

Grade ten (grammar)

Unit 7

Conditional Sentences

Zero Conditional (general conditional)

if + v1 ..., ... v1

- If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
- The grass **gets** wet if it **rains**.
- If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.

Note:

We use the general conditional to talk about something that regularly happens.

In these conditional sentences, we can use *when* or *whenever* instead of *if*:

When / Whenever you **heat** ice, it **melts**.

From a, b, c and d, choose the right answer:

- 1- Water..... if the temperature falls below zero.
a. froze b. freeze c. will freeze d. freezes
- 2- If he's angry, his face alwayspale.
a. become b. becomes c. became d. has become
- 3- If you put your money in a savings account, youten per cent interest.
a. got b. get c. is getting d. gets
- 4- I drink water if Ithirsty.
a. feels b. feel c. felt d. have felt
- 5- The radioif the batteries are flat.
a. does not work b. did not work c. do not work d. not work
- 6- If thereonly a few students, we usually close one of the classes.
a. be b. is c. are d. were
- 7- If the machine doesn't have enough oil, it.....
a. does not work b. do not work c. did not work d. not work
- 8- If a balloon is filled with hot air, it.....
a. rise b. rose c. rises d. is rising
- 9- Water changes into steam if it
a. boils b. boiled c. boil d. was boiled
- 10- The machine stops automatically if somethingwrong.
a. went b. has gone c. goes d. go

First Conditional

if + v1 ..., ... will+ base form

- If I **find** her address, I **will send** her an invitation.
- You **will get** a discount if you **pay** now.

Note:

We use the first conditional to talk about something that is possible and likely to happen in the future.

From a, b, c and d, choose the right answer:

1. If he buys that expensive car, ithim much.
a. costs b. cost c. will cost d. would cost
2. If the weatherwarm, we'll go to the sea.
a. is b. was c. are d. were
3. Unless you pay the money, youto jail.
a. would go b. went c. will go d. go
4. His teeth will become bad if hemuch sweet.
a. had eaten b. eats c. will eat d. eat
5. He won't catch the train if heearly.
a. does not leave b. do not leave c. did not leave d. had not left

Second Conditional

if + v2 ..., ... would+ base form

- If you **went** to bed earlier, you **wouldn't be** so tired.
- We **would go** to the park if the weather **wasn't** so bad.

Note:

We use the second conditional to talk about:

- 1- Something that is improbable and unlikely to happen in the future.
- 2- Something that is impossible:
If I **were** you, I **would give up** smoking. (I can never be you.)

From a, b, c and d, choose the right answer:

1. If he succeeded, hethe university.
a. will join b. would join c. joins d. joined
2. You would meet them if youearlier.
a. comes b. come c. came d. will come
3. If I were a bird, I.....
a. would fly b. will fly c. fly d. flew
4. If youto him, he would forgive you.
a. will apologize b. apologizes c. apologized d. apologize
5. Our energy would last longer if we more careful.
a. had been b. are c. was d. were

Third Conditional

if + had+v3..., ... would+ have+v3

If you **had studied** harder, you **would have passed** your exam.

If I **had known** the answer, I **would have raised** my hand.

Note:

- We use the third conditional to talk about imagined past actions or something that is impossible.
- It is possible to use 'had' at the beginning:
had I known the answer, I **would have raised** my hand.

From a, b, c and d, choose the right answer:

- 1- If youme, I'd have helped you.
a. had asked b. asked c. asks d. ask
- 2- Heon time if he had been able to.
a. would come b. will come c. would have come d. came
- 3- If Imoney, I'd have bought this Rolls Royce.
a. had b. had had c. have had d. has
- 4- If I had caught the bus, I late.
a. wouldn't have been b. will be c. would be d. weren't
- 5- I would have come to your party if youme.
a. invite b. invited c. had invited d. invites

Complete the following sentences:

- 1 - If he saw the lost boy, he
- 2 - If you press this button,
.....
- 3- He would come early if.....
- 4- They would have rescued him if they.....
- 5- If he is overweight, he.....
- 6- If I had a lot of money, I.....

