

Unit (1)
Life Experiences
Grammar

The present simple tense



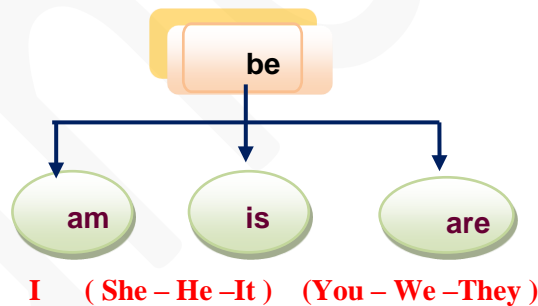
Examples:

- * I sometimes meet my friends at home.
- * The sun rises in the East.
- * They usually **go** skiing on Monday.
- * Water **boils** at 100 c.
- * Salim always **surfs** the Net.
- * We walk in the garden every day.

* Use this tense to talk about routines and habits.
* Use it to talk about facts and generalities.

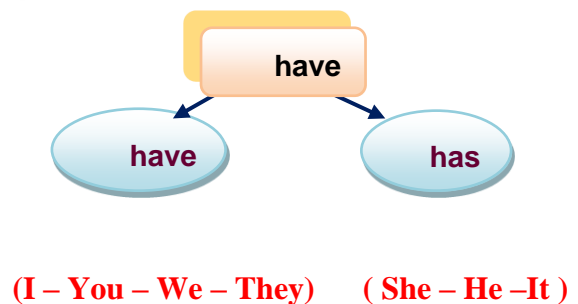
Examples:

- 1- I **am** a teacher.
- 2- Amal **is** at home.
- 3- The young children **are** playing together.



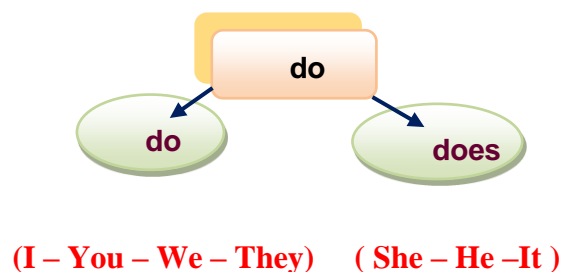
Examples:

- * These workers always **have** a holiday on Fridays.
- * Salim has a homework every day.
- * I **have** some nice colouring books.



Examples:

- * I sometimes **do** gymnastics in the club.
- * Sara often **does** sports with her sister.



Negative:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- I am a doctor. | - I am not a doctor. |
| 2- Salma has got a car. | - Salma hasn't got a car. |
| 3- They do aerobics. | - They don't do aerobics. |



Examples:

- 1- We **throw** rubbish on the road.
- * We **don't throw** rubbish on the road

don't + Base V

- 2- I **always** talk in Spanish.
- * I **never** talk in Spanish.

Change " always " into " never "

- 3- Salim **likes** playing tennis.



- * Dana **doesn't like** playing tennis.



doesn't + Base V

Affirmative	Negative
I pick up flowers.	I don't pick up flowers.
Amna plays with a knife.	Amna doesn't play with a knife.
We always come late.	We never come late.
Ali always plays in the street.	Ali never plays in the street.

EX. Change into negative:

1- I throw rubbish in the class.

.....

2-Asmaa speaks French well.

.....

3-We always come late to school.

.....

5-Sara always shouts at her sister's face.

.....

Questions

Yes/No Questions

Wh. Questions

1) Yes / No Questions Examples:

- 1- I swim well in the swimming pool.
* **Do** you swim well in the swimming pool?
- 2- Ali **wants** to be a teacher of English.
* **Does** Ali **want** to be a teacher of English?

Do / Does + S + Base V. + ...?

2) Wh. Questions:

Examples:

- 1- We **get** up at six o'clock.
* What time **do** you get up?
- 2- My friend **visits** her grandparents every weekend.
* When **does** your friend **visit** her grandparents?

Wh. + (do / does) + S + inf. +...?

