

9A REVISION

PRESENT SIMPLE					
AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE		
I	work		I	don't	work
He/She/It	works		He/She/It	doesn't	work
We/You/They	work		We/You/They	don't	work

QUESTIONS			
Do	I	work?	
Does	he/she/it	work?	
Do	we/you/they	work?	

We use the **Present Simple**:

- for permanent states.
Bill lives in London.
- for habits or actions that happen regularly.
We always have breakfast at eight.
- for general truths.
The earth goes round the sun.

TIME EXPRESSIONS
PRESENT SIMPLE
usually, always, often, etc.
every day/week, etc.
in the morning/spring, etc.
on Mondays/Monday morning, etc.
at the weekend, etc.
once/twice/three times, etc.
a week/day, etc.

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PRESENT PROGRESSIVE		
AFFIRMATIVE		
I	am	working
He/She/It	is	working
We/You/They	are	working
NEGATIVE		
I	'm not	working
He/She/It	isn't	working
We/You/They	aren't	working

QUESTIONS		
Am	I	working?
Is	he/she/it	working?
Are	we/you/they	working?

We use the **Present Progressive**:

- for temporary states.
I'm having driving lessons this month.
- for actions happening at the moment of speaking.
Lucy is sleeping now.
- for future arrangements.
We're flying to Acapulco tonight.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
now, right now, at the moment, today, these days, this week/year, etc. tonight, tomorrow, etc. next week/year, etc.

- Complete the sentences with the present simple or progressive of the verbs:

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1. He usually(**go**) to work by bus.
2. Tess(**take**) on the phone now.
3. Peter and Gina(**love**) hip-hop.
4. Mr. Andrews(**not like**) fast food.
5. Be quiet! The baby(**sleep**) in his bedroom.
6. Mary's daughter(**study**) in Boston at the moment
7. The film(**be**) outstanding! You should watch it!
8. My father(**watch**) a documentary on TV now.
9. I(**hate**) working early in the morning.
10. They never(**pay**) attention to my words.
11. The train(**leave**) at half past seven.
12. I(**leave**) now, my parents must be worried!
13. Water(**freeze**) at 0°C.
14. Look! the water(**boil**) on the cooker! Turn it off!
15. Harry sometimes(**play**) tennis at the club.
16. Betty(**play**) the flute now. She's rehearsing!
17. My students rarely(**say**) a word in English!
18. It rarely(**rain**) in summer.
19. Look! It(**rain**) cats and dogs! We can't go out now.
20. I never(**get up**) before 7.30.
21. This dress always(**suit**) me?
22. Susan usually(**do**) her homework in her bedroom.
23. The Earth(**go**) around the Sun.
24. They(**have**) difficulties at the moment.

1. Jane to music now.

- a. listens
- b. listening
- c. listen
- d. is listening



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2. I like chocolate.

- a. doesn't
- b. isn't
- c. don't
- d. am not

3. Cem like animals?

- a.do
- b. does
- c.am
- d. is

4. Are youa hamburger?

- a.eating
- b.eat
- c.eats
- d. eating not

5. they playing hide-and-seek?

- a.Do
- b.are
- c.is
- d.am

6. I TV at the moment.

- a. are watching
- b.is watching
- c.watch
- d.am watching

7. Do you brush your teeth every day?

- a. Yes, I do
- b. Yes, 
- c. Yes, you do
- d. Yes,

8.What Jesus at the moment?

- a. is/do
- b. does/ do
- c. is/ doing
- d. do/doing

9. We always to cinema at the weekend.

- a. are going
- b. goes
- c.go
- d. is going

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10. Why does Mary her dog to school?

- a. bring
- b. bringing
- c. brings
- d. bring not

11. We go to seaside

- a. at the weekend
- b. now
- c. at the moment
- d. right now

12. Listen! The baby

- a. is crying
- b. cries
- c. are crying
- d. cry

Used to

AFFIRMATIVE

I/He/She/It used to play
We/You/They

NEGATIVE

I/He/She/It didn't use to play
We/You/They

QUESTIONS

Did I/he/she/it use to play?
 we/you/they

We use **used to** to talk about something that happened regularly in the past, but no longer does.

We used to go skateboarding every afternoon when we were young.

A. Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

1. Why did people _____ mend their clothes?

- a) used to
- b) use to
- c) didn't use to

2. I _____ like watching football, but now I do.

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a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to

3. What did you _____ like doing when you were young?

a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to

4. John _____ like Mary, but he doesn't now.

a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to

5. People _____ produce as much rubbish as we do nowadays.

a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to

6. Did you _____ collect anything when you were young?

a) used to b) use to c) didn't use to

B. Re-write the sentences below using "used to".

1. Last month, I rode my bicycle to school. Now, I don't ride my bicycle to school.

2. Ten years ago, I studied Japanese. Now, I don't study Japanese.

—

3. Before, I didn't do exercise. Now, I do exercise.

4. Last year, my classmate didn't study hard. Now, he studies hard.

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Past Simple

AFFIRMATIVE

I/He/She/It/We/You/They worked/went

NEGATIVE

I/He/She/It/We/You/They didn't work/go

QUESTIONS

Did I/he/she/it/we/you/they work/go?