Grammar unit 8

Modal verbs: (can, could, must, should)

can and could

- 1- We use **can** and **could** to express general **ability** or **inability**:
I **can** swim. / She **cannot** see without her glasses. (present)
I **could** swim when I was two years old. / She **couldn't** read until she was six. (past)
 - 2- We use **can** and **could** to express general **possibility** or **impossibility**:
Fast cars **can** be dangerous. / I **can't** come to your graduation. (present or future)
The roads **could** be very busy this weekend. (present or future)
- Notes:
- 1- We use **be able to** when to express **ability** or **inability** in one occasion:
- I lost my car keys, but I **was able to** open it finally.
 - 2- We use **be able to** when we can't use **can** or **could**:
- I **will be able to** drive when I pass my driving test.

must

- 1- We use **must / mustn't** for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about:
I **must** finish this letter before I go to bed. / You **must** wear a seat belt at all times.
(I feel very strongly about this)
- 2- We use **must / mustn't** for strong advice or recommendations:
You **must** see a doctor. You look terrible.
- 3- We use the negative, **mustn't**, to tell someone not to do something or to say that something wrong:
You **mustn't** steal. / You **mustn't** make noise after midnight.
- 4- For rules and laws, we normally use **have to / don't have to**, but if you personally agree strongly with the rule or law, use **must / mustn't**:
You **must** wear a school uniform. / You **mustn't** make a loud noise in public places.
You **have to** register with the police. / You **don't have to** pay for water in restaurants.

should

- 1- We use **should / shouldn't** for mild obligations (إجبار خفيف) or advice:
You **should** visit your grandparents more often.
You **shouldn't** waste your time on playing computer games.

Note: **should** is similar, in meaning and use, to **ought to**:
Ali **ought to** exercise more.

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

- 1- When the fog lifts, weto see clearly
a. can b. could c. will be able d. may
- 2- I am an adult Ito understand teenagers.
a. am unable b. won't c. can't d. could
- 3- If he knew your address, hecome to see you.
a. would b. might c. can d. must
- 4- I had no key, so I lock the door.
a. can't b. wasn't able to c. might not d. must
- 7- Employers reach their offices on time because of the heavy traffic.
a. can b. must c. could d. can't
- 8- Youdrink this. It is poisonous.
a. have to b. shouldn't c. wouldn't d. can
- 9-..... you mind opening the door?
a. Should b. Would c. Could d. Can
- 10- Ilike to know where you have been.
a. should b. would c. could d. can

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

- 1- I think I must again.
a) to try b) trying c) try d) tries
- 2- Amna may from London tomorrow.
a) arrive b) arriving c) arrived d) will arrive
- 3- You should here.
a) don't smoke b) not smokes c) no smoking d) not smoke
- 4 - She doesn'tpay for water in restaurants.
a) has to b) had to c) have to d) must
- 5- Long ago, peoplemove from place to place easily because of slow transportations.
a) can b) couldn't c) could d) should

Complete the following with the correct verb form.

{can – can't – could – couldn't – haven't been able to – to be able to}

- 1- I lost my glasses three days ago. Iread anything since then.
- 2- You drive a lorry? Yes, II passed my driving test last month.
- 3-you drive me to the shopping mall? Sorry, I My car crashed in an accident last Monday.
- 4- I only speak Arabic, but I'd like speak German.

wish clauses

1- **wish** + past simple:

We use **wish** + **past simple** to express that we want a situation in the present (or future) to be different:

I **wish** I **spoke** Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)

I **wish** I **had** a big car. (I don't have a big car.)

I **wish** I **were** on a beach. (I'm in the office.)

2- **wish** + past perfect:

We use **wish** + **past perfect** to express a regret, or that we want a situation in the past to be different:

I **wish** I **hadn't eaten** so much. (I ate a lot)

I **wish** they **had come** on holiday with us. (They didn't come on holiday with us.)

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

1- Gloria never seems to get tired. I wish I.....her energy.

- a. have b. has c. have had d. had

2- The apartment itself was great, but I wish I.....used to the constant noise from the street below.

- a. got b. can get c. had got d. gets

3. I'm really sleepy today. I wish I..... Ali to the airport late last night.

- a. weren't taking b. hadn't had to take c. didn't have to take d. didn't take

4- Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she.....harder.

- a. had worked b. worked c. works d. was working

5- Tom likes football very much. He wishes he.....a professional football player.

- a. become b. became c. becomes d. had become

6- He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. I wish he..... so fast.

- a. hadn't run b. didn't run c. doesn't run d. wasn't running

7- She's keen on computers. She wishes she.....computer science next school year.

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

8- I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. I wish I.....how to use it.

- a. know b. had known c. knows d. knew

9- I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish Iat work late.

