




Grammar

Unit (1) Lesson (4)

The Past Simple Tense

Timeline	Tense	Use
 Past Present Future	Past Simple	Completed action
 Past Present Future		How long
 Past Present Future	Past Continuous	Interrupted action

*** Use the Past Simple Tense to talk about finished events in the past.**

Interrogative	Negative	Question
Sara <u>played</u> tennis yesterday. I <u>saw</u> my friends last week.	Sara <u>didn't play</u> tennis yesterday. I <u>didn't see</u> my friends last week.	What <u>did</u> Sara <u>play</u> yesterday? When <u>did</u> you <u>see</u> your friends?
Verb +ed / d OR irregular V.	didn't + base form of the verb	Wh. + did + S. + base verb +..?

EX. (A) Correct the mistakes in each of the following

- I **find** a purse full of **an** money yesterday evening.
1. /
- We **try** to finish all **their** work last weekend.
2. /
- The young boys **play** in **these** garden two days ago.
3. /
- People **use** to write **much** letters to each other for the past.
4. /
- **Mine** grandmother **give** me her ring as a gift yesterday.
5. /

EX. (B) Change into negative:

1- They found the dog in the garden.

2- We finished reading this book.


3- Our grandparents used to drive cars in the past.

EX. (C) Make questions:

1- My friend borrowed a library book yesterday.

2- I wanted to go out with my children to have fun.

The Past continuous Tense

Timeline	Tense	Use
 <p>Past Present Future</p>	Past Continuous	Interrupted action

*** Use the Past continuous Tense for past actions/events in progress.**

Interrogative	Negative	Question
- I <u>was reading</u> when Aml came. - While we <u>were playing</u> , Dad came.	I <u>wasn't reading</u> when Aml came . We <u>weren't playing</u>	What <u>were</u> you <u>doing</u> when Aml came?
Was / were + V. ing	Wasn't / weren't + V. ing	Wh. + Was / were + S + V. ing.?

EX. Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1- While I **read** a story book, my friend **calls** me yesterday.

1-...../

2- We wait for the bus **while** we saw **a** accident.

2- /

3- Ahmed **fell for** while he run fast.

3-/

4- I **watch** TV when I heard a loud **cries**.


4- /

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.

Note:

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

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


 S. A. O.

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.


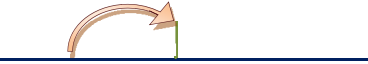

.....

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

.....

Unit (2)

Grammar

Timeline	Tense	Use
 Past Present Future	Present perfect Simple	Unspecified time
 Past Present Future		How long
 Past Present Future	Present perfect Continuous	How long

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

* We use this tense to refer to:

1- The fact that something happened in the past.

- I have talked to the Queen.

2- A past experience or achievement with a definite result in the present.

- He has finished his studies, so he can get a good job easily.

3- How long something has happened.

- I have lived in Kuwait since I was twenty years old.

Key words

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

Examples:

1- I have just finished writing some e-mails to the ministry.

- 2- Salma has already brought all the equipment for the journey.
- 3- We haven't decided to travel abroad for studying yet.
- 4- They have never insulted the others.
- 5- This is the most interesting book I have ever read.
- 6- Have you ever met an alien?

The present perfect Continuous (Have / has + been + V.ing)

* We use this tense to refer to:

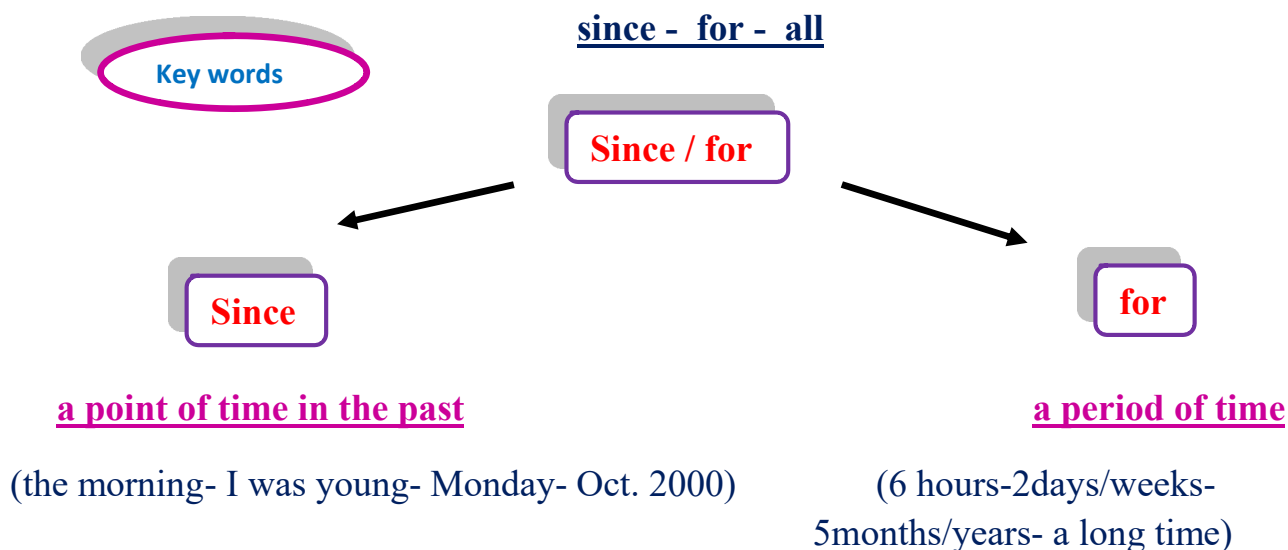
1- An activity which continues over a length of time

Examples:

- * Human beings have been writing for over 5000 years.
- * Sara has been working all the morning.

