

# كيف تتعلم الإنجليزية

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## **WORKSHEET**

# part of speech

أجزاء الكلام

\* We have nine Parts of speech :

1. Noun :

الاسم

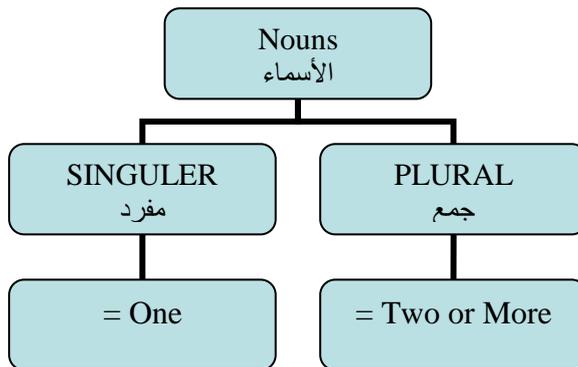
e.g : Ali - a book – a tree – milk .....

2. Pronoun :

الضمير

e.g : he – them – her – it – ours .....

3. Adjective : الصفة  
Adverb : الظرف أو الحال  
e.g : quickly – happily – noisily .....
5. Preposition: حرف الجر  
e.g : in – on – at – from .....
6. Verb : الفعل  
e.g :go – write – play – sleep .....
7. Article : الأداة  
e.g :a – an – the .
8. Conjunction : حرف العطف  
e.g : and – but – because – so .....
9. Interjection: النداء  
e.g : oh ! – Alas ! .....



1. We add " s " to form the plural of most nouns .

يجمع الاسم عادة بإضافة " s " إلى المفرد :

A book	Books
A tree	Trees
A desk	Desks

2. We add "es " to the nouns ending in  
" O-S-Ss-Ch-Sh-X " .

إذا انتهى الاسم بـ " o-s-ss-ch-sh x " نضيف للأسم " es " :-

A mango	Mangoes
A bus	Buses
A glass	Glasses
A watch	Watches
A box	Boxes

3. Nouns ending in a consonant and " y " changes  
to "ies " .

إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف " y " مسبق بحرف غير متحرك عند الجمع  
أحذف " y " أضف "ies" .

A story	قصة	Stories
A baby	رضيع	Babies
A party	حفلة	parties
A factory	مصنع	Factories

4. nouns that end in a vowel and " y " add " s "

إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف " y " مسبق بحرف متحرك عند الجمع يضاف "s" .

الحروف المتحركة هي ( a-o-u-i-e ) :

A day	Days
A toy	Toys
A key	keys
A boy	Boys

5. nouns that end in " f " or " fe " change to " ves " :-

إذا انتهى الاسم بحرف " f " أو " fe " عند الجمع نحول " f " أو " fe " إلى " ves " .

A wife	زوجة	Wives
A loaf	رغيف	Loaves
A shelf	رف	shelves
A knife	سكينة	Knives

\* لاحظ إن الاسماء التالية تنتهي بـ " f " أو " fe " ولكن عند جمعها نضيف " s " .

A handkerchief	منديل	handkerchiefs
A roof	سقف	Roofs

6. some plurals do not end in (s) .

بعض الكلمات الجمع لا تنتهي بـ "s" .

A man	رجل	Men
A women	امراة	Women
A child	طفل	children
A tooth	سنة	Teeth
A foot	قدم	feet
A goose	وزة	geese
A mouse	فأر	Mice
A sheep	خروف	sheep
A deer	غزال	Deer
An ox	ثور	Oxen

# Pronouns

## الضمائر

Subject pronouns

Object pronouns

ضمائر الفاعل

ضمائر المفعول

I	انا	Me
I help Ali	أنا أساعد على	Ali helps me على يساعدنا

You	أنت   انتم	You
You meet Ahmed .	أنت تقابل احمد	Ahmed meets you احمد يقابلك

He He likes his teacher . هو يحب أستاذه	Him His teacher likes him أستاذه يحبه
---	---

She She likes her sister . هي تحب شقيقتها	Her Her sister likes her . شقيقتها تحبها
---	--

We We meet our friends . نحن نقابل أصدقائنا	Us Our friends meet us . أصدقائنا يقابلوننا
---	---

They They meet their friends . هم يساعدون أصدقائهم	Them Their friends meet them . أصدقائهم يساعدونهم
--	---

Passive Pronouns



ضمائر الملكية

I انا	MY
I write with my pen .	قلمى
You انت	your
You write with your pens .	قلمك
You انتم	your
You write with your pens .	اقلامكم
He هو	his
He writes with his pen .	قلمه
She هى	her
She writes with her pen .	قلمها
We نحن	our
We writes with our .	اقلامنا
They هم / هن	their
They write with their pens .	اقلامهم

Reflexive pronouns

الضمائر المنعكسة

★ الضمائر الشخصية المنعكسة والتي تعود على المتكلم او المخاطب او الغائب والتي تنتهى بـ "self" للمفرد او "selves" للجمع التالى :-

مفرد	I	→	Myself	نفسى
	He	→	Himself	نفسه
	She	→	Herself	نفسها
	It	→	Itself	لغير الانسان
	You	→	Yourself	نفسك
جمع	You	→	Yourselves	
	We	→	Ourselves	
	They	→	Themselves	

e.g : She dressed herself

e.g.: The boys hurt themselves

e.g.: Mary saw herself in the mirror .

## Verbs

A verb is a word for an action

الفعل هي كلمة تدل على حدث

### Verb to " be "

الضمائر	المضارع present	الماضي past	التصريف الثالث Past participle
I	Am	Was	been
He	Is	Were	
She			
It			
They	Are	Were	
You			
We			

- He is a clever boy إنه يكون ولد ماهر
- I am a doctor . أنا أكون دكتور
- Ali and Ahmed are friends .
- She was at school yesterday .
- They were in Alexandria last week .

## Verb to " Do "

الضمائر	المضارع present	الماضى past	التصريف الثالث Past participle
He She It  I They You We	Dose  Do	Did	Done

- I do my homework .
- She dose the exercise herself .
- They did their homework yesterday .



## The simple present tense

### زمن المضارع البسيط

Form :	التكوين	
He		I
She likes .....		We like .....
It		you
		They الفعل فى المصدر

1. نضيف للفعل "s" أو "es" فى وجود He / She / It أو أى اسم يدل على أى ضمير منهم .

Ali / Heba / the cat .....

2. نضيف "es" عندما ينتهى الفعل بـ ( ss – sh – ch – x – o ) فى وجود أسم أو ضمير فاعل للمفرد الغائب .

