


مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي  
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT

# Royal Academy Manager Dr. Ekrami Mosaad Ali



002/01016747973  
002/01205873906



| ECFE Grammar                                | Prerequisite Grammar   | GSE Grammar   | Functional Language  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Modals: present modals                      | Can use 'can' to refer to ability in the present. (29)                                 | Can express obligation and necessity in the present and near future with 'have to'. (37)  |  <p>Expressing likes and dislikes</p> <p>Describing habits, routines, tasks and jobs</p> <p>Comparing and contrasting</p> |
| Future time: simple future (will and shall) | Can tell when to use the present simple and when to use the present continuous. (29)   | Can use 'will' + infinitive for predictions about the future. (38)  |  |
| Present time: present continuous            | Can use subject pronouns with the correct form of the verb 'be' in the simple present. | Can use the present continuous to refer to temporary situations. (38)   |  |
| Adjectives and adverbs: superlatives        | Can place adjectives in the correct position (before nouns) (31)                       | <p>Can form the superlative of longer regular adjectives with 'most'. (36)</p> <p>Can form the superlative of regular adjectives with '-est'. (38)</p> <p>Can form irregular superlatives of adjectives and adverbs such as 'best', 'worst'. (38)</p> |  |



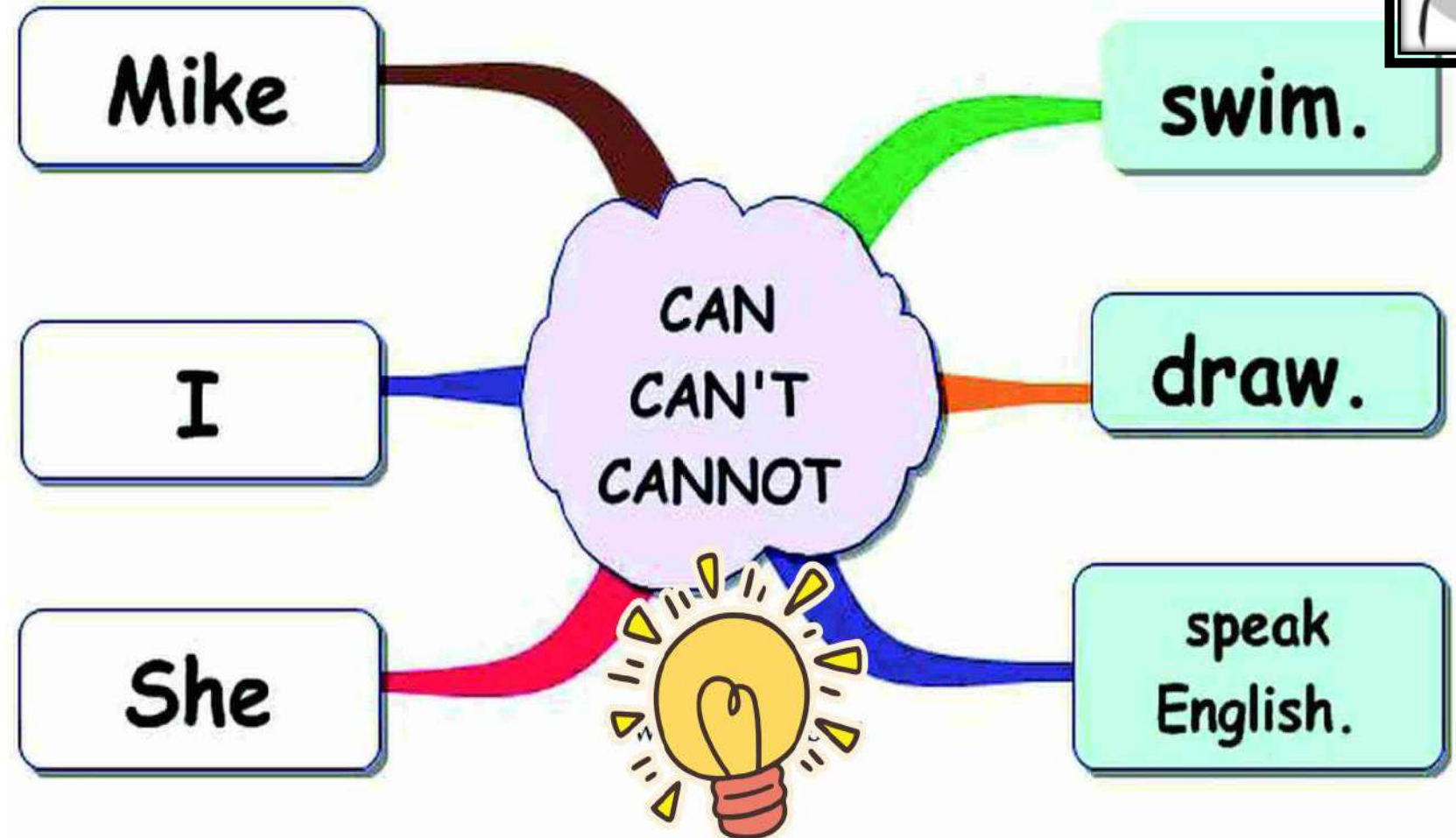
The frog can jump very high. It can't run fast.