Affirmative	Negative	Questions	
<p>I eat fish every day. (I, you, we, they) + V1</p> <p>Sara often eats fish. (She, he, it) V. + s</p>	<p>I don't eat meat. (don't + V1)</p> <p>Sara doesn't eat meat. (doesn't + V1)</p>	<p>Do you eat fish? Yes, I do. No, I don't.</p> <p>Does Sara eat fish? Yes, she does. No, she doesn't</p>	<p>What do you eat every day? (Wh. + do ++ V1?)</p> <p>What does Sara eat? (Wh. + does +V1)</p>

A-Do as shown in brackets:

1-I meet my friends in the garden every weekend. (Make negative)

2-People go to Dubai for shopping. (Ask a question)

3-She always sees them at the shopping mall. (Ask a question)

4- These boys (be) naughty. They pick up flowers in the garden. (Correct the verb)

B-Do as shown between brackets:

1-The young boy crosses the road fast. (Make negative)

2-They make noise in the class. (Make negative)

3-I always stay up late at night. (Make negative)

4- My teachers are shouting now. (Make negative)

5- Mona travels abroad every summer. (Ask a question)

6- We go to Dubai for shopping every year. (Ask a question)

7- The little girl is playing with her doll to enjoy her time. (Ask a question)



Cooking is my hobby. (like - enjoy - Prefer - go) (in - on - at - for - of ..)

1-Reading is important. 2- I like fishing. 3- I'm interested in painting.

To + infinitive

- 1-I **need to** talk to you as soon as you are free.
- 2-We **decided to take** care of your cat if you aren't there.
- 3-It is **important to read** to enrich your culture.
- 4-It is **good to be** with us today.
- 5-I'll **try to come** on time.

EX. Choose the correct answer :

I enjoy (meet – meeting – meets) my friends during the weekend.
We spend the time practicing our hobbies. We are interested in
(playing – play – played) computer games. Sometimes we go to the cinema if we want
..... (to watch – watched – watching) a film.

EX. Choose the correct answer:

..... (Doing – Does – Do) any physical activity is really important for health. My sister always(go – goes – went) with me to the gym. She.....
(have – will have – had) some duties tomorrow. So, she (is preparing – prepared – prepares) herself now. But I will take her with me if she wants to(coming – come – comes)

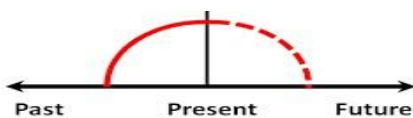
The Present Continuous Tense

Examples:

- * I **am** study **ing** for my exams now.
- * Mother **is** cook **ing** at the moment.
- * Look! The girls **are** danc **ing**



Something that is in progress at the time of speaking.



Key words

Now look listen at the moment Watch out

Affirmative	Negative
<p>I am reading a book now. Look! Sara is singing. We are travelling at the moment.</p> <p>am is are</p> <p> → V. + ing</p>	<p>I am not reading a book now. Look! Sara is not singing. We are not travelling at the moment.</p> <p>am is</p> <p> not → V. + ing are</p>

EX. Choose the correct answer:

I like Summer and I always take pictures for my trips. I(take – am taking – took) a picture now. In the picture, a girl (reading – is reading – reads) a book. At the same time another girl(is playing – played – play) on the sand. Many people (swim – is swimming – are swimming) in the sea.

Questions	
<p>Are you reading a book now? Yes, I am. No, I am not Yes, we are. No, we aren't</p> <p>Is Sara singing in the opera? Yes, she is. No, she isn't</p> <p>Are they writing some e-mails? Yes, they are No, they aren't</p> <p>(Is / Are V.ing?)</p>	<p>What are you reading now?</p> <p>Where is Sara singing?</p> <p>What are they writing?</p> <p>(Wh. .is / are V. ing)</p>

EX. Do as shown in brackets:

1-I am having a meeting now. (Ask a question)

.....

2-They are calling us at the moment. (Make negative)

.....

3-Look! Mohamed (wash) his car alone. (Correct the verb)

.....

Unit (2)
Life Events
Grammar

-The present perfect Simple (Have / has + P.P)

- **Have** you **ever seen** a snake?
- This is **the most interesting** story I **have ever read**.
- It is **the easiest exam** Salim **has ever answered**.
- I have acted in a play.
- Sara **has met** my parents.



Past Present Future

Use Present Perfect Tense to talk about experiences when you don't say exactly when.

Affirmative	Negative
- I have seen a snake.	- I haven't seen a snake.
- Ahlam has talked to the manager.	- Ahlam hasn't talked to the manager.
Have / has + P.P	Have / has + not + P.P

1. * I travelled to France last year. (Past simple – when is mentioned)
2. * **I've been** to France. (Present perfect – when is not mentioned)

Notice: The difference between: (go) (be)

- **I have been** to France. (I **have come back** to my country.)
- My mother **has gone** to Dubai (She **hasn't come back**, she's still there.)