- He watches T.V.
- Heba goes to school .

3. الأفعال التى تنتهى بحرف "y" يسبقها حرف ساكن تحول الى "I" ثم نضيف "es" .

He studies English .

**Usage :-**

الاستخدام

تستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن :

A) Facts

الحقائق

It usually rains in winter .

B) Habits

العادات

I always get up early

الكلمات التي تدل على المضارع البسيط keywords

Usually, often, sometimes, always, everyday,

الاثبات	النفى	الاستفهام
Positive	Negative	Interrogative
- He watches TV.	He doesn't watch tv.	Does he watch Tv ?
- they play football.	They desn't play football .	Do they play football?

## The present continuous tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

Form : التكوين

Am		verb			
Is	+		+	ing	مضاف إليه
Are		الفعل			

1. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي "e" نحذفه ونضع "ing"

Have يتناول having

Smile يبتسم smiling

2. عندما يتكون الفعل من مقطع واحد وينتهي بحرف ساكن يسبقه حرف متحرك نضاعف الحرف الأخير .

Run يجرى running

Swim يعوم swimming

Hit يضرب hitting

Cut يقطع cutting

Stop يقف stopping

3. إذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف "L" يسبقه حرف متحرك  
 (a - e - o - u - I) نضاعف "L" .

travel → traveling

### Usage الاستخدام

يستعمل المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث مستمر حتى الآن .

e.g : He is eating now .

e.g : they are watching T.V. at the moment .

### Key words الكلمات التي تدل على المضارع المستمر

Now, Look , Listen , at the moment

في هذه اللحظة انصت انظر الان

e.g : listen ! the children are shouting

e.g : look ! he is swimming .

e.g : I'm cooking now .

الاثبات

النفى

الاستفهام

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
He is drinking milk	He isn't drinking milk	Is he drinking milk?
They are playing tennis .	They aren't playing tennis .	are they playing tennis ?

## The present perfect tense

### زمن المضارع التام

Form

التكوين

Has / Have + pp التصريف الثالث للفعل

e.g : I have eaten my lunch

e.g : He has cleaned his room

usage :

الاستخدام

1. يعبر عن حدث وقع فى الماضى ولا يزال له علاقة بالحاضر .

e.g : They have lived in Cairo since 1992 .

2. يعبر عن حدث اكتمل الآن :

e.g : I have just finished my homework .

key words

الكلمات التى تدل على المضارع التام

Already بالفعل just توا ( منذ وقت قصير )

Yet حتى الآن ever من قبل

Never أبداً since منذ

For منذ

e.g: she has just tidied her room .

e.g : They have already done the exercise.

e.g : I haven't finished my work yet .

لاحظ أن Yet تأتي في آخر الجملة المنفية

e.g : Have you ever been to London ?

لاحظ أن Yet تأتي في السؤال

e.g : He has never learned English .

never تأتي في النفي

Since تاريخ

( بداية الحدث )

1995

5 o'clock

I traveled to London

Last Monday

For مدة

( الفترة الزمنية للحدث )

Two hours

five months

three years

a long time

e.g : He has watched T.v since 5 o'clock .

-xnxn xn e.g : I have lived in Cairo for seven years .

إذا جاءت Since في جملة بها فعلا يوضع الفعل بعد Since

مباشرة في زمن المضارع البسيط والفعل الآخر في المضارع التام

ماضي بسيط ← Since ← مضارع تام

e.g : I haven't seen Ali Since he traveled to London .

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
I have worked	I haven't worked	Have I worked?
He has read a book	He hasn't read a book	Has he read a book ?

# The past simple tense

## زمن الماضي البسيط

### Form

### التكوين

I	He
We	She walked
You walked .....	It
They	

1. الماضي البسيط عادة يتكون بإضافة "ed" للفعل

Help	→	Helped
Cook	→	Cooked
Play	→	Played
Clean	→	Cleaneds

2. الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ "Y" مسبوقه بحرف ساكن نحول "Y" الى "ied".

Carry	يحمل	Carried
Try	يحاول	Tried
Cry	يصرخ	Cried

3. بعض الأفعال لها شكل مختلف ولا تأخذ "ed" وتمسى الأفعال الشاذة .

Go	Went	do	did
Write	Wrote	ride	rode

Key words الكلمات التي تستخدم مع الماضى البسيط

Yesterday – last - ..... this morning

Once منذ - ذات مرة ago

Positive إثبات	Negative نفي	Interrogative استفهام
He <u>Played</u> football . She <u>wrote</u> a letter .	He <u>didn't</u> play football . She <u>didn't</u> write a letter .	<u>Did</u> he <u>play</u> football? <u>Did</u> she <u>write</u> a letter ?

## The past continuous tens

### زمن الماضى المستمر

**From**

**التكوين**

Was / were + verb +ing

الفعل مضاف اليه ing

1. يعبر الماضى المستمر عن حدث كان مستمراً فى وقت محدد

فى الماضى .

e.g : I was watching T.V at 10O'clock Yesterday evening .

2. يعبر عن حدث استمر فى الماضى قبل وقوع حدث آخر

( ماضى بسيط )

e.g : When the telephone rang , we were having lunch .

**Key words :** الكلمات التى تستخدم مع الماضى المستمر

While / as / When

While / as

بينما / أثناء

While / as + Past continuous —→ Past simple

e.g : While I was walking in the street , I met my friend .

\* يأتى الماضى المستمر بعد While /as والفعل الآخر فى الماضى البسيط .

When

( ماضى مستمر ) ( ماضى بسيط )

Past continuous ← When → P.S.

e.g : They were playing football when their father came .

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
I was Working	I wasn't working	Was I Working ?
They were Working	They weren't working	Were they Working ?

## The past perfect tense

### زمن الماضى التام

#### Form

#### التكوين

Had + P.P

التصريف الثالث للفعل

e.g : They had eaten their lunch .

#### Usage :

#### الاستخدام

1. يستعمل للتعبير عن حدث تم فى الماضى قبل حدث آخر

( ماضى بسيط )

e.g : After I had written my homework I went to bed .

#### Key words :

الكلمات التى تستخدم مع الماضى التام

حتى / بمجرد أن / بعد

After / as soon as / until → Past perfect

عندما / قبل هذا الوقت / قبل

Before / By the time / when → P. simple

After / + Past perfect → Past simple

as soon as

ماضى بسيط

e.g : AS soon as the train had left ,they reached the station.

قبل until / till يستعمل غالباً ماضى بسيط منفى وبعدها ماضى تام مثبت.

e.g : She didn't cook the food until she had cleaned the kitchen .

