

## 1. Present Simple Tense

We use the **present simple** to talk about routines and habits. ( We add -s to the verb if the subject is : He/ She/ It or a singular noun.)



My mother **cooks** fish every Friday.

We **stay** at the farm on weekends.



Do as shown in brackets:

- Salim ( take ) the iPad to school every Monday. [correct]  
Salim **takes** the iPad to school every Monday.
- I play tennis with my friends at the weekend. [ Ask a question ]  
**What do you do at the weekend?**
- The teacher collects our books every Thursday. [ Make negative ]  
The teacher **doesn't collect** our books every Thursday.

## 2. Present Continuous Tense

We use the present continuous tense to talk about things that are happening at the moment.



They **are studying** English at the moment.

She **is painting** pictures now.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- My friends \_\_\_\_\_ on the school project at the moment.  
a) **are working**      b) works      c) working      d) worked

Note that ( We, you, they and plural names) take **are**. But ( she, he , it and singulars ) take **is**.

Do as shown in brackets:

- She ( write ) a short story at the moment. [ Correct ]  
She **is writing** a short story at the moment.

### 3. Short answer Questions

Can you snorkel or waterski?

Yes, I can.

No, I can't



Do you like Maths?

Yes, I do.

No, I don't.



Have you got a quad bike?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Yes, I have got a new iPhone.

Have you got a new iPhone?

[ Ask a question ]

### 4. Question Tag

We use question tags at the end of sentences to check information. It can be positive or negative.

☺ **Helping Verbs question tags**

- Sarah is very kind, isn't she?
- It wasn't raining, was it?



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• Manar is a the most beautiful girl, \_\_\_\_\_?

a) won't she    **b) isn't she**    c) hasn't she    d) did she

• That wasn't the new film on TV, \_\_\_\_\_?

a) wasn't it    b) is it    **c) was it**    d) isn't it

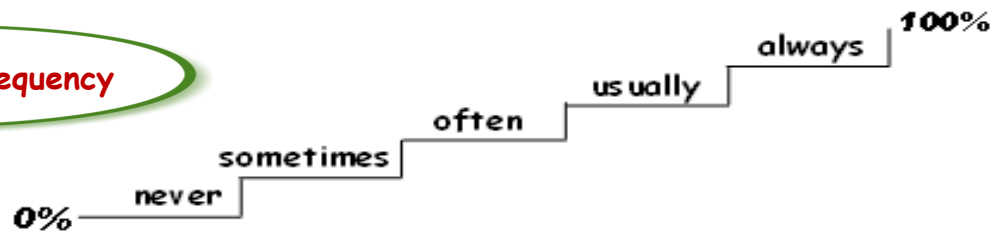


Do as shown in brackets:

1. We can't see in the dark, \_\_\_\_\_? [Add a question tag]

We can't see in the dark, can we?

## 5. Adverbs of Frequency



We use the present simple tense with these words ( always, usually, often, sometimes & never). You can form a question by using ( How often....? )

How often does she play the piano?

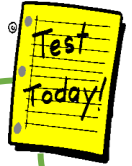
She never plays the piano.

She usually plays the piano.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• \_\_\_\_\_ do you watch the news? I always watch the news.

a) How many      b) How long      c) How far      d) How often



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Khalid usually ( eat ) a banana in the afternoon. [correct]

Khalid usually eats a banana in the afternoon.

2. Sometimes, We work on the project with the teacher. [ Ask ]

How often do you work on the project with the teacher?

3. He always plays football with his friends. [Negative]

He never plays football with his friends.

## 6. Countable & Uncountable

There is

There are

Countable nouns can be singular ( a book, an apple ) or plural ( some books, some apples ).

Uncountable nouns are always considered as singulars ( coffee, money, oil, milk )

There is

There are some books on the table

There aren't any books on the table.

How many books are there on the table?



There is some coffee in the cup.

There isn't any coffee in the cup.

How much coffee is there in the cup?