2- An activity which may not be completed.

- * I ve been reading the newspaper. (I probably haven't finished reading it)
- * I ve read the newspaper. (I've probably read as much as I want to .)



I have been working in Kuwait since 2003.

I have been living in Kuwait for 10years.

EX. (A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. Have you been in America?
a) since b) ever c) never d) already
2. Do you hear the noise? The train has arrived.
a) just b) ever c) yet d) for
3. No. Your cousin hasn't come to the party
a) since b) ever c) never d) yet
4. Can you open the door? Oh, I have opened it.
a) since b) for c) yet d) already
- 5- We havecome back home after a very busy day at school.
a) just b) ever c) yet d) for

EX. (B)Correct the underlined mistakes in the following:

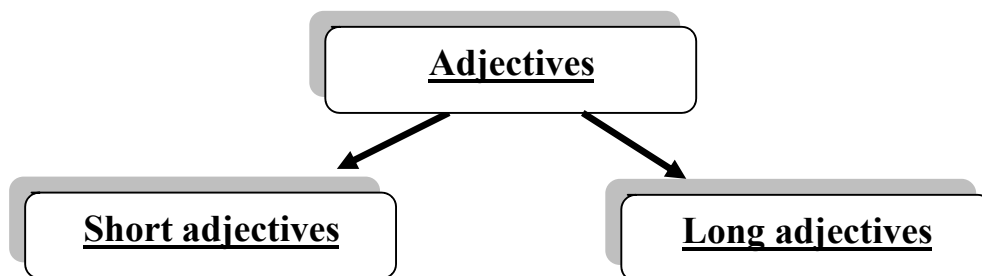
- 1- The visitors watched the portraits by the gallery for hours.
...../.....
- 2- We talk about you all an time at school.
...../.....
- 3- The cook just finish cooking the food for a gusts.
...../.....
- 4- Amal wait for the bus since more than 30 minutes.
...../.....

EX. (C) Do as required:

- 1- I have been making this design since the early morning. (Make a question)
.....
- 2- The businessman has already had some deals for his company. (Negative)
.....



Unit 3



- 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

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

Irregularities

<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Comparatives</u>	<u>Superlatives</u>
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.

EX (A) Correct the underlined mistakes:

1. My house is big than you house.
2. This flower is beautiful than these one.
3. This are the interesting book I have ever read.
4. It is prove that non-smokers usually live long than smokers.
5. A holiday by the sea is good than a holiday in this mountains.
6. The weather this summer is even bad than next summer.

Compound Adjectives



(a-an-the)+ Adjective phrase [Number (-) a singular noun]

Examples:

1-I was driving in a two - Kilometer street.

↓
a

↓
No .

↓
sing. N

2- The police was searching for a four - wheel car.

EX (A) Write the following sentences using the correct compound adjectives:

1- They travelled on a journey of 300 kilometers.

2-It is a huge skyscrapers of 100 stores.

3- We read a book of fifty pages.

4- I will buy a magazine of forty pages.

5- Sara cooked a dish of three vegetables.

EX (B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Which language is..... to learn English or Chinese ?
a] easy b] easier c] easiest d] as easy as
2. The food was I have ever eaten.
a] better b] best c] the better d] the best
3. Which isimportant for you, money or health?
a] most b] the most c] more d] better
4. This soup is muchthan the previous one.
a] bad b] worse c] worst d] the worst

Focus on

Conjunctions

*** A conjunction is a word used to connect other words or groups of words.**

* My sister and brother ran the program.

*The dog barked but wagged its tail.

* Put the bags on the table or in the closet.

* Bob left early, so left with him.

Examples:

Both (N, V, Adj.).....and... + verb (plural).....

1-My sister runs the program. My brother runs the program

***Both** my sister **and** brother run the program.

↓
N

↓
N

2-Maha is hard working. She is active too.

*Maha is **both** hard working **and** active.

↓
Adj.

↓
Adj.

3-Ahmed can surf the net. He can chat with his friends.

*Ahmed can **both** surf the net **and** chat with his friends.

↓
V.

↓
V.

Neithernor..... (the verb suits the nearest noun)
(Negative sentences)

Examples:

1-Ali isn't a lazy student. O mar isn't a lazy student.

↓
Neg.

↓
Neg.

* **Neither** Ali **nor** Omar is a lazy student.

↓
Sing. Pos. V

3- Sara doesn't travel alone. I don't travel alone either.

* Neither Sara nor I travel alone. ***(the verb suits the nearest noun)***



Examples:

Either.....or+ verb (sing)....

1- I have to wait inside the house. I have to leave and go out.

*I have either to wait inside the house or to leave and go out.

EX (A) Join the following sentences:

1- Maha can read English well. She can write it well.

.....

2- Asma travels to Dubai by car. Dana travels to Dubai by car too.

.....

3- Sara is nice. She is kind too.

.....

4- Salim didn't answer all the questions. Anwar didn't answer all the questions either.

.....

5- Iman had to stay here. She had to go back home.

.....

The future form

(1) Will + Base V. (Prediction/ Quick decision)

Examples:

- 1- It is cloudy. I expect it will rain.
- 2-It is hot. I will switch on the A.C.

(2) am/is/are + going to + Base V. (intention)

Examples

- 1-I am going to start my own business next year.
- 2-We are going to celebrate the National Day next week.

(3) Present continuous (am/is/are + verb+ ing) [arrangement]

Examples

- 1- I am seeing the doctor tomorrow morning at 10.30.
- 2- She is inviting me for her wedding next Thursday.

