



الصف التاسع (تدريب قواعد)

9TH GRADE



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UNIT 1

GRAMMAR

Past simple Tense

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject + past verb**

I **finished** my homework **last night**.

He **watched a film in** the cinema **yesterday**.

They **sent** the email **two hours ago**.

Negative

Structure: **Subject + didn't + base verb**

I **didn't finish** my homework **last night**.

He **didn't watch a film in** the cinema **yesterday**.

They **didn't send** the email **two hours ago**.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Did + Subject + base verb**

Did he **watch a film in** the cinema **yesterday**?

Yes, he did. No, he didn't.

Did they **send** the email **two hours ago**?

Yes, they did. No, they didn't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + did + Subject + base verb**

He **watched a film in** the cinema **yesterday**.

What did he watch in the cinema **yesterday**?

When did he watch the film?

PAST SIMPLE TENSE

- 1 AFFIRMATIVE:**
Subject + Verb-ed
(e.g., I played)
- 2 NEGATIVE:**
Subject + didn't + Verb
(e.g., I didn't play)
- 3 YES/NO QUESTIONS:**
Did + Subject + Verb?
(e.g., Did you play?)
- 4 WH- QUESTIONS:**
Wh- + did + Subject + Verb?
(e.g., Where did you go?)

KEY WORDS:
Yesterday, Ago, Last week, In 2010

Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject(I-he-she-it)+was
+V+ing**

Subject(we-you-they)+were+V+ing

He **was carrying** a box **when** I saw him.

They **were tennis** when I called them

Negative

Structure: **Subject(I-he-she-
it)+was+not+V+ing**

Subject(we-you-they)+were+not+V+ing

He **wasn't carrying** a box **when** I saw him.

They **weren't tennis** when I called them

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **was/were+ Subject + verb+ ing**

Was he **carrying** a box **when** I saw him?

Yes, he was. No, he wasn't.

were they **tennis** when I called them?

Yes, they were No, they weren't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-
why-how) + was/were + Subject
+verb+ ing**

He **was carrying** a box **when** I saw him.

What was he doing **when** you saw him?

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

- AFFIRMATIVE:**
Subject + was/were
+ Verb-ing
(e.g., I was playing)
- NEGATIVE:**
Subject + wasn't/weren't
+ Verb-ing
(e.g., I wasn't playing)
- YES/NO QUESTIONS:**
Was/Were + Subject
+ Verb-ing?
(e.g., Were you playing?)
- WH- QUESTIONS:**
Wh- + was/were +
Subject + Verb-ing?
(e.g., What were
you doing?)

KEY WORDS:
At 5 PM yesterday, While, When, All day yesterday

While

When

Past simple + Past continuous

While Malek **was waiting**, the doctor **came** in.

My mother **was cooking** dinner **when** the phone **rang**.

The poster is titled "PAST SIMPLE + PAST CONTINUOUS using WHILE & WHEN". It is divided into two main sections: "WHILE" and "WHEN".

WHILE Section:

- Structure: (Past Continuous + Past Simple)
- Illustration: Sarah is sitting on a red sofa reading a book. Ben is walking into the room.
- Background Action: Sarah **was reading** a book.
- Interruption: Ben **walked** into the room.
- Key Grammar Box: **WHILE** [Subject + **WAS/WERE** + Verb+ing]

WHEN Section:

- Structure: (Past Simple + Past Continuous)
- Illustration: Tom is running in a park. He trips over a rock.
- Background Action: Tom **was running** in the park.
- Interruption: **WHEN** he **tripped** over a rock.
- Key Grammar Box: **WHEN** [Subject + Verb+**ed**/Irregular Past]

At the bottom, it says "GRAMMAR POSTER".

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- He in the office when his sister's son came.

a- was working

b- is working

c- were working

d- are working

- 2- They were running on the sidewalk when an accident.....
- a- happen b- happened c- happens d- happening**
- 3- They the main street in our area yesterday.
- a- closed b-close c-closes d- closing**
- 4- While the students were training for ceremony, the principle the theatre.
- a- enter b- entered c- enters d- entering**
- 5- Sarah was.....doing her homework at home .
- a- don't b- doesn't c- not d- didn't**
- 6- The teacher entered the classroom when the students.....
- a- was talking b- is talking c- were talking d- are talking**
- 7- Farah..... send the email last night.
- a- don't b- doesn't c- not d- didn't**
- 8- My mother.....dinner when I arrived home.
- a- was cooking b- is cooking c- were cooking d- are cooking**
- 9- While Ahmed was riding his bike, he.....an accident.
- a- sees b- saw c- was seeing d- are seeing**
- 10- When I.....the classroom, the students were studying.
- a- entered b- enters c- was entering d- is entering**
- 11- While she.....breakfast, her friend called her.
- a- were having b- is having c- was having d- are having**
- 12- When the alarm....., Tom was sleeping.
- a- rings b- rang c- ringing d- is ringing**

Do as shown between brackets:

1- The boy was collecting the sheep when a wolf (attack) a little one. **(correct)**

.....