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- \_\_\_\_\_ tea do you drink everyday? I don't drink any.
- a) How often      b) How many      c) How old      **d) How much**
- There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ cheese in the fridge.
- a) some      **b) any**      c) a lot      d) most



Do as shown in brackets:

1. There are some sweets in the jar. [Negate]

There **aren't any** sweets in the jar.

2. I drink a lot of orange juice every week.

[ Ask ]

**How much orange juice do you drink every week?**

**Study Hard**  
**Best wishes for all,,**  
**Dalal Al-Mutairi**

## 1. Present Continuous Tense

We use the present continuous tense to talk about things that are happening at the moment.



They are studying English at the moment.

She is painting pictures now.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• My friends \_\_\_\_\_ on the school project at the moment.

a) are working                      b) works                      c) working                      d) worked



Note that ( We, you, they and plural names) take are. But ( she, he , it and singulars ) take is.

Do as shown in brackets:

She ( write ) a short story at the moment. [ Correct ]

She is writing a short story at the moment.

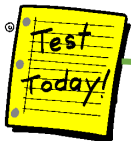
## 2. Simple Tenses:

We use the present simple to talk about routines and habits, and we use the past simple to talk about finished events in the past.



My mother cooks fish every Friday.

Eman stayed at home last weekend.



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Salim ( start ) the piano lessons last Monday [correct]

Salim started the piano lessons last Monday.

2. I play tennis with my friends at the weekend. [ Ask a question ]

What do you do at the weekend?

3. Farah sprinted very fast in the Olympic Race. [ Make negative ]

Farah didn't sprint very fast in the Olympic Race.

### 3. Past Continuous Tense



It is used to express actions that were going on for a period of time when another event occurred. The keywords are ( When , While )

When my mother came home, we were eating dinner.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- He \_\_\_\_\_ to school when he fell down.  
a) ran      b) running      **c) was running**      d) runs
- When the teacher opened the door, they \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
**a) were singing**      b) singing      c) sings      d) was singing

Do as shown in brackets:

1. While Fahed ( drive ) to work , a car hit him. [Correct th verb]  
While Fahed was driving to work , a car hit him.

### 4. The Comparative & Superlative

To compare adjectives we add ( -er, -est ) if the adjective is short or we add ( more ... than, the most ... ) if the adjective is long. Exceptions: ( good, better, best ) - ( bad , worse, worst ) - ( far, farther, farthest ).

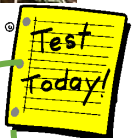
Dana wrote the most interesting book about adventures!

The Avenues is bigger than the Marina Mall.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Amina is \_\_\_\_\_ girl in my class.  
a) helpful than      **b) the most helpful**      c) helpful      d) more helpful



Do as shown in brackets:

1. My sister is two years ( old ) than me. [correct]  
My sister is two years older than me.

## 5. as .. adj. .. as

We use ( as..adj..as ) or ( not as..adj ..as ) to compare the similarity of adjectives.



This house is not as big as our house!



The streets in Rehab are as wide as the streets in Salmiya.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

1. This bag is as \_\_\_\_\_ as the red one.

- a) smaller                      b) smallest                      c) the smallest                      d) small

Do as shown in brackets:

1. This car you bought is as expensive as Salim's car.                      [ Make negative ]

This car you bought is not as expensive as Salim's car.



## 6. Present Perfect

has  
or + P.P.  
have

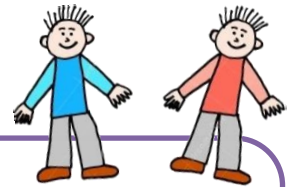
We use the present perfect tense with these two keywords ( since ) ( for ).

SPECIFIC TIME

A PERIOD OF TIME

We have learned English since 2009.

Fahed has waited to meet his friend for two hours.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- She \_\_\_\_\_ the bags for the trip since this morning.
- a) have packed      b) packing                      c) has packed                      d) packs
- We have known Mariam and her family \_\_\_\_\_ a long time.
- a) since                      b) just                      c) while                      d) for



Do as shown in brackets:

1. I have eaten fruits since 9 o'clock.                      [Make Negative]

I haven't eaten fruits since 9 o'clock.