EX. (A) Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1) The train leave for 11:45. /
- 2) We has dinner at a nice restaurant in Saturday. /
- 3) It snow in a mountains tomorrow evening. /
- 4) On Sunday at 8 o'clock I meet his friend. /
- 5) They fly to London last Friday evening. /
- 6) Wait! I (drive) you to the station. /
- 7) I see my sister on April. /
- 8) Look at the clouds - it rain in a few minute. /
- 9) There are someone at the door. I open the door for you. /

The morethe more

(Two things vary together)

Examples

- 1- The **more** I study, the **more** I want to learn.
2. The **more money** you earn, the **richer** you are.
3. The **more** exercises I do, the **more** I improve my English.
4. The **more** money you spend, the **less** money you can spare
5. The **more** I run, the **more tired** I am.
6. The **more** he eats, the **fatter** he gets
7. The **more cars** there are, the **more pollution** there is.
8. The **more** you speak with English speakers, the **more** you improve your English.
9. The **more interesting** books you will read, the **more things** you will know.

EX. (A)Join the following sentences:

1. If I travel to many countries. I learn about many cultures.
.....
2. It rains heavily. It causes a lot of problems.
.....
3. I pay too much money to get a good quality.
.....
4. I work for a long time. I spend a little time with my family.
.....
5. You drive very fast. The car uses too much petrol.
.....

EX. (B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- 1- This is the restaurant I had my dinner last night.
a- when b- what c- where d- who
- 2-My mother made delicious cake
a- herself b-himself c- itself d- yourself
- 3-This car looks very beautiful. It'sone I've ever seen.
a-most expensive b- expensive c- more expensive d- the most expensive

EX. (C) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

4-I haven't seen Sara.....last week.

a- ago b- for c- since d- yet

5- I couldn't sleep wellI drank a lot of black coffee last night.

a- although b- because c- but d- so

6-have you been living in this area?

a-How often b-How much c- How many d-How long

7-It wasfilm I've ever seen.

a- most interesting b- interesting c-more interesting d-the most interesting

8- We'll be leavingthe 10th of February.

a- at b- to c- on d- in

9- I was bornMay 20th.

a- on b- in c- at d-of

EX. (D) Do as required:

1- There are some common mistakes in that book. (Change into negative)

.....

2- If you learn foreign languages,..... (Complete)

3- Scientists invented many important devices for humanity. (Ask a question)

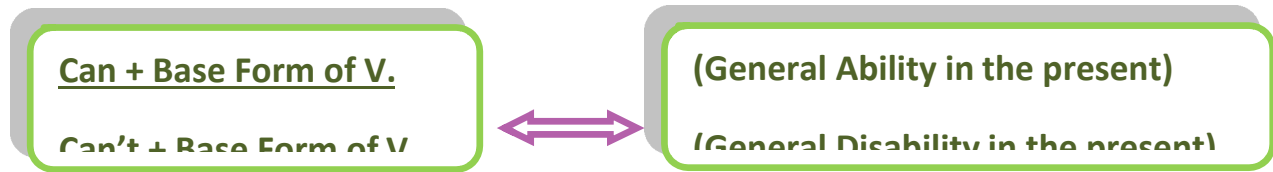
..... ?

4- Sara and her friend have already cleaned the tent. (Change into negative)

.....

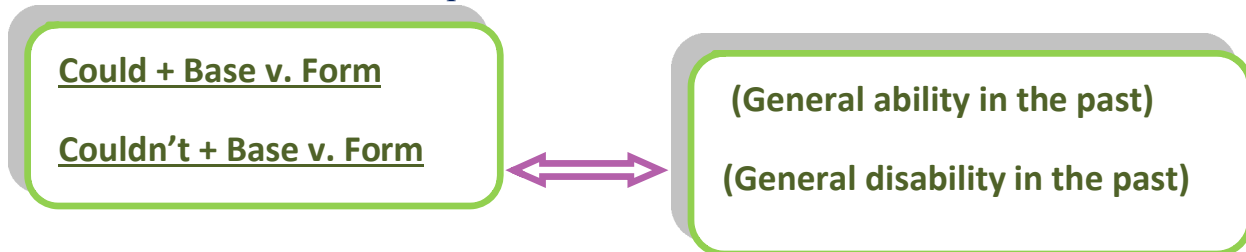
5-The baby is crying because he is hungry. (Ask a question)

.....



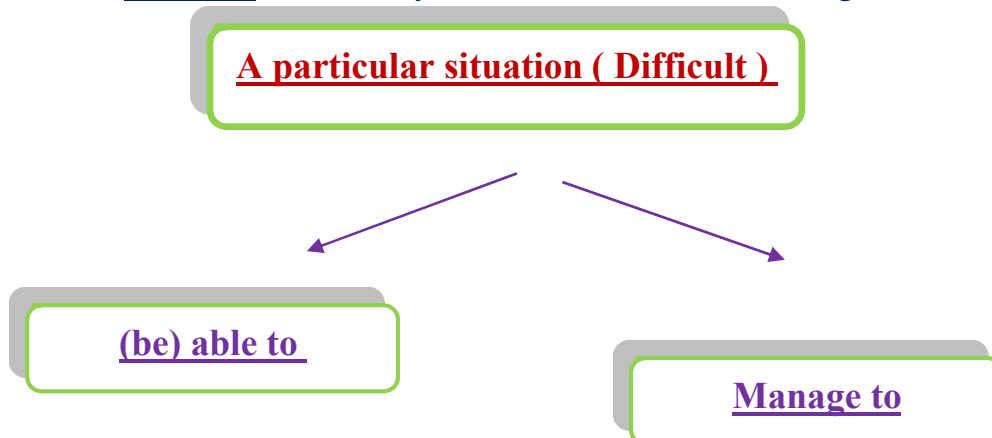
Examples:

- I can speak three languages.
- She can't swim in deep water.