|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Meaning               | Jump? Yes, it's good. Run fast? No.  |
| Grammatical structure | Modals: present modals (can)<br>Positive: subject + can + verb<br>Negative: subject + can't + verb   |
| Usage                 | We use ' <u>can</u> ' and ' <u>cannot</u> ' (can't) to talk about the things people / things are able to do and are not able to do.                          |
| Other examples        | I <u>can</u> ride a horse very well.<br><u>Can</u> penguins live in the desert? No, they <u>cannot</u> .<br><u>Can</u> you drive a car? No, I <u>can't</u> . |

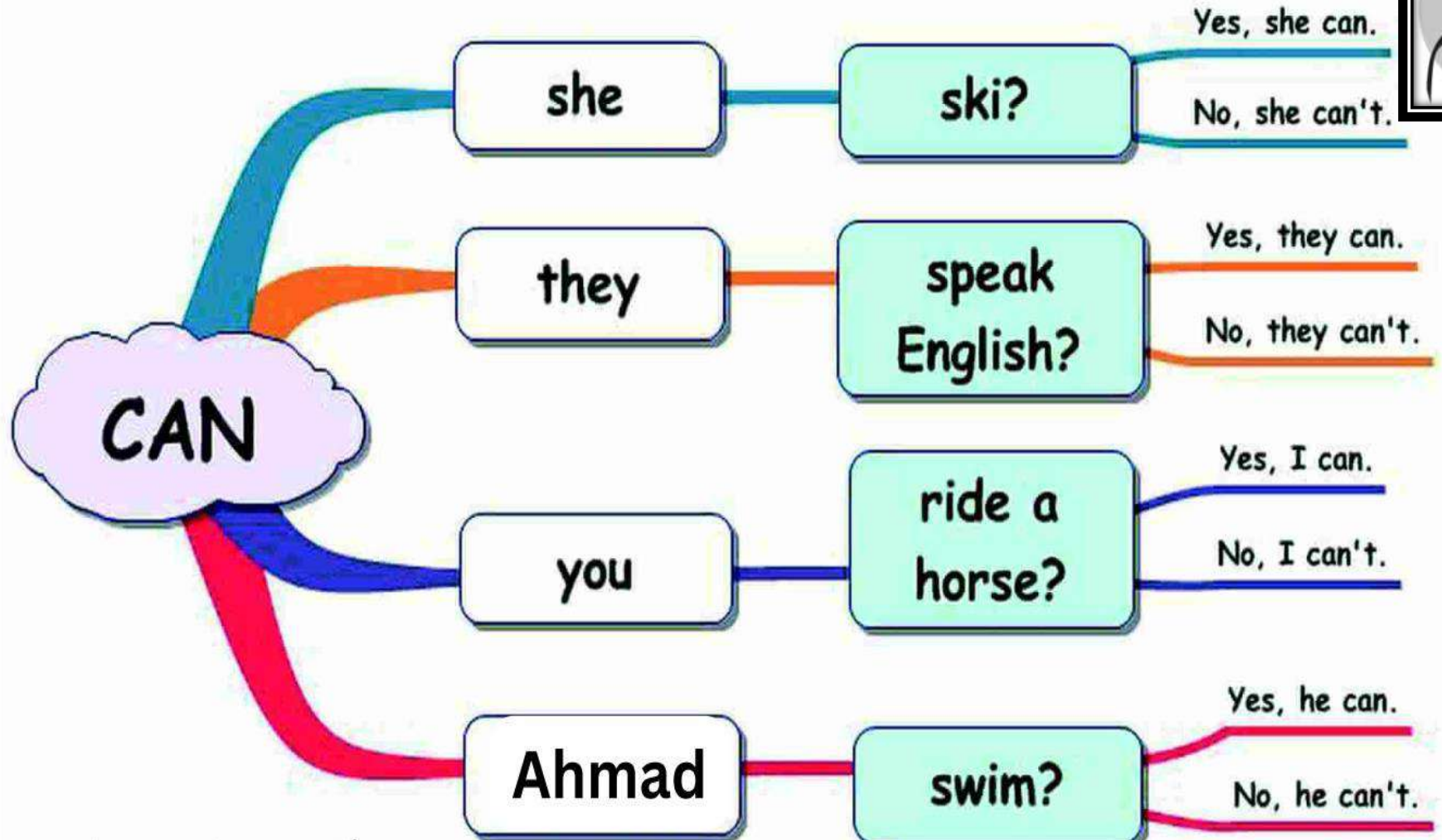


# Modal verb CAN





## Questions





## Complete the following sentences using can or can't.

1. I  help you right now. I am really busy.

↓  
can / can't

2. He  play with us because his leg is injured.

↓  
can / can't

3. Where is my red pen? I  find it.

↓  
can / can't

4. I am sorry but I  come with you.

↓  
can / can't

5. We  leave now. I am ready.

↓  
can / can't

6.  you ride a bike?

↓  
can / can't

7. The music is so loud. I  hear you.

↓  
can / can't





8. It's really heavy but I  lift it up.

↓  
can / can't

9. You  enter this room. You are not authorized.

↓  
can / can't

10. I am very tired. I  even walk.

↓  
can / can't

11. Eagles  see very far distances.

↓  
can / can't

12.  wood float on the water?

↓  
can / can't

13. I  drink my coffee. It's too hot.