- a. hadn't stayed b. didn't stay c. don't stay d. doesn't stay

- 10- I don't like my job much. I wish I something more interesting.
 a. had done b. did c. do d. am doing
- 11- I drive a Citroen car. I like it but I wish Ia BMW.
 a. drove b. had driven c. drive d. will drive
- 12- I'm very tired of working for hours. I wish Iat home in bed.
 a. would be b. had been c. am d. were
- 13- I can't come to the party. I wish I.....
 a. had come b. come c. could d. can come
- 14- You don't have enough money. Do you wish you.....rich?
 a. were b. are c. would be d. had been
- 15- We live in a small house. We wish we in a big one.
 a. live b. had lived c. would live d. lived

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. I wish I (buy) a new car now. (.....)
2. I wish you (explain) that point yesterday. (.....)
3. I wish I (not tell) him the story now. (.....)
4. I wish you (invite) me to your party last week. (.....)
5. I wish you (attend) the meeting last week . (.....)
6. I wish I (can) buy a new car on my next birthday . (.....)
7. I wish you (waste) your money on clothes last year. (.....)

Do as shown in brackets:

1. The driver forgot to fasten the seat belt. (Complete)
 I wish he.....
2. I drove my car crazily, so I had an accident . (Complete)
 I wish
3. My brother did not forgive me for breaking the vase. (Complete)
 I wish
4. My brother will travel to the USA tomorrow. (Complete)
 I wish
5. The hunters kill elephants for ivory to get a lot of money. (Complete)
 I wish

Grammar unit 9

have to (have got to)

1- We use **have to** when it is necessary to do something, such as when it is a rule or law:
My boss has told me I **have to** work late this evening.
When I was at school, I **had to** wear a smart uniform.

2- We use the negative, **don't have to** , when it is not necessary to do something:
My daughter **doesn't have to** wear a school uniform.
I **don't have to** work on Saturdays if I don't have to.

Note: we can use **have got to** instead of **have to**:

I **have got to** work late tonight. Have you got to go already?

I **don't have got to** go to work tomorrow.

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

1- I think I must again .

a- to try

b- trying

c- try

d- tries

2- Amna may from London tomorrow.

a- arrive

b- arriving

c- arrived

d- will arrive

3- You should here.

a- don't smoke

b- not smokes

c- no smoking

d- not smoke

4- She doesn'tpay for water in restaurants.

a- has to

b- had to

c- have to

d- must

5- A long time ago, peoplemove from place to farther places easily.

a- can

b- couldn't

c- could

d- should

6- Muslimskeep praying regularly.

a- should

b- ought to

c- must

d- have to

7-He said that itrain.

a- could

b- have to

c- should

d- has to

8-When the fog lifts, weto see clearly.

a- can

b- could

c- will be able

d- have to

9-When I was a child, I understand adult.

a- wouldn't

b- shouldn't

c- couldn't

d- have to

10- Prayer is one of the pillars of Islam, so Muslimskeep praying regularly.

a-should

b-ought to

c- must

d- have to

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

If we report what another person has said, we usually do not use the speaker's exact words (direct speech), but reported (indirect) speech. Therefore, you need to learn how to transform direct speech into reported speech. The structure is a little different depending on whether you want to transform a statement, question or request.

1- Statements:

When reporting statements, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change tenses
- 3- Change place and time expressions

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1- present simple	"I speak English well."	He said (that) he spoke English well.
2- present continuous	"I am living in London."	She said (that) she was living in London.
3- present perfect	"I haven't seen Julie."	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
4- past simple	"I bought a car."	She said (that) she had bought a car. or She said (that) she bought a car.
5- past continuous	"I was walking along the street."	She said (that) she had been walking along the street.
6- past perfect	"I had taken English lessons before."	She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.
7- will	"I will see you later."	She said (that) she would see me later.
8- would	"I would help, but..."	She said (that) she would help but...
9- can	"I can speak perfect English."	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
10- could	"I could swim when I was four."	She said (that) she could swim when she was four.
11- shall	"I shall come later."	She said (that) she would come later.
12- should	"I should call my mother."	She said (that) she should call her mother.
13- might	"I might be late."	She said (that) she might be late.
14- must	"I must study at the weekend."	She said (that) she must study at the weekend. or She said (that) she had to study at the weekend.

2- Questions:

We have two kinds of questions:

-Wh-questions:

When reporting wh-questions, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change tenses
- 3- Change place and time expressions
- 4- Change the word order of the question

Direct Question	Reported Question
"Where is the Post Office, please?"	She asked me where the Post Office was .
"What are you doing?"	She asked me what I was doing .
"Who was that fantastic man?"	She asked me who that fantastic man had been .
"Where do you live?"	She asked me where I lived .

-Yes/no- questions:

When reporting yes/no- questions, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change Pronouns
- 2- Change Tenses
- 3- Change Place and time expressions
- 4- Change the word order of the question
- 5- Use " if / whether " before the reported question

Direct Question	Reported Question
"Can you call me?"	He asked me if I could call him.
"Have you ever been to Mexico?"	She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico
"Are you living here?"	She asked me if I was living there .
"Do you like chocolate?"	She asked me if I liked chocolate.