Examples:

- We could answer all the questions in the exam last week
- Salem couldn't lift a heavy rock when we were in the garden.



Examples:

- The door was locked, but we **managed to** get out by breaking a window.
- The questions were not easy, but we **were able to** answer them correctly.

EX. (A) From a, b, c or d choose the right answer:

1- speak a foreign language is always useful when you go abroad.

- a) Be able to b) Being able to c) Can d) I can

2- I..... touch my toes because of giving up practicing sports.

- a) can't b) am not able to c) couldn't d) managed to

3 -You must..... swim if you want to come on the boating holiday with us.

- a can b) be able to c) to be able to d) will be able to

4- There was a fire in his office but he..... escape through a window.

- a) can b) could c) manages to d) was able to

5- My grandfather was an excellent athlete. He..... run a mile in just minutes.

- a) can b) could c) couldn't d) was able to

6- The doctor says he will never play tennis again after his accident.

- a) can b) could c) be able to d) to be able to

Intensifiers

* They are adverbs which are used to modify adjectives and adverbs.

* They come before the words they modify.

Quite- really- very- a little- pretty- fairly- brand- extremely- absolutely.....etc.

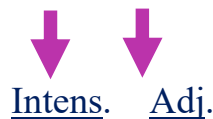
Examples:

1- The story is quite good.



Intens. Adv.

2- I decorated the house pretty well.



Intens. Adj.

Phrasal Verbs

go



Out on off up away without against into under

(distinguish) (continue) (begin to sound) (increase) (leave)(miss/ not have sth)(oppose) (get inside)(sink)

Examples:

1- The lights went out and it was really dark.s

2- In spite of the darkness, I went on reading a story.

3- When the bell went off, all the students left the class.

4- The price of gold has gone up again.

5- My father goes away to London for treatment.

6- I got up late, so I went without having my breakfast.

7- I can't go against my father's wishes.

8- In Titanic we see the ship going under the sea in a very tragic scene.

9- We will go into the supermarket to buy some chocolate.

EX. (A) From a, b, c or d choose the right answer:

1- You look very sick, you shouldhospital.

- a) go to b) go off c) go on d) go into

2- The prices always..... during sales.

- a) go up b) go down c) go off d) go under

3- I set up my mobile alarm toat seven p.m.

- a) go against b) go over c) go off d) go up

4- If you want to keep fit, it is better todoing exercises.



- a) go down b) go through c) go into d) go on

5- I want to study abroad , but I can'tmy mother's opinion.

- a) go to b) go off c) go against d) go into

The Past Perfect Tense

(had + P.P)

Timeline	Tense	Use
 Past Present Future	Past Simple	Completed action
		How long
 Past Present Future	Past Perfect	Past before the past
		How long

(1) Use this tense to refer to (A situation /a feeling /a state /an action in the past)

Examples:

* I **had cleaned** my room.

* They **found** the house strange after they **had lived** in a tent.

(2) Use Past Perfect Tense to refer to the first of two actions in the past.

Examples:

- * After Dana had finished her school project, she went shopping.
- * They stopped the show because it had rained heavily.
- * I had cooked dinner by the time my mother came home.
- * When we arrived at the theatre, the concert had started.

EX. (A) Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- Lamia have breakfast after she went to school./.....
- 2- When I got to the bus stop, the bus left, so I had to walking/.....
- 3- I watched TV after finish mine homework./.....
- 4- By the time Mohammed was 12, he learn three language./.....
- 5- Before Salim went to London, he get an visa./.....

Grammar

zero conditional

(If + present simple → present simple)

- * It refers to something that regularly happens or facts.

Examples:

- If I am thirsty, I drink water.
- If we boil water, it turns into steam.

First conditional

(If + present Simple → will+ base V.)

* It refers to something that is possible or likely to happen in the future.

Examples

- If I travel to Egypt, I will enjoy watching the pyramids.
- If Sara asks for the others' advice, she will benefit from their experience.

Second conditional

(If + past simple → would + base V.)

* It refers to something that is impossible or unlikely to happen in the future.

Examples:

- If we came earlier, we would meet Mrs. Alya.
- If I were a millionaire, I would buy that expensive villa. (A present wish)
- If I were you, I would do some exercise. (Advice)

Third Conditional

(If + past perfect → would have + P.P)

* It refers to imagined past situations or past wishes.

Examples

- If I had seen you, I would have talked to you.
- We wouldn't have telephoned you if we hadn't needed your help.

EX. (A) Correct the underlined mistakes in the following sentences:

1. If Ahmed plays with us, she win the match.

..... /

2. If you didn't come at 7, I leave.

..... /

3. If I feeling thirsty, I drank water.

..... /

4. I worked hard if I want to passed an exam.

..... /

5. If I has time, I go shopping at the weekend.
 /
6. You'd has an accident if we drive fast.
 /
- 7.I'll buy a sports car if I have had lots of money.
 /

EX. (B) Complete the missing parts in the following dialogue:

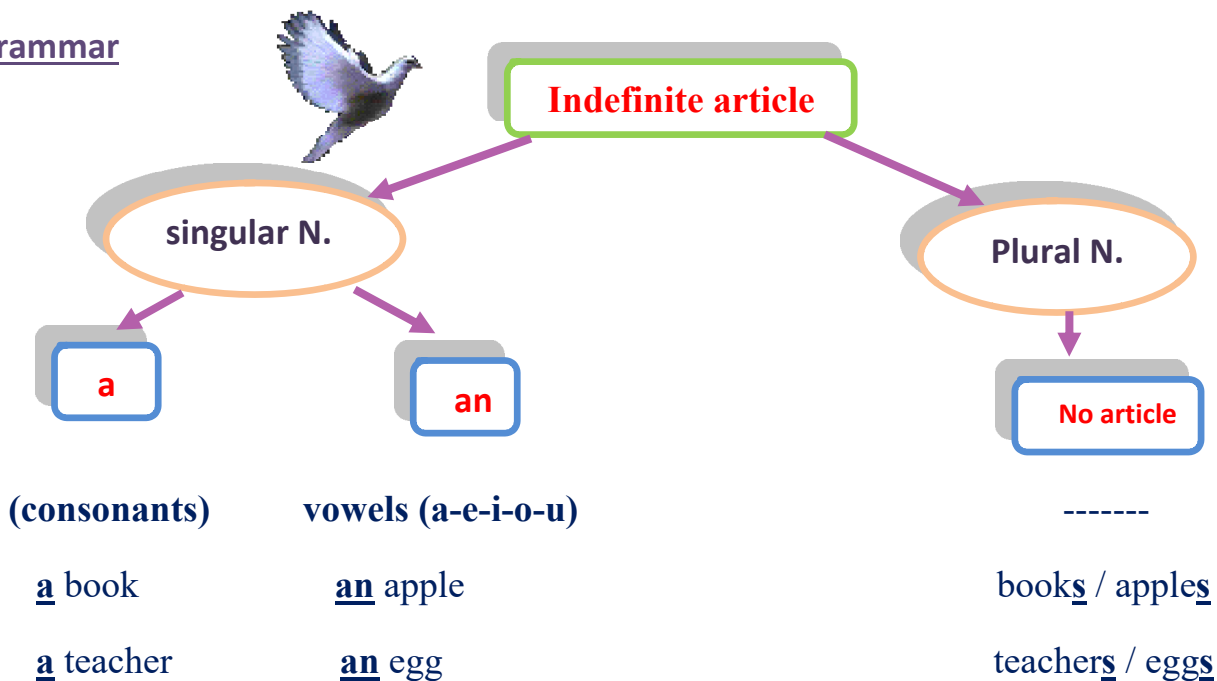
A: As you know, I like eating out.

B:

A: What about food there? Is it organic?

B:.....So, let me try it together . Will you go with me?

Grammar



1- Use (a) the first time you mention something.

- There is a ship in the sea.
- I saw an elephant in the zoo.

2-Use (a/ an) to refer to a person's job.

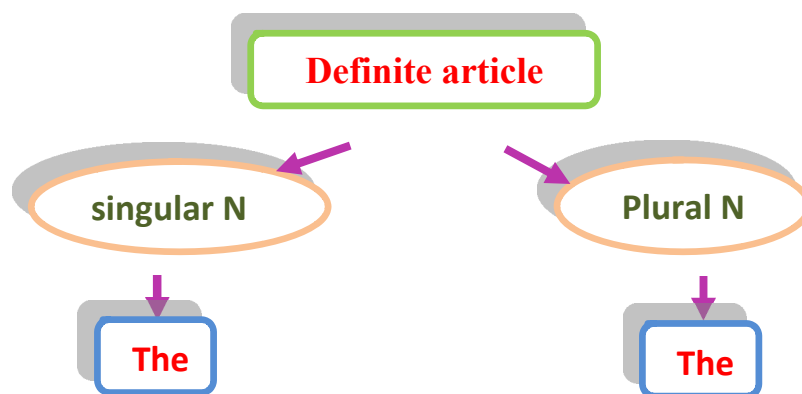
- She is a doctor.
- He is an artist.

3-Use (a/ an) to refer to a person or a thing , but not a special person or thing.

- To write a letter, I need a piece of paper, a pen and an envelope.

4- Use (a/ an) to refer to one (not two or more) of something.

- He won a million KWD
- Her letter was only a page long.



1- Use (the) to refer to someone or something we have already mentioned.

- I saw an elephant in the zoo. The elephant was really big.

2- Use (the) for regions or names of countries which are made of a group of states.

- We went to the United States of America last year.
- Sparta is in the north of Athens.

3- Use a plural noun without (the) for talking about things in general.

- People all over the world suffer from traffic problems.

4- Use (the) to refer to rivers.

- The Nile * The Amazon

5-Use (the) to refer to seas and oceans.

- The Gulf * The Pacific Ocean

6- Use (the) to refer to a group of islands.

- The West Indies * The Philippines

7- Use (the) to refer to mountain ranges.

- The Alps * The Himalayas

8- Use (the) to refer to superlative expressions.

- She is the best girl I have ever seen.
- It is the most interesting book I have ever read.

9- Use (the) to refer to something or someone everyone knows about.

- I really enjoy sitting watching **the** sun in the morning.
- Did you see **the** Amir on TV yesterday?

EX. (A) From a , b , c and d choose the correct answer :

1- I bought Car last week.

- a) a b) the c) an d) no article

2- I usually have lunch at 2 o'clock.

- a) a b) the c) an d) no article

3- sun rises in the east .

- a) a b) the c) an d) no article

4- He has apple after lunch.

- a) a b) the c) an d) no article

EX, (B) Complete the following with the suitable article (a - an - the - no article)

1-I bought pair of shoes.

2-I saw movie last night.

3-They are staying at..... hotel.

4-I think man over there is very unfriendly.

5-I do not like basketball.

6-That is problem I told you about.

7-..... price of gas keeps rising.

8-Sara traveled to..... Mexico.

9-I read amazing story yesterday.

Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word used to connect other words or groups of words.

Examples:

1 -Coordinating

*My sister and brother ran the program.

*Do you want to drink tea or coffee?