2- My grandma used a wheelchair to move inside the house. **(Negative)**

.....

3-He arrived in Milan two weeks ago. (Ask)

.....

4- While we were having lunch, the waiter(bring)our drinks. (correct)

.....

5- They were using manual gears in their cars. (Negative)

.....

6-No, He didn't complete the story yesterday. (Ask)

.....

7- While I (read) a book, I heard some music. (correct)

.....

8- My relatives played football in the park last weekend. (Negative)

.....

Correlative Conjunction

Both and

I play basketball. I play handball.

I play **both** basketball **and** handball.

Ahmad **drinks** coffee. Ali **drinks** a message.

Both Ahmad **and** Ali **drink** a message.

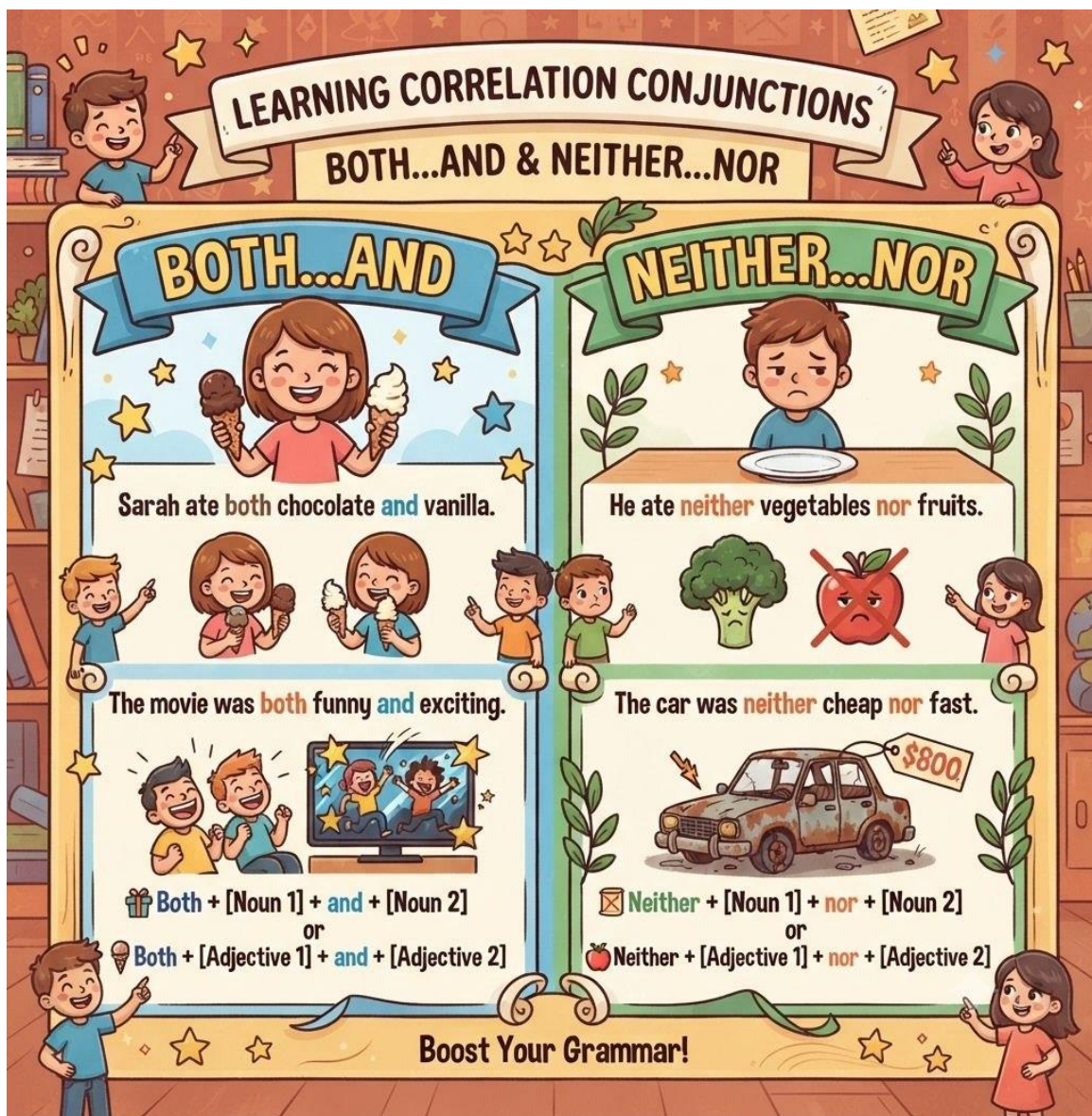
Neither Nor

I don't play basketball. I don't play handball.