Before

By the time + past simple → past perfect

When

e.g. :By the time he was two he had learned to walk .

e.g. : I had watched TV before I went to bed .

Positive إثبات	Negative نفي	Interrogative استفهام
The had eaten his lunch	He hadn't eaten his Lunch	had he eaten his lunch?

## The future simple tense

### زمن المستقبل البسيط

**Forms :** التكوين

(1)		(2)
Will	+	verb ( infinitive )
		الفعل فى المصدر

e.g. : They will go to the zoo tomorrow .

e.g. : I will visit my uncle next week .

\* يعبر هذا الزمن عن توقع حدوث شئ فى المستقبل :

Key words : الكلمات التى تدل على المستقبل

Tomorrow غداً / next / القادم / in the future / فى المستقبل

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
إثبات	نفى	استفهام

She will Buy a new dress .	She won't Buy a new dress .	Will she Buy a new dress ?
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----------------------------------

\* يمكن وضع الفعل في زمن المستقبل البسيط باستخدام going to

(1)	(2)	(3)
am		
is +	going to +	verb (infinitive) .
are		

\* تستخدم المستقبل بـ going to لنعبر عن تخطيط أو نية لعمل شيء ما في المستقبل .

e.g. : I am going to meet my uncle tomorrow .

e.g. : He is going to play tennis next Friday .

e.g. : They are going to have lunch at two o'clock .

\* تستخدم going to للتعبير عن شيء على وشك الحدوث :

e.g. : It is going to rain .

## Irregular verbs

## الأفعال الشاذة

present	past	P. p.
be يكون	was/wer	been
become يصبح	became	became
begin يبدأ	began	begun
bit يعض	bit	bittin
blow يهب	blew	blown
break يكسر	broke	broken
bring يحضر	brought	brought
build يبني	built	built
burn يحرق	burnt	burnt
buy يشتري	bought	bought
catch يصطاد	caught	caught
choose يختار	chose	chosen
come يأتي	came	come
cost يكلف	cost	cost
cut يقطع	cut	cut
dig يحفر	dug	dug
do يفعل	did	done

draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
dream	يحلم	dreamt	dreamt
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يقع	fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	felt	felt
present		past	P.p.
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
fly	يطير	flew	flown
forget	ينسي	forgot	forgotten
forgive	يسامح	forgave	forgiven
freeze	يجمد	froze	frozen
get	يحصل	got	got
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
have	يملك	had	had
hear	يسمع	heard	heard

hide	يخبئ	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	hit	hit
hurt	يؤلم	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	تبيض	laid	laid
learn	يتعلم	learnt	learnt
leave	يغادر	left	left
lend	يسلف/يقرض	lent	lent
light	يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
	present	past	P.p
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرا	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
ring	يدق	rang	rung
run	يجري	ran	run

say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
sell	بييع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب الشمس	set	set
shake	يهز	shook	shaken
shine	تشرق	shone	shone
shoot	يصوب	shot	shot
show	يوضح	showed	shown
shut	يغلق	shut	shut
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sink	يغطس	sank	sunk
sit	يجلس	sit	sit
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي وقت	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
sweep	يكنس	swept	swept

present		past	P. p
swim	يعوم	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يدرس	taught	taught
tear	يمزق	tore	torn
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يعتقد	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
wake	يستيقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
weep	يبكي	wept	wept
win	يفوز	won	won
write	يكتب	wrote	written

## The adjectives

### الصفات

My الصفة كلمة تصف الاسم وهي توضع قبل الاسم الموصوف مثل  
cats are different .

أو بعد ( verb to be ) مثل :

Your cat is big.

مقارنة الصفات القصيرة

Comparative of short adjectives

تضاف er إلى نهاية الصفة القصيرة وتوضع بعدها than عند  
المقارنة بين اثنين .

صفة قصيرة + er + than

Eg : Ahmed is older than Omar .

e leg : إلى الصفة التي تنتهي بـوتضاف

Salah is nicer than Atef .

ويضاعف الحرف الأخير في بعض الصفات عند إضافة er إذا

كانت الصفة آخرها حرف ساكن يسبق حرف متحرك مثل :

Fat	→	fatter
Big	→	bigger
Hot	→	hoter

Thin → thinner

ونحذف ال Y من نهاية الصفة وتضاف ier مثل :

noisy → noisier

Lazy → lazier

### ( التساوى في الصفة بين اثنين )

تستخدم as + الصفة + as عند المقارنة بين شيئين متساويين فى

الصفة مثل :

Eg : Ahmed is as old as Omar .

Ashraf is as tall as Osman .

Tea is as nice as coffe .

Not as .....

Huda is not as nice as ola .

## The superlative from of short adjectivives.

( صيغة التفضيل العليا للصفات ( المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين ) عند

المقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين توضع the قبل الصفة ثم تضاف est

إلى الصفة مثل

Mohamed is the tallest boy in class .

## Irreguler comparative and superlative of good and bad .

صيغة المقارنة للصفات الشاذة :

الصفة	مقارنة بين اثنين	مقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين
Good bad	Better Worse	Best Worst

Eg : My dress is good .

My dress is better than your dress .

My dress is the best dress .

Your picture is bad.

Your is worse than my picture .

Your picture is the worst

وإذا كانت الصفة طويلة أى تتكون من أكثر من مقطع فى النطق

مثل :

Exciting مثير / beautifull جميل

توضع الصفة بين More than . عند المقارنة بين صفتين مثل :

My story is more exciting than your story .

My sister is more beautiful than your sister

وفى صيغة التفضيل العظمى نضع الصفة + the most .

My story is the most exciting .

## Countable & uncountable Nouns

الاسماء التي تعد والاسماء التي لاتعد

### Countable nouns

هي الأسماء التي تعد ولها شكلين أما مفرد أو جمع

#### مفرد

a book  
a tree

an egg  
an apple

#### جمع

cars  
desks

rooms  
pencils

### Uncountable nouns:

هي الأسماء التي تجمع ولها شكل واحد وتأخذ فعلا مفردا:

Water – cheese – milk – sugar – oil – meat – news –  
information – blood – furniture – coal – money.

## A / an / The

\* ضع a قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذى يبدأ بحرف ساكن والذى له جمع

a book / a car / a boy / a dish

\* ضع an قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذى يبدأ بحرف متحرك ، والذى له جمع

An egg / an orange / an apple / an ice-cream / an umbrella

\* ضع a . an بمعنى واحد

e-g: This is a book. (One book)

e-g: This is an egg. (One egg)

\* ضع The للمعرفة بمعنى: الـ ( قبل الأسم المفرد والجمع )

e-g: The book is on the desk

\* هناك أسماء تأخذ the

The sea / the moon / the sun / the sky / the piano /  
the guitar

\* هناك أسماء لا يأتى قبلها The:

e-g: I have lunch at 3 o'clock.

e-g: I'm good at Arabic and English.