Examples:

2- Correlative

*He saw both lions and tigers in the zoo.

*Neither Dana nor I will go to the cinema.

*Jean recycled not only consistently but also carefully.

Examples:

3-Subordinating

* Although Dana is overweight, she can run fast.

* Dana is overweight, but she can run fast.

* In spite of being overweight, Dana can run fast.

↓
(V. + ing)

* In spite of the fact that Dana is overweight, she can run fast.

* In spite of Dana's overweight, she can run fast.

↓
(N)

*Dana can run fast. However, she is overweight.

Both (N, V, Adj.).....and... + verb (plural) ...

1-My sister runs the program. My brother runs the program

***Both** my sister **and** brother run the program.

↓
(N.)

↓
(N.)

2-Maha is hard working. She is active too.

*Maha is **both** hard working **and** active.

↓
(Adj.)

↓
(Adj.)

3-Ahmed can surf the net. He can chat with his friends.

*Ahmed can **both** surf the net **and** chat with his friends.

↓
(V.)

↓
(V.)

Neither ...nor.... (the verb suits the nearest noun) (Negative)

1-Ali isn't a lazy student. Omar isn't a lazy student.

* **Neither** Ali **nor** Omar is a lazy student.

2- I don't write stories in English. I don't write poems in English.

* I write neither stories nor poems in English.

3- We don't want to study abroad. Even Maha doesn't want to study abroad.

* Neither we nor Maha wants to study abroad.

Either.....or+ verb (sing)....

1- I have to wait inside the house. I have to leave and go out.

*I have either to wait inside the house or to leave and go out.

EX (A) Join the following sentences:

- 1- Maha reads English well. She writes English well.
.....
- 2- Asma travels to Dubai by car. Dana travels to Dubai by car
.....
- 3- Sara is nice. She is kind too.
.....
- 4- Salim didn't answer all the questions. Anwar didn't answer all the questions.
.....
- 5- Iman had to stay here. She had to go back home.
.....
- 6- I had nothing to do. I phoned my friend Ali and asked him to visit me.
.....
- 7- My mother didn't prepare food for us. She had a headache.
.....
- 8- I wanted to draw some money. I went to the bank.
.....

EX. (B) Do as shown in brackets:

- 1- My brother passed his exam, but he looks unhappy. (Use :Although)
.....
- 2- It has been raining the whole night. However, the streets are dry. (Use: but)
.....
- 3- This restaurant is small, yet it serves very tasty dishes. (Use : In spite of)
.....
- 4- Although Mr. Khalil is 100 years old, he looks like a young man. (However)
.....
- 5- Beethoven was deaf. He was the best music composer in his age. (Join)
.....
- 6- It is really hot outside but I've got to go out. (Use: However)
.....
- 7- He is very clever, but he never gets the full mark. (Use: In spite of)
.....
- 8- I was late to work, so I took a taxi. (Use: because)

Quantity Expressions

Quantity word

of

uncountable N.

Examples:

- * a bar of chocolate.
- * a lump of sugar
- * an item of clothing
- * (a piece of bread-cake-cheese-advice-chocolate-information-toast-lemon)
- * (a slice of bread-lemon-cake-toast)
- * a grain of rice
- * a pane of glass

EX. (A) Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d:

1- Thank you for thatof advice which you gave to me regarding my studies.

- a) grain b) pane c) piece d) bar

2- I didn't eat much chocolate. It was only one

- a) grain b) pane c) piece d) bar

3- I am really hungry. Let me have thatof toast with some cheese.

- a) slice b) lump c) pane d) grain



(Nouns which can be countable or uncountable)

1-meat / animals

- I like lamb/chicken/turkey/duck. (Meat)
- In his farm he has lambs/chickens/turkeys/ducks. (Animals)

2-drinks

- I love the taste of coffee/tea. (In general)
- Can I have two teas, please? (Two cups of tea)

3-Portions

- Cake is not good for you. (In general)
- Would you like a cake? (An individual cake)

Grammar

Question Tags

Question tags are the short questions that we put on the end of sentences – particularly in spoken English. There are lots of different question tags but the rules are not difficult to learn.

Positive/negative

If the main part of the sentence is positive, the question tag is negative

- He's a doctor, isn't he?
- You work in a bank, don't you?
- It's beautiful, isn't it?
- He has been, hasn't he?
- You can, can't you?
- It must be nice, mustn't it?
- You know him, don't you?
- Hani finished it, didn't he?
- Hala will come, won't she?

Negative/

If the main part of the sentence is negative, the question tag is positive.

- You haven't met him, have you?
- She isn't coming, is she?
- It isn't very good, is it?
- It hasn't rained, has it?
- It can't be, can it?
- Sara doesn't know James, does she?
- They didn't leave, did they?
- He won't do it, will he?

With auxiliary verbs

The question tag uses the same verb as the main part of the sentence. If this is an auxiliary verb ('have', 'be') then the question tag is made with the auxiliary verb.

- They've gone away for a few days, haven't they?
- They weren't here, were they?
- He had met him before, hadn't he?

- This isn't working, is it?

Without auxiliary verbs

If the main part of the sentence doesn't have an auxiliary verb, the question tag uses an appropriate form of 'do'.

- I said that, didn't I?
- You don't recognize me, do you?
- She eats meat, doesn't she?

With modal verbs

If there is a modal verb in the main part of the sentence the question tag uses the same modal verb.

- They couldn't hear me, could they?
- You won't tell anyone, will you?

With 'I am'

Be careful with question tags with sentences that start 'I am'. The question tag for 'I am' is 'aren't I'?

- I'm the fastest, aren't I?