↓  
can / can't

14. A baby  talk.

↓  
can / can't

15. He is a good player but I  beat him.

↓  
can / can't





# Modal verbs (can) multiple choice test



1. She \_\_\_\_\_ climb that tree.

- can
- cans
- is can
- does can

2. His mother can \_\_\_\_\_ the piano very well.

- plays
- playing
- played
- play

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I have a sandwich please?

- Am
- Can
- Do
- Does

4. His sister can \_\_\_\_\_ seventy words in a minute.

- types
- type
- is typing
- typed



5. You \_\_\_\_\_ watch TV as long as you like. You need to do your homework.

can

must

can't

are

6. I \_\_\_\_\_ carry these bags. Please \_\_\_\_\_ you help me?

can / can

can't / can't

can / can't

can't / can

7. You have just eaten. You \_\_\_\_\_ be hungry.

can't

can

must

are





8. You can \_\_\_\_\_ the exam if you study enough.

- be pass
- will pass
- pass
- will be pass



9. We \_\_\_\_\_ the moon right now because it is behind the clouds.

- can see
- see
- are seeing



can't see

10. You \_\_\_\_\_ use my computer right now. I need it to do some work.



can't

- can
- are
- not





# WILL - FORM

test-english.com



**POSITIVE**

I  
You  
He  
She  
It  
We  
They

will stay.  
'll stay.

**NEGATIVE**

I  
You  
He  
She  
It  
We  
They

will not stay.  
won't stay.

**QUESTION**

Will

I  
you  
he  
she  
it  
we  
they

stay?

**SHORT ANSWER**

Yes,

I  
you  
he  
she  
it  
we  
they

will.