I **neither** play basketball **nor** handball.

Ahmad doesn't **drink** coffee. Ali doesn't **drink** coffee.

Neither Ahmad **nor** Ali **drinks** a message.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- My father is both a doctor an officer.

a- and

b- or

c- nor

d- but

2- my father **nor** my mother was a doctor.

a- Both

b- Neither

c- Either

d- Because

3- The test was both easy.....simple.

a- and

b- or

c- nor

d- but

4- my father **nor** my mother is a doctor.

a- Both

b- Neither

c- Either

d- Because

5- Both my brother.....my sister enjoy playing tennis.

a- and

b- or

c- nor

d- but

6- The restaurant was.....expensive and tasty.

a- both

b- neither

c- either

d- because

7- Neither the teacher.....the students were late.

a- and

b- or

c- nor

d- but

8- Both the book and the pen.....on the table.

a- is

b- are

c- has

d- was

9- Both John and Maria.....finished their work.

a- has

b- have

c- is

d- was

10-.....and Ali attended the meeting.

a- Both

b- Neither

c- Either

d- Because

11- Neither the car nor the bikes.....ready.

a- is

b- were

c- was

d- am

12- I enjoy.....reading and writing.

a- both

b- neither

c- either

d- because

Do as shown between brackets:

1-Salem scored a goal. Mohammad scored a goal.

(Use Both ...and)

.....

2- The red shirt is beautiful. The blue shirt is beautiful.

(Use Both ...and)

.....

3- Neither tea nor coffee (are) my favorite.

(Correct)

.....

4-Salem scored a goal. Mohammad scored a goal.

(Use Both ...and)

.....

5- Both the manager and the assistants (was) busy.

(Correct)

.....

6- Jasem knows the answer. Faisal knows the answer.

(Use Both ...and)

7- Neither the coach nor the player (are) busy.

(Correct)

8-Nawaf doesn't play padel. Salman doesn't play padel.

(Use Neither....nor)

Unit 2

GRAMMAR

If ① (Present Simple)

If Clause: If + Subject + Present Simple

Main Clause: Subject + will + base verb

If + V1 will+ infinitive

If he drives fast , he **will** get a fine .

If they eat healthy food , they **will** be fit.

He She It + lives

I You We They + live

If ② (Past Simple)

If Clause: If + Subject + Past Simple

Main Clause: Subject + would + base verb

If + V2 would+ infinitive

If I **were** you, I **would tell** the truth.

If they travelled to New York, they **would** visit
Liberty Statue.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- If he hard, he'll do well in the exam.

- a. study b. studied c. studies d. studying

2- We at home if the weather improves.

- a. will stay b. would stay c. stay d. staying

3- If she.....early, she'll catch the bus.

- a. leaves b. leave c. left d. leaving

4- If they.....hurry, they won't catch the train.

- a. doesn't b. don't c. didn't d. not

5- If I see Ahmed, I.....him the news.

- a. will tell b. would tell c. tell d. telling

6- If you.....careful, you'll make mistakes.

- a. isn't b. not c. aren't d. wasn't

- 7- We will go out for dinner if my father.....home early
a. coming b. came c. comes d. will come
- 8- If I.....rich, I would travel around the world.
a. am b. is c. were d. are
- 9- If he.....have so much work, he would travel more often.
a. doesn't b. don't c. didn't d. not
- 10- If the conference.....on time, we'll be able to attend the
a. will stay b. would stay c. stay d. staying

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- If I (be) you, I would hurry up to win the prize. **(Correct)**

- 2- I would call my friend if I (not find) a printer. **(Correct)**

- 3- If I knew the answer, ... **(Complete)**

- 4-If we arrive late **(Complete)**

- 5- If the company reduces its prices, it (attract) more customers. **(Correct)**

- 6-If the weather is nice,..... **(Complete)**

- 7- If she (not finish) her homework, she won't watch TV. **(Correct)**

- 8-If the weather was better yesterday,..... **(Complete)**

Defining Relative Clauses (who-which-that-when-where)

Who (for people)

Structure: Person + who + verb + complement

Examples:

The **student who** studies hard gets good grades.
The **teacher who** teaches English is very kind.

Which (for things or animals)

Structure: Thing/Animal + which + verb + complement

Examples:

The **car which** is parked outside belongs to my uncle.
The **dog which** barks loudly lives next door.

That (for people, things, or animals)

Structure: Person/Thing/Animal + that + verb + complement

Examples:

The **girl that** won the race is my cousin.
The **book that** I bought yesterday is interesting.

When (for time)

Structure: Time + when + subject + verb

Examples:

- I remember **the day when** we met.
- Summer is **the season when** many people travel.