2. Ali ( live ) in this house for many years.                      [Correct the verb]

Ali has lived in this house for many years.

Dalal Al-Mutairi



It's important to know the Past Participle of a verb

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## 7. Questions in the present Perfect

How long have you used this iPad? → I have used it for three years.

Have you ever seen a horror movie?

No, I haven't.

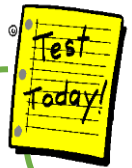
Yes, I have



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• \_\_\_\_\_ have you worked on this project? For two weeks.

a) How many      **b) How long**      c) How far      d) How old



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Khalid has started this diet since last October. [Ask]

How long has Khalid started this diet?

2. No, I haven't been to the book fair.

[ Ask a question ]

Have you ever been to the book fair?

**Study Hard**  
**Best wishes for all,,**  
**Dalal Al-Mutairi**



## 1. used to / didn't use to

We use ( used to / didn't use to + inf. ) to talk about states or reported actions in the past.

Naser **used to** ride a bicycle in the past.

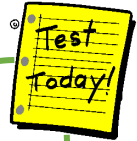


Abdullah **didn't use to** eat green vegetables.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- We used to \_\_\_\_\_ in a house near the coast.
- a) **live**      b) lives      c) living      d) lived



The verb always comes in the infinitive form after used to or didn't use to.

Do as shown in brackets:

\*They used to have computers in the past. [ Make **Negative** ]  
They **didn't use to** have computers in the past.

## 2. If Conditional II:

When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the past simple we use ( would / wouldn't + infinitive ):

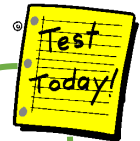
If she wanted to get fit, she **would do** some exercises.

I **would travel** around the world if I **had** the money.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ me some tea, I would drink it.
- a) offer      b) **offered**      c) offering      d) shall offer



Do as shown in brackets:

- If she came early to the party, she ( help ) us. [correct]  
If she came early to the party, She **would help** us.

### 3. Simple Tenses:

We use the present simple to talk about routines and habits, and we use the past simple to talk about finished events in the past.



My mother cooks fish every Friday.

Eman stayed at home last weekend.



Do as shown in brackets:

- Salim ( start ) the piano lessons last Monday [correct]  
Salim started the piano lessons last Monday.
- I play tennis with my friends at the weekend. [ Ask a question ]  
What do you do at the weekend?



### 4. Past Continuous Tense



It is used to express actions that were going on for a period of time when another event occurred.

When my mother came home, we were eating dinner.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- He \_\_\_\_\_ to school when he fell down.  
a) ran      b) running      **c) was running**      d) runs
- When the teacher opened the door, they \_\_\_\_\_ in class.  
**a) were singing**      b) singing      c) sings      d) was singing



Do as shown in brackets:

- Fahed ( drive ) to work when a car hit him. [Correct th verb]  
Fahed was driving to work when a car hit him.

## 5. The infinitive Form with Obligation, abilities & advice

We use ( could, was/were able to, managed to ) + infinitive to talk about possibilities.

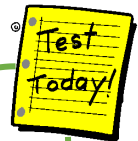
We use ( has/have to, must, should ) + infinitive to talk about obligation.

We use ( ought to, had better to ) + infinitive to talk about strong advice.



She wasn't able to finish the test on time!

We must work together to save the environment.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- You \_\_\_\_\_ throw papers on the floor. It's not right.
- a) must      **b) shouldn't**      c) ought to      d) managed to

Do as shown in brackets:

1. They have to read the sign before paying the money. [Make negative]  
They don't have to read the sign before paying the money.

## 6. Countable & Uncountable

We use ( too many, too few ) + countable nouns. We use ( too much ) + uncountable nouns. We use ( more, enough ) before the noun to describe the quantity.