## Some / any

\* ضع (some) للأسماء التي تجمع والاسماء التي لاتجمع  
(فى الجمل المثبتة).

e-g: I have got some books.

e-g: he has got some sugar.

\* ضع (any) للأسماء التي تجمع وللأسماء التي لاتجمع (فى  
الجمل المنفية و الاستفهامية)

e-g: Do you have any oranges.

e-g: I haven't got any rice.

التعبيرات التى تدل على الكمية  
**Expressions of quantity**

1- many كثير للعدد × a few قليل للعدد

\* يأتى بعد many أو a few اسم جمع يعد:

e-g: I haven't got many books.

e-g: I have got a few shirts.

e-g: hw many brothers have you got?

نلاحظ أننا نستخدم many فى الجمل المنفية والجمل الاستفهامية.

2- much كثير للكمية × a little قليل للكمية

\* يأتى بعد much أو a little اسم جمع لا يعد:

e-g: he hasn't got much rice.

e-g: he has got a little sugar.

e-g how much money d you have?

لاحظ أننا نستخدم much فى الجمل المنفية والجمل المثبتة.

### 3- a lot of / lots of:

يأتي بعدهما اسماء تعد واسماء لاتعد:

e-g: he has got a lot of money.

e-g: we eat a lot of ( lots of ) sweets.

## ضمائر الإشارة The demonstrative pronouns

1- **this:** اسم إشارة مفرد للقريب

e-g: this is my book.

e-g: this is my pen.

2- **that:** اسم إشارة مفرد للبعيد

e-g: that is a bird in the sky.

3- **these:** اسم إشارة جمع للقريب

e-g: these are my books.

4- **those:** اسم إشارة جمع للبعيد

e-g: those are our book

## ضمائر الوصل The relative pronouns

وهذه الضمائر لربط جملتين لتكونا جملة واحدة مترابطة واليك بيان  
بهذه الضمائر:

### 1- who: للفاعل العاقل مفرد وجمع

e-g: the boy works with me . The boy is my brother.

كلمة the boy مكررة فى الجملتين ويمكن حذف الثانية ووضع who  
بدلا منها.

- The boy who is my brother works with me.

e-g: the man is my uncle . He helped you.

- The man who helped you is my uncle.

### 2- Which / that:

تستخدم that أو which محل الفاعل غير العاقل وتوضع بعد

الاسم الذى تصفه ويأتى بعدها الفعل

e-g: we bought a new car . It is very expensive.

- We bought a new car which is very expensive.

### 3- Whose:

تستخدم whose للتعبير عن الملكية وتستخدم بدلا من his / her /  
their ويأتي بعدها الاسم المملوك.

e-g: this is a rich lady . Her car is very expensive.

- This is a rich lady whose care is very expensive.

### 4-where

تستخدم where في عبارات الوصل عندما نتحدث عن الاماكن :

e.g : the school is aplace . we learn many subjects in it

-the schl is a place where we learn many subjects

### 5- when

تستخدم when في عبارات الوصل عندما نتحدث عن الوقت

e.g : june is a month . students tave exams in june.

- june is a month when students tave exams.

## Negation

### النفي

1- الفعل المساعد تضع بعده كلمة not ولا تنطبق هذه القاعدة على الأفعال الآتية.

(do, does, did, have to, has to, had to)

They can solve this problem.

They can not solve this problem.

2- إذا كان في الجملة فعل أساسي مضارع بدون S نضع

Do not وتطبق القاعدة على الفعلين ( have to, do )

1- we play in the street.

We do not play in the street..

2- I do my home work in the after noon.

I don't do my homework in the afternoon.

3- You have to leave early.

You don' t have t leave early.

3- إذا كان في الجملة فعل أساسي مضارع به S نضع قبله

not مباشرة ونحذف S منه أي يحول إلى

المصدر وتطبق القاعدة على (does, has to)

- 1- She speaks French well.  
she doesn't speak French well.
- 2- Mona does her exercise  
Mona doesn't do her exercise.
- 3- Ahmed has to travel by train  
Ahmed doesn't have to travel by train.

4- إذا كان في الجملة فعل أساسى ماضى نضع قبله مباشرة  
did not مع تحويل الفعل للمصدر و تطبق القاعدة على  
(did, had to )

- 1- I lost my pen.  
I didn't lost my pen.
- 2- They did the exercise.  
They didn't do the exercise.
- 3- I had to sleep early last night.  
I didn't have to sleep early last night.

5- إذا بدأت الجملة بفعل أمر نضع أمامه do not

Close this door  
Don't close this door

6- إذا كان في الجملة إحدى الكلمات الآتية

Always , usually , often , ever , some times , someday

نحذفها وتستهمل بدلا منها كلمة never

- 1- She always cooks meat.  
She never cooks meat.
- 2- So me day you will be polite  
Never will you be polite.

## ملاحظة :

إذا جاءت Never في بداية الجملة توضع بعدها مباشرة الفعل المساعد أي الجملة على هيئة سؤال

or you will never be polite .

7- إذا كان في الجملة كلمة أو both .... and أو كلمة

Neither...nor either....or نحذفها ونستعمل بدلاً منها

e.g: Both samir and hany are students.

Neither samir nor hany is a student.

لاحظ أن الجملة أو الفعل دائماً يتبع الفاعل الذي بعد nor

8- إذا بدأت ب all أو each أو very نضع أمام كلاً منها not

All the boys come late.

Not all the boys come late.

## ملاحظات :

1- إذا جاءت ever أو each جزء من المفعول نحذفها ونستعمل بدلاً

منه no.

I met every day in the party.

I met nobody in the party.

2- every , each في بداية الجملة يمكن حذفها واستعمال no

بدلاً منها أيضاً

Every body come here.

Nobody came here.

أو

Not ever body came here.

9- إذا كان في الجملة كلمة some الاسمية نحذفها ونستعمل بدلاً

منها

1- كلمة no مع بقاء الفعل كما هو

I bought some books yesterday.

I bought no books yesterday.

2- أو كلمة any مع not أي نفي فعل الجملة

I bought some books (use: any use not )

I didn't buy any books.

**ملاحظة :**

إذا جاءت some في بداية الكلام نحذفها ونضع بدلاً منها كلمة no

فقط مثل

Some body is knocking the door.