3- Orders:

When transforming requests, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change place and time expressions
- 3- Use "to" before the reported request and "not to" before the negative request

Direct Order	Reported Order
"Go to bed!"	He ordered the child to go to bed.
"Don't waste your time on silly things."	He told her not to waste her time on silly things.
"Be on time!"	He told me to be on time.
"Don't smoke!"	He ordered us not to smoke.

Note1:

When the reporting verb is in the simple present tense, we should pay attention that tenses are not changed when reported.

Example:

"I live in a big city with my family."

He says (that) **he lives** in a big city with **his** family.

Note2:

There are many reporting verbs other than "say, ask, tell and order" like: explain, report, admit, promise, reply, confirm, prefer, like, want, warn, advise, ...

Examples:

"I am late because of a sandstorm at the airport."

He explained that he was late because of a sandstorm at the airport.

"we'll come if we can."

They replied that they would come if they could.

Note3:

Requests can come sometimes in the form of yes/no-questions. In this case, we can report them in two ways:

Examples:

"Can you give me your book, please?"

He asked me to give him my book.

Or

He asked me if/whether I could give him my book.

Note4:

The following table explains other changes when we report sentences:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
last night	the night before/the previous night
here	there
ago	before
now	then
this	that
these	those
I	he/she
we	they
our	their
you	I/me
my	her/his

Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

- **"I will come back tomorrow."**

Mr. Ahmed said (that) **he would** come back **the next day**.

- **"We don't like fish."**

They said (that) **they didn't** like fish.

1- **"I am glad to meet you."**

He told me

2- **"We had lost our way to the park."**

They said.....

3- **"I will be there in the café tomorrow."**

He said.....

4- **"Our teacher asks too many questions."**

They said

5- **"I will pay for your friend's ticket."**

He told me

6- **"I have forgotten to post my letters."**

He told us

Change the following wh-questions into indirect speech:

- **"Where have you been?"**

The father asked his son where **he had** been.

- **"How long are you going away for?"**

My friend asked me how long **I was** going away for.

1- **"Where will you spend this weekend?"**

My friend asked me.....

2- **"Where did you go yesterday?"**

She asked me.....

3- **"Why are you laughing at me?"**

He asked her

4- **"What do you want?"**

She asked me

5- **"When will you come to see us again?"**

They asked.....

Change the following yes/no-questions into indirect speech:

- **"Can parrots talk?"**

Eman wanted to know **if/whether** parrots **could talk**.

- **"Please, can I go out with my friends?"**

Amal asked her mother **if/whether** she **could go** out with **her** friends.

1- **"Would you like to go shopping tomorrow?"**

Mariam asked her friend

2- **"Have you already been on holiday?"**

Omar asked us.....

3- **"Are you hungry?"**

My mother asked me

4- **"Is she feeling alright."**

He asked.....

5- **"Did you enjoy your holiday?"**

Ali asked Mona

6- **"Does Eman work hard this term?"**

She asked me.....

7- **"Do you want to go swimming with me?"**

Khalid asked me

Change the following orders into indirect speech:

1- **"Copy these words into your notebooks."**

He told us to copy those words into their notebooks.

1- **"Study your lessons."**

The teacher advised the students.....

2- **"Tell me the way to the hospital, please."**

He asked me.....

3- **"Open the door."**

The teacher ordered me.....

4- **"Don't forget to bring my bag today?"**

Mona warned me.....

5- **"Don't neglect your duties."**

The captain ordered his men

6- **"Don't watch TV all day."**

My mother advised me.....

7- **"Don't swim here."**

He wanted us.....

8- **"Study your lessons and don't waste your time."**

The teacher advised the student.....

Do as shown in brackets:

- 1- I bought a new house. It is in Salmiya. (Join using: **which**)
.....
- 2- This is the new car. I bought it last week. (Join using: **which**)
.....
- 3- Scientists are currently innovating more sophisticated mobile phones. (**Change focus**)
.....
- 4- "I finished writing my story yesterday. " said Noura. (**Reported Speech**)
.....

Adverb Clauses (cause / effect and opposition)

Adverb clauses express when, why, opposition and conditions. They are dependent clauses. This means that an adverb clause cannot stand by itself; it needs to be completed by an independent clause. When an adverb clause begins the sentence, use a comma to separate the two clauses, e.g.: <i>As soon as he arrives, we will have some lunch.</i> When the adverb clause finishes the sentence there is no need for a comma, e.g.: <i>He gave me a call when he arrived in town.</i> This is a list of subordinating conjunctions introducing adverb clauses:
--

cause / effect	opposition
because, since, as, as long as, so long as, due to the fact that	although, even though, though, whereas, while

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1. The weather is very cold. We can't go out (use too...to)
.....
- 2. We go to the library. We can increase our general knowledge.(join with for)
.....
- 3. She didn't play music because she was ill. (use because of)
.....
- 4. They didn't visit you because they didn't know your address.(join using so)
.....
- 5. She did her best, but she got very low marks. (use although)
.....