A-Change into negative:

1. I have met the my favourite movie star.
.....
2. We have talked to the manager.
.....
3. Ahmed has seen a flying saucer.
.....

B- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1-Hani has travelled abroad. (Make negative)
.....
- 2- No, I have never been to London. (Ask a question)
.....
- 3-This is the most interesting story I (ever read). (Correct the verb)
.....

Conjunctions

To + inf.

in order to + inf.

So that

-I go to school to learn. -I go to school in order to learn. - I go to school so that I can learn
-I went to school to learn. -I went to school in order to learn. - I went o to school so that I could learn

Do as shown between brackets:

1-Sara takes her friend to go shopping. (Use: in order to)

-Sara takes her friend in order to go shopping.

↓
inf

2-1-Sara takes her friend for going shopping. (Use: to)

-Sara takes her friend to go shopping.

↓
inf

3-Sara takes her friend to go shopping. (Use: so that)

-Sara takes her friend so that she can go shopping.

↓
Present

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S can inf.

4-Sara took her friend to go shopping.

-Sara took her friend so that she could go shopping.

↓
Past

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
S could inf.

A-Choose the correct answer:

I (has done – have done – had done) my homework. I tried to finish it fast
.....(too – in order to – so that) I could go to the beach with my family. It was a good
chance for all of us (to get – getting – gets) together.

Unit (3)
How We Live
Grammar
The Present Perfect Tense



Examples:

* Dana **has** already **cleaned** her room.

* I **have** just **finished** typing my research.

(already / just → (Positive sentences)

* Sara has never travelled alone.

* Sara **has not** travelled alone yet.

* My mother **hasn't** finished cooking our lunch yet.

(already / just → (Negative sentences)

* How long **have you studied** English?

*I **have studied** English since 2000.

*I **have studied** English for 15 years.

(since / for → [answers to (How long)]

Key words

already – just – ever – never – yet – since - for

Since / for

Since

for

a point of time in the past

- * the morning
- * Monday
- * October
- * 2000
- * I was young

I *have worked* in Kuwait since 2003.

a period of time

- * 2 hours
- * 3 days
- * 4 months
- * 18 years
- * a long time – a short time

I *have worked* in Kuwait for 18 years.

A-Choose the correct answer:

I am (too – as – to) happy to see my old friend. We haven't seen each other (since – for – yet) a long time. But we promised to keep in touch (so that – in order to – to) we could remember our old memories and have fun.

B- Do as shown between brackets:

1-Sara has just finished her duty. (Make negative)

.....

2- I have lived in Kuwait for ten years. (Ask a question)

.....

3-Ghadeer is very clever. She helps all the other students. (Join using: too .. to ...)

.....

Unit (4)
Unforgettable Past

Grammar

The Past simple passive

Examples:

1- My mother baked a delicious cake for us.

S V O C

* A delicious cake **was** **cooked** for us by my mother.

O past participle S

2- I bought some new clothes for the kids.

S V O C

* Some new clothes **were** **bought** for the kids.

O past participle

O + (was / were) + past participle + by + S + ...

EX. Change into passive:

1- They built some new buildings for the poor.

.....

2- Dr. Ali carried out many successful operations.

.....

3- I sent a message to Heba yesterday.

.....

