

## Exercises ( unit one)

Choose the correct verb form:

Maria ( comes, is coming) from (A)  
China.

She ( speaks, is speaking) Spanish (B)  
and English.

Today Tom ( wears, is wearing) (C)  
jeans and t- shirt.

Are you liking, Do you like) black ( (D)  
coffee?

Next year she ( studies, is going to (E)  
study) at university.

Last year she ( went, goes) on (F)  
holiday to Florida.

.....  
Write ( noun, verb, adjective,  
adverb, preposition, past tense)

Bread..... (A)

Hot..... (B)

Write..... (C)

Quickly..... (D)

Beautiful..... (E)

In..... (F)

Never..... (G

Went..... (H

On..... (I

Came..... (J

Eat..... (K

Letter..... (L

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### **Exercises ( unit two)**

Complete the text with the words from the box( exports, enjoy , immigrants, huge)

This country has quite a small population just 16 million, but the country is ..... The people are mainly of European descent , but there are also aborigines and a lot of South-East Asian..... People live in towns on the coast not so much on inland because it is so hot .They live a lot of their lives outdoors and ..... sports,

swimming and having  
barbecues. This country.....  
wine and wool – it has more  
than 60 million sheep.

.....  
Complete the text with the  
words from the box ( favourite,  
variety , has, only)

This is the second biggest  
country in the world, but it has  
a population of ..... 30  
million. It is so big that there is  
a..... of climates. most  
people live in the South  
because the North is too cold. It  
is famous for it's beautiful  
mountains and lakes .it .....  
more lakes than any other  
country. Their..... Sports  
are baseball and ice hockey .

.....

## Which sentence is true?

Where you go on holiday? (A

Where do you go on holiday? (B

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A/ Do you have any children?

B/ Do you have got any children?

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A/ I am Hans. I come from Germany.

B/ I am Hans. I'm coming from Germany.

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A/ this is a great party. Everyone is dancing.

B/ this is a great party. Everyone dances.

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A/ I don't have a mobile phone.

B/ I no have a mobile phone.

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A/ Jack's a policeman, but he no wear a uniform.

B/ Jack's a policeman, but he doesn't wear a uniform.

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A/ where's Jose? He's sitting by the window.

B/ where's Jose? He sits by the window.

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A/ I'm liking black coffee.

B/ I like black coffee.

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## Unit three

### ( past simple tense)

We use past simple tense to express a past action that is now finished ; for example: We played tennis last week.

The rule of past simple tense is :

Subject + verb ends with ed or irregular verb + comp.

The adverbs that use with past simple tense are ( yesterday, ago, in the past, last day , last month, last year, last week, 2014, 2009.....)

Ex/ she ( get up) late yesterday. ( correct)

She got up late yesterday.

The negative of the past simple tense is :

Subject + didn't + base verb + comp.

Ex/ I played tennis one month ago. ( Negative)

I didn't play tennis one month ago.

The question of past simple tense is:

Did + subject + base verb + comp. +?

Ex/ she wrote a letter last month. (question)

Did she write a letter last month?

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( past continuous tense)

We use past continuous tense to express;

1/ a past activity that has duration for example: he was making a lot of noise last week.

2/ the activity began before the action expressed by the past simple.

Ex/ she was making coffee when we arrived.

3/ an activity in progress before and probably after a time in the past.

Ex/ when I woke up this morning, the sun was shining.

The rule of past continuous tense is:

Subject + was or were+ verb ends with ing  
+ comp.

Ex/ I ( play) tennis last week. ( past  
continuous tense)

I was playing tennis last week.

The negative of past continuous tense is:

Subject + wasn't or weren't + verb ends  
with ing + comp.

Ex/ I was cooking lunch. ( Negative)

I wasn't cooking lunch.

The question of past continuous tense is:

Was or were + subject + verb ends with  
ing + comp. + ?

Ex/ My brother was reading a book. ( question)

Was your brother reading a book?

Ex/ I was writing a letter. ( question)



Were you writing a letter?

Note/ when + past simple tense + past  
continuous tense

( or) past continuous tense + when + past  
simple tense

Ex/ when I (phone) Simon, he (have)  
lunch. ( correct the verbs)

When I phoned Simon, he was having  
lunch.

Note/ while + past continuous tense + past  
simple tense

(or) past simple tense + while + past  
continuous tense

Ex/ I (meet) her while I ( live) in Paris. (   
correct the verbs)

I met her while I was living in Paris.

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( prepositions in time expressions)

1)at ( o'clock, midnight, Christmas,  
the weekend)

2) **on** ( Sunday...., Monday morning,  
Sunday evening...., Christmas day  
,January 14 , March 16 .....

3)**in** ( the morning, the evening, the  
afternoon, January, February....,  
1997,2007...., two week's time, four  
week's time..)

4)**no preposition** ( today, yesterday,  
tomorrow, the day after tomorrow,  
the day before yesterday, last week,  
last year,last month, last night, two  
months ago , three weeks ago ....,  
next year, next week..., yesterday  
morning, yesterday evening,  
yesterday afternoon,tomorrow  
morning, tomorrow afternoon,  
tomorrow evening, this morning,  
this evening, this afternoon,  
tonight)

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## Unit eight

### Have to

Positive/ ( they ,we,you,I) +Have to  
+infinitive

(he,she,it)+has to+infinitive

Ex/I have to work hard.

Ex/He has to work hard.