We use the **Past Simple** for:

- actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.
We bought our house five years ago.
- habitual or repeated actions in the past.
I always went to bed early when I lived with my parents.
- completed actions that happened one after the other in the past.
I made a sandwich, turned on the TV and watched the game.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

yesterday / yesterday morning, etc.

in + years / centuries

last night / month / Friday / summer, etc.

two days / a week ago

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1. **My family and I ... in London when I was young.**
 - a) lived
 - b) live
 - c) was live
2. **We ... some sandwiches and fresh fruit to eat for lunch yesterday.**
 - a) buy
 - b) buys
 - c) bought
3. **They wanted to ... the new action movie but there were no more tickets.**
 - a) see
 - b) saw
 - c) seeing
4. **(A) Did you have a good time?
(B) Yes, I**
 - a) had
 - b) did
 - c) have
5. **He didn't ... me because I was behind the tree.**
 - a) saw
 - b) see
 - c) sees
6. **(A) ... you a good student in school?
(B) Yes, I was.**
 - a) Did
 - b) Were
 - c) Was
7. **Did you ... lots of interesting photos on your holiday?**
 - a) took
 - b) take
 - c) takes
8. **We had a great time and we ... lots of fun and exciting things.**
 - a) did
 - b) do
 - c) was did
9. **Why ... your classmates finish their math homework last week?**
 - a) didn't
 - b) wasn't
 - c) weren't
10. **He ... see a dentist yesterday because he had a toothache.**
 - a) has to
 - b) have to
 - c) had to
11. **I wanted to ..., but I couldn't. had to stay and help my friend.**
 - a) went
 - b) go
 - c) going
12. **... Michael and Steven late on time for work yesterday morning?**
 - a) Were
 - b) Did
 - c) Was

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1

Extra Practice

A Complete the sentences with the Present Simple or the Present Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

- A: Hey, Susan, what _____ (you / do) here?
B: I _____ (want) to buy a present for my cousin.
- Water _____ (boil) at 100°C.
- At the moment Eric _____ (surf) the Net and his sister _____ (listen) to the radio.
- A: Excuse me, sir, this bag _____ (not belong) to me.
B: I'm terribly sorry.
- I _____ (think) your mobile phone _____ (ring).
- I _____ (usually / finish) work at 5.00 p.m. but this week I _____ (work) until late in the evening.

B Complete the sentences with the Past Simple of the verbs in the box.

have get buy not want arrive spend travel

- George _____ a new car last month and was excited.
- Eric _____ home late last night and his parents _____ angry.
- How much money _____ you _____ on that leather jacket?
- We _____ a very good time on the beach last Saturday and we _____ to leave.
- Where _____ Cathy _____ to last month?

C Choose a, b, c or d.

- Lily _____ with us until she finishes her French course.
a. stayed c. used to stay
b. is staying d. stays
- I put these papers away _____ night. What are they doing on my desk?
a. back c. last
b. before d. ago
- He left quietly _____ the night. No one heard him go.
a. at c. on
b. during d. until
- Jack always _____ as much money as he could when he was younger.
a. save c. saves
b. saving d. saved
- Everyone knows that when night _____, it's dangerous to be out in the mountains.
a. fell c. falling
b. falls d. used to fall
- Your sister _____ to go to the dentist. Can you take her?
a. needing c. needed
b. needs d. is needing
- She _____ to me about everything, but now we live in different countries, so I don't know what's going on in her life.
a. talking c. is talking
b. used to talk d. talks
- We can only see patients _____ weekdays before 7 p.m.
a. after c. on
b. in d. at
- Do you see that red car over there? It _____ to me!
a. is belonging c. belonging
b. belongs d. belong
- I can't believe Mark ordered a salad! He didn't _____ any vegetables.
a. ate c. eating
b. used to eat d. use to eat

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Module 2

Present Perfect Simple

AFFIRMATIVE

I	have	
He/She/It	has	worked / brought
We/You/They	have	

NEGATIVE

I	haven't	
He/She/It	hasn't	worked / brought
We/You/They	haven't	

QUESTIONS

Have	I	
Has	he/she/it	worked / brought?
Have	we/you/they	

We use the **Present Perfect Simple**:

- for actions which happened in the past, but we don't mention when exactly.
I've travelled to Colombia twice.
- for actions which happened in the past and finished, but their results are obvious in the present.
I'm tired. I've just finished studying.
Look! Jerry has broken his leg!



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have/has gone, have/has been

- **have/has gone** means that someone has gone somewhere and is still there.
Brad has gone to the shopping centre. (= He's still there.)
- **have/has been** means that someone has visited a place but has come back.
Ian has been to the new shopping centre. (He visited the new mall at some point in the past but he's not there anymore.)

since/for

- We use the **Present Perfect** with **for** and **since** for actions that started in the past and continue up to the present.
- **since + a point in time**
It refers to the time when the action started.
I've had this car since 2010.
- **for + a period of time**
It refers to the duration of the action.
I've had this car for six years.
- **Present Perfect Simple + since + Past Simple**
To indicate when an action which started in the past and continues up to the present started.
Anna has worked here since she moved to this city.

yet/already

- **yet** is used only with the question and negative form of verbs. It is placed at the end of the sentence. It is used to talk about something that has not happened but will probably happen soon.
Have you finished yet? He hasn't arrived yet.