Grammar unit 10

Adverbs

There are different kinds of adverbs expressing different meanings.

1- Adverb of time

An adverb of time tells us when something is done or happens. We use it at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. Adverbs of time include **afterwards, already, always, immediately, last month, now, soon, then, and yesterday.**

- He collapsed and died **yesterday**.
- His factory was burned down **a few months ago**.
- Last week**, we were stuck in the lift for an hour.

2- Adverb of place

An adverb of place tells us where something is done or happens. We use it after the verb, object or at the end of a sentence. Adverbs of place include words such as **above, below, here, outside, over there, there, under, upstairs.**

- We can stop **here** for lunch.
- The schoolboy was knocked **over** by a school bus.
- They rushed for their lives when fire broke out in the floor **below**.

3- Adverb of degree

An adverb of degree tells us the level or extent that something is done or happens. Words of adverb of degree are **almost, much, nearly, quite, really, so, too, very, etc.**

- Her daughter is **quite** fat for her age.
- The accident victim **nearly** died from his injuries.
- After all these years, she is still feeling **very** sad about her father's death.

4- Adverb of frequency

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something is done or happens. Words used as adverbs of frequency include **again, ever, frequently, generally, hardly ever, always, never, occasionally, often, rarely, seldom, sometimes, twice, usually, and weekly.**

- While overseas, he **frequently** phoned home.
- Peter **seldom** reads the Bible.
- Sometimes** he stays late in the office to complete his work.
- Our cat was bitten **twice** by the same dog.
- The man **usually** proposes marriage.

3- Adverb of manner

An adverb of manner tells us how something is done or happens. Most adverbs of manner end in -ly such as **badly, happily, sadly, slowly, quickly, well, hard, fast, etc.**

- The brothers were **badly** injured in the fight.
- They had to act **fast** to save the others floating in the water.
- At the advanced age of 88, she still sang very **well**.

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner are words which tell us how someone does something.

- Most adverbs are formed by adding -ly to an adjective.

Adjective: He's a **dangerous** / **careless** driver.

Adverb: He drives **dangerously** / **carelessly**.

- Some adverbs of manner are the same as adjectives.

Adjective: He's a **fast** / **hard** worker.

Adverb: He works **fast** / **hard**.

Complete the following story using the following adverbs:

{**angrily** / **calmly** / **carefully** / **cheerfully** / **curiously** / **politely** / **quickly** / **rudely** / **Secretly** / **slowly** / **suddenly** / **suspiciously**}

A man was hurrying across the US-Mexican border on his bicycle when (1)..... he was stopped by a guard. The guard pointed to two bags on the man's back, and asked (2) 'What's in the bags?' 'Sand,' said the cyclist (3)..... 'Get them off – we'll have a look,' said the guard (4)..... The cyclist took the bags off his back (5)..... and emptied them to show that they held only sand. Then he re-loaded the bags (6)....., put them on his shoulders and continued to cycle across the border.

The next week, the same thing happened. Again the guard demanded to see the two bags, which again contained nothing but sand. This went on every week for six months, until one day the cyclist did not appear. A few days later, the guard happened to meet the cyclist in the town. 'Say friend, can you tell me something?' asked the guard (7) 'We knew you were (8)..... smuggling something across the border, but we didn't know what. What were you smuggling?' 'Bicycles!' replied the man (9).....

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

- 1- She planned their trip to Greece very
a- **carefully** b- **careful** c- **more careful** d- **most careful**
- 2- Jim painted the kitchen very
a- **bad** b- **badly** c- **more bad** d- **most bad**
- 3- She speaks very
a- **most quiet** b- **more quiet** c- **quietly** d- **quiet**
- 4- Turn the stereo down. It's too
a- **loud** b- **loudly** c- **more loud** d- **most loud**
- 5- He walkeddown the road to school.
a- **more happy** b- **most happy** c- **happily** d- **happy**
- 6- He drives too
a- **fast** b- **well** c- **faster** d- **faster**
- 7- She knows the road
a- **well** b- **good** c- **better** d- **best**
- 8- He plays the guitar
a- **more terrible** b- **terribly** c- **terrible** d- **most terribly**

- 9- We're going camping tomorrow so we have to get up
 a- soon b- early c- earlier d- earliest
- 10- Andy doesn't often work
 a- hardly b- hard c- harder d- hardest
- 11- Sometimes our teacher arrivesfor class.
 a- lately b- late c- later d- latest

use to / used to

1-The construction ***used to*** describes a past action:

-He ***used to*** travel everywhere by taxi.