Negative/ (they, we,you,I)+don't  
have to +infinitive

(he,she, it)+doesn't have to  
+infinitive

Ex/I don't have to work hard.

Ex/he doesn't have to work hard.

Question/ Do+(they, we,you, I)+have to +infinitive +?

Does+(he,she,it)+have to+infinitive  
+?

Ex/Does she have to work hard?

Ex/Do you have to work hard?

Short answer/ Ex/Does he have to  
wear a uniform?

Yes,he does. Or No,he doesn't.

Note/ the past tense of (have to)  
is (had to) , with (did) in questions  
and (didn't) in negatives.

Ex/I had to get up early last day.

Ex/why did you have to work last  
week?

Ex/they liked the hotel because they didn't have to do anything.

(have to) expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from outside; perhaps a law, a rule at school, university or work....

Ex/I have to start work at 8:00 o'clock.

The negative (don't, doesn't) expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary)

Ex/ she doesn't have to work on Monday. It's her day off.

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### Modal auxiliary verbs

These are modal auxiliary verbs (can, could, shall, should, will, would, must, may, might)

They help another verb, the •  
verb form is the infinitive  
without to.

Ex/she can drive.

Ex/I must get my hair cut.

There is no do/does in the •  
question.

Ex/Can she drive?

Ex/should I go home now?

To make a negative, add n' t, •  
there is no don't or doesn't.

Ex/ I wouldn't like to be a  
teacher.

Ex/ you mustn't steal.

Ex/It won't rain tomorrow.

Most modal verbs refer to the •  
present and future.

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## Should +infinitive without to

Positive/ (he, she, it, they, we, you, I)  
+should

Ex/ I should do more exercise.

Negative/ (he, she, it, they,  
we, you, I) + shouldn't + infinitive.

Ex/ I shouldn't tell lies.

Question/ should +(he, she, I, it, they,  
we, you) + infinitive +?

Ex/ should he see a doctor?

Do you think I should see a doctor?

Short answer/ Ex/ should I phone  
home? Yes, you should. Or No, you  
shouldn't.

Should is used to express what •  
the speaker thinks is right or the

best thing to do .it expresses  
obligation or advice.

Ex/I should do more work.

Ex/Do you think we should stop  
here?

Shouldn't expresses negative •  
advice.

Ex/ you shouldn't sit so close to  
the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

Should expresses the opinion of •  
the speaker and it is often  
introduced by I think or I don't  
think.

Ex/ I don't think people should  
get married until they're 22.

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**Must+infinitive without to**



Positive/ (he, she, I, they, we, you) + must + infinitive without to.

Ex/ I must try harder.

Negative/ (he, she, I, they, we, you) + mustn't + infinitive without to.

Ex/ they mustn't steal.

Question/  
must + (he, she, I, they, we, you) + infinitive without to + ?

Ex/ Must I take exams?

Short answer/ must I take exams? Yes, you must. or No, you mustn't.

Must expresses strong • obligation. Generally this

obligation comes from inside the speaker.

Ex/I must get my hair cut.

Because must expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using (you must) . ●

Ex/ you must help me.

Ex/ could you help me?

You must/ can express a strong suggestion. ●

Ex/ you must see Babylon ruins.it's wonderful. ●

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## Excercises ( unit three)

A/ Here are the past tense forms of some irregular verbs. Write the infinitives:

took..... , Were .....

could ....., saw .....

made..... , Went .....

did..... , Told .....

Said.....

got..... , Had.....

B/ write the past forms of these verbs:

Wake....., hear....., leave.....,

Find....., keep....., catch.....,

Hold....., think....., ask.....,

Want....., show....., walk.....,

Start....., like....., believe.....,

Use....., stop....., plan....., try.....,

carry....., adore....., open.....,

Hit....., turn....., walk..... , fall.....,

Phone....., scream....., take.....

Choose the correct verb form:

I ( saw, was seeing) a very good (a  
programme on tv last night.

While I ( shopped, was (b  
shopping) this morning, I ( lost, was losing) my money .I ( don't know how.

Last week the police ( stopped, (c  
were stopping) Alan in his car because he ( drove, was driving) over eighty miles an hour.

How ( did you cut, were you (d  
cutting) your finger ?

I (cooked , was cooking) and I ( (e  
dropped, was dropping) the knife.

When I ( arrived, was arriving) (f  
at the party, every one ( had, was having) a good time.

did you have, were you ) (g  
having) a good time last  
night?

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Complete the sentences with  
the verbs in the past simple or  
past continuous :

While I.....( go) to work (a  
this morning, I..... ( meet)  
an old friend.

I .....( not want) to get up (b  
this morning. It ..... ( rain)  
and it was cold , and my  
bed was so warm.

I.....( listen) to the news (c  
on the radio when the  
phone.....( ring)

But when I.....( pick) up (d  
the phone, there was no  
one there .

I .....( say) hello to the (e  
children, but they didn't say

anything because  
they.....( watch)  
television.