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- **already** is used with the affirmative and question form of verbs. It is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb, or at the end of the sentence for emphasis. It is used to emphasise that something has happened before now.

I've already seen that TV programme.

You've finished eating already!

A. Complete the sentences with the present perfect simple form of the verbs between brackets.

1. I (spend) too much money today.
2. Ali(forget) his bag again.
3. I(not have a routine checkup yet).
4. Both doctors already(take) my blood pressure.
5. Ahmed and I (not sprained) our ankles.
6.you(post) the letter yet?

B. Write (already) or (yet) in the correct place:

1. Nick has drunk a cup of tea.

2. I haven't swept the floor. It is very dirty.

3. She has seen this film.

4.

- The boys have broken a new vase.

5. Have they copied the text?

C. Write for or since in the following sentences:

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1. Sam hasn't been here _____ a month.
2. Kate has lived there _____ 2005.
3. I have come to you _____ three weeks.
4. Bob has been in Washington _____ Monday.
5. I haven't seen her _____ ages.
6. Sally has been in hospital _____ April.
7. They have known Kate _____ 2 years.
8. We have planned to stay there _____ 2 days.
9. They have been friends _____ their childhood.
10. Tom has been in the office _____ 6 o'clock.
11. She has worked here _____ a week.
12. My uncle has lived in Paris _____ February.
13. He has been a doctor _____ 14 years.
14. I have come to Madrid _____ 3 days.
15. Alice has come to Liverpool _____ Tuesday.
16. I have planned to stay here _____ a month.
17. They haven't won the games _____ March.
18. Mike has come to his father _____ a day.

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2

Extra Practice

A Expand the notes into sentences. Use the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple.

1. I / never / eat / snails

2. my brother / visit / Africa / a few years ago

3. Sheila / take / a pottery course / last year?

4. the boys / always / want / go skiing

5. Mother / just / make / chocolate cake

B Complete the blanks with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets and the boxes with for or since.

1. A: I (try) to call Sally Smith ten times yesterday.
Do you know where she is?

B: No, I (not see) her a week.

2. A: We (visit) quite a few museums we got here.
What else is there to see?

B: You can go to the palace. (you / be) there yet?

3. A: That's a great laptop. How long (you / have) it?

B: I (not have) it very long. My dad bought it for me two weeks ago.

4. A: Who's that with James?

B: That's Tim, his best friend.

A: How long (they / know) each other?

B: They (know) each other 2007.

A: Wow! They (be) friends over ten years.

C Choose a, b, c or d.

1. I have lived here I was a teenager.

- a. since c. while
b. before d. for

2. Oh no! We enough food for everyone here!

- a. hasn't bought c. haven't bought
b. didn't use to buy d. aren't buying

3. Have you been to the new art exhibition ?

- a. yet c. never
b. just d. once

4. We to leave the present on the table for you, but you came home early.

- a. wanted c. are wanting
b. want d. have wanted

5. I have made lots of friends since we to this neighbourhood.

- a. 've moved c. move
b. are moving d. moved

6. I've worked for this company fifteen years now. I think I need a change.

- a. during c. since
b. for d. from

7. She to pay some bills. You can wait for her if you like.

- a. has been c. used to go
b. has gone d. goes

8. Betty and Kate a lot after they graduated, and saw a lot of the world.

- a. are travelling c. have travelled
b. travelled d. has travelled

9. James has been in bed He's ill.

- a. yesterday c. just yesterday
b. before yesterday d. since yesterday

10. I Jane since she came back from her trip.

- a. haven't seen c. 'm not seeing
b. didn't see d. don't see

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Module 3

Quantifiers

some / any / no

- **some + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in affirmative sentences and in questions when we offer something or ask for something politely.

There is some orange juice in the fridge.

Would you like some chips?

Could I have some coffee?

- **any + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in questions and negative sentences.

Is there any orange juice in the fridge?

There aren't any chips on the table.

- **no (= not any) + uncountable / plural countable nouns** in affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning.

There is no cheese in the fridge =

There isn't any cheese in the fridge.

many / much / a lot (of) / lots (of)

- **many + plural countable nouns**
How many people were at the meeting yesterday?

I didn't see many people from work there.

- **much + uncountable nouns**
How much sugar do you need?

I didn't manage to learn much information from him.

- **a lot (of) / lots (of) + uncountable / plural countable nouns** mainly in affirmative sentences.

There were a lot of people at the meeting.

Have some more food. There's lots of pasta left.

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(a) few / (a) little

- **(a) few + plural countable nouns: a few** has a **positive** meaning (not many, but enough) whereas **few** has a **negative** meaning (not enough) .

I need a few more things from the supermarket.

Very few people agreed with him.

- **(a) little + uncountable nouns: a little** has a **positive** meaning (not much but enough) whereas **little** has a **negative** meaning (not enough).

There's still a little cake left. Have some.

There's very little time left. Hurry!