2- However, in questions and negative sentences using the auxiliary verb ***do***, the correct form is ***use to***:

-She didn't ***use to*** play the piano very well. - Did you ***use to*** wear glasses.

Uses:

We use 'used to' for something that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.

- I used to smoke but I stopped two years ago.
- Ben used to travel a lot in his job but now he doesn't.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

We also use it for something that was true but no longer is.

- There used to be a cinema in the town but now there isn't.
- She used to have really long hair but she's had it all cut off.
- I didn't use to like him but now I do.

■ to be used to doing

We use 'to be used to doing' to say that something is normal, not unusual.

- I'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.
- Hans has lived in England for over a year so he is used to driving on the left now.
- They've always lived in hot countries so they aren't used to the cold weather here.

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

- 1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.
 a- used to b- use to c- am used to d- get used to
- 2- I in front of an audience. I am a teacher.
 a- am used to speaking b- used to speak c- uses to speak d- speaking
- 3- As a mother, I the mess my children make every evening.
 a- am used to cleaning up b- used to clean up c- use to clean up d- cleaning up
- 4- In the army, I at six every morning.
 a- get up b- used to get up c- am used to getting up d- getting up
- 5- I the paper after lunch. That's one of the things I really enjoy.
 a- am used to reading b- used to read c- use to read d- reading

Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb plus a preposition or adverb which creates a meaning different from the original verb.

Phrasal Verb	Definition	Example
Go back	Return	When are you going back to your house?
Take off	When a plane or rocket leaves the ground.	I suffered a stomachache when the plane took off.
Pick up	Come and get someone in a car (Collect)	What time are you going to pick me up?
Check in	(register) enter a hospital, hotel etc.	They need to check in before noon.
Set off	To start a journey:	The plane sets off for Europe at 3pm.
Touch down	To make contact with the ground; land	The spacecraft touched down on schedule.
Turn up	Arrive	No one turned up to meet us at the airport.
Drop off	Let someone get out	The driver drop us off right outside the hotel.

Fill in the spaces with Phrasal verbs from the list:

{ set off / checked in / took off / touched down / turned up / picked up / dropped off }

We (1)..... for the airport at 7.30 a.m. in the morning. As soon as we got to the airport, we (2) Forty-five minutes later our plane (3) We (4) on time. Unfortunately nobody had (5)to meet us at Madrid Airport, so we called a taxi. Ten minutes later the taxi (6)us, drove us into the city and (7) usright outside our hotel.

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1- He was driving **careless**. Therefore, he was the reason for the **terribly** accident.

.....

2- Let's have **us** lunch at that restaurant today, **will** we?

.....

3- **Although** raining, they went on **play** tennis.

.....

4- What did the researchers **found** out after they **examined** the results.

.....

5- Unless rain **stop**, there **won't** be a flood.

.....

6- I **use to wrote** an email to **ones** of my friends every week.

.....

Grammar unit 11

The Passive Voice:

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is formed by:

- 1- Putting the object in the place of the subject.
- 2- Inserting (Be + Verb3) into the sentence.
- 3- To say who did the action of the verb, we can add a by phrase.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	Ali writes an email every day. Ali writes emails every day.	An email is written every day (by Ali). Emails are written every day (by Ali).
Present Continuous	Ali is writing an email now. Ali is writing emails now.	An email is being written now (by Ali). Emails are being written now (by Ali).
Present Perfect	Ali has written an email. Ali has written emails.	An email has been written (by Ali). Emails have been written (by Ali).
Past Simple	Ali wrote an email yesterday. Ali wrote emails yesterday.	An email was written yesterday (by Ali). Emails were written yesterday (by Ali).
Past Continuous	Ali was writing an email. Ali was writing emails.	An email was being written (by Ali). Emails were being written (by Ali).
Past Perfect	Ali had written an email. Ali had written emails.	An email had been written (by Ali). Emails had been written (by Ali).
Future Simple	Ali will write an email. Ali will write emails.	An email will be written (by Ali). Emails will be written (by Ali).

Present Simple passive :

1. Many people visit the Kuwait Towers every year.
.....
2. Doctors give medicine to cure sick people.
.....
- 3- The maid cleans my room every other day.
.....

Past Simple passive :

1. The earthquake destroyed the town.
.....
2. Barry scored the winning goal.
.....
3. The Chinese invented writing paper 5000 years ago.
.....