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(Noun )            ( verb )

Communication , communicate

Discussion , Discuss

Governance , Govern

Invitation , Invite

Development , develop

Explanation , Explain

Education , Educate

Decision , Decide

Enjoyment , Enjoy

Organization , organize

Improvement , Improve

Employment , Employ

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(noun)            ( Adjective )

Science , scientific

Friend , friendly  
Happiness , happy  
Difference , different  
Danger , dangerous  
Use , useful  
Help , helpful  
Specialty , special  
Care , careful  
Noise , noisy  
Industry , Industrial  
Ambition , Ambitious

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Complete these time expressions with ( at  
, on, in, no expression):

- ..... six o'clock (a)
- ..... last night (b)
- .....Monday morning (c)
- ..... the evening (d)
- ..... Saturday (e)

..... December (f

..... summer (g

.....yesterday evening (h

.....1998 ( i

.....the weekend (j

..... two weeks ago ( k

.....January 18 ( l

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## Unit eleven

### The passive voice

Form: object + verb to be + past participle + complement

1/present simple tense

Object + is, are, am + p.p + comp.

Ex/ he grows rice in India. (Passive)

Rice is grown in India.

Ex/they don't grow coffee in England. (Passive)

Coffee isn't grown in England.

Ex/they make cars in France. (Passive)

Cars are made in France.

Ex/do you make cars in your country? (Passive)

Are cars made in your country?

2/past simple tense

Object +was,were+past participle  
+complement

Ex/someone stole my car last night  
(Passive)

My car was stolen last night.

Ex/A loud noise frightened the  
animals. (Passive)

The animals were frightened. Or  
The animals were frightened by a loud  
noise.

Ex/Anyone didn't see the  
thieves.(Passive)

The thieves weren't seen by anyone.

Ex/did you water the plants last night?  
(Passive)

Were the plants watered last night?

### 3/present perfect tense

Object +have/has+been+past participle  
+complement

Ex/someone has robbed me.(Passive)

I have been robbed.

Ex/ I haven't invited them to my party  
(Passive)

They haven't been invited to my party.

### 4/future tense

Object +will+be+past participle  
+complement

Ex/they will produce 10,000cars next  
year. (Passive)

10,000 cars will be produced next  
year.

Ex/they will not sell the cars in the UK.  
(Passive)

The cars will not be sold in the UK.

Ex/will they send the children to a new school? (Passive)

Will the children be sent to a new school?

Short answers/ ex/ Are cars made in your country?

Yes,they are. Or No,they aren't.

Ex/Will these cars be produced next year? Yes,they will.Or No,they won't

Note/some verbs for example (give,send,show)have two objects ,a person and a thing.

Ex/she gave me a book for my birthday.

In the passive, we often make the person the subject not the thing.

Ex/she gave me a book for my  
birthday. (Passive)

I was given a book for my birthday.

Ex/post sent her the information.  
(Passive)

She was sent the information. Or

She was sent the information by post.

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### Excercises unit eleven

Complete the sentences:

They make rolls Royce cars in ●  
England.

Rolls Royce cars..... in England. ●

They..... Rice in China. ●

Rice is grown in China. ●

Bell invented the telephone in1876. ●

The telephone..... by Bell in 1876. ●

Thieves ..... Two pictures from the ●  
museum last night.

- Two pictures were stolen from the museum last night. ●
- They have built three new factories this year. ●
- Three new factories..... this year. ●
- They..... the picture for 3.000 ●
- The picture has been sold for 3.000 ●
- The factory will produce 10.000 cars next year. ●
- 10.000 cars ..... Next year. ●
- ..... They ..... many cars last year? ●
- Were many cars made last year? ●
- Bell didn't invent the television. ●
- The television..... By Bell. ●

.....

Underline the correct word or words in each sentence:

1/ where was /Were these shoes made?

2/I was given this watch by/ from  
my aunt.

3/ someone has stolen/ has been  
stolen my bag.

4/The newsagent sells/is sold  
stamps.

5/British policemen don't  
carry/aren't carried guns.

6/All the beer was drank/drunk by  
nine o'clock.

7/Have all the sandwiches eaten/  
been eaten?

.....

## Unit eleven

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Coffee isn't grown in England.

Ex/they make cars in France. (Passive)

Cars are made in France.

Ex/do you make cars in your country? (Passive)

Are cars made in your country?

2/past simple tense



Object +was,were+past participle  
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My car was stolen last night.

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The animals were frightened. Or  
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The thieves weren't seen by anyone.

Ex/did you water the plants last night?  
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Were the plants watered last night?

### 3/present perfect tense

Object +have/has+been+past participle  
+complement

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I have been robbed.

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- Two pictures were stolen from the museum last night. ●
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- 10.000 cars ..... Next year. ●
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Underline the correct word or words in each sentence:

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my aunt.

3/ someone has stolen/ has been  
stolen my bag.

4/The newsagent sells/is sold  
stamps.

5/British policemen don't  
carry/aren't carried guns.

6/All the beer was drank/drunk by  
nine o'clock.

7/Have all the sandwiches eaten/  
been eaten?

.....

## Unit four ( Expressions of quantity)

A/count and uncount nouns : it's important to understand the difference between count and uncount nouns. For example ( a cup) is count noun , ( water) is uncount noun ; so we can say three cups but we can't say three waters .

**Note/** count nouns can be singular or plural. For example:

This cup is full.

These cups are full.

**Note/**uncount nouns can be singular only .For example:

The water is cold.

The weather was terrible.

### Much / many

A/ we use (much) with uncount nouns in questions and negatives .For example:

How much money have you got ?

There isn't much milk left.

**B/** we use ( many) with count nouns in questions and negatives .For example:

How many people were at the party?

I didn't take many photos on holiday.

**Some/ any**

**A/**( some) is used in positive sentences.

Ex/ I'd like some sugar.