- For emphasis we can use:

- **very, so, too + little / few**

There's very little milk in my coffee.

- **only + a little / a few**

He has only a few friends.

- **some, any, much, many, a little, a few, a lot, lots** can also be used without nouns, as pronouns.

Have you got any money? No, I haven't got any.

We didn't buy any bread. We have a lot.

A. SOME /ANY /NO

1. Are there people at all at the bus stop?

A. some B. none C. any

2. That's reason to be rude all the time

A. some B. no C. any

3. I'd like time off next week when I move house

A. no B. any C. some

4. There's coffee left; could you get some while you're out?

A. no B. some C. any

5. I must get to the bank because I haven't got money for the weekend

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A. some B. no C. any

6. Could I have more tea, please?

A. no B. some C. any

7. When we got to the cinema, there weren't tickets left

A. some B. no C. any

8. My car stopped because there was petrol left

A. any B. no C. some

9. The shop had milk so we'll have to drink our coffee black

A. some B. no C. any

10. bus will take you to King's Cross so get on the first that comes along

A. Any B. Some C. No

B. Fill in the blanks with much, many, and a lot of.

1. John hasn't _____ money.
2. There is _____ gold in the bag
3. I haven't got _____ birds in the sky!
4. There aren't _____ cars in the street.
5. Are there _____ apples on the tree?
6. Jane spends _____ money at the shops.
7. Have you got _____ bread in the cupboard?
8. Are there _____ children on the beach?
9. We are early. We have _____ time.

C. complete with little/ a little/ few/ a few:

1. Our art teacher is disappointed: very _____ parents came to see our exhibition.
2. I have _____ money, at least enough to buy you an ice cream.
3. You have worked too _____ and have completed very _____ exercises; I would like you to do some more.
4. Although I am a new student, I have got _____ friends whom I can rely on.
5. Hurry up! We have very _____ time left.
6. Betty knows _____ French ; it is not enough to get around Paris.
7. I managed to get _____ information on him; now I know a bit more.
8. She is always on her own; she has very _____ friends.

D. Choose the correct item.

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- Have you got _____ friends?
A) many B) much C) a lot of
- There are _____ people in the room.
A) much B) a little C) a lot of
- Can I have _____ sugar, please?
A) a few B) a little C) little
- How _____ oranges are on the table?
A) many B) a few C) much
- How _____ money has Fred got?
A) many B) little C) much
- There are _____ monkeys at the zoo.
A) much B) a few C) a little.

Relative pronouns (who, which, that, whose)

Relative adverb (where)

- The relative pronouns **who, which, that, whose** and the adverb **where** introduce relative clauses.

PRONOUNS	
PEOPLE	who/that <i>The man who/that is driving that sports car is my uncle.</i> <i>The teacher (who/that) I like the most is Mrs Robins.</i>
THINGS ANIMALS IDEAS	which/that <i>The bag which/that is on the table is mine.</i> <i>The documentary (which/that) I watched last night was terrible.</i>
POSSESSION	whose <i>The man whose wallet you found is over there.</i>
ADVERB	
PLACE	where <i>The place where I live is beautiful!</i>

Choose the correct word: -

- I shouted at a man (who –which – where –whose) was dropping litter in the street.

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2. This is the city (who – which – where –whose) we live.
3. That's the boy (who – which – where –whose) brother sits next to me.
4. He saw the thieves (who – which – where –whose) robbed the bank.
5. Ahmed didn't do his homework (who – which – where –whose) his teacher gave him.
6. Ahmed will come on Saturday (who – when – where –whose) I'll be at home.
7. The pens (who – which – where –whose) are on the shelf are all mine.
8. The office is a place (who – which – where –whose) I spend most of my time.
9. That is the man (who – which – where –whose) helped me.
10. Dubai is a city (who –which – where –whose) a lot of people spend their holiday.

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3

Extra Practice

A Read the dialogues and circle the correct words.

1. **A:** Could I speak to you for **few / a lot / a few** minutes, please? I've got a problem.
B: I haven't got **much / many / some** time right now. Why don't we go for coffee this afternoon?
2. **A:** Can you go to the supermarket? We need **few / a few / a little** things.
B: OK, Mum.
A: Get **much / many / some** bread. We haven't got **much / many / some**. There's also very **little / any / few** milk left. Get two cartons.
B: OK, but give me **a lot / lots of / many** money because I want to buy **any / much / some** books from the bookshop, too.
3. **A:** What do you think of this dress?
B: It's not bad, but you have **lots / a lot of / few** dresses. Why don't you buy a skirt, instead? You haven't got **no / some / any**.
4. **A:** Your eyes are red. Are you tired?
B: Yes, I am. I didn't get **a lot / much / some** sleep last night. I had **a lot of / much / lots** things to do.
A: Would you like **any / some / little** coffee to wake you up?
5. **Many / A lot / Much** foreigners live in my neighbourhood, but very **few / many / little** of them can speak English. **Any / A little / Some** of them are Italian and there are also **a little / few / a few** Mexicans.

B Match the two halves of the sentences. Then join them using who, which, that or where to make sentences. If they can be omitted, put them in brackets.