With 'd

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---|-------|
| • We 'd <u>like</u> to go with you, <u>wouldn't we</u> ? | → | would |
| • I'd <u>rather</u> go now, <u>wouldn't I</u> ? | → | would |
| • They 'd <u>better</u> listen to you, <u>hadn't they</u> ? | → | had |
| • She 'd <u>sold</u> her old mobile phone, <u>hadn't she</u> ? | → | had |

Let's

- Let's go shopping, shall we?

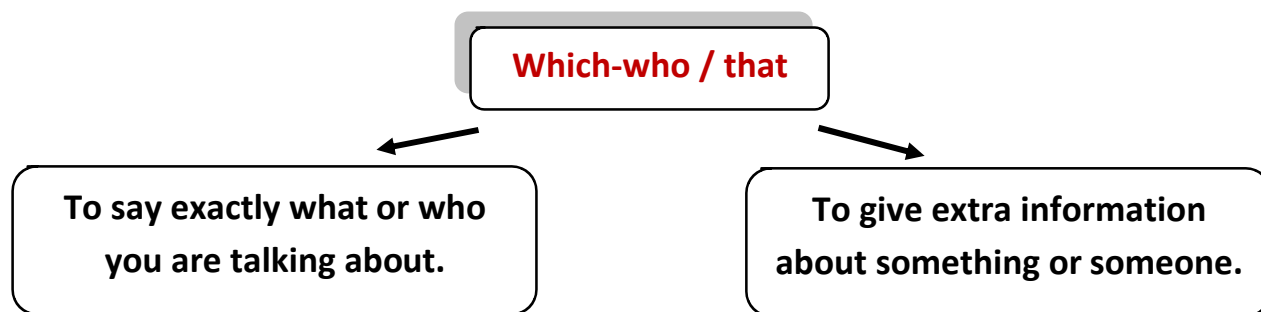
Imperatives

- Open the door, will you?
- Don't come late again, will you?

EX. (A) Add tag questions:

- 1) She is collecting stickers,?
- 2) We often watch TV in the afternoon,?
- 3) You have cleaned your bike,?
- 4) Jassim and Malik don't like Maths,?
- 5) Ali played handball yesterday,?
- 6) They'd better go back home,?
- 7) Maha didn't do her homework last Monday.....?
- 8) He could have bought a new car ,?
- 9) We will come tonight ,?
- 10) I'm clever,?
- 11) We have to go now,?
- 12) Someone brought it,?
- 13) The boys had to run fast,?
- 14) Mariam has to study hard,?

Relative Clause



1-Use (which) for things. * Use (who) for people.

* (Where) for places. *(When) for time. * (Whose) for possession.

2- Separate the extra information from the rest of the sentence by commas.

3- You can't use (that) for extra information.

4- You can't leave out (whom/which).

Examples:

- * The man (who/that) was talking to you, is my uncle.
- * Tourists ,who come to Kuwait, always go to the Liberation Tower.
- * My uncle, who works in a bank, is coming to visit us tomorrow.
- * The man, whom I met in the garden, was my friend's father.
- * My sister whose name is Salma , is 17 years old.
- * In Kuwait, where Mona works, she has a lot of friends.
- * It is Friday when we have a holiday.

Ex. (1) From a ,b, c or d choose the correct answer:

- 1- This is the house my grandparents live .
a) who b) which c) where d) whose
- 2- Graham Bell is the scientist invented the telephone .
a) who b) that c) when d) where
- 3- They inquire about the evidencewill help them catch the criminal.
a) who b) when c) that d) where
- 4 - Mona father is a manager is going to travel abroad .
a) who b) which c) whose d) where
- 5- This is the restaurantwe usually have our lunch.
a) which b) whose c) when d) where
- 6- Do you know that old womanis standing over there?
a) who b) whom c) when d) whose
- 7- This is the best book I have ever read!
a) who b) when c) that d) where

EX. (2) Do as required :

- 1 –The student is a good painter . I like her paintings. (Join)
.....
- 2- Ahlam is really good at English. Her father is a teacher of English. (Join)
.....

EX. (3) Correct the underlined mistakes in the given sentences:

- 10-My sister ,which is a computer programmer, live in Saudi Arabia.
.....
- 11-Television sets who was invented about a century ago are very popular today.
.....

Grammar

get

Phrasal Verbs with get



EX.(1) Choose the correct word from a, b, c , and d .

- 1- Maha and her colleagues get very well .
a) on b) over c) down d) through
- 2 - Nana got her work because she was off school for a month .
a) behind with b) over c) down d) through
- 3- They have an exam within three weeks, so they should get revising .
a) down to b) through c) over d) on
- 4- I tried to phone you yesterday but I couldn't get
a) down to b) through c) over d) on
- 5- I was absent because I had had a bad cold , but it is OK. I 'm getting
a) down to b) through c) over d) on
- 6 - Why don't you get at 6 am so as to be not late for you work .
a) behind with b) over c) down d) up
- 7- I have to early to go to school
a) get on b) get up c) get through d) get over

EX. (2)Correct the mistakes in the given in sentences:

- 1- They got **off** late because **I** didn't sleep early last night

.....

- 2- Why don't we **got through** to **studying** well for our exams?.

.....

EX. (3) Do as required:

- 1- I got up late very late as I spent the whole night revising for the exam. (Question)

.....

2- The Thieves got away after stealing a large sum of money.

(Negative)

Indefinite pronouns

Some → one else
→ body else
→ thing else
→ where else

Any → one else
→ body else
→ thing else
→ where else

Every → one else
→ body else
→ thing else
→ where else

No → one else
→ body else
→ thing else
→ where else

EX.(4) Choose the correct word from a, b, c , and d .

1- Can you give me else to eat ?