**B/**(any) is used in questions and negative.

Ex/ I'd there any sugar in this tea?

Ex/ I didn't buy any apples.

**C/**we use ( some) in questions that are requests or offers .For example:

Can I have some cake ?

Would you like some tea ?

**D/**the rules are the same for the compounds : something, someone, somewhere, anything, anyone, anywhere.



Ex/ I've got something for you.

Ex/ hello, is anybody here?

Ex/there isn't anywhere to go in my town.

### A few/ a little

A/we use ( a few) with count nouns.

Ex/ there are a few cigarettes left, but not many.

B/we use ( a little) with uncount nouns.

Ex/ can you give me a little help.

### A lot / lots of

A/we use (a lot/ lots of ) with both count and uncount nouns.

Ex/ there is a lot of butter.

Ex/ I've got lots of friends.

B/(a lot / lots of )can be used in questions and negatives .

Ex/ there isn't a lot of butter.

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## Articles ( a, an, the )

**A/**the indefinite article ( a, an) is used with singular countable nouns to refer to a thing or an idea for the first time.

Ex/ we have **a cat** and **a dog** .

**B/** the definite article ( the) is used with singular and plural countable and uncountable nouns when both the speaker and the listener know the thing or the idea already.

Ex/ we have a cat and a dog. **The cat** is old but **the dog** is just a puppy .

## Indefinite articles ( a, an)

The indefinite articles are used :

**A/** with professions

Ex/ I'm a teacher .

**B/** with some expressions of quantity.

Ex/ a pair of , a couple of, a little, a few

C/in exclamation with what + a count noun.

Ex/ what a lovely day!

### Definite article (the )

The definite article is used :

A/before seas , rivers, hotels , museums, theatres, newspapers .

The British museum, the times

B/ if there's only one of something.

The sun , the moon, the government

C/ with superlative adjectives

He's the richest man in the town .

### No article

There's no article:

A/before plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.

Ex/ I like potatoes.

**B/**before countries, towns, cities, streets, languages, magazines , meals, airports, mountains.

Ex/ I had lunch with John.

**C/**before some places and with some forms of transport. ( at home, by bus, by plane, by car, on foot, by train, to work, to school, at school...)

Ex/ she goes to work by bus

**D/**in exclamation with what+ an uncount noun.

Ex/ what beautiful weather!

Ex/ what loud music!

**Note/** in the phrase go home there is no article and no preposition.

I went home .

## Unit nine

### Time clauses

These conjunctions of time introduce secondary clauses.

(When, while, after, before, until, as soon as)

Ex/ I 'll give her a ring when I get home.

Ex/ wait here until I get back.

---

### Will +infinitive

Will/expresses a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking. ●

Ex/ give me your case .I 'll carry it for you.

It also expresses a future fact.the speaker thinks this action is sure to happen in the future. ●

Ex/tomorrow's weather will be  
warm and sunny.

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First conditional (if)

The first conditional is used to •  
express a possible condition and a  
probable result in the future.

If +present simple , will +infinitive.

Or

Will+infinitive +if +present simple

Ex/if she has enough money , She  
will buy a car.

Ex/if you are late ,I will not wait  
you.

Ex/I will pass my exams if I work  
hard.

Ex/where will she go if she can't  
find a job?

Ex/if we look after the planet ,will  
we survive? (Short answer)

Yes,we we will. Or No,we won't.

## Excercises unit nine

Choose the correct time classes:  
(while,if, When,before, after, until,  
as soon as)

- We are traveling round the world.....we go to university.
- We're going to leave..... We have enough money.
- .....we 're in Australia, we're going to learn to scuba dive on the great barrier reef.
- ..... We get ill,we will look after each other.
- ..... We leave Australia, we're going to USA.
- We can stay with my American cousins..... We're in Los Angeles .
- Our parents will be worried..... We don't keep in touch.

We 'll stay in the States..... Our ●  
visa runs out.

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Complete the sentences with  
(When,if,before, after)

I'll have a bath..... I go to bed. ●

I'm coming to London tomorrow. ●

I'll ring you..... I arrive.

..... it's a nice day tomorrow, we ●  
can go swimming.

Wait here..... I get back. ●

..... You have any problems, just ●  
ask for help .

I want to get home ..... it gets dark. ●

I'm going to have driving ●  
lessons.....I pass my test.

Give me your address..... You go ●  
home.

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## Unit five (verb patterns )

A/(want,would like, would love  
)+to+infinitive

Ex/ I want to buy a car.

B/( finish, love,like )+v.ing

Ex/I finished reading my book.

C/(continue, begin) + v.ing (or) to+inf.

Ex/ It began to rain / raining.

D/(think, look forward )+ preposition  
+v.ing

Ex/ We are thinking of moving house.

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### Will+infinitive

Will is an auxiliary verb

Ex/ I will come to the party.

Ex/ I will come to the party. ( yes/ No  
question)

Will you come to the party?

Ex/ she will read a story. ( Negative)

She won't read a story.

Ex/ will you help me? ( short answer)

Yes,I will.

Note/ the short answer (No,I won't) is not common because it's impolite. It means I don't want to help you. A polite way of saying ( no) is ((I'm afraid I can't )).

Will is used to express a future decision made at the moment of speaking.

Ex/ It's Jane's birthday. Is it? I 'll buy her some flowers.

Will is used to express an offer .

Ex/ I will carry your suitcase.

