

a) was
b) were
c) is
d) be

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◆ Adding Information + As...As + Prepositions ◆

حروف الجر / as...as / إضافة المعلومات

Adding Information

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• يمكن اختصار الجملة الموصولة التي تحتوي على فعل active إلى phrase بـ V-ing: games which involve numbers -> games involving numbers.
• as + adjective/adverb + as تستخدم للمساواة: as useful as.
• في النفي: not as + adjective + as.
• بعض الصفات والأسماء والأفعال تأتي مع حروف جر ثابتة: interested in, impressed with, reason for, arrive at.
• on للأيام والتواريخ، in للشهور والسنوات وأجزاء اليوم، at للوقت المحدد.

Point	Example
Relative -> -ing	Students who study hard -> students studying hard
as...as	This camera is as clear as that one.
not as...as	The village is not as crowded as the city.
Prepositions	at a conference / in the morning / by car / throughout Kuwait

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- Weren't you present ..... the Conference of Science Geniuses?

a) at
b) on
c) of
d) from

2- Ahmed was sitting ..... the front row.

a) of
b) from
c) in
d) at

3- Huda was impressed ..... the big number of geniuses.

a) of
b) with
c) in
d) on

4- He could work out the multiplication ..... a matter of seconds.

a) in
b) with
c) at
d) from

5- The numbers were chosen ..... a computer.

a) by
b) of
c) at

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d) from

6- A newspaper began publishing stories, ... the CEO of wasting money.

a) accused
b) accusing
c) accuses
d) has accused

7- He continued to write, ... to let the newspaper stories upset him.

a) refusing
b) refused
c) had refused
d) has refused

8- At the age of 4, my son started painting, ... as famous as big artists.

a) become
b) became
c) becoming
d) becomes

9- Our school library is ..... the public library in valuable books.

a) very big
b) as fast as
c) as rich as
d) very rich

10- My cousin has just been to Sweden, ... her daughter lives.

a) when
b) where
c) who
d) which

11- The machine ..... broke down last week is working again now.

a) who
b) where
c) when
d) which

12- My town is not crowded. The city centre is crowded. (Use as...as)

a) My town is as crowded than the city centre.
b) My town is not as crowded as the city centre.
c) My town is not as crowded as the city centre is so crowded.

13- Winter in Kuwait is too cold. Winter in Dubai is warm. (Use as...as)

a) Winter in Kuwait is too cold as winter in Dubai.
b) Winter in Kuwait is not as cold as winter in Dubai is warm.
c) Winter in Dubai is not as cold as winter in Kuwait.

14- The students who attend the workshop will get certificates. (Use -ing)

a) The students attending the workshop will get certificates.
b) The students attended the workshop will get certificates.
c) The students attend the workshop will get certificates.

15- The article which discusses health habits is useful. (Use -ing)

a) The article discussing health habits is useful.
b) The article discussed health habits is useful.
c) The article discusses health habits is useful.

16- The reason ..... his absence was illness.

a) for
b) at
c) with
d) on

17- We arrived ..... the airport at midnight.

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a) in
b) at
c) on
d) by

18- I am interested ..... studying abroad.

a) at
b) on
c) in
d) with

19- She was angry ..... her brother because he broke the vase.

a) with
b) of
c) in
d) by

20- We travelled ..... car to the desert.

a) by
b) on
c) in
d) at

21- They visited many places ..... Kuwait.

a) at
b) throughout
c) on
d) by

22- The meeting starts ..... Monday morning.

a) in
b) on
c) at
d) by

23- I usually study ..... the evening.

a) in
b) on
c) at
d) by

24- The test begins ..... 8:00 a.m.

a) in
b) on
c) at
d) by

25- This bag is ..... light as the old one.

a) as
b) so
c) such
d) too

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◆ Future Forms + Conditional If ◆

أزمنة المستقبل وقاعدة If

Future + If

Clear Explanation - شرح مبسط
• Future continuous: will be + V-ing لحدث سيكون مستمرا في وقت محدد في المستقبل.
• Future perfect: will have + V3 لحدث سيكون قد انتهى قبل وقت معين في المستقبل.
• Zero conditional: If + present simple, present simple للحقائق.
• First conditional: If + present simple, will + infinitive للمستقبل الممكن.
• Third conditional: If + past perfect, would have + V3 للندم أو التخيل في الماضي. Unless = if not.

Rule	Form	Example
Future continuous	will be + V-ing	At 8, I will be revising.
Future perfect	will have + V3	By Friday, we will have finished.
Zero if	If + present, present	If water freezes, it becomes ice.
First if	If + present, will + V1	If it rains, we will stay home.
Third if	If + had + V3, would have + V3	If he had trained, he would have won.

From a, b, c, or d, choose the correct answer. / From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required.

1- Professor Baker ..... American history next semester.

a) teach
b) teaching
c) will be teaching
d) taught

2- Salma ..... a marathon next Saturday.

a) run
b) will be running
c) ran
d) running

3- Tomorrow between 3 and 6 p.m., I ..... so do not call me.

a) will be sleeping
b) was sleeping
c) slept
d) sleep

4- This time next week, we ..... in the sea.

a) was swimming
b) swim
c) will be swimming
d) swam

5- By next Friday, I ..... the research.

a) will write
b) was written
c) will have written

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d) wrote

6- By the time it starts raining, we ..... the garden furniture in.

a) bring
b) will have brought
c) will bring
d) were bringing

7- Unfortunately, the bus ..... the station when Omar gets there.

a) left
b) leaving
c) have left
d) will have left

8- The housekeeper ..... the house when the guests arrive.

a) clean
b) cleaning
c) was cleaning
d) will have cleaned

9- If Ali (not eat) so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill. **(Correct the verb)**

a) doesn't eat
b) didn't eat
c) hadn't eaten

10- If I were a scientist, I (discover) cures for a lot of diseases. **(Correct the verb)**

a) discovered
b) could discover
c) could have discovered

11- If Tom has time, he ..... **(Complete)**

a) will go out with his friends.
b) would go out with his friends.
c) would have gone out with his friends.