Where (for places)

Structure: Place + where + subject + verb

Examples:

- This is the **school where** I studied.
- The **park where** we play football is nearby.



DEFINING

RELATIVE CLAUSES

who
which
that
when
where

Defining relative clauses give **essential information** about a noun.
 They help us identify **WHICH** one.

WHO	WHICH	THAT	WHEN	WHERE
refers to people. 	refers to things or animals. 	refers to people, things or animals. 	refers to time. 	refers to place. 
STRUCTURE: Person + who + verb + ...	STRUCTURE: Thing/Animal + which + verb + ...	STRUCTURE: Person/Thing/Animal + that + verb + ...	STRUCTURE: Time + when + subject + verb	STRUCTURE: Place + where + subject + verb
EXAMPLES - The girl who sings beautifully is my sister. - The teacher who helps us is very kind.	EXAMPLES - The dog which barks loudly lives next door. - The book which is on the table is mine.	EXAMPLES - The boy that won the race is my friend. - The computer that I bought is very fast.	EXAMPLES - I remember the day when we first met. - Summer is the season when we go on vacation.	EXAMPLES - This is the park where we play every evening. - The school where I studied is near here.

GENERAL PATTERN

Noun +
Relative Pronoun/Adverb
 + **Subject + Verb**
 + Rest of the Sentence

QUICK SUMMARY

Word	Refers To	Example
who	people	The boy who plays guitar is talented.
which	things/ animals	The gift which I received is nice.
that	people/ things/ animals	The book that I read was interesting.
when	time	The day when we met was special.
where	place	The café where we had lunch is cozy.

IMPORTANT RULE!

We do **NOT** use commas (,) in defining relative clauses because the information is **essential**.

✓ The girl **who** plays piano is my cousin.
 ✗ The girl, **who** plays piano, is my cousin.
 (This changes the meaning.)



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- The boy.....lives next door is my best friend.

- a. who b. when c. where d. which

2- his is the book.....I borrowed from the library last night.

- a. who b. when c. where d. which

3- I remember the day.....we first met

- a. who b. when c. where d. which

4- The stadium.....we watch football matches is very large.

- a. who b. when c. where d. which

5- The teacher.....teaches us English is kind.

- a. that b. when c. where d. which

6- This is the restaurant.....my family eats every Friday.

- a. that b. when c. where d. which

7- The car..... is parked outside belongs to my uncle.

- a. that b. when c. where d. who

- 8- That was the year.....my brother graduated.
a. that b. when c. where d. who
- 9- The student.....got the highest mark received a prize.
a. who b. when c. where d. which
- 10- The movie.....we watched last night was exciting.
a. who b. when c. where d. which
- 11- The city.....I was born is very beautiful.
a. who b. when c. where d. which
- 12- The laptop.....I bought last week is fast.
a. that b. when c. where d. who

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- The athlete won the gold medal. He is from Kenya. **(Join)**

- 2- The phone is on the table. It belongs to me. **(Join)**

- 3- Summer is a wonderful season. Many families travel abroad. **(Join)**

- 4-My grandparents live in a village. It is peaceful. **(Join)**

- 5- The musician plays the piano . He is my cousin. **(Join using who)**

- 6- The bicycle has a broken wheel. It needs repair. **(Join using which)**

- 7- I watched a film yesterday. It was amazing.. **(Join using that)**

- 8-I spent my holiday on the beach. It was fantastic. **(Join using where)**

Unit 3

GRAMMAR

Present Simple Passive

S V + O (Active Form)

The teacher corrects the homework daily.

O V3 S (Passive Form)

The homework is corrected daily by the teacher.

Active: Dania eats apples every day.

Passive: Apples are eaten everyday by Dania.

LEARN PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE VOICE

FORM: AM / IS / ARE + PAST PARTICIPLE (V3)

1 EXAMPLE 1

THE CAKE IS EATEN BY THE BOY

subject

THE CAKE **IS EATEN** BY THE BOY
Subject passive verb Agent, doer

2 EXAMPLE 2

THE FLOWERS ARE WATERED BY THE GIRL

Subject

SUBJECT **ARE WATERED** BY THE GIRL
Subject passive verb Agent

3 EXAMPLE 3

THE CAR IS CLEANED BY THE MAN

Subject

THE CAR **IS CLEANED** BY THE MAN
Subject passive verb Agent

Past Simple Passive

S V + O (Active Form)

My father washed the car yesterday.

O V3 S (Passive Form)

The car was washed by my father yesterday.

Active: Obaida booked the return flight last night

Passive: The return flight was booked by Obaida.

PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE VOICE
Was/Were + Past Participle (Verb 3)

1 THE CAKE WAS BAKED BY MOM

Mom
Subject
Doer

The cake
Subject

Yum!