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Is,are,am+going to +infinitive

Ex/ I'm going to work.

Ex/ she is going to get married. ( yes/No question)

Is she going to get married?

Ex/ They are going to get married.  
(Negative)

They aren't going to get married.

Ex/Are you going to get married? (Short answer)

Yes, I am.(or) No, I am not.

(going to) is used to express a future decision, intention or plan made before the moment of speaking.

Ex/ how long are they going to stay in London?

Going to) is used when we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.

Ex/ look at these clouds. It's going to rain.

---

---

Note/ the present continuous can be used in a similar way for a plan or arrangement particularly with the verbs ( go,come)

Ex/she is coming on Friday

.....

## Excercises (unit five)

A/in these sentences one or two verbs are correct..but not all three.

Choose the correct verbs:

I ..... to live in a hot country. ●

Want, enjoy,would like

We..... Going to Italy for our ●  
holidays.

Are hopping, are thinking of,  
like

I..... go home early tonight. ●

Want,like,can

I..... to see you again soon. ●

Hope, d like, am looking  
forward

Do you..... learning English? ●

Want,enjoy, like

We..... Having a few days off ●  
soon.

Are thinking of, d love to , are  
looking forward to

**B/ choose the correct verb ;**

- My bag is so heavy.give it to me.I ( 'll carry, am going to carry) it for you.
- I bought some warm boots because I ( 'll go,am going ) skiing.
- Tony is back from holiday. Is he ? I ( 'll give, am going to give) him a ring.
- What are you doing tonight? We ('ll see,are going to see) a play at the theatre.
- You can tell me your secret. I ( won't tell, am not going to tell) anyone.
- Congratulations! I hear you ( 'll get, are going to get) married.

---

---

**C/ correct these sentences;**

- What you want drink?

- I have a tea, please. ●
  - I can't to help you. ●
  - It's starting rain. ●
  - I'm looking forward to see ●  
you again soon.
  - I think to change my job ●  
soon.
  - Phone me tonight. I give you ●  
my phone number.
  - I see the doctor tomorrow ●  
about my back.
- 
- 

D/ put ( have,go,come) in  
each gap;

- .....an accident ●
- .....first in a race ●
- .....out for a meal ●
- .....and see me ●
- .....shopping ●
- ....acold ●
- .....ameeting ●
- ....abroad ●



## Unit ten

### Verb patterns

1/(manage,try,decide) +to+infinitive

Ex/they managed..... .

(escape, to escape, escaped,escaping)

Ex/I try ..... somewhere new.

(to visit,visit,visited, visiting)

2/go+verb ends with ing .

Ex/let's go ..... .

(ski,skiing, to ski)

3/(make,made,let)+object  
pronoun+infinitive .

Ex/my parents let..... When I want.

(me going out,go out me,me to go  
out,me go out)

.....



## Used to +infinitive

Used to/ is used to express a past habit

Ex/he used to play tennis every Friday,  
but now he doesn't.

Used to/ is used to express a past state.

Ex/they used to be happy together,  
but now they fight all the time.

## Used to and the past simple

The past simple can also be used to  
express a past habit or state.

Ex/he played tennis every Friday when  
he was a boy.

Only the past simple can be used to  
actions which happened once in the  
past.

Ex/we used to go to France every  
summer, but once in 1998, we went to  
London.

---

## Infinitives

1/infinitives are used to express a purpose. They answer the question why....? .this use is very common in English.

Ex/she's saving her money **to buy** a car.

2/infinitives are used after certain adjectives. (Pleased,surprised, hard, important, impossible,....)

Ex/it's impossible **to learn** Chinese.

3/infinitives are used after the question words (who,how,where,what....)

Ex/can you tell me how **to get** to the station.

4/infinitives are used after the compounds (something, anything,

nothing, someone, anyone, noone,  
somebody, anybody, nobody,  
somewhere, anywhere....)

Ex/I've got nothing to do.

Ex/Is there anyone to talk to?

---

---

### Excercises (unit ten)

A/complete the sentences with the  
verb (ski)in the correct form.

1/I go ..... Every winter.

2/I stared..... When I was six.

3/I tried ..... Down the mountain, but it  
was too steep.

4/my instructor made me..... Down  
the steep mountain.

5/I enjoy ..... very much.

6/Dave used..... When he was  
younger, but not any more.

## B/choose the correct form :

1/I've decided (stop,to stop,stopping)  
smoking.

2/I managed (find,to find,finding) my  
passport.

3/let's go (shop,to shop,shopping)

4/please let me (go,to go,going) to the  
party.

5/would you like something (eat, to  
eat,eating) ?

6/I need a recipe for a cake that's easy  
(make,to make,making).

7/I went to the shops (for to buy ,to  
buy,for buy )some shoes.

8/do you enjoy (dance,to  
dance,dancing)

9/when I was young, I used (to  
go,go,going) ice-skating.

10/he told me he loves me. I didn't know what (say,to say,saying).

11/when we were on holiday, we went (swim, to swim, swimming) every day.

D/How can you describe the experiences below? Use an adjectives from the box.

(Frightening, exciting ,surprising, terrifying, boring, exhausting)

1/you get struck in a lift.

2/you go on a 15 mile walk,then climb three mountains.

3/you go on the biggest roller coaster in the world.

4/you find a spider in the path.

5/someone shows you their holiday photos for hours and hours.