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Niagara Falls is a great waterfall... | <input type="radio"/> | a. ...stands out in New York City. |
| 2. Jørn Utzon is the architect... | <input type="radio"/> | b. ...people see when they are ill. |
| 3. Football is a sport.... | <input type="radio"/> | c. ...people can go and enjoy nature. |
| 4. A national park is an area of land... | <input type="radio"/> | d. ...many people in Hungary play. |
| 5. The Empire State Building is a famous landmark... | <input type="radio"/> | e. ...designed the Sydney Opera House. |
| 6. A doctor is someone... | <input type="radio"/> | f. ...is in North America. |

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

C Choose a, b, c or d.

1. Would you like ___ juice with your meal?
 a. a few c. many
 b. much d. some
2. We have ___ work to do tomorrow. Make sure you wake up early!
 a. a few c. lots of
 b. any d. many
3. Do you see that man over there? That's the man ___ found my stolen bag.
 a. which c. that
 b. he d. where
4. I can't remember the flat ___ he lives. I think it's on the third floor.
 a. who c. whose
 b. which d. where
5. ___ people like the pizza I make. I should try another recipe.
 a. Many c. Few
 b. Little d. Lots of
6. The last place ___ visited was that old castle up there.
 a. where c. which he
 b. which d. who he
7. There isn't ___ cheese left! Who ate it all?
 a. any c. no
 b. some d. a little
8. Who took the pen ___ was on the table over there?
 a. that it c. where
 b. whose d. which
9. Mrs Pont is the woman ___ lived next door to us when we were children.
 a. she c. who she
 b. that d. which
10. The park ___ we used to play as children is now a shopping centre.
 a. where c. whose
 b. which d. who

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Module 4 Past Progressive

AFFIRMATIVE		
I/He/She/It	was	running
We/You/They	were	running

NEGATIVE		
I/He/She/It	wasn't	running
We/You/They	weren't	running

QUESTIONS		
Was	I/he/she/it	running?
Were	we/you/they	running?

We use the **Past Progressive**:

- for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past.
Was your dad painting your room at 3.00 yesterday afternoon?
- to describe background scenes to a story.
It was snowing heavily and the cars were moving slowly.
- for actions that were happening at the same time in the past. In this case we usually use **while**.
Her mother wasn't Hoovering the carpet while the baby was sleeping.

A- Complete the sentences with the past continuous form of the verbs in brackets:

- 1- I(make) my dinner at 8 o'clock last night.
 - 2- Joe and Sam (use) the wrong program in IT yesterday.
 - 3- Who was that guy you (talk) with at the party?
 - 4- Paula (come) home from school when she saw an accident.
 - 5- In 1999 my father (live) in Doha.
-

B- Circle the correct verb:

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1. I (**was – am – have – were**) reading when the lights went out.
2. She (**was – am – have – were**) washing the clothes yesterday at 5:00.
3. Hassan (**was – am – have – were**) cooking dinner when the visitors arrived. 4.
Julia and Jane (**was – am – have – were**) doing their homework at 8:00 pm.
- 5- James (**was – am – have – were**) repairing the car all day long.

Past Simple vs Past Progressive Time Clauses (when, while, as, as soon as)

We use the **Past Progressive** and the **Past Simple** in the same sentence when one action interrupted another in the past. We use the **Past Progressive** for the longer action and the **Past Simple** for the shorter action. In this case we usually use **while/as** or **when**.

As/While I was talking on the phone, the baby started crying.

She was cooking dinner when they arrived.

NOTE

We use **as soon as** with the **Past Simple**.
As soon as he got home, he had a shower and went to bed.

B- Write the correct form of the verbs!

- 1-She met him **while** she _____ (**travel**) on a train.
- 2-**While** the woman getting off the bus, she _____ (**fall down**).
- 3-The thief _____ (**break**) into **while** we were sleeping.
- 4-John took a photo **while** I _____ (**not/look**).
- 5-**While** my mum was working in the garden, she _____ (**hurt**) her back.
- 6-We were living in Madrid **when** our old aunt _____ (**die**).
- 7-**When** I got up this morning, it _____ (**rain**) heavily.
- 8- **While** my dad was brushing teeth, my mum _____ (**fall asleep**).
- 9- I saw a nightmare **while** I _____ (**sleep**) last night.
- 10- What happened in your dream while a monster _____ (**chase**) you?

9A REVISION

Module 5

Past Perfect Simple

AFFIRMATIVE

I/He/She/It	had worked/written
We/You/They	

NEGATIVE

I/He/She/It	had not worked/written
We/You/They	

QUESTIONS

	I	
Had	he/she/it	worked/written?
	we/you/they	

NOTE

Look at the list of Irregular verbs.

We use the **Past Perfect Simple** for an action which took place before a specific point of time or another action in the past. The second action is in the Past Simple.

She had finished her homework by eight o'clock.

The train had left by the time we arrived at the station.

She didn't start cleaning the house until the children had left for school.