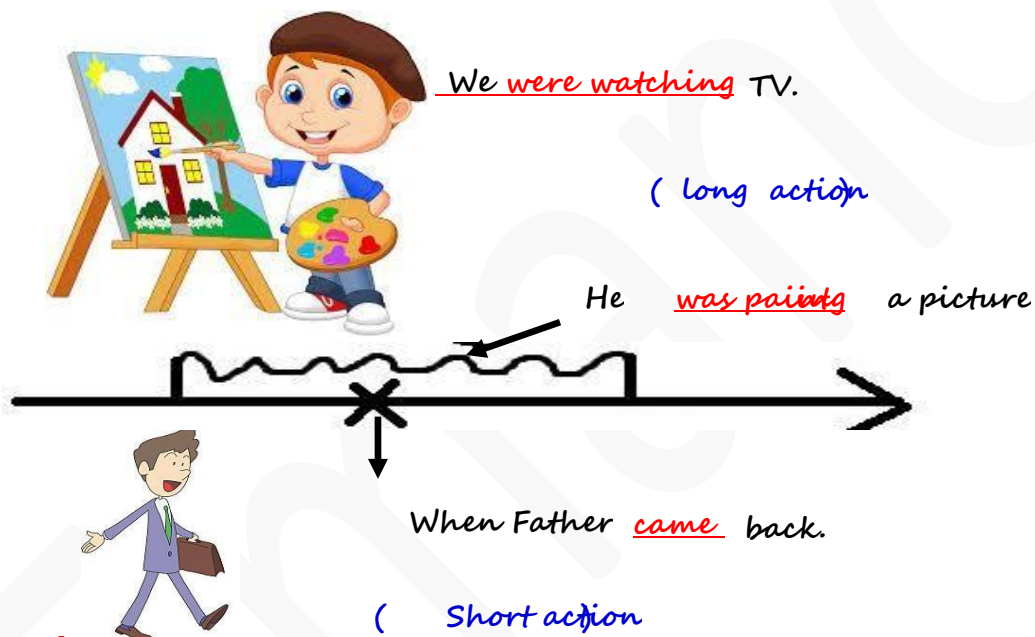
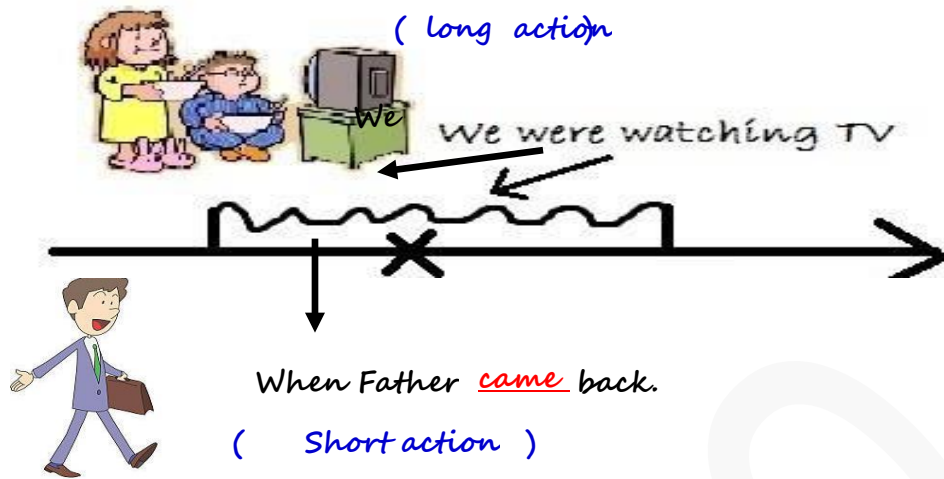
4- Aisha cooked a delicious dish for us.

.....

5- My sister read a lot of stories last week.

.....

The Past Continuous



Examples

- 1- When father came back, they were watching TV.
- He was painting a picture when father came back.
- 2- While they were watching TV, father came back.
- Father came back while he was painting a picture.

When → past Simple → past continuous.
 past continuous → when → past Simple

While → past continuous → past simple
 past simple → while → past continuous



sentences



Affirmative

Negative

- i. Sara was cooking.
- ii. They were playing.

- Sara wasn't cooking.
- They weren't playing

was
Wasn't } → Verb + ing

were
weren't } → verb + ing

Questions

Yes / No Questions

Wh. Questions

- * Were you watching TV.?
- * Yes, I was.
- * No, I wasn't.

- * What were you watching?
- * I was watching TV.

- * Was she watching TV.?
- * Yes, she was.

- * What was she watching?
- * She was watching TV.

Was / Were + S. + V. ing + ...?

Wh. + was/were + S. + V. ing +?

A-Choose the correct answer:

When I got up this morning, my mother(was making – were making – making) our breakfast. But Dad (were reading – was reading – is reading) the newspaper. My little brothers (was sleeping – are sleeping – were sleeping). Everybody (was doing – were doing – doing) different things at that time of the day.

B-Do as shown between brackets:

1-We were visiting the USA. (Make negative)

2- Maha was travelling to London. (Make negative)

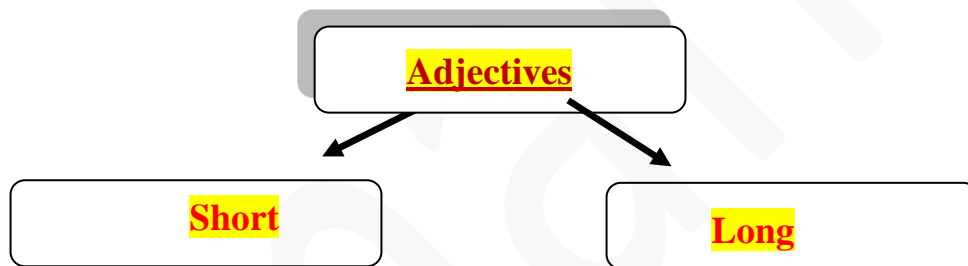
3-Ali was meeting his cousin in the mosque. (Ask a question)