The cake (Subject, Receiver) **was** by Mom
 (Subject) (Past Participle) by (xixidio) (Agent)

2 THE LETTERS WERE WRITTEN BY TIM

Tim
Doer

The letters
Receiver

Writing done!

Boy

The letters (Subject, **were** written by Tim
 (Subject) (Past Participle) (acividie) (Agent)

Modals (will – would – can – could) Passive

S modal + V O (Active Form)

Ali will give the old books to a charity.

O modal + be+ V3 S (Passive Form)

The old books will be given to a charity by Ali

Active: He can speak three languages fluently.

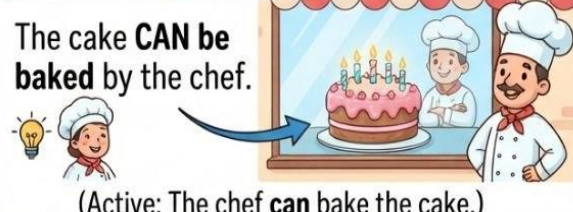
Passive: Three languages can be spoken by him fluently.

PASSIVE VOICE MODALS: Can • Could • Will • Would

★ ★ In passive voice, the subject receives the action. ★ ★

CAN (Ability/Possibility)

The cake **CAN be baked** by the chef.



(Active: The chef **can** bake the cake.)

COULD (Past Ability/Possibility/Politeness)

The house **COULD be built** by the builders.



(Active: The builders **could** build the house.)

WILL (Future Prediction/Decision)

The dog **WILL be walked** by Sarah.



(Active: Sarah **will** walk the dog.)

WOULD (Hypothetical/Future in the Past/Politeness)

The car **WOULD be fixed** by the mechanic.



(Active: The mechanic **would** fix the car.)

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- Interviews were yesterday about graduation on TV.

- a. broadcasts b. broadcasted c. is broadcasted d. has broadcasted

2- Food in this hotel daily by robots.

- a. is served b. was served c. serves d. has served

3- A loan will in 3 years to the bank by Yunis.

- a. return b. was returned c. being returned d. be returned

4- The father is..... by his kids in the garden.

- a. help b. helps c. helping d. helped

5- The pizza.....every day in our local restaurant.

- a. serves b. are served c. is served d. has served

6- The books.....in the library.

- a. is read b. was read c. reads d. have served

7- The windows.....by Jaafar last week.

- a. is cleaned b. was cleaned c. are cleaned d. were cleaned

- 8- The match.....because of the heavy rain yesterday.
a. is cancelled b. was cancelled c. are cancelled d. were cancelled
- 9- The problem could.....easily by the technician.
a. be solved b. solved c. is solved d. has solved
- 10- The documents.....by email tomorrow.
a. send b. will be send c. sent d. has sent
- 11- The project.....on time if everyone worked harder.
a. was be b. would be completed c. can completed d. are completed
- 12- These books can from the library.
a. is borrowed b. be borrowed c. are borrowed d. has borrowed

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- My friend edited my birthday video last week. (Passive)
.....
- 2- Holy Quran (recite) by Meshari Alafasy every night on T.V (Correct)
.....
- 3- Asmaa will buy a big clock for the Living room (Passive)
.....
- 4- You can deliver the packages next Monday. (Passive)
.....
- 5- The meeting(hold) online by the boss tomorrow. (Correct)
.....
- 6- They could repair the old bridge last month. (Passive)
.....
- 7- The documents (send) by email. (Correct)
.....
- 8- Millions of people watched the film last week. (Passive)
.....

COMPARISON

Comparative adjectives

We use it with Adjectives to compare between two people or two things.

One syllable (large – small – old – young – cold) we add **-er** to the end of the word and then we add the word **than** after.

short --- shorter **than**

cold --- colder **than**

good --- better **than**

bad --- worse **than**

Faisal is **younger than** Salah.

Qatar is **smaller than** Kuwait.

More than one syllable (amazing – difficult– interesting – beautiful – dangerous) we use **more** before the word and we add **than** after.

Tigers are **more dangerous than** foxes.

TV is **more useful than** radio.

Superlative adjectives

We use it with Adjectives to talk about one person or a thing in a group.

One syllable (large – small – old – young – cold) we add **-est** to the end of the word. and we use definite article **the** before it

short --- **the coldest/**

cold ----- **the coldest**

good ----- **the best**

bad ----- **the worst**

Bilal is **the oldest** student at school.

Bahrain is **the smallest** country in the Gulf Region .

More than one syllable (amazing – difficult– interesting – beautiful – dangerous) we use **the most** before the word.

Tigers are **the most dangerous animals**.

TV is **the most useful** devices.

As + adjective + As

We use **as + adjective + as** to make comparisons when the things we are comparing are equal in some way.