10- إذا كان في الجملة كلمة too أو also نحذفها ونستعمل بدلاً

منها كلمة either مع not أي نفي فعل الجملة مثل

He get high marks too.

He didn't g high marks either.

11- إذا كان في الجملة كلمة so نحذفها وتستعمل بدلاً منها

neither مع not أي نفي فعل الجملة .

He watched the film, and so did I.  
He didn't watch the film and neither did I.

## ملاحظة

دائماً بعد So أو Neither تأتي الجملة على هيئة سؤال  
12- إذا كان في الجملة كلمة and كرابط بين جملتين ذات فاعل  
واحد نحذفها ونستعمل بدلاً منها كلمة or مع نفي الفعل الاول  
وتحويل الفعل الثاني للمصدر .

مثل:

I studied my lesson and wrot it .  
I didn't study my lesson or writ it ?

أما إذا كانت الجملتين ذات فاعلين مختلفين فتبقى and كما هي مع  
نفي الفعلين

I studied my lessons and he watched TV.  
I didn't study my lessons and he didn't watch T.V.

13- إذا كان في الجملة كلمة already نحذفها و نستعمل بدلاً منها في  
آخر الجملة كلمة yet مع not أى نفي فعل الجملة.

I have already eaten lunch.  
I haven't eaten lunch yet.

14- إذا كان في الجملة كلمة (as.....as) في مثل فنتبع الاتى نفي  
الفعل فقط.

He is as clever as Ali .  
He is not as clever as Ali.

أو نفى الفعل مع تحويل as الأولى إلى so

He is as clever as Ali. ( as : so)

He is not so clever as Ali.

لاحظ نفى الآتى :

Must be  $\Rightarrow$  can't be

Must have been  $\Rightarrow$  can't have been

You must have been right.

You can't have been right.

## الاسئلة المذيلة Question Tags

- هي الأسئلة التي تأتي في نهاية الجمل والغرض منها التأكيد  
بمعنى أليس كذلك ؟

- 1- إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال منفيًا
- 2- إذا كانت الجملة منفية يكون السؤال مثبت
- 3- تكوين السؤال المذيل :

? ضمير - فعل مساعد

### Examples :

- 1- He is a doctor, isn't he ?
- 2- You don't like coffee, do you ?
- 3- I wrote a letter, didn't I ?
- 4- He will buy a car, won't he ?
- 5- She speaks English, doesn't she ?
- 6- You can't swim, can you ?

ولكن لاحظ الآتي :

- 1- I am clever at English, aren't I ?
- 2- Open the door, will you ?
- 3- Let's go to the zoo, shall we ?
- 4- I'm not a doctor, am I ?

### Examples :

1. I could **scarcely** believe my eyes, **could I** ?
2. Examiners were **seldom** unkind, **were they** ?
3. You've **never** been to London, **have you** ?
4. **Nobody** had bothered to plant new ones, **had they?**
5. It happens so **rarely**, **does it** ?
6. The bonds show **barely** any interest, **do they?**

## Adverbs الظرف / الحال

- الظرف أو الحال هو كلمة تصف الطريقة التي تتم بها الفعل

- He writes carefully .
- She answered the question easily.

يتم تكوين الظرف بإضافة (ly) للصفة :

Quiet —————> quietly بهدوء

Beautiful —————> beautifully بطريقة جميلة

الصفة التي تنتهي ب (e) ، يتم تكوين الظرف منها بحذف (e) وإضافة (y)

Possible —————> Possibly

Terrible —————> terribly

الصفات التي تنتهي ب (y)، يتم تكوين الظرف منها بتحويل (y) إلى (i) ثم إضافة (ly).

Easy —————> easily

Angry —————> angrily

ظروف لا ينطبق عليها الخطوات السابقة

Good حسن | جيد —————> well بطريقة حسنة

Fast سريع —————> fast بسرعة

Hard صعب —————> hard بجد

## Conditionals

### الجملة الشرطية

#### 1. Zero conditional :

If +	Present Simple	→	Present Simple
	مضارع بسيط		مضارع بسيط
	(فعل الشرط)		(جواب الشرط)

e.g. If water boils, it evaporates.

e.g. If we heat iron, it expands.

عند التعبير عن الحقائق يكون الفعل بعد If (فعل الشرط) في زمن المضارع البسيط وكذلك يكون جواب الشرط في المضارع البسيط

#### 2. The first condition : حالة الشرط الأولى

If +	Present Simple	→	Will + infinitive
	المضارع البسيط		الفعل في المصدر

e.g. : If he studies hard, he'll get high marks .

e.g. : If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home.

تعبّر عن حدث محتمل الوقوع .

### 3. The second conditional : حالة الشرط الثانية

If +

Past simple → would ('d) + infinitive

ماضى بسيط

الفعل فى المصدر

If I lived in Europe, I'd speak French.

تعبّر عن حدث غير محتمل الوقوع .

تستخدم هذه الحالة أيضا في إبداء النصح .

If I were you, I would eat fruit and vegetables .

### 4. The third conditional حالة الشرط الثالثة

If +

past perfect had + P.P → would Have +P.P

الماضى التام

If the team had trained hard, they would have won the match.

تستخدم الحالة الثالثة للشرط للتعبير عن احداث ماضية من  
المستحيل تغييرها فى الوقت الحاضر

**Unless = if not**

يمكن ان تحل unless محل if not او ينطبق عليها نفس حالات قاعدة  
" If "

e.g : If he does not succeed, he will not join the university .  
Unless he succeeds, he will not join the university.

## The passive voice صيغة المبني للمجهول

لتحويل الجملة من المبني للمعلوم للمبني للمجهول :

( ما نبدأ به مفعول به - يليه to be - ثم P.P )

ترتيب جملة المجهول كما يلي :

المفعول (1)	To be (2)	Past Participle (3)	By (4)	الفاعل (5)
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### 1. Present simple : المضارع البسيط

Active : He plays football. ( معلوم )

مفعول به - فعل - فاعل

Passive : football is played by him. ( مجهول )

Active : They write some letters. ( معلوم )

Passive : some letters are written by them. ( مجهول )

## 2. Past simple الماضي البسيط

Active : Heba wrote a letter.

Passive : A letter was written.

Active : Ali ate some sweets.

Passive : Some sweets were eaten.

## 3. Present continuous :

Active : The engineers are building a bridge.

Passive : A bridge is being built.

## 4. Past continuous :

Active : They were building new roads.

Passive : New roads were being built.

## 5. Present perfect : المضارع التام

Active : The police have arrested the thief.

Passive : The thief has been arrested.