We use ( too + adjective ) and ( not + adjective + enough ) to describe the noun.



There is too much pollution in the city!

The streets are too narrow. They are not wide enough.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

1. We need \_\_\_\_\_ drinks and food for the party. We don't have enough.

- a) enough      b) too much      c) few      **d) more**

2. You can't put the bags in this box. It's not big \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) enough**      b) too much      c) few      d) more

3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ books on this shelf. You must take some off the shelf.

- a) too few      b) too much      **c) too many**      d) too

## 7. Reported Speech

We use the reported speech to report what someone says or said. In the reported speech we usually change **Tenses & Pronouns**.

Tenses

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple ( sleep / sleeps ) - am , is , are	Past Simple ( slept ) Was , were
Present Continuous is - am sleeping are sleeping	Past Continuous Was sleeping Were sleeping
Present Perfect has eaten - have eaten	Past perfect had eaten
Past Simple walked	Past Perfect had walked
Present modals will I can has to - have to	Past modals would could had to

How to report the speech?

1- read this sentence carefully.

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said.....

2- Circle the words that should be changed.

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said.....

3- start with that then change the words as explained here!

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said that they were going to visit Mariam the day after.

Pronouns & Expressions

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	he , she
We	they
my	his, her
our	their
this	that
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The day after
Yesterday	The day before



Change into Reported Speech:

- " I change my furniture every year."  
Sami said that he changed his furniture every year.
- " Our class is going to the muesum tomorrow"  
The girls said that their class was going to the muesum the day after.
- " I practise my sport every Tuesday."  
Mariam said that she practised her her sport on Tuesdays.
- " I will show you the photos today."  
Fatma said that she would show me the photos that day.



## 8. Present Perfect

has  
or + P.P.  
have

We use the present perfect tense with these two keywords ( yet ) ( just , already )

NEGATIVE SENTENCES  
QUESTIONS

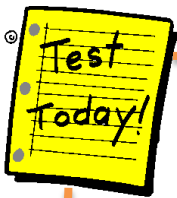
POSITIVE SENTENCES



Have you done your homework yet?

Faheed has just won the golden medal.

They have already received the e-mail.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- I have \_\_\_\_\_ written the letter in English.  
a) yet      b) but      c) already      d) because
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the new teacher yet.  
a) see      b) have seen      c) has see      d) haven't seen

Do as shown in brackets:

1. I have already visited Dubai.

[Make Negative]

I haven't visited Dubai yet.

2. Fatma ( not make ) a cake yet.

[Correct the verb]

Fatma hasn't made a cake yet.



It's important to know the Past Participle of a verb

## 9. Relative clauses

We use them to join two sentences, who with humans- that/which with non-humans, where with places

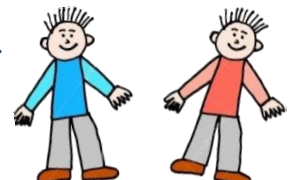
He took the box which was full of chocolates.



Saad went with Ali who lives nextdoor.

That is the school where my mother works.

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Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- They found the man \_\_\_\_\_ stole the bank.
- a) where      **b) who**      c) that      d) which



Do as shown in brackets:

Non-human

1. I sold my old car. **It** broke down last week. [Join the sentences]  
I sold my old car **which** broke down last week.
2. We helped Mona. **She** had a lot of work to do. [Join]  
We helped Mona **who** had a lot of work to do.

human

### 10. Past Perfect

It is used to express two actions that happened in the past, one before the other.  
Keywords: ( By the time - because - when - after & before )



By the time I **came** home, they **had finished** cleaning.



Hajer **felt** scared because she **had seen** a horror film.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- We ate some sandwiches after we \_\_\_\_\_ the film.
- a) saw      **b) had seen**      c) seeing      d) will see



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Khalid ( start ) the diet before he went on a trip. [Correct]  
Khalid **had started** the diet before he went on a trip.

**Study Hard**  
**Best wishes for all,,**  
**Dalal Al-Mutairi**