TIME EXPRESSIONS

before + point in time

by + point in time

before, after, when, until, by the time

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

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- 1.- When Anne **opened/had opened** the door, she realized that somebody **broke/had broken** into.
- 2.- Elisa was very upset because her computer **disappeared/had disappeared** yesterday.
- 3.- My cousin **promised/had promised** me to bring me a souvenir from France last month.
- 5.- By the time Julia **left/had left** the shop, she **spent/had spent** all her money on clothes.
- 6.- I didn't want to see that film because I **saw/had seen** it twice.
- 7.- Philip **tidied/had tidied** his bedroom before he **left/had left** for work.
- 8.- My husband **did/had done** the shopping after I **called/had called** him.
- 9.- Alfred **had worked/**worked in a bank for five years before he was sent to Rome. 10.- The judge said that she was guilty because she **took/had taken** the money for herself.

B. WRITE PAST SIMPLE OR PAST PERFECT?

- 1.- Barbara (live) in Greece for three years before she (move) to Italy.
- 2.-My team (not win) the football match because they (play) badly.
- 3.-The teacher (punish) the student because he (be) very naughty.
- 4.-By winter, the new soap opera (become) the most popular show on TV.
- 5.-He (mug) three passengers by the time the police (arrive)
- 6.-The pirates (hijack) an enormous ship two months ago in Somalia.
- 7.-The captain of the ship(surrender) because he (hate) violence.
- 8.-The journalist (interview) the famous actress before the TV..... (come)
- 9.-Everyone (leave) the train before the bomb (explode)
- 10.- By the time my mum (prepare) lunch, we (lay) the table.

C. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. After Sofie had finished her work, she went to lunch. (before)

2. I washed the floor when the painter had gone. (as soon as)

3. I didn't say anything until she had finished talking. (After)

4. Before I knew it, she had run out the door. (By the time)

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-
5. By the time Doris got to the party, everyone had gone home. (when)
-
6. After I'd used the phone, I paid the bill. (until)
-
7. It'd happened so quickly, I didn't notice. (because)
-

can / could / may / will / would

- We use **Can I..?**, **Could I..?**, **May I..?** to ask for permission.
Can/Could/May I go out tonight?
Yes, you can/may.
No, you can't.
- We use **Can I..?**, **Could I..?**, **May I..?** to offer help and make requests.
Can/Could/May I help you?
Can/Could/May I have some more cake?
- We use **Can / Could / Will / Would you..?** to make polite requests and ask for a favour.
Could and **Would** are more polite.
Can/Could/Will/Would you lend me your laptop?

should / ought to

We use **should / ought to + base form of the verb** to:

- ask for and give advice.
What should I do? Should I see a doctor?
- express an opinion.
I think she ought to tell her mum about it.
- make a suggestion.
We should go to the park. It's a beautiful day.

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had better

We use **had better + base form of the verb** to give strong advice. It often expresses **threat** or **warning** and it's stronger than *should*.

It refers to the present or future, not the past. Its negative form is **had better not**. In spoken English the short form is commonly used (I'd better, you'd better, etc.).

You'd better ask a doctor about it.

You'd better not lie to me again.

1. Is it OK to take a bottle of water on the plane? (could)

2. Do you mind helping me carry these bags? (can)

3. Don't leave your luggage here (had better)

4. Jake, please give me Ed's number. (will)

B Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. Don't forget to set the alarm clock for tomorrow morning. (**had better**)

You

2. It's a good idea to take sunscreen with you. (**ought to**)

You

3. We have to leave for the station right now because we're going to miss our train. (**had better**)

We

4. It's not a good idea to drive when you're feeling dizzy. (**should**)

You

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5

Extra Practice

A Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. My mother (finish) cooking by the time the guests (arrive).
2. By the time Kelly (decide) to go on a diet, she (put) on six kilos.
3. After the students (complete) their projects, they (give) them to the teacher.
4. I (just get) home when I (receive) an unexpected call.
5. The children (not tidy) their room when their mother (return).

B Read the situations below and write questions asking for permission. Use *can*, *could* or *may*.

1. Kate wants to leave school early today. What does she ask her teacher?
.....
2. Bob and Jeff want to go to the beach tomorrow. What do they ask their parents?
.....
3. You are in a shop and you want to try on a shirt. What do you ask the shop assistant?
.....
4. You are at your friend's house and you want to use the phone. What do you ask him?
.....
5. George wants to borrow his sister's camera. What does he ask her?
.....
6. Charlie and John haven't finished their project yet and they want to bring it to school on Monday. What do they ask their teacher?
.....

C Choose a, b, c or d.

1. By the time we arrived, the food cold.
a. is going c. was going
b. had gone d. has gone
2. I don't think we buy a new car. They're very expensive and we don't really need one.
a. better c. ought
b. should d. had better not
3. You shouldn't today. The roads are dangerous in this weather.
a. driving c. to drive
b. drive d. drove
4. By 4 p.m., she still the housework.
a. hasn't finished c. hadn't finished
b. didn't finish d. doesn't finish
5. You had better my laptop without asking me again.
a. not to take c. to not take
b. not taking d. not take
6. Would you me that pencil over there, please?
a. passed c. passing
b. to pass d. pass
7. Would you please him to call me back?
a. to ask c. asking
b. ask d. asked
8. After the boys had explored the forest, they up their tents to camp for the night.
a. put c. were putting
b. 've put d. had put
9. You'd study more. The exams at the end of the year are difficult.
a. like to c. ought
b. better d. had better
10. I'd better I'm late for my doctor's appointment.
a. to go c. going
b. go d. gone

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Grammar: Do as shown in brackets:

1- we usually (studying) English every day. (Correct)

.....