6/your teacher says you're all such wonderful students that I won't give you any more homework.

---

Notes/ing adjectives describe a situation person or thing.

Ex/an interesting life.

Ed adjectives describe how people feel.

Ex/we were bored at the end of the lesson.

---

(so ,such,so many, so much)

1/so+adjective

2/such+adjective+noun

Or//such +noun

3/so many+countable noun

4/so much +uncountable noun

E/complete the sentences with  
(so,such,so many, so much)

1/we were all..... worried.

2/Mike is..... an idiot.

3/it was ..... a good idea of Jamie's.

4/he has ..... crazy friends.

5/there are..... places I want to go!

6/I've got..... Work!

7/we had..... Awful weather on  
holiday!

8/their house is..... Mess!

9/there were..... People at the party!

10/I'm..... hungry.

11/Jane and Pete are..... nice people!

12/I've spent..... Money this week!

13/A present! For me ?you are..... kind!

14/we've had ..... nice time!

15/Molly's..... clever dog!

---



## Unit six

What..... like?

What+to be+ subject +like?

Like is a preposition. Like means describe somebody or something. Tell me about them. I don't know anything about them.

Ex/ what is Ali like? He is kind .

What + do,does + subject +like?

Like is a verb.

Ex/ what does Ali like? He likes playing tennis.

Ex/ what.... Muna like? She likes fish.

Do, does, is

---

---

## Comparative and superlative adjectives

Adj.	Comparative	superlative
Small	smaller	smallest
Heavy	heavier	heaviest
Boring	more boring	most boring

Far	further	furthest
Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst

Note/ than is used after a comparative adjective.

Ex/ she is older than me.

Ex/ she is much nicer than her sister.

Much can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

Note/ the is used before superlative adjective.

Ex/ He is the funniest boy in the class.

We use comparative to compare one thing, person or action with another. ●

We use superlative to compare somebody or something with the whole group. ●

As.....As shows that something is the same or equal. ●

Ex/ Ali is as tall as his father.

Not as....as / not so.....as shows that ●  
something isn't the same or equal.

Ex/ my car wasn't so expensive as  
yours.

---

---

### Excercises (Unit six)

Correct these sentences:

He is more older than he looks. ●

Jessica is as tall than her mother. ●

What does New York like? It's really ●  
exciting.

Trains in London are more crowded ●  
that in Paris.

Oxford is one of oldest universities in ●  
Europe.

He isn't as intelligent than his sister. ●

This is more hard than I expected. ●

Who is the most rich man in the ●  
world?

Everything is more cheap in my ●  
country.

Rome was hotter than I expected. ●

---

---

Match these adjectives with the  
adjectives of similar meanings:

Fed up, generous, brilliant, messy, ●  
modern, wealthy

Rich, new, wonderful, kind, untidy, ●  
bored

---

---

## Unit seven

### Present perfect tense

#### Positive :

Subject +have (or) has +past participle

Ex/ I have played tennis.

#### Question:

Have (or) Has + subject +past  
participle +comp. + ?

Ex/ I have played tennis. ( yes/no  
question)

Have you played tennis?

#### Negative:

Subject +haven't (or) hasn't + pass  
participle +comp.

Ex/MY sister has read a story. (   
Negative)

My sister hasn't read a story.

## Short answer:

Ex/ Have you written a letter? ( short answer)

Yes, I have. ( or) No, I haven't.

## Use of present perfect tense:

The present perfect looks back ●  
from the present into the past and  
expresses what has happened  
before now .the action happened  
at an indefinite time in the past.

Ex/ She has written twenty books.

The action can continue to the  
present and probably into the  
future.

Ex/ she has lived here for twenty  
years. ( she still lives here)

The present perfect expresses an ●  
experience as part of someone's  
life.

Ex/ I have travelled a lot in Africa.  
Note/ ever and never are common  
with this use.

Ex/ My mother has never flown in a  
plane .

Ex/ Have you ever been in a car  
crash?

The present perfect expresses an ●  
action or state which began in the  
past and continues to the present

Ex/ I've known Ali for three years.

Note/ the time expressions  
(for),(since) are common with this  
use. We use (for) with a period of  
time while we use ( since) with a  
point of time.

Ex/ we have lived here for twenty  
years.

Ex/ I have lived here since 2005.

The present perfect expresses a ●  
past action with results in the  
present.

Ex/ I have lost my wallet.

Note/ the adverbs (just, already,  
yet) are common with this use. (

yet) is used in questions and  
negative. Ex/ Has the postman  
been yet?

She hasn't got up yet.

---

---

### Present perfect and past simple

The past simple refers to an action  
that happened at a definite time in  
the past.

Ex/ He died in 2007.

The action is finished.

The present perfect expresses an  
action that happened at an  
indefinite time in the past.

Ex/she has written twenty books.



The action can continue to the  
present.

Which sentence is true:

I've broken my leg last year.

I broke my leg last year.

He worked as a musician all his life.

He has worked as a musician all his  
life.

When have you been to London?

When did you go to London?

How long do you have your car?

How long have you had your car?

## Excercises ( unit seven)

A/what is the past simple and the past participle of these verbs:

Write ....., .....

Be..... , .....

Sell.....,.....

Win....., .....

Have.....,.....

Read.....,.....

Do.....,.....

Eat.....,.....

Know.....,.....

Break.....,.....