## 6. Past perfect : الماضي التام

Active : she had written a letter.

Passive : A letter had been written.

## 7. Infinitive : المصدر

Active : They will buy a car.

Passive : a car will be bought.

Active : A mechanic can mend your car.

Passive : Your car can be mended.

## Reported Speech

### الكلام الغير مباشر

#### A . Statements الجمل الخبرية

I very ill



يمكن صياغة هذه الجملة بطريقتين :

John said, " I'm very ill ". ( Direct كلام مباشر )

John said that he was very ill. ( Indirect كلام غير مباشر )

عند تحويل جملة خبرية من المباشر إلى غير المباشر نلاحظ ما

يلي :-

1. said تظل كما هي ولكن في حالة وجود said to فإننا

نحولها الى told.

2. نحذف الاقواس والفاصلة ونربط الجملة ب that ويمكن

حذف that.

3. تغيير الضمائر حسب المتكلم والمخاطب :

I → he\ she  
 Me → him\ her  
 My → his\ her

4. بالنسبة للأفعال داخل الأقواس :

أ) لا يحدث أي تغيير إذا كان فعل القول في زمن المضارع .

e.g. : He says that he will go to Alexandria .

ب) إذا كان فعل القول في زمن الماضي تحول الأفعال من مضارع إلى ومن ماضي إلى ماضي تام كما هو موضح بالجدول الآتي :-

Direct	Indirect
Write	Wrote
Is writing	Was
Has written	Had written
wrote	Had written
will	Would
can	Could
am \ is	was
are	were
was \ were	had been
must	had to
to day	that day
to night	that night

yesterday	the day
last week	before
ago	a week
now	before
tomorrow	before
this	then
these	the following
	day
	that
	those

e.g. : He said, "Aim going to buy a new suit. "

He said that he was going to buy anew suit ."

e.g. : He said to me, " I have phone you twice ."

He told me that he had phoned me twice .

e.g.: she said to Ali , " I will go to Alex. Tomorrow"

she told Ali that she would go to Alex. The following day .

## B. Questions

### Will questions:

لتحويل السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة الاستفهام إلى كلام غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

1. تحول فعل القول إلى " asked "

2. تحذف الأقواس وتستخدم كلمة الاستفهام كأداة ربط

3. تقدم الفاعل على الفعل لأننا نحول السؤال إلى جملة .

4. تتبع القواعد التي طبقت على الجملة الخبرية من حيث الضمائر والأفعال .

5. تحذف علامة الاستفهام ونستخدم " full stop "

e.g. : He said to me, " When did the train arrived ? "

- He asked me when the train had arrived .

لتحويل السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد إلى كلام غير المباشر نتبع الخطوات السابقة ولكننا نستخدم " if " أو " whether " كأداة ربط

e.g. He said to me, " can you speak English ? "

He asked me if I could speak English.

## C. command الأمر

لتحويل جملة الأمر إلى غير مباشر نتبع الخطوات الآتية :

1. تحول " said to " إلى " told "

2. نحذف الأقواس ونضع بدلاً منها "to"

3. نضع فعل الأمر كما هو (في المصدر)

e.g. : Mother said to me, " write your home work ."

- Moth, told me to write my home work .

في حالة النفي (النهي) نحذف (Don't) ونضع بدلاً منها ( not to ) :

e.g. : Father said to Ali, " Don't make a noise."

Father told Ali not to make a noise.

## Punctuation

### علامات الترقيم

#### 1. Capital letters: الحروف الكبيرة

- تستعمل فى :

1- بداية الجملة . They had a car.

2. أسماء الأعلام Ahmed- Cairo- The Nile

3. أسماء الشهور والأيام والأعياد March, Sunday, Christmas

4. الصفات المكونة من أسماء الأعلام Egyptian, English

5. أسماء الكتب Hello Dictionary

6. أسماء الدول والقارات Australia, Africa, Egypt, France

7. الضمير فى أى مكان فى الجملة When I came

#### 2. The fullstop: ( . ) النقطة

1. فى نهاية الجملة . I came early

2. اختصار الكلمات M.A. \ A.R.E

#### 3. The comma ( , ) الفاصلة

1. تحديد أصغر قسم فى الجملة . Feeling tired, I slept.

2. قبل الكلام المباشر He said, " come in"

3. للفصل بين مجموعة من الكلمات فى قائمة من نوع واحد

I want paper, pencils and pens.

Ahmed, come here.

4. عند مخاطبة شخص

5. بعد كلمتى Yes أو No . Yes, he is.

#### 4. The Question mark "?" علامة الاستفهام

Where is he ?

تستخدم فى نهاية السؤال

#### 5. Quotation marks ( " " ) :

تستخدم للكلام المباشر

He said to me, "I shall visit you."

## المحادثة

### Convrsation

تبنى المحادثة في اللغة الانجليزية على ثلاثة عناصر أساسية وهي:-

- 1- **الجملة الخبرية** وهي الجملة التي نعطي بها معلومات او خبر للمستمع  
Affirmative statement
- 2- **وتعقيب المستمع الذي يمكن أن يعقب على الخبر بجملة استفهامية وتسمى**  
Interrogative statement
- 3- **أو بالإجابة بالنفي ويسمى جوابه بالجملة المنفية**  
Negative statement

جملة خبرية . I visited Ahmed at Morgan hospital yesterday .  
أو مثبتة

جملة استفهامية أو سؤال ? What is wrong with Ahmed B)

A) I bought a new house .

B) How much did you pay for it?

A) Did you take your medicine?

B) No, I didn't take it . جملة منفية

وعليه يجب أن يفهم متحدث اللغة الانجليزية أنه هناك بناء لغوي خاص للجملة الخبرية والجملة الاستفهامية، مما جعل علماء اللغة يقومون بتقسيم الكلام الذي نتحدث إلى عدة أقسام ( Parts of speech ) والهدف من هو كيفية بناء الجمل الخبرية والاستفهامية .

Structure of Affirmative and Interrogative statements

**Parts of speech** (1-Nouns 2- Pronouns 3- Verbs 4- Adjectives 5-Adverbs 6- Articles 7- Conjunctions 8- prepositions , 9-demonstratives )

◀ أقسام الكلام (1- الأسماء – 2الضمائر - 3- الأفعال 4- الصفات 5- الظروف 6- أدوات التعريف- 7- أدوات الربط-8- حروف الجر-9- أدوات الإشارة ) ولكل من هذه الأقسام المذكورة اعلاة وظيفة لغوية أو أكثر وموقع معين في الجملة فالأفعال دائماً تأتي بعد الاسم أو الضمير الذي تكون وظيفته فاعل . ، وغالباً ماتسبق الصفات الأسماء . ويقع حرف الجر قبل ظرف المكان أو الزمان .