2- Othman (don't like) watching films. (Correct)

.....

3- We (play) football at the moment. (Correct)

.....

4- Sam never (go) to school by car. (Correct)

.....

5- She used to (watched) English films. (Correct)

.....

6- We have been in Qatar (for) 2013. (Correct)

.....

7- They haven't (arrive) at school yet. (Correct)

.....

8- I don't have (some) money. I need to borrow some. (Correct)

.....

9- I saw the boy (whose) broke the window. (correct)

.....

10- This is a big hospital (Which) my brother works. (correct)

.....

11- We play football every Friday. (now)

.....

12- Sam likes Spanish. (negative)

.....

13- We play football every Friday. (now)

9A REVISION

..... 14- I
watched a lot of films when I was young. Now I don't. (used to)

.....
15- We used to go to the zoo once a year. (How often)

.....
16 – Hamad has lived in Doha since 2012. (for)

.....
17- Fahd went to school and he is still there. (has gone)

.....
18- I have already bought a new car. (yet)

.....
19- she has listened to the radio for 2 hours. (How long)

.....
20- I don't have any friends. (no)

.....
21- Hashim has got a lot of books. (How many)

.....
22- This is Mr. Ali. He teaches us English. (who)

.....
23- I saw the happy man. His son came first in the final test. (whose)

.....
24- There aren't any apples in the basket. (use: some)

.....
25- While _____ (watch) TV, my father entered. (correct the verb)

.....
26- I cried when I was young. (use: didn't use to)

.....
27- I don't have any friends. (use : no)

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.....
Communication: Choose the correct answer:

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1- Are you doing anything tonight?

- A. Sure, why not?
- B. Thank you very much.
- C. I don't have any plans.
- D. Never mind.

2- A: Are you interested in music? B: Sure,

- A. It is just so-so.
- B. I am not a big fan.
- C. I find it horrible.
- D. There is nothing I like more.

3- A: Do you like water sports? B: Yes,

- A. Sure, why not?
- B. I'm really into.
- C. I don't have any plans.
- D. Never mind.

4- Thank you very much.

- A. It is just so-so.
- B. I am not a big fan.
- C. I find it horrible.
- D. You are welcome.

5- How's it going?

- A. Not too bad, thanks.
- B. I'm not a big fan.
- C. I find it horrible.
- D. I'm not sure.

anything tonight?

1- Are you doing

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6- What are you up to?

- A. Not too bad, thanks.
- B. I'm not a big fan.
- C. Nothing much.
- D. I'm not sure.

7- Do you like Chinese food? No way,

- A. There is nothing I like more.
- B. I'm not a big fan.
- C. I find it horrible.
- D. I'm not sure.

8- Ken! Long time no see!

- A. I'm not a big fan.
- B. Good to see you again.
- C. It's something else!
- D. Thank you very much.

9- Do you mind if I join you?

- A. I find it horrible.
- B. Nothing much.
- C. No, go ahead.
- D. I'm very happy.

10- I haven't heard from Tom for 10 years.

- A. We've lost touch.
- B. We've been to the zoo.
- C. We've never met before.
- D. We've known each other for a year.

11. Eyad: Listen to this! I found a job!

Ahmed: _____:

- A. Congratulations!
- B. Good to see you again.
- C. It's horrible!
- D. Thank you very much.

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- B. Good to see you again.
- C. It's horrible!
- D. Thank you very much.

12. Fahad: Do you like music?

Jassim: sure _____ it.

- A. I'm really into
- B. Thank you very much.
- C. I don't have any plans.
- D. Never mind.

13. Mohannad: What's the matter?

Hazim: I fell off my bike and got injured?

Mohannad: _____

- A. Not too bad, thanks.
- B. I'm not a big fan.
- C. You poor thing!
- D. I'm not sure.

14. A:

B: It's Abdullah Elmerakhi. A.

You poor thing!.

- B. You're kidding!
- C. It was nice talking to you
- D. I didn't catch your name.

15. Ahmed: I fell off my bike and broke my leg.

Ali:

- A. I'm not a big fan.
- B. What a pity!.
- C. It's something else!
- D. Thank you very much.

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16. **Guess what. I bought a new car?**

- A. I find it horrible!
- B. Nothing much.
- C. No, go ahead.
- D. I'm very happy.

17. **Margrite : Do you like reading stories ?**

Faten:them. I read two every day.

I'm really into.

- B. I'm not a big fan of
- C. It's nothing special
- D. I find them horrible

18. **Sara: what about going to the park in the afternoon ?**

Maria: sorry,..... .

- A. That's good idea.
- B. I'm free, no problem
- C. I didn't catch your name
- D. I will go to the cinema tonight

1 Round-up

Vocabulary

A Circle the correct options.