(hot – strong – dark – light – important – funny – heavy – easy- difficult)

The big room is as dark as the small one.

Nada is **as tall as** her sister. **(Negative)**

Nada is **not as tall as** her sister.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- Oman is than Saudi Arabia.

- a. smaller b. small c. as small d. smallest

2- Apples are as oranges.

- a. as tasty b. tastier c. tastiest d. more tasty

3- The building in the Arab world is in Emirates.

- a. tall b. taller c. tallest d. as tall

4- Bronze as expensive as silver.

- a. doesn't b. isn't c. haven't d. aren't

5- English is than Science for me.

- a. most interesting b. expensive c. more interesting d. as interesting

6-A cheetah is.....than a lion.

- a. fast b. as small c. fastest d. more small

7- My house is.....yours.

- a. this b. that c. than d. then

8- This exercise is the exercise in this session.

- a. exciting b. most exciting c. more exciting d. as expensive

9- This box is.....than that box.

- a. heavy b. heavier c. as heavy d. heaviest

10- Salem is as.....his brother.

- a. tall as b. taller c. tallest d. more tall

11- A train is.....than a bus.

- a. comfortable b. most comfortable c. as comfortable d. more comfortable

12- This hotel.....as big as that hotel.

- a. doesn't b. aren't c. haven't d. isn't

Do as shown between brackets:

1- Doha is (small) than Riyadh.

(Correct)

.....

2- The (bad) season to go out in Kuwait is summer.

(Correct)

.....

3- Jasem is as old as his brother.

(Negative)

.....

4- Science is(exciting)than history.

(Correct)

.....

5- This is the (big) country in the world.

(Correct)

.....

6- These bags are as heavy as your bags.

(Negative)

.....

Unit 4

GRAMMAR

(Present Perfect Tense)

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject(he-she-it)+has +V3**

Subject(we-you-they)+have+V3

Tom **has just finished** his homework.

They **have already bought** a new car.

Negative

Structure: **Subject(he-she-it)+has+not +V3**

Subject(we-you-they)+have+not+V3

Tom **has not finished** his homework yet.

They **have never bought** a new car.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Has/Have + Subject + V3 + Object?**

Has Tom **finished** his homework yet?

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't

Have they **already bought** a new car yet?

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + has/have + Subject + V3**

They **have already bought** a new car.

What have they bought?

STRUCTURE OF PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Used for actions that started in the past and continue or have a result in the present.

1 AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + have/has + past participle + complement



EXAMPLE:
I **have finished** my homework.
(I finished my homework and now it is done.)

2 NEGATIVE

Subject + have/has + not + past participle + complement



EXAMPLE:
She **has not visited** Paris.
(She hasn't been to Paris.)

3 QUESTIONS (Yes/No)

Have/Has + subject + past participle + complement + ?



EXAMPLE:
Have you **seen** this movie?
(Asking for confirmation)

Short Answers: Yes, I have. | No, I **haven't**.

4 WH- QUESTIONS

Wh-word + have/has + subject + past participle + complement + ?
(What / Where / When / Why / How...?)



EXAMPLE:
Where has she lived since 2020?
(Asking for specific information)

TIPS:

- "Have" is used with I / you / we / they.
- "Has" is used with he / she / it.

KEY:
past participle = 3rd form of the verb (e.g., finished, visited, seen, lived)



(Present Perfect Continuous Tense)

Affirmative (Positive)

Structure: **Subject(he-she-it)+has +been+V+ing**

Subject(we-you-they)+have+ been+V+ing

Ali **has been studying** English for two hours.

The children **have been playing** in the park.

Negative

Structure: **Subject(he-she-it)+has+not + been+V+ing**

Subject(we-you-they)+have+not+ been+V+ing

Ali **has not been studying** English for two hours.

The children **haven't been playing** in the park.

Yes/No Questions

Structure: **Has/Have + Subject + been+V+ing + Object?**

Has Ali **been studying** English for two hours.

Yes, he has. No, he hasn't

Have the children **been playing** in the park.

Yes, they have. No, they haven't.

Wh-Questions

Structure: **What-where-when-who-why-how) + has/have + Subject + been+V+ing**

Ali **has been studying** English for two hours.

What has Ali **been studying** for two hours?

How long has Ali **been studying** English?

STRUCTURE OF PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Used for actions that started in the past, continue in the present and may continue in the future.

1 AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + have/has + been + present participle (verb + -ing) + complement

EXAMPLE: I **have been studying** English for two hours.
(I started studying in the past and I am still studying now.)

I've been studying for two hours.

2 NEGATIVE

Subject + have/has + not + been + present participle (verb + -ing) + complement

EXAMPLE: She **has not been watching** TV since morning.
(She started watching in the past but she isn't watching now.)

I haven't been watching TV since morning.