12- Adel didn't call the mechanic, so he didn't have his car repaired. **(Begin with: If)**

a) If Adel didn't call the mechanic, he didn't have his car repaired.
b) If Adel had called the mechanic, he would have had his car repaired.
c) If Adel calls the mechanic, he will have his car repaired.

13- She didn't do the work as she didn't have enough time. **(Use: If)**

a) If she had had enough time, she would have done the work.
b) If she had had enough time, she wouldn't have done the work.
c) If she hadn't had enough time, she would have done the work.

14- If Ahmed hadn't arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen. **(Begin with: Unless)**

a) Unless Ahmed had arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.
b) Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike wouldn't have been stolen.
c) Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike would haven't been stolen.

15- You get fat when you eat too much. **(Use: If)**

a) If you ate too much, you would get fat.
b) If you eat too much, you get fat.
c) If you had eaten too much, you would have got fat.

16- If he succeeded, he ..... the university.

a) could have joined
b) would join
c) will join
d) can join

17- You would meet them if you ..... earlier.

a) come
b) comes
c) came

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d) coming

18- If I were a bird, I ..... to other countries.

a) would have flown
b) will fly
c) would fly
d) can fly

19- His teeth will become bad if he ..... too many sweets.

a) had eaten
b) eating
c) eats
d) ate

20- The neighbours ..... if the dog keeps barking all night.

a) could complain
b) will complain
c) would complain
d) complain

21- If my brother ..... flowers to my mother, she wouldn't have been happy.

a) hadn't sent
b) won't send
c) doesn't send
d) didn't send

22- If I hadn't had too much food, I ..... such a stomachache.

a) would have
b) won't have
c) wouldn't have had
d) will have

23- If you (not fuel) the car, we wouldn't have arrived on time. **(Correct the verb)**

a) didn't fuel
b) have not fueled
c) had not fueled

24- If my brother hadn't worked hard, he (not be able) to achieve his aim. **(Correct the verb)**

a) wasn't be able
b) will not be able
c) would not have been able

25- If water reaches zero degrees Celsius, it ..... .

a) freezes
b) froze
c) is freezing
d) will freezing

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◆ Answer Key ◆

نموذج الإجابة

Reported Speech

1a 2c 3a 4c 5d 6a 7b 8c 9c 10b 11b 12a 13c 14a 15b 16a 17c 18a 19a 20b 21a 22b 23a 24b 25a

Relative Clauses

1c 2d 3c 4d 5a 6c 7a 8c 9a 10a 11a 12a 13a 14a 15a 16b 17a 18a 19b 20b 21d 22b 23a 24c 25b

Phrasal Verbs with Do and Make

1a 2c 3b 4b 5b 6c 7b 8a 9c 10a 11b 12a 13b 14a 15b 16b 17a 18c 19b 20c 21b 22a 23a 24a 25b

Inversion

1c 2b 3a 4d 5b 6c 7a 8c 9b 10a 11c 12b 13b 14b 15b 16b 17b 18b 19a 20a 21b 22b 23a 24b 25b

Comparative and Contrastive Connectors

1d 2a 3b 4d 5c 6d 7b 8a 9b 10b 11a 12a 13c 14a 15b 16a 17c 18a 19b 20a 21a 22a 23b 24a 25b

Causative Verbs + Used to

1c 2c 3a 4b 5a 6a 7c 8a 9c 10a 11b 12a 13b 14b 15a 16a 17a 18c 19c 20c 21c 22b 23b 24a 25b

Past Perfect / Past Perfect Continuous / So...That / Such...That

1c 2c 3a 4c 5d 6a 7a 8d 9a 10a 11d 12b 13c 14b 15c 16b 17a 18d 19b 20a 21b 22b 23b 24b 25b

Phrasal Verbs with Come

1b 2a 3d 4d 5b 6d 7c 8a 9c 10d 11d 12b 13a 14c 15b 16a 17c 18a 19b 20b 21a 22c 23d 24a 25b

Passive with Modal Verbs

1c 2b 3b 4c 5a 6b 7b 8c 9a 10a 11a 12c 13d 14d 15b 16a 17b 18b 19b 20b 21b 22b 23b 24b 25b

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Choice Giving

1c 2a 3b 4a 5b 6b 7a 8b 9c 10a 11a 12a 13a 14a 15a 16c 17c 18a 19a 20c 21c 22b 23b 24a

25b

Adding Information + As...As + Prepositions

1a 2c 3b 4a 5a 6b 7a 8c 9c 10b 11d 12b 13c 14a 15a 16a 17b 18c 19a 20a 21b 22b 23a 24c

25a

Future Forms + Conditional If

1c 2b 3a 4c 5c 6b 7d 8d 9c 10b 11a 12b 13a 14a 15b 16b 17c 18c 19c 20b 21a 22c 23c 24c

25a

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