No,

I  
you  
he  
she  
it  
we  
they

will not.  
won't.



## Will – Use

We use **will** to talk about things that we think will happen in the future.

- He **will** love your new coat.
- They **won't win** this match.

**Note** that it's common to use **will** with the expressions **I think, I don't think, I hope, etc.**, or also with **I'm sure, I'm not sure, perhaps, etc.**

- I hope they **will arrive** soon.
- I don't think they **'ll win**.
- I'm sure you **'ll be** fine.
- Perhaps **'ll be** late.





We use **will** for promises or refusals.

- I **will lend** her the money.
- I **won't help** you.



We use **will** when we make decisions at the moment of speaking (instant decisions).

- A: *There's no milk in the fridge.* B: I'll **go** to the shop to buy some more.
- A: *This box is very heavy.* B: Don't worry. I'll **help** you.



## Shall I...? Shall we...?



We use **Shall I...?** or **I'll** when we offer to do things for other people.

- **Shall I make** some coffee? (=Do you want me to make coffee?)
- **I'll make** some coffee.

We use **Shall we...?** to suggest doing something.

- **Shall we** go to the cinema? (=Do you want to go to the cinema?)



Complete the sentences with *I will (I'll)*, *Shall I* or *Shall we*.

1 A: I'm hungry. B: \_\_\_\_\_ make some bacon and eggs.



I'll

b. Shall I

c. Shall we

2 I hope \_\_\_\_\_ see you again one day.



I'll

b. Shall I

c. Shall we





3 A: \_\_\_\_\_ go to a restaurant tonight? B: Yes. That's a great idea.

a. I'll

b. Shall I

→ Shall we

4 I don't think \_\_\_\_\_ go out this weekend. I'm very tired.

→ I'll

b. Shall I

c. Shall we





5 ----- always love you.



I will

b.

Shall I

c.

Shall we

6 A: It's very hot in this room. B: ----- open the windows?

a.

I'll



Shall I

c.