---

---

B/put these verbs in the present perfect or past simple:

Anthony Trollope ..... ( travel) to •  
South Africa, Australia and

Egypt. Joanna Trollope.....( travel)  
to many parts of the world.

She .....( win)many awards and ●  
several of her stories.....( appear)  
on TV.

Her first book.....( come) out in ●  
1980.since then she .....( Sell) more  
than 5 million copies.

She....( go) to school in the South ●  
of England and .....(study) English  
at Oxford university but she.....(  
live) in the country for most of her  
life.

She writes her books by hand. She ●  
.....( have) the same pen since 1995

---

---

C/choose the correct verb form:

have you ever been/ did you ever ) ●  
go) to the concert?

- I ( saw/ have been) The flash last ●  
week.
  - I love rock and roll. I ( like/have ●  
liked) it all my life.
  - The Flashes concert ( was/has been) ●  
fantastic.
  - I ( Have bought/ bought) all their ●  
records since then.
  - The flash (have been/ are) ●  
together for over fifteen years.
- 
- 

D/complete the time expressions  
with for or since:

- .....a year ●
- .....half an hour ●
- .....August ●
- .....nine o'clock ●
- .....I was a student ●
- .....a couple of days ●
- .....months ●

.....1999 ●

---

---

E/choose the correct tenses: ●

Ali and his friend ( are/have ●  
been/were) together for two  
years.

They ( like/have liked/liked) ●  
watching tv on Saturday night.

They ( meet/ have met/met) after a ●  
football match.

They (have lived/live/lived) in their ●  
new home since April.

Terry ( is/ Has been/ was) in love ●  
just once.

---

---

F/complete these short answers:

Do you like cooking? Yes,..... ●

Is it raining? No,..... ●

Have you been to France? Yes,..... ●

Are you good at chess? No,..... ●

Can you speak Spanish? Yes,..... ●



## Excercises ( unit four )

A/ complete the sentences with **some**  
**, any**

a/ Have you got..... brothers or sisters?

b/ we don't need ..... Olive oil .

c/ Here are..... letters for you.

d/ I need ..... money.

e/Is there ..... Petrol in the car ?

.....  
B/ complete the sentences with

**much, many** :

a/have you got ..... homework?

b/ we don't need ..... Eggs. Just half a dozen .

c/Is there ..... traffic in your town?

d/I don't know..... students in this class .

e/How..... people live in your house?

.....

C/ complete the sentences with a little, a few, a lot of :

a/ I have..... close friends. Two or three.

b/ He has ..... money. He's a millionaire.

c/ Do you take sugar in coffee?  
Just ..... half a spoonful.

d/ Have you got..... cds?  
Hundreds.

e/ I'll be ready in ..... minutes.

f/She speaks good Spanish but only..... Russian.

---

D/ complete the sentences with the correct word: ( something, someone, somebody, somewhere, anything, anyone, anybody, anywhere, everything, everyone everybody, everywhere, nothing, noone, nobody, nowhere)



A/ did you meet ..... nice at the party ? Yes,I met ..... Who knows you.

B/ ouch! There's..... in my eye !  
Let me look .No, I can't see .....

C/ let's go..... hot for our holidays. But we can't go..... that's too expensive.

D/ I'm so unhappy. .... Loves me .I know..... Who loves you. Me .

E/ I lost my glasses. I looked..... but I couldn't find them.

F/ Did you buy ..... at the shops ?  
No,..... .I didn't have any money.

G/ I'm bored .I want..... Interesting to read, or..... interesting to talk to , or ..... interesting to go .

H/ It was a great party. .... Loved it.  
.....

E/ Find one mistake in each sentence:

A/where's Jack? In a kitchen.

B/He's postman, so he has breakfast at 4  
a.m .

C/the love is more important than money.

D/I come to the school by bus.

E/I'm reading one book at the moment.

F/I live in centre of town, near the  
hospital.

G/My parents bought the lovely house in  
the country.

H/I don't like the bread because I don't  
like it.

.....

F/ complete the sentences with a/an, the  
or nothing:

A/I have two children, ..... boy and ..... girl  
. .... Boy is twenty- two and ..... Girl is  
nineteen.

B/Mike is ..... soldier in..... Army ,and  
John is at ..... university.

C/My wife goes to ..... work by..... train.  
She's..... accountant. I don't have..... job .

I stay at ..... home and look after .....  
children.

D/what..... lovely day! Why don't we go  
for ..... Picnic in..... park?

E/what did you have for ..... Lunch? Just  
..... Sandwhich.

---

---

We have 2 types of questions:

1) questions that begin with wh questions for example (what, where, who, why, how, how long, how old.....) ; for example

Note 1) the questions words ( which, what, whose) can be followed by a noun.

Ex/ whose book is this?

Note2/ the question word ( how) can be followed by an adjective or an adverb.

Ex/ how expensive is his new car?

2) ( yes / No questions ) which mean questions that begin with an auxiliary verb for example ( is, are, will, can , do, does, did .....)

Ex/ I am a teacher ( Yes/ No question )

Are you a teacher?

Can you swim? ( short answer)

Yes, I can . Or No, I can't.

باللغة الإنكليزية لدينا نوعين من الاسئلة : النوع الأول هي الاسئلة التي تبدأ باداة سؤال ويكون جواب هذا النوع من الاسئلة هو جواب خبري يحتوي على معلومات . انا النوع الثاني من الاسئلة هي الاسئلة التي تبدأ بفعل مساعد ويكون جوابها قصير اما نعم او لا .