4-Maher (wash) his car at 4:00 yesterday. (Correct the verb)

Unit (5)

Incredible Places

Grammar



- short
- nice
- big
- easy

- * dangerous
- * wonderful
- * beautiful
- * interesting

Description:

- * Mona is **tall**. She is a **beautiful** girl.
- * It is a **great** idea to study abroad.
- * When watching the film, the girl feels **bad**, but her sister feels **happy**.

Comparatives and Superlatives :

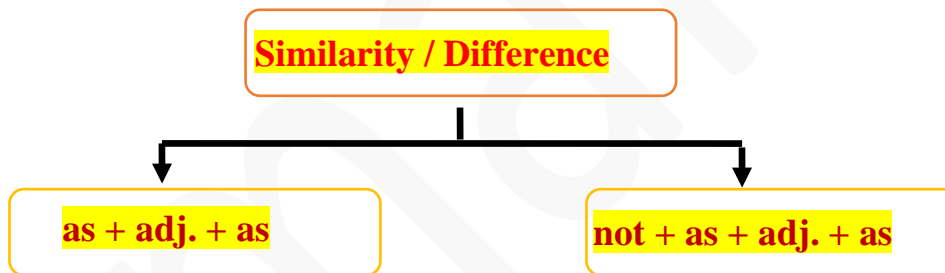
Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
tall	Taller <u>than</u>	<u>The tallest</u>
nice	Nicer <u>than</u>	<u>The nicest</u>
big	Bigger <u>than</u>	<u>The biggest</u>
easy	Easier <u>than</u>	<u>The easiest</u>
dangerous	<u>More dangerous than</u>	<u>The most dangerous</u>
interesting	<u>More interesting than</u>	<u>The most interesting</u>

Irregularities

Adjectives	Comparatives	Superlatives
bad	Worse than	The worst
good	Better than	The best
far	Farther than/ further than	The farthest/ the furthest
many	More than	The most
little	Less than	The least

Examples:

- 1-I'm **taller than** my brother.
- 2-Sara is **the tallest** girl in the class.
- 3-Burg Al-Arab is **the most expensive** hotel in the world.
- 4-My car is **more comfortable than** yours.
- 5- Sara is **good** at Math, but Haya is **better**.
- 6- He is **the worst** car driver I have ever seen.



Examples:

- * Salim is **as old as** Fahed.
- * The blue shirt is **as expensive as** the red one.
- * London is **not as big as** Mexico City.
- * Dogs are **not as dangerous as** tigers.

A-Choose the correct answer:

It is known that winter is(colder – the coldest – cold) season. Spring is the (wonderful –more wonderful– most wonderful) one. The..... (beautiful –more beautiful – most beautiful) birds sing nicely and the flowers blossom in an amazing way. (Active – More active – Most active) people take the chance to do physical activities during spring time.

Unit (6)

Surprising Records

Grammar

Question Tags

Question tags are the short questions at the end of sentences.

- Hani finished it, **didn't he?**
- Salma worked hard, **didn't she?**
- They didn't leave, **did they?**
- We had to go, didn't we?
- I said that, **didn't I?**

Positive ↔ Negative

EX. Add a tag question:

- 1-You cleaned your bike,?
- 2-Ali played handball yesterday,?
- 3-Maha didn't do her homework last Monda,?
- 4-I saw her running yesterday noon,?

Order of adjectives

(1) Opinion	(2) Size	(3) Age	(4) Shape	(5) Colour	(6) Origin	(7) Material
Wonderful attractive	Small huge	Old Young	Fat Round	Black Green	Kuwaiti Brazilian	Woolen Metal

Examples:

1-He gave her six **beautiful large red** roses.



Op. S. C.

2- A **little old Chinese** man came to the doctor.



S. A. O.

Note

It is unusual to put more than three adjectives in front of a noun.

EX. Complete the sentences with the right order of the given adjectives:

1- My father bought a (grey /round/small) villa for us.

.....

2- Salma gave me a (wooden /beautiful/blue) box.

.....

3- I made a (green/ huge/delicious) salad.

.....

4- He is an / a (old / brave / Arabian) soldier.

.....

5- It is a / an (old / interesting / big) history book.

.....

Best Wishes