Shall we





7 A: \_\_\_\_\_ have a barbecue on Saturday? B: That's an excellent idea! Who shall we invite?

a. I will

b. Shall I

→ Shall we

8 You look thirsty. \_\_\_\_\_ get you a drink?

a. I'll

→ Shall I

c. Shall we





9 A: Did you talk to Laura? B: Oh no, I forgot. \_\_\_\_\_ call her now.



I'll

b. Shall I

c. Shall we

10 I'm sure \_\_\_\_\_ find a great job soon.



I'll

b. Shall I

c. Shall we





# Future forms (will) multiple choice test

1. Tell them again. Perhaps they \_\_\_\_\_.

- will understand
- going to understand
- will be understand
- understands

2. According to weather report it \_\_\_\_\_ sunny tomorrow.

- is going to
- is be
- will
- will be

3. I am sure you \_\_\_\_\_ a good time staying with Richard.

- are going to have
- will have
- are have
- has

4. I imagine the stadium \_\_\_\_\_ full for the match on Saturday.

- is be
- is going to
- will be
- is going to be

5. When \_\_\_\_\_ you know your exam results?

- are you going to
- will
- are
- have

6. I am sure that everything \_\_\_\_\_ be all right in the end.

- is going to
- is
- might
- will





7. People say that in 2050 computers \_\_\_\_\_ really small.

- will be
- are going to be
- are being
- will been

8. It is possible that in fifty years there \_\_\_\_\_ any tigers in the world.

- aren't going to be
- won't be
- isn't
- aren't

9. I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ you everything in the end.

- am tell
- am going to tell
- will tell
- told



10. Do you think you \_\_\_\_\_ work here when you are fifty years old?

- are will
- will be
- are going to
- will



# Future forms (will) multiple choice test

1. People will \_\_\_\_\_ on the moon in the future.

- living
- live
- are live
- be live

2. I \_\_\_\_\_ return the book after I read it.

- will
- am
- not
- going to

3. Tom \_\_\_\_\_ at eight tomorrow morning.

- will arrives
- arrives
- will going to arrive
- will arrive

4. When Tom arrives we \_\_\_\_\_ a party.

- will has
- have
- are going to has
- will have

5. A: This letter is in French, and I don't know French. Can you help me? B: Sure, I \_\_\_\_\_ it for you.

- am going to translate
- won't translate
- will translate
- am translate

6. A: Can you give Ann a message for me? B: Sure, Probably \_\_\_\_\_ him at the meeting this evening.

- will see
- am going to see
- saw
- am seeing





7. I am not sure but It \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow.

- is going to rain
- will rains
- will going to rain
- will rain

8. Nobody \_\_\_\_\_ recognize you in that wig.

- are going to
- will
- won't
- isn't go to

9. Choose the correct sentence.

- He will comes tomorrow.
- They will do it for me.
- He wills be at the meeting.
- Where will you be yesterday?



10. I will \_\_\_\_\_ right here until Jessica comes.

- wait
- waiting
- waits
- not waiting



# PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

## POSITIVE FORM

**Sbj + am/is/are + Ving**

|      |   |     |   |          |
|------|---|-----|---|----------|
| I    | + | am  | + | starting |
| He   |   |     |   |          |
| She  | + | is  | + | starting |
| It   |   |     |   |          |
| You  |   |     |   |          |
| We   | + | are | + | starting |
| You  |   |     |   |          |
| They |   |     |   |          |



**Ex:** I am crying.

## NEGATIVE FORM

**Sbj + am/is/are + NOT + Ving**

|      |   |         |   |          |
|------|---|---------|---|----------|
| I    | + | am not  | + | starting |
| He   |   |         |   |          |
| She  | + | is not  | + | starting |
| It   |   | isn't   |   |          |
| You  |   |         |   |          |
| We   | + | are not | + | starting |
| You  |   | aren't  |   |          |
| They |   |         |   |          |



**Ex:** She is not (isn't) crying.

## QUESTION FORM

**Am/Is/Are + Sbj + Ving**

|     |   |      |   |          |
|-----|---|------|---|----------|
| Am  | + | I    | + | starting |
| Is  | + | He   | + | starting |
|     |   | She  |   |          |
|     |   | It   |   |          |
| Are | + | You  | + | starting |
|     |   | We   |   |          |
|     |   | You  |   |          |
|     |   | They |   |          |



**Ex:**

You are crying.



Are you crying?





# MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. She ..... tennis with her friend.

- a) is play
- b) is playing
- c) is plaing

2. What ..... you ..... tonight?

- a) are, doing
- b) is, doing
- c) is, doeing

3. They ..... sandwiches today.

- a) are eatting
- b) aren't eating
- c) isn't eating

4. We ..... at the new supermarket.

- a) isn't shopping
- b) is shopping
- c) are shopping

5. This boy ..... really fast.

- a) are running
- b) is runing
- c) is running

6. .... you ..... your grandpa this weekend?