3 QUESTIONS (Yes/No)

Have/Has + subject + been + present participle (verb + -ing) + complement ?

EXAMPLE: Have you **been working** on this project?
(Asking for confirmation)

Short Answers: Yes, I **have**. | No, I **haven't**.

Have you been working on this project?

4 WH- QUESTIONS (What/Where/When/Why/How...?)

Wh-word + have/has + subject + been + present participle (verb + -ing) + complement ?

EXAMPLE: Where **have they been living** since last year?
(Asking for specific information)

Where have they been living since last year?

TIPS:

- We use "for" + a period of time.
(for two hours, for three days, for since morning, etc.)
- We use "since" + a point in time.
(since 2020, since Monday, since last year, etc.)

KEY:
present participle = verb + -ing
e.g., play → playing
go → going

EXAMPLES OF PRESENT PARTICIPLE:

- work → working
- eat → eating
- write → writing
- study → studying
- run → running
- talk → talking

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- I the windows all day ! two more and I can have a rest.

- a. has cleaned b. have been cleaning c. have cleaned d. has been cleaning

2- Finally, my uncle a new house near ours.

- a. has bought b. have bought c. has been buying d. has been buying

3- It has been raining three hours.

- a. since b. for c. but d. and

4- They have trained in the stadium 5 o'clock

- a. since b. for c. but d. and

5- She.....to London twice, it is an amazing city.

- a. has been b. have been c. have went d. has go

6-.....you ever eaten sushi?

- a. Has b. Have c. Do d. Did

7- They.....watched the movie yet.

a. isn't

b. aren't

c. haven't

d. wasn't

8- They.....football since 4 o'clock.

a. played

b. play

c. have been playing

d. are playing

9-.....has Salman lived in Kuwait? For 20years.

a. How long

b. Where

c. When

d. Who

10- I.....not been sleeping well lately.

a. has

b. have

c. has been

d. have been

11- He has been working two hours.

a. since

b. for

c. but

d. and

12- They have studied English at university.....2022

a. since

b. for

c. but

d. and

Do as shown between brackets:

1- My brother (play) tennis for 3 hours. He hasn't finished it.

(Correct)

2- My father has lived in Qatar (since) ten years.

(Correct)

3- My friends has gone to the swimming pool for two hours.

(Question)

4- Dalal has been reading a book since 2 o'clock.

(Negative)

5- The children (play) football for an hour.

Correct)

6- The students (receive) their test results since Monday.

(Correct)

7- Yes, they have finished the project.

(Question)

8- My sister has been studying for three hours.

(Negative)

9- They have been using the computer at school for 5 hours

(Question)

10- It has been raining since morning.

(Negative)

Countable Nouns and Uncountable Nouns: Quantifiers:

Countable Nouns: can be counted. They have singular and plural

Examples :

a car → two cars
an orange → three oranges
a teacher → many teachers

Uncountable Nouns: cannot usually be counted individually.

Examples :

- water- money
- milk- furniture
- sugar-coffee
- information-news

Indefinite Articles: A / An : Use a/an only with singular countable nouns

A: Use before a consonant sound.

- a book
- a student
- a brother

An: Use before a vowel sound.

- an orange
- an orphan
- an eagle

Definite Article: The

Use the with both countable and uncountable nouns when the noun is specific.

Examples:

- The pencil on the desk is mine.
- The juice in the glass is clean.
- The children are ready.

Some: Use some with plural countable nouns
uncountable nouns

Examples:

- I bought some tomatoes.
- We need some salt.
- We have some friends.
- He has some pencils.

Any : Use any mainly in questions and negative sentences.

Examples:

Countable

- Do you have any pens?
- I don't have any pens.

Uncountable

- Is there any coffee?
- We don't have any coffee.

Many : Use many with plural countable nouns only.

many books - many students

Examples

- There are many bikes on the road.
- He has many friends.

Much : Use much with uncountable nouns.

much water - much information

Examples:

- How much money do you have?
- We don't have much time.

Few : Use a few with plural countable nouns.

Meaning: some, but not many

Examples:

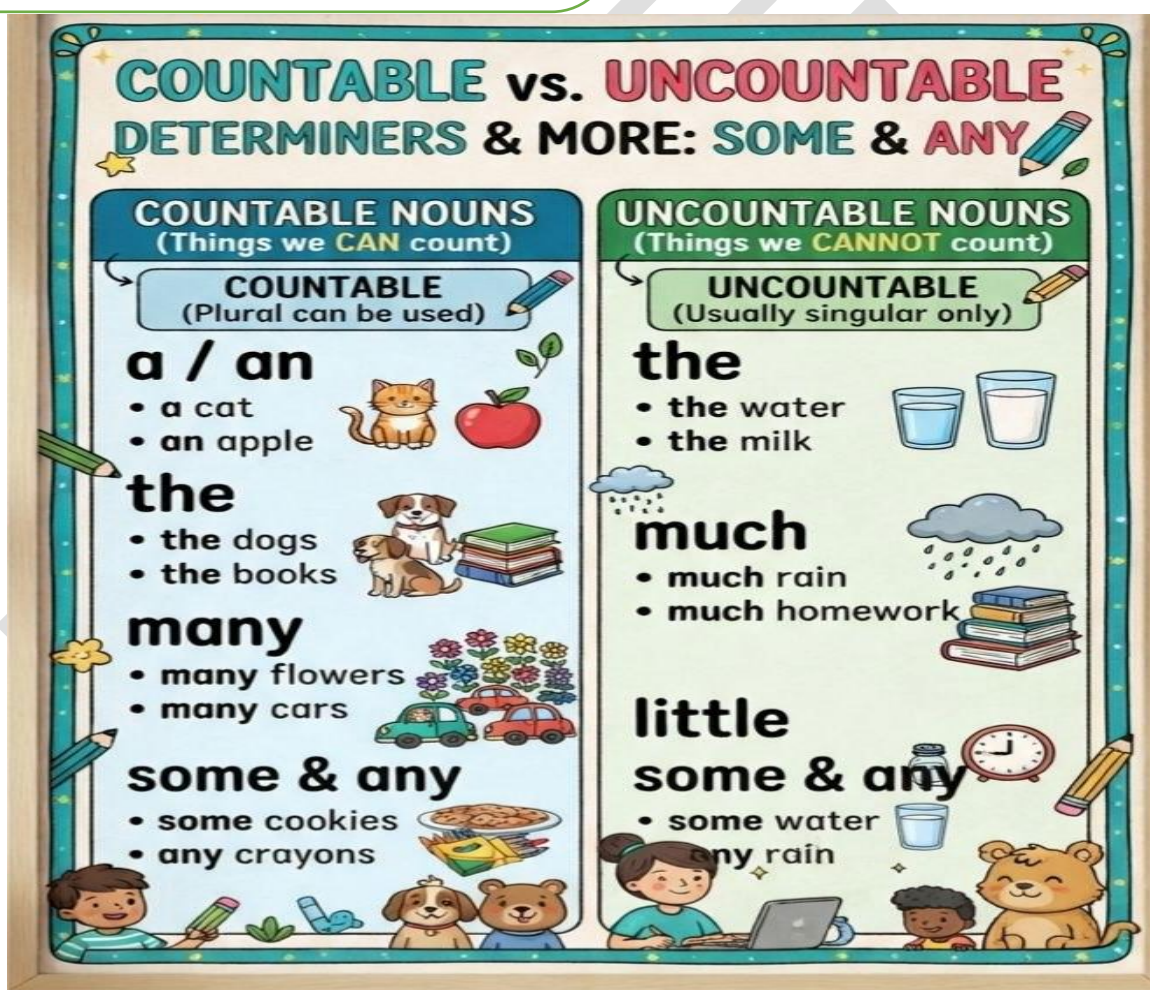
- I have few books.
- Few students were absent.
- She bought few apples.

Little : Use a little with uncountable nouns.

Meaning: some, but not much

Examples:

- I need little water.
- We have little time.
- Add little sugar.



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, and d:

1- My aunt lives in apartment in Salmiya.

- a. a b. some c. an d. any**

2- We have information for you about flights to Doha.

- a. some b. an c. any d. a**

3- We have sugar for making cakes, you should buy some.

- a. few b. many c. any d. little**

4- Saleh doesn't have brothers or sisters.

- a. some b. an c. any d. a**

5- We have.....relatives in Bahrain, we always visit them on holidays.

- a. a b. some c. an d. any**

6- Did you hear.....information about the new project on the beach?

- a. some b. an c. any d. a**

7- I saw.....elephant at the zoo.

- a. a b. many c. any d. an**

8- We have.....sugar left to bake the cake.

- a. a little b. a few c. any d. a**

9-.....book on the desk is mine.

- a. A b. The c. An d. any**

10- We have.....time before the meeting.

- a. many b. much c. any d. a**

11- milk do you want ? two liters.

- a. Who b. How many c. Where d. How much**

12- There are.....books on the shelf.

- a. much b. an c. many d. a**

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I need some juice after the match.

(Negative)

.....
2- My friend likes eating (much) oranges every day. **(Correct)**

.....
3- There are some desks in the classroom. **(Negative)**

.....
4- He ate(an)sandwich for lunch **(Correct)**

.....
5- Yes, there is too much sugar to bake a cake. **(Ask)**

.....
6- Fahad invited five friends to his birthday party. **(Make a question)**

.....
7- There is an apple in the fridge. **(Make plural)**

.....
8- I need a pencil for the new year. **(Make plural)**

.....