1. I'm going to a wedding at the weekend, so I need to find something **casual** / **formal** to wear.
2. Tina isn't at home. I **wonder** / **imagine** where she is.
3. Mark always goes shopping at the shopping centre, because he can find his favourite **brands** / **trends** there.
4. It's **usual** / **normal** for parents to worry about their children.
5. Susan works for a shoe company. She **designs** / **develops** shoes.
6. Mr Carson **created** / **cancelled** the meeting and went home because he felt sick.
7. This shop has a **region** / **variety** of boots. Let's check it out.
8. We're **planning** / **discussing** an evening out. Do you want to join us?

Score: / 8

9A REVISION

2 Round-up

Vocabulary

A Choose a, b or c.

1. My flatmate is a little _____. One moment he is cheerful and the next he is sad.
a. confident b. annoyed c. moody
2. Have you talked to Jerry lately? I emailed him yesterday but I never received a _____.
a. result b. meaning c. reply
3. In the end, it _____ out to be a very beautiful day.
a. stood b. turned c. took
4. Teachers should _____ students to talk face-to-face with their friends more.
a. encourage b. communicate c. recognise
5. Alex has been _____ since May, but he hasn't started looking for a job yet.
a. uncomfortable b. unemployed c. unusual
6. Tina is very nice. Everyone _____ her.
a. catches up on b. gets hold of c. gets along with

B Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

Score / 6

acquaintances mutual
extremely social rely

1. Steve spends too much time alone. He really has to try to improve his _____ skills.
2. People say that it's better to have a few good friends than lots of _____.
3. A real friend is someone you can trust and _____ on.
4. A: Do you know each other?
B: Well, we have some _____ friends.
5. It's _____ hot today.
Why don't we stay home?

Score / 5

9A REVISION

3 Round-up

Vocabulary

A Circle the correct options.

1. Todd is trying to **persuade** / **affect** us to go to the art gallery with him.
2. Just add some **greasy** / **whipped** cream to the chocolate cake and enjoy.
3. I don't eat fish. I'm **allergic** / **permanent** to it.
4. Many **confused** / **contemporary** artists sell their work online.
5. I'm not sure which restaurant to choose. What do you **reserve** / **recommend**?
6. I'm paying tonight. It's my **task** / **treat**.
7. I don't often eat chips because they are too **salty** / **bitter**.
8. Your painting is amazing. You have got a great **knowledge** / **imagination**.

Score: / 8

B Complete the sentences with the correct prepositions.

1. Which dictionary do you use to look unknown words?
2. You should take a sport. You need exercise.
3. The exhibition has beautiful works art. Check it
4. I don't think you are fully aware the problem.
5. That couch turns a bed.

9A REVISION

4 Round-up

Vocabulary

A Match.

1. grazed

2. seat

3. steering

4. passenger

5. parking

6. news

7. flat

a. tyre

b. seat

c. space

d. wheel

e. knee

f. belt

g. bulletin

Score: / 7

B Choose a, b or c.

1. The police asked the eyewitness for information, but he was too to speak.
a. shocking b. frightened c. relaxed

2. Jason over a cable and hurt his knee.
a. tripped b. knocked c. pulled

3. A: Why is he beeping his?
B: Because there's a boy in the middle of the street.

a. headlights b. horn c. engine

4. A lot of houses during the earthquake.
a. collapsed b. injured c. occurred

5. Mark broke his leg and now it's in
a. a bruise b. stitches c. a cast

6. Don't you know that it's to run through a red light?

a. embarrassing b. enormous c. illegal

7. Were you when you had the accident?
a. bleeding b. speeding c. spilling

Score: / 7

9A REVISION

5 Round-up

Vocabulary

A Circle the correct options.

1. The plane **set off / took off** at 8 a.m. so we're landing in about two and a half hours.
2. This website explains how you can prevent motion **sickness / symptoms**.
3. There's a two-hour **delay / departure**, so I guess we can take a look around the shops.
4. During your stay in Mexico, don't forget to visit the **elderly / ancient** ruins of the old city of Palenque.
5. The cabin **crew / compartment** helped us with our hand luggage.
6. How long did it take the explorers to reach their **expedition / destination**?
7. What kind of food did they **solve / serve** on the plane?

Score: / 7

B Complete with the words in the box.

difficulty weak official
hospitable consists deal

1. Why do you have sleeping?
Is there any particular reason?
2. The palace of three main buildings and an impressive garden.
3. I don't know how to with this problem. Any ideas?
4. Do I need to have any documents with me?
5. We were amazed by how the locals were. We really felt at home.
6. I have been ill for four days and now I feel very

Score: / 6

Writing

9A REVISION

1- Write an email to your friend telling her about an event that you had attended.

Helping phrases:

- what is the event, where, when?
- What happened?
- What did you like most?
- What did you feel?

9A REVISION

3. Write not less than 15 sentences about a description about one of your family you admire most and how he influenced you.

- Who is this person?
- What is he like?
- What do you like about him?
- How has he influenced you?

9A REVISION

5. Write not less than 15 sentences about a description of an interesting place you have visited and know well for a travel blog.

Helping phrases:

- is one of the most spectacular In the world.
- One of the most interesting places is
- Another thing you can do is