- a) Is, visiting
- b) Are, visitting
- c) Are, visiting

7. Where ..... Sally ..... at the moment?

- a) is, work
- b) is, working
- c) are, working

8. I ..... with my aunt for a few days.

- a) is staying
- b) am staing
- c) am staying





9. They ..... a cake in the kitchen.

- a) are makeing
- b) are making
- c) is making

10. Look at the duck! It ..... in the river.

- a) is swimming
- b) are swimming
- c) are swimming

11. Steve ..... a car at the moment.

- a) isn't driving
- b) isn't driveing
- c) aren't driveing

12. We ..... at the table.

- a) are siting
- b) are sitting
- c) is sittina

13. I ..... a bath right now.

- a) is taking
- b) am taking
- c) are takeing

14. The baby ..... because she's hungry.

- a) is crying
- b) am crying
- c) are crying

15. What ..... he ..... today?

- a) is, wear
- b) are, wearing
- c) is, wearing

16. Dad ..... a newspaper now.

- a) isn't reading
- b) 'm not reading
- c) aren't reading





1 Michael ... a letter now.

a) writes

➔ b) is writing

c) wrote

2 The weather is bad and ... worse.

➔ a) it's getting

b) it got

c) it gets

3 Look! The kitchen sink ... .

➔ a) is leaking

b) leak

c) will lick

4 John ... for his exams now.

a) prepare

b) will prepare

➔ c) is preparing

5 She ... in Glasgow now.

➔ a) is working

b) work

c) works

6 Simon ... the guitar at the moment.

a) play

b) played

➔ c) is playing





13 What TV shows are you ...?

- a) watching
- b) watch
- c) watched

14 Andrew ... this week. He is on holiday.

- a) doesn't work
- b) works not
- c) isn't working

15 Who ... this song now?

- a) sings
- b) is singing
- c) had sang

16 Please be quiet. Michael ... .

- a) sleeping
- b) slept
- c) is sleeping

17 He ... for Sydney next month.

- a) is leaving
- b) leaves
- c) left

18 She ... on the phone.

- a) is speaking
- b) speaks
- c) spoke





19 What projects are you ... on this week?

- a) work
- b) will work

→ c) working

20 Tom is ill. He ... from home this week.

a) worked

→ b) is working

c) works

21 They ... their lessons.

→ a) are reading

b) reads

c) was reading

22 Tom ... me home right now.

→ a) is driving

b) was driving

c) will driving

23 John ... next to Paul.

a) sat

b) is sitted

→ c) is sitting

24 We ... the production. The demand is high.

a) decreased

b) increases

→ c) are increasing





28 Is Martha ... now?

- a) cooking
- b) cook
- c) has cooked

29 We ... dinner right now.

- a) had
- b) were having
- c) are having

30 Is it ...?

- a) snow
- b) snowing
- c) was snowing

31 What ... John and James ... that for?

- a) are/doing
- b) are/did
- c) are/done
- d) are/do

32 The airplane ... at 10,000 meters.

- a) is fly
- b) is flying
- c) is flies

33 George and Jermaine ... for food.

- a) is looing
- b) looks
- c) are looking





34 Someone ... at the door. Shall I answer it?

- a) are knocking
- b) knocking
- c) am knocking

→ d) is knocking

35 Joseph and I ... an enormous hole just outside my home.

- a) are digging
- b) am digging
- c) is digging
- d) digging

36 I ... for my change.

- a) am wait
- b) am waited
- c) am waiting

37 Three men ... down a rope.

- a) are sliding
- b) are slideing
- c) is sliding
- d) are slideing



38 Julia ... the front bedroom.

- a) are paining
- b) paining
- c) is painting
- d) am painting

39 What ... that terrible noise?

- a) making
- b) are making
- c) is making

## Comparative And Superlative

| Positive  | Comparative            | Superlative             |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| adjective | adjective + <b>-er</b> | adjective + <b>-est</b> |
| big       | <b>bigger</b>          | <b>the biggest</b>      |
| nice      | <b>nicer</b>           | <b>the nicest</b>       |
| heavy     | <b>heavier</b>         | <b>the heaviest</b>     |





# Comparatives

Use **more** before **long adjectives** to make the comparative form.

badminton



Chinese checkers



Badminton is **more popular** than Chinese checkers.





Use the word **more** to make the comparative form.



| Long adjectives   | Examples  |
|---|---|
| Most <b>two-syllable</b> adjectives which do not end in <b>-y</b> | Candy is <b>more polite</b> than Maggie.<br>Jacky is <b>more helpful</b> than Tom.                      |
| All adjectives of <b>three syllables</b> or <b>more</b>           | Oranges are <b>more delicious</b> than apples.<br>Potato chips are <b>more popular</b> than sour plums. |



e.g. helpful



more helpful

1 polite



more polite

2 cheerful



more cheerful

3 delicious



more delicious

4 popular



more popular

5 expensive



more expensive

6 interesting



more interesting





|             |     |      |             |      |             |
|-------------|-----|------|-------------|------|-------------|
| Dancing     | is  | more | interesting | than | hiking.     |
| Carol's dog |     |      | beautiful   |      | Sue's.      |
| Apples      | are |      | popular     |      | oranges.    |
| Hot dogs    |     |      | delicious   |      | sandwiches. |

verb

comparative (more + adjective)

than





## Superlatives

Use **the** + **most** before **long adjectives** to make the superlative form.

lemon  
sweets



\$25

peanuts



\$30

cookies



\$50

The peanuts are **more expensive** than the lemon sweets.