- a) nothing b) something c) someone d) anybody

2 - It is cloudy . I will go

- a) anywhere b) nowhere c) somewhere d) nobody

3- It is raining right now . I will not go

- a) anywhere b) nowhere c) somewhere d) nobody

4- We will need an engineer orto help us.

- a) no one b) anyone c) someone d) anybody

5- I'd like to go the beach with someone but wants to come with me.

- a) no one b) anyone c) someone d) anybody

6- I can't stay in this dark place .I have to go

- a) anywhere b) nowhere c) somewhere d) everywhere

7- I received some e- mails from except Sara .

- a) everything b) anyone c) everybody d) anybody

8- I haveto say to you after this bad situation.

- a) nothing b) everything c) anything d) something

Grammar

The passive voice

Tense	Active voice	Passive voice
1-Simple present	- They <u>spea<u>k</u></u> English here. - He <u>spea<u>ks</u></u> English and French	- English <u>is sp<u>oken</u></u> here. English and French <u>are sp<u>oken</u></u> by him. (<u>am / is / are + P.P.)</u>
2-Simple past	- I <u>wro<u>te</u></u> a letter. - Ram <u>bro<u>ke</u></u> some glasses.	- A letter <u>was wro<u>tt</u>en</u> by me. - Some glasses <u>were bro<u>ke</u>n</u> by Ram. (<u>was / were + P.P.)</u>
3-Present continuous	- She <u>is wri<u>ting</u></u> a letter. - I <u>am lea<u>rn</u>ing</u> my lessons. - You <u>are ma<u>ki</u>ng</u> a cake.	- A letter <u>is be<u>ing</u> wri<u>tt</u>en</u> by her. - My lessons <u>are be<u>ing</u> lea<u>rn</u>t</u> by me. - A cake <u>is be<u>ing</u> ma<u>de</u></u> by you. (<u>am / is / are + be<u>ing</u> + P.P.</u>)
4-Past continuous	- I <u>was lea<u>rn</u>ing</u> my lessons. - She <u>was wri<u>ting</u></u> a report. - They <u>were ma<u>ki</u>ng</u> toys.	- My lessons <u>were be<u>ing</u> lea<u>rn</u>t</u> by me. - A report <u>was be<u>ing</u> wri<u>tt</u>en</u> by her. - Toys <u>were be<u>ing</u> ma<u>de</u></u> by them. (<u>was / were + be<u>ing</u> + P.P.)</u>
5-Present perfect	- I <u>ha<u>ve</u> wri<u>tt</u>en</u> a novel. - She <u>ha<u>s</u> fi<u>n</u>ished</u> the job. - You <u>ha<u>ve</u> wri<u>tt</u>en</u> letters.	- A novel <u>ha<u>s</u> be<u>en</u> wri<u>tt</u>en</u> by me. - The job <u>ha<u>s</u> be<u>en</u> fi<u>n</u>ished</u> by her. - Letters <u>ha<u>ve</u> be<u>en</u> wri<u>tt</u>en</u> by you. (<u>have / has + be<u>en</u> + P.P.)</u>
6-Past perfect tense	- I <u>ha<u>d</u> fi<u>n</u>ished</u> the project. - She <u>ha<u>d</u> lea<u>rn</u>ed</u> her lessons.	- The project <u>ha<u>d</u> be<u>en</u> fi<u>n</u>ished</u> by me. - Her lessons <u>ha<u>d</u> be<u>en</u> lea<u>rn</u>ed</u> by her. (<u>had + be<u>en</u> + P.P.</u>)
7-future tense	- I <u>will fi<u>n</u>ish</u> the job.	- The job <u>will be fi<u>n</u>ished</u> by me. (<u>will + be + P.P.</u>)
8-Future perfect	- I <u>will ha<u>ve</u> fi<u>n</u>ished</u> the job.	-The job <u>will ha<u>ve</u> be<u>en</u> fi<u>n</u>ished</u> by me.

		(will + have + been + P.P.)
--	--	------------------------------

A) Change into passive :

1- The teacher explains the lessons regularly.

.....

2- Many people visit the pyramids every year.

.....

3- Doctors give medicine to cure sick people.

.....

B) Change the following into passive:

1- They restored the old fort long time ago.

.....

2- The careless driver killed three people in a terrible accident on the high way.

.....

3- The earthquake destroyed many tall buildings in the town.

.....

4- The Chinese invented writing paper 5000 years ago.

C) Change the following into passive:

1- We should plant more trees in our area.

.....

2- They will teach the young girl how to cook.

.....

3- We must follow all the rules.

.....

4- The mechanic will repair my car tomorrow.

.....

D) Change the following into passive:

1. You should have done your homework in time.

.....

2. We could have saved this patient if he had arrived earlier.

.....

3. Someone must have stolen my notebook.

.....

4- They should have repaired the boat before setting out.

.....

E) Change the following into passive:

1- They are building a new hospital in our area at present.

.....

2. The secretary is typing the letters now.

.....

3. The students are writing the lesson at the moment.

.....

4. The doctor is examining the patients at this moment.

.....

F) Change into passive:

1- This boy was picking flowers at this time yesterday.

.....

2- Fatma was washing the dishes when her husband went out.

.....

G) Change the following into passive:

1. Ali has seen a strange object in A1-Ahmadi.

.....

2- The government has built many schools in recent years.

.....

3- They have renewed the National Museum lately.

.....

H) Change the following into passive:

1- The mechanic had repaired the car before I reached.

.....

2- She had cooked lunch by the time her husband arrived at home.

.....

3- I had sent the letter before you phoned me.

.....

4- The Ancient Egyptians had built the pyramids for the Pharaohs.

.....