Present Perfect passive:

1. Ali has seen a strange object in Al-Ahmadi.
.....
2. The government has built many schools in recent years.
.....
3. She has broken the dishes by accident.
.....

Present Continuous passive :

1. The secretary is typing the letters now.
.....

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

3. The doctor is examining the patients at present.
.....

Change the following into passive:

1- Our neighbour gave me a lift.
.....

2- They didn't punish him for what he did.
.....

3- They should tell us the truth.
.....

4- The gardener is watering the flowers.
.....

5- They are building a very huge dam to prevent the floods.
.....

6- Hamad received a letter of congratulations two days ago.
.....

7- The mother kept the medicine out of reach of the children.
.....

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1- Ali's car was **hitted** ten days **go** by a bus.
-.....-

2- Arrangements **was** being **make** for the trip by him.
-.....-

3- Pigeons have a natural instinct to **travels** back to **there** nests or homes.
-.....-

4- **Well-seal** bottles **was** used as a means to send messages.
-.....-

5- Pigeons can **traveling** for over one thousand **kilometer** in one flight
-.....-

Causative Verbs

We use this structure to talk about having something done by another person/thing, especially a service of some type.

- Peter *had his house repaired* after the tornado last year.
- The President *had his speech written* by a very talented group of writers.

In both cases, the person (Peter and the President) arranged for something (repairing a house and writing a speech) to be done by a third person.

What is the sentence structure?

Passive causatives use the following structure:
subject | have | object | past participle

- I had the car fixed.
- He had his home entertainment system installed a few days ago.
- Our neighbours will have their lawn mowed.

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

1- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one.....?

- a- fixes** **b- fixed** **c- fixing** **d- to fix**

2- We had our house.....last year.

- a- painting** **b- to paint** **c- paint** **d- painted**

3- Where did you get your car.....? We need some work done on our Toyota and we're looking for a good mechanic.

- a- repairing** **b- repaired** **c- repair** **d- to repair**

4- We need to have our computer.....out for viruses.

- a- checked** **b- checking** **c- to check** **d- check**

5- I my phone repaired after I dropped it

- a- has** **b- having** **c- had to** **d- had**

6- Jane will have the curtainsat the dry cleaner's tomorrow.

- a- cleaning** **b- cleans** **c- cleaned** **d- had cleaned**

7. She had to have her phone number.....because she was receiving obscene calls from a stranger.

- a- had changed** **b- changed** **c- changing** **d- changes**

Grammar unit 12

Relative Clauses:

Relative Clauses start with the relative pronouns: **who, whom, whose, which, that when, and where**. We use relative clauses to give additional information about someone or something without starting another sentence. The relative clause is placed immediately after the noun which it describes.

example sentences S=subject, O=object, P=possessive		notes
S	- The person is my teacher. - He phoned me last night. - The person who phoned me last night is my teacher. - The person that phoned me last night is my teacher.	That is preferable
	- The car was yellow. - It hit me. - The car which hit me was yellow. - The car that hit me was yellow.	That is preferable
O	- The person is my teacher. - I phoned him last night. - The person whom I phoned last night is my teacher. - The person that I phoned last night is my teacher. - The person I phoned last night is my teacher.	Whom is correct but formal. The relative pronoun is optional.
	- The car is old. - I drive it to work. - The car which I drive to work is old. - The car that I drive to work is old. - The car I drive to work is old.	That is preferable to which . The relative pronoun is optional.
P	- The student should stand up. - His phone has just rung. - The student whose phone has just rung should stand up.	
	- The police were looking for the car. - Its driver was masked. - The police were looking for the car whose driver was masked.	Whose can be used with things.

relative pronoun	example	use
when	- I will never forget the day. - I started working here at that time . -I will never forget the day when I started working here.	time
where	- He has got a job in a new firm. - He does not work for long hours there . -He has got a job in a new firm where he does not work for long hours.	place

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer:

- 1- He is the person.....car was stolen.
a- whose b- who c- which d- when
- 2- She is the new doctor.....is coming to the hospital next week.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 3- Do you remember the day we first met?
a- when b- where c- which d- who
- 4- They are the people.....shop was burnt last week.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 5- This is the chair.....my parents gave to me.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when
- 6- The machine.....you saw cost me a lot of money.
a- who b- whose c- that d- when
- 7- The children..... you bought a ball for are playing.
a- whom b- when c- which d- whose
- 8- We visited the school.....my father taught.
a- who b- whose c- where d- when
- 9- I met her last month.....she came to our school.
a- who b- whose c- where d- when
- 10- Do you remember the time.....she fell down?
a- who b- where c- which d- when
- 11- Did they tell you the reason.....they were late?
a- why b- who c- when d- where
- 12- I spent my holiday in Paris.....I met her.
a- who b- whose c- where d- when
- 13- I bought them last yearI was in Paris.
a- who b- whose c- when d- where

Join using a relative pronoun:

- 1- The man is honored by everybody. He serves his country. (who)
.....
.
- 2- The boy was careless. The teacher punished him. (whom)
.....
.
- 3- The Nile goes through Egypt. It makes the soil fertile. (which)
.....
.
- 4- The boy walked slowly. His leg was wounded. (whose)
.....
.
- 5- I want to live in a place. Many trees and animals live there. (where)
.....
.