## Present continuous tense

The present continuous is used to express:

A) An activity happening now

- ♦ Ex/ they are playing tennis in the garden.

B) An activity happening around now

- ♦ Ex/ she's studying maths at university.

C) a planned future arrangement

- ♦ Ex/ I am meeting my friend at ten o'clock tomorrow.

The rule of present continuous is:

S. + is , are, am + verb ends with ( ing) + comp

When we want to make ( negative ) in the present continuous tense; we should follow this rule:

**S.+ is not, are not, am not + verb ends with ( ing) +comp.**

- ♦ Ex/ Ali is driving his car.( negative)

Ali is not driving his car.

When we want to make ( question) in the present continuous tense; we should follow this rule:

**Is, Are+ s.+ verb ends with ( ing)+ comp+?**

- ♦ Ex/ I am cooking lunch now .(make a question)

Are you cooking lunch now?

- ♦ EX/Is she writing a letter? ( short answer)Yes, she is. Or No, she isn't.



**Note :**

there are some verbs that are usually used in the present simple tense only ... they express a state , not an activity ( like, hate, come, agree, understand, love, think, believe , feel, taste)

Which sentence is true?

He is liking tea. )A

He likes tea. )B

# Unit 2

## present simple

We use present simple tense to express a habit ♦ Ex/ I get up at 7.30

It used to express a fact which is always true. for example vegetarians don't eat meat.

It used to express a fact which is true for a long time.

- ♦ Ex/ He lives in London.

How to form the present simple tense??

**Subject + base verb or verb ends with (s) or (es) + comp.**

💡 Note 1: if the subject is singular; the verb should end with (s) or (es)

💡 Note 2: if the subject is plural; the verb should be base verb

- ♦ Ex/ He plays tennis. ♦ Ex/ they play tennis.

---

To make a negative in the present simple tense, we should follow this rule :

**Subject + don't or doesn't + base verb + comp.**

- ♦ Ex/ Ali goes to work every day. ( make a negative)  
Ali doesn't go to work every day.

To make a question in the present simple tense, we should follow this rule:

**Do or Does + subject + base verb + comp. + ?**

- ♦ Ex She writes a letter today. ( make a question)  
Does she write a letter today ?

💡 Note: we have 2 types of adverbs that used with this tense:

▲ 1 : adverbs of frequency ( always; usually sometimes; often never)  
these adverbs come after the subject Ex/ He usually plays tennis.

▲ 2 : the adverbs that come at the end of the sentence ( today; every day or every year...)  
Ex/ Muna cooks dinner every week.

💡 Note: if the sentence contains verbs to be ( is , are, am) , we should put the adverb of frequency after verbs to be

- ♦ Ex / He is happy. ( use: always)  
He is always happy.



# Have/ Have got

These verbs have the same meaning. They express possession.

## ▲ A : Have/ has

We use ( Have) if the subject is plural. We use ( Has) if the subject is singular.

- ◆ Ex/ I (Have, has ) a car.
- ◆ Ex/ my brother has a car.

In the state of (question), we use this rule :

**Do , Does + subject + have + comp. + ?**

- ◆ Ex/ I have a sister. ( make yes/ No question)  
Do you have a sister?
- ◆ Ex / she has a big house. (Yes/ No question)  
Does she have a big house?

In the state of negative, we use this. rule:

**Subject + don't or doesn't + have+ comp.**

- ◆ Ex/ He has a big house. (Negative )  
He doesn't have a big house.
- ◆ Ex/ we have a car.( Negative )  
We don't have a car
- ◆ Ex/ Do you have a sister ?(short answer)  
Yes, I do . ( or) No, I do

## ▲ B : Have got, has got

We use ( Have got ) if the subject is plural. While we use ( has got) if the subject is singular.

In the state of( question) , we use this rule:

**Have ( or) Has + subject + got+ comp. + ?**

- ◆ Ex/ I have got a car. ( yes/ No question)  
Have you got a car?
- ◆ Ex/ my brother has got a big house. ( yes/ No question)  
Has your brother got a big house?

In the state of negative, we use this rule:

## Subject + haven't ( or) hasn't + got + comp.

- ◆ Ex/ she has got a big house. (Make a negative)  
She hasn't got a big house.
- ◆ Ex/ they have got a car. ( make a negative)  
They haven't got a car.
- ◆ EX/ Have you got a car? ( short answer)  
Yes, I have. ( or) No , I haven't.

### Note 1 :

when ( have) + noun

express a habit or an activity, we should use the verb ( Have, has ) according to the subject. We use ( don't Have, doesn't have) in the state of negative. We use ( Do , Does) in the state of question

عندما يوجد بعد الفعل have او has اسم يعبر عن حركة او عاده يجب ان نستخدم الفعل has او have فقط بدون got

وفي حالة النفي نستخدم don't او doesn't حسب الفاعل وفي حالة السؤال نستخدم Do او Do

Which sentence is true ??  

- ◆ I've got a shower in the morning. (False) ✗
- ◆ I have a shower in the morning (true) ✓

### Note 2 :

in the past tense, ( Have got, has got) are not used , but we use ( Have, has)

Which sentence is true??  

- ◆ Did you have a nice day? (True) ✓
- ◆ Had you got a nice day? (false) ✗
- ◆ I hadn't got any money when I was a student. (false) ✗
- ◆ I didn't have any money when I was a student (True) ✓