◀ فنحن نستطيع أن ننقل رسالة We can convey a message ولكن هل البناء اللغوي لهذه الرسالة صحيح ولو استمرينا بهذا النمط من الكلام وبهذه الكيفية من البناء اللغوي فهل يستطيع المستمع من فهمنا بصورة صحيحة .

Me tomorrow go to Baghdad .  
A man there is at the door.

◀ نحن على يقين بأن المستمع قد فهم الرسالة وأتينا قد أعطينا معلومة وهي الجملة الخبرية ولكن ليس بصورة غير صحيحة فالجملة الخبرية والاستفهامية لهما نمط معين من البناء اللغوي والقواعدي .

► Structure of affirmative sentence (Active voice) البناء اللغوي للجملة الخبرية المبنية للمعلوم

◀ الجملة الخبرية المبنية للمعلوم ونعنى بذلك الجملة المعروف فاعلها (التي تبتدئ بفاعل ) نستطيع أن نوردها في ( 12 ) طريقة ويرجع السبب في ذلك لاختلاف الأزمنة ( Tenses )

◀ ترد الجملة الخبرية في زمن 1-المضارع البسيط 2- المضارع البسيط المستمر 3- المضارع التام 4- المضارع التام المستمر

1-Simple present tense 2-present continuous 3- present perfect 4- perfect continuous .

◀ترد الجملة الخبرية في زمن 1-الماضي البسيط 2- الماضي البسيط

المستمر 3- الماضي التام 4- الماضي التام المستمر)

1-Simple past tense 2-past continuous 3- past perfect 4- past perfect continuous.

◀ترد الجملة الخبرية في زمن 1-المستقبل البسيط 2- المستقبل البسيط

المستمر 3- المستقبل التام 4- المستقبل التام المستمر)

1-Simple future tense 2-future continuous 3- future perfect 4- future perfect continuous .

### ► Structure of Affirmative البنية اللغوية للجملة الخبرية Statement

#### STATEMENTS

A statement is a sentence which gives information. If you make a statement, you usually give the sentence a subject, and this must go in front of the verb.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
فاعل Subject	فعل مساعد helping verb	فعل رئيسي main verb	معلومات information
ضمير Pronoun	helping verb	main verb	information
حرفه Profession	helping verb	main verb	information

المفعول به	ضمير الفاعل (جمع)	المفعول به	ضمير الفاعل (مفرد)
us	نحن we	me	أنا I
you	أنتن / انتم you	you	أنت مذكر/مؤنث you
her	هي she	him	هو he
them	هم they	it	لغير العاقل it

## الافعال المساعدة Helping Verbs

Helping verbs are also called "auxiliary verbs".

توظف أو تستخدم الأفعال المساعدة في الجملة الخبرية الانجليزية لتحديد زمن الفعل وبمعني اصح فهي تلعب دور ( **يـ / تـ / سأـ** ) التي تسبق الفعل باللغة العربية وتشكل زمن معين )

مثال :-

عندد أضافة السابقة ( **يـ is** ) **يستحم** أصبح فعل مضارع مستمر Ali **is** taking a bath

now

عندد أضافة السابقة ( **ت have** ) **فقدت** أصبح فعل مضارع تام I **have** lost wallet

my

عند أضافة السابقة ( **سأ will** ) **سأ** ذهب أصبح فعل مستقبل I **will** go to school after one hour

hour

Helping verbs have no meaning on their own. They are necessary for the grammatical structure of a sentence, but they do not tell us very much alone. We usually use helping verbs with main verbs. They "help" the main verb (which has the real meaning). There are only about (15) helping verbs in English, and we divide them into two basic groups:

## Primary helping verbs (3 verbs)

These are the verbs *be*, *do*, and *have*. Note that we can use these three verbs as helping verbs **or** as main verbs. On this page we talk about them as helping verbs. We use them in the following cases:

- **be**
  - to make continuous tenses (He **is** watching TV.)
  - to make the passive (Small fish **are** eaten by big fish.)
- **have**
  - to make perfect tenses (I **have** finished my homework.)
- **do**
  - to make negatives (I **do** not like you.)

## Modal helping verbs (10 verbs)

We use modal helping verbs to "modify" the meaning of the main verb in some way. A modal helping verb expresses necessity or possibility, and changes the main verb in that sense. These are the modal verbs:

can, could ,may, might ,will, would, shall, should ,must  
,ought to

Here are examples using modal verbs:

► I **can't** speak Chinese.



## بناء الجملة Structure of Affirmative statements الخبرية

معلومات	فعل رئيسي	فعل مساعد	فاعل
English at Akkad institute	teaching	is	1- Daham
English at Akkad institute	studying	are	2-They
a meeting at the moment	having	is	3-The manager
to switch off the lights	forgotten	have	4- I

مهم جداً

لعلك قد تلاحظ أن هذه الأمثلة تخلو من أي مثال لجملة المضارع البسيط  
أوالماضي البسيط فما هو السبب في ذلك ؟

◀ الغاية من وجود الفعل المساعد في الجملة الخبرية هو تحديد زمن الفعل  
وسوف نقوم بشرح عملي  
لذلك عند دراسة الأزمنة .

◀ لماذا لا تحتاج جملة المضارع البسيط simple present و جملة  
الماضي البسيط simple tense

إلي فعل مساعد مثل (- have – has – were- was – is- am  
- will – had )

لقد ذكرنا فيما سبق بأن وظيفة الفعل المساعد في الجملة الخبرية هو تحديد  
زمن الفعل .

فالفعل المساعد ( am / is / are ) يسبق الفعل الرئيسي في جملة  
المضارع البسيط المستمر ليبدل على شئ واحد أو ليحدد زمن الفعل أي أنه

وفي هذه اللحظة التي يجري بها الحديث فإن الفعل قيد العمل والاستمرار أي لم ينتهي .

1-You use the present progressive (continuous )to talk about something which is happening now at the time you are speaking or writing. You often use this meaning with words and phrases that express present time, such as now, at the moment, and currently .

A) May I speech to Daham, please . ممكن اكلم دحام لو سمحت .

B) Sorry , He is praying . أسف أنه في هذه اللحظة يصلي ( أي في هذه .