The cookies are **the most expensive** snack.





e.g. helpful

→ the most helpful

1 polite

→ the most polite

2 cheerful

→ the most cheerful

3 delicious

→ the most delicious

4 popular

→ the most popular

5 expensive

→ the most expensive

6 interesting

→ the most interesting





|             |     |     |      |           |        |
|-------------|-----|-----|------|-----------|--------|
| Cycling     | is  | the | most | popular   | sport. |
| Carol's dog |     |     |      | beautiful | dog.   |
| Apples      | are |     |      | popular   | fruit. |
| Hot dogs    |     |     |      | delicious | food.  |

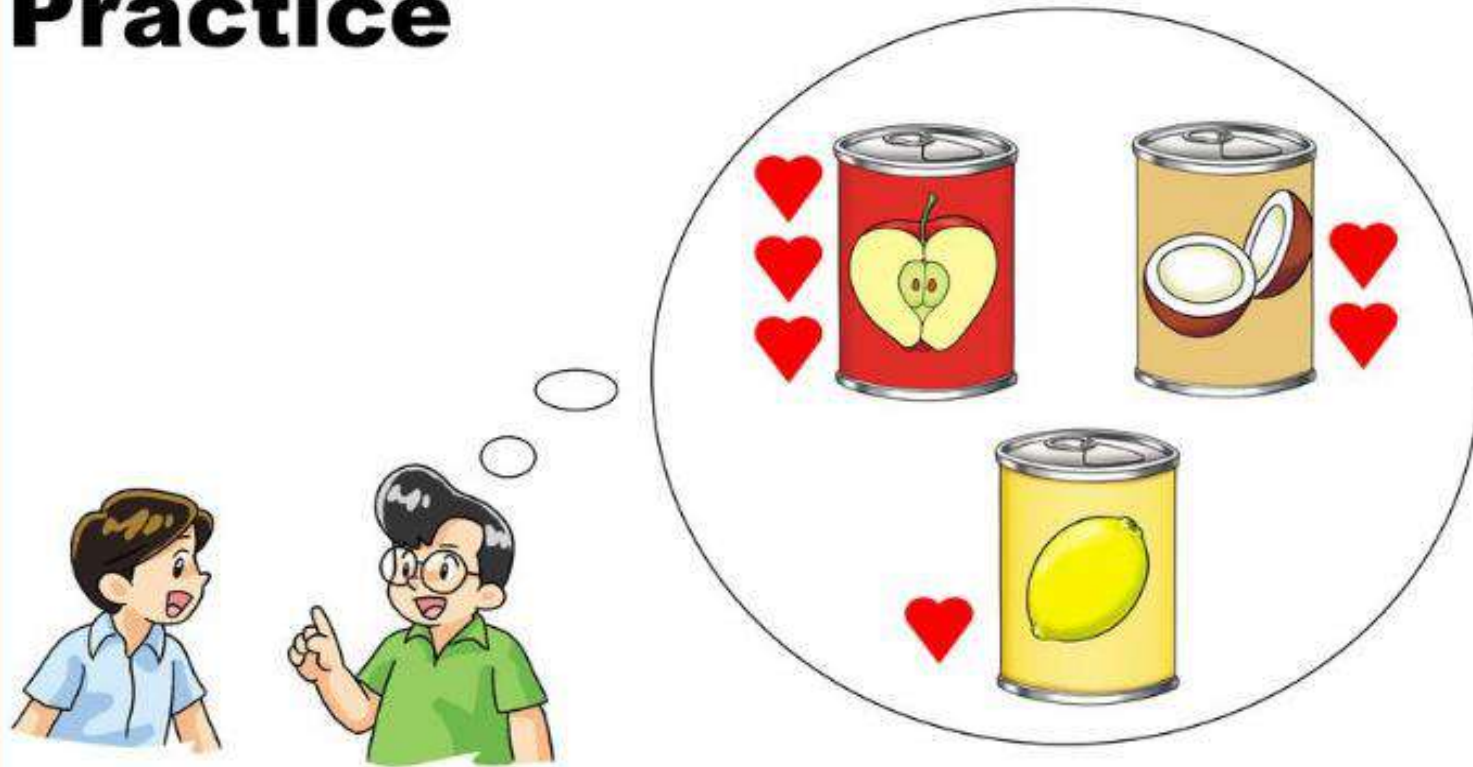


the superlative (the most + adjective) noun





## Practice



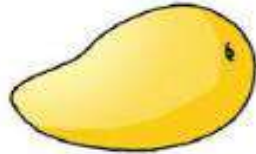
delicious

Coconut juice is more delicious than lemon juice.  
Apple juice is the most delicious drink.



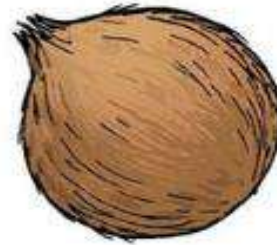
# Practice

mango



\$5

coconut



\$10

melon



\$30

expensive

The coconut is more expensive than the mango.  
The melon is the most expensive fruit.





## Practice

### Sports we like

ice-skating 😊😊😊😊

cycling 😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊

swimming 😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊😊

popular

Cycling is more popular than ice-skating.

Swimming is the most popular sport.





# Practice

beach 👍



island 👍👍



garden



beautiful

The island is more beautiful than the beach.

The garden is the most beautiful place.





## COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES

1.- Santander is \_\_\_\_\_ Sevilla.

→ wetter than

b.- more wet than

c.- the wettest

2.- Juan is \_\_\_\_\_ Mary.

a.- more happy than

→ happier than

c.- happyier than

3.- The sun is \_\_\_\_\_ the moon.

a.- hoter than

b.- more hot than