- 6- The doctor is clever. My father went to him. (whom)

 .
- 7- I know the man. The thief stole clothes from this house. (whose)

 .
- 8- This man is very strong. He works hard. (who)

 .
- 9- The summer was long and hot. I graduated from university at that time. (when)

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- The man who name were Ali died in the street yesterday.
 -.....-
- 2- The boys when wish to increase his knowledge read many books.
 -.....-
- 3- He went to an island who he lived lonely.
 -.....-
- 4- The mansion which my cousin live seems very old.
 -.....-
- 5- The teacher whose teaches us English was very pleased with I.
 -.....-

Conditional Sentences

Zero Conditional (general conditional)
<p><u>if + v1,..... v1</u></p> <p>- If you heat ice, it melts. - The grass gets wet if it rains. - If it rains, the grass gets wet.</p> <p><u>Note:</u> We use the general conditional to talk about something that regularly happens. In these conditional sentences, we can use <i>when</i> or <i>whenever</i> instead of <i>if</i>: When / Whenever you heat ice, it melts.</p>

Correct the underlined verbs:

- 1- If you freeze water, it become a solid. 1-

- 2- Plants die if they don't got enough water. 2-

- 3- If you mixes red and blue, you get purple. 3-

- 4- If public transport are efficient, people stop using their cars. 4-

First Conditional

if + v1will+ base form

- If I **find** her address, I **will send** her an invitation.
- You **will get** a discount if you **pay** now.

Note:

We use the first conditional to talk about something that is possible and likely to happen in the future.

Correct the underlined verbs:

- 1- If he be busy now, I will come back tomorrow. 1-.....
- 2- You'll become a poor man if you spent more than you earn. 2-.....
- 3- If we don't hurry, we'll misses our bus. 3-.....
- 4- If I has time, I'll visit my parents this afternoon. 4-.....
- 5- John will bought a Ferrari if he has the money. 5-.....

Second Conditional

if + v2 would+ base form

- If you **went** to bed earlier, you **wouldn't be** so tired.
- We **would go** to the park if the weather **wasn't** so bad.

Note:

We use the second conditional to talk about:

- 1- something that is improbable and unlikely to happen in the future.
- 2- something that is impossible:
If I **were** you, I **would give up** smoking. (I can never be you.)

Correct the underlined verbs:

- 1- If I win the lottery, I would travel around the world. 1-
.....
- 2- If I be you, I would buy that car. 2-
.....
- 3- If I doesn't want to go, I would tell you. 3-
.....
- 4- If she wrote a book, it would was a best-seller. 4-
.....
- 5- If they speak Spanish, we would understand them. 5-
.....

Third Conditional

if + had+v3..... would+ have+v3

- If you **had studied** harder, you **would have passed** your exam.
- If I **had known** the answer, I **would have raised** my hand.

Note:

We use the third conditional to talk about imagined past actions or something that is impossible.

Correct the underlined verbs:

- 1- If they had leave earlier, they would have arrived on time. 1-
.....
- 2- If I hadn't be so busy, I could have helped you. 2-
.....
- 3- If I had seen him, I would have tell him about you. 3-
.....
- 4- If she had explained me the problem, I would have understand it. 4-
.....
- 5- If you had given me your e-mail, I would have write to you. 5-.....

Phrasal verbs with *take*

1- take after someone	= be or look like / resemble
2- take something back	= return something to where it is from
3- take off	= start flying / leave the ground
4- take someone out	= go somewhere with someone socially
5 - take something over	= get control of something (e.g. a business)
6- take something up	= start a new activity

Complete sentences a–d with the correct part of a phrasal verb with *take*:

- 1- He.....squash as he felt he had to lose some weight.
- 2- The bank was.....by a Hong Kong bank that needed to buy a bank to get into the British market.
- 3- The flight for Dublin.....on time.
- 4- That song always.....me..... to when I was at university.
- 5- He.....his mother. They are both tall.
- 6- He.....her.....to a restaurant last Friday night.
- 7- She.....responsibility for the project last month.