→ hotter than

4.- I'm \_\_\_\_\_ in this class.

→ the shortest

b.- the shorter

c.- the shorttest

5.- He went to bed \_\_\_\_\_ she did.

a.- early than

→ earlier than

c.- more early than





6.- Luisa's work is \_\_\_\_\_ mine.

a.- **gooder than**

➔.- **better than**

c.- **the best**

7.- Dogs are \_\_\_\_\_ cats.

a.- **the friendliest**

b.- **more friendly than**

➔ **friendlier than**

8.- My English homework was \_\_\_\_\_ yours.

a.- **worst than**

➔ **worse than**

c.- **badder than**

9.- I can swim \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.

a.- **more fast than**

b.- **the fastest**

➔ **faster than**

10.- Please give me \_\_\_\_\_ box.

a.- **the smallests**

b.- **the smaller**

➔ **the smallest**





11.- This is the most comfortable room \_\_\_\_\_ the house.

a.- at

→ b.- in

c.- of

12.- \_\_\_\_\_ tourist destination in the world is Paris.

a.- the more popular

→ b.- the most popular

c.- the popular

13.- I think English is \_\_\_\_\_ Latin.

→ a.- more interesting than

b.- the most interesting

c.- interestinger than

14.- \_\_\_\_\_ thing in my wardrobe is my jacket.

a.- the more expensive

→ b.- the most expensive

c.- more expensive than

15.- Your eyes are \_\_\_\_\_ my eyes.

→ a.- more blue than

b.- bluer than

c.- bluer than





16.- Mount Everest is the highest mountain \_\_\_\_\_ world.

a.- of

b.- at

→ in

17.- \_\_\_\_\_ football team in Europe is Real Madrid.

a.- the more successful  
successful than

→ the most successful

c.- more

18.- The North is \_\_\_\_\_ South.

a.- the richest

→ richer than

c.- richer that

19.- Mr Isla is \_\_\_\_\_ youngest teacher in the school.

a.- than

b.- more

→ the

20.- Don't read that book. It's \_\_\_\_\_ interesting book I've ever read.

a.- more

→ the least

c.- less