اللحظة التي تتكلم معي قاعد يصلي )

أي أن دحام بداء بالصلاة ولازال حتى هذه اللحظة يصلى ولم ينتهي منها .  
 ◀ وبما أن الزمن المضارع البسيط غير محدد بزمن فنحن عندما نستخدم الزمن المضارع البسيط فنحن نتكلم أو نقصد الماضي والحاضر والمستقبل

1. You use the simple present to talk about something . which is happening now, and which will continue to happen in the future. You often use the simple present in this meaning to talk about things that are true about your life, for example where you live, your job, or the kinds of things you like.

▶ Ali drives taxi (he does it in the past, present , and future)

▶ O you who believe , when you rise up for prayer wash your faces,.....

(the action is general , it happens the same all the time )

▶ Basem lives in Babylon.

▶ I work in a hospital.

2. You use the simple present when you talk about something which happens again and again, or when you say that something happens regularly at a particular time. Use words such as always, often, sometimes, occasionally, and never, or phrases such as on Tuesdays or every day with the simple present in this meaning.

- ▶ They often go out to restaurants.
- ▶ I travel to Baghdad twice a month.
- ▶ He gets up at 6 o'clock.
- ▶ Ali prays at the mosque everyday.

3. You use the simple present to talk about something which stays the same for ever - such as a scientific fact.

- ▶ Oil floats on water.
- ▶ Two and two make four.

لا حظ أن جملة أن النفط يطفو على سطح الماء جملة صالحة لكل زمان ومكان فهي غير محددة بزمن .

و  $4 = 2 + 2$  جملة صالحة ولا تتغير بكل مكان وزمان وبجميع اللغات فعلية لا ضرورة لفعل مساعد يحددها بزمن معين .

4. You use the simple present when you are describing what is happening at the exact moment when you are speaking. This meaning of the simple present is used for example in sports commentaries.

- ▶ Emad gets the ball from Nashat. He shoots - and scores!
- ▶ May I use the phone please.

يأخذ عماد الكرة من نشأت يسدد وسيجل هدف ( ألان في هذه اللحظة فالزمن محدد فعالية لا حاجة لفعل مساعد لتحديده )

وهذا الحال ينطبق على جملة الماضي البسيط simple past tense فالزمن محدد سلفاً فلا حاجة لاستخدام فعل مساعد لغاية موجودة سلفاً

▶ You use the simple past to talk about an action which happened and finished in the past. There is a space between the time when the action happened, and the time when you are speaking or writing about it. There is no relation between the past and now.

I visited Meithem at the hospital yesterday.

I was sick last week.

The police found a dead body in the river.

My father arrived from Umra two days ago.

**الجملة الاستفهامية ( QUESTIONS )**

**( الأسئلة )**

**Questions** are sentences which ask for information. They fall into three main types, depending on the kind of reply they expect.

‘**Yes-no questions**’ expect a simple yes or no reply (or a word or phrase which can be used instead of yes or no). In these cases, you change the order of subject and verb.

هل سيستقيل رئيس الوزراء ؟ Will the prime minister resign?

(Possible answers: yes, no, don't know; probably, maybe etc)

Are they ready?

### **Tag questions**

You can change a statement into a question by adding a ‘tag question’ at the end of it. When you use a tag question, you are asking the listener to agree with the statement you have just made. If you make the statement positive, you expect the answer yes. If you make it negative, you expect the answer no.

A tag question is a type of ‘yes-no question’, and shows the same change of word order. You use the same personal pronoun (she, they etc) and tense of the verb as in the statement to which the tag question is joined. In the most common kind of tag question, you change from positive to negative, or from negative to positive.

She's outside, isn't she? (Expected answer: yes)

They were ready, weren't they? (Expected answer: yes)

You aren't going, are you? (Expected answer: no)

It isn't difficult, is it? (Expected answer: n

## بناء Structure of Interrogative Statements or Questions

### الجملة الاستفهامية

◀ هناك صيغتان للاستفهام في اللغة الانجليزية .

◀ الصيغة الأولى وهي استخدام الأفعال المساعدة helping verbs أو auxiliary verbs و

modal helping verbs . وجميع هذه الأفعال المساعدة تشكل أداة استفهام

واحدة تعني (هل) ولكن في سياقات مختلفة يأتي شرحها لاحقاً :-

## هل؟

Helping verbs –

Present ( المضارع )	Past ( الماضي )
Am I so bad ?	Was I so bad yesterday?
Is your father home, please?	Was your father home two hours ago?
Are you at the party at the moment?	Were you at the wedding yesterday?
Do you speak English?	Did you speak English at the meeting?

Does Ali live in Hilla?	Did Ali live in Al Hilla last year?
Has Fatema got a house?	Had Fatema got a house in Al Basra?
Have you got children ?	Had you got a car last year?
Will Ali join us to the party?	Would
Shall I stay home till you arrive?	Should
Can you repair my laptop?	Could

### **Structure of Interrogative Statements**

## بناء الجملة الاستفهامية

عند استخدام الأفعال المساعدة كأداة استفهام  
المساعدة كأداة استفهام

Am \_\_\_? Is \_\_\_\_\_? Are \_\_\_\_\_?

Am – Is – Are- Was - Were	Noun- pronoun- profession	information	
هل	اسم – ضمير – مهنة	معلومات	?
Is	Daham - He- the English teacher	At the classroom?	

يمكن استخدام أفعال الكينونة ( am –is -are) في الحاضر أو شكلها الماضي كأدوات استفهام بمعنى هل للسؤال عن :-

### 1- adjectives - الصفات

Eg:- Is he rich? هل هو غني?

- ▶ Is she beautiful? هل هي جميلة?
- ▶ Are the rooms very wide? هل الغرف واسعة جداً؟

### 2- Health ,mental , marital states or status الحالات الصحية والعقلية أو الذهنية والاجتماعية

- ▶ Are you sick? هل أنت مريض؟
- ▶ Is he crazy? هل أنت مجنون؟

- ▶ Are you married? هل أنت متزوج?
- ▶ Is Fatima a widower? هل فاطمة أرملة?
- ▶ Are you a bachelor / a spinster? هل أنت أعزب أو عزباء?

### 3- presence or absence الغياب – الحضور – الوجود

- ▶ Are you at work? هل أنت بالعمل?
- ▶ Is the manager at his office? هل المدير في مكتبته?
- ▶ Were you absent yesterday? هل كنت غائباً أمس?
- ▶ Was Ali present yesterday? هل كان علي حاضراً أمس?

### 4- vocational states – professions الحالات المهنية أو المعيشية

- ▶ Are you eyes specialist? هل أنت أخصائي عيون?
- ▶ Is he a lawyer? هل هو المحامي?
- ▶ Are you watchman? هل أنت البواب?

### Verbs to have ( Has + Have)

يستخدم الفعل to have للسؤال عن الملكية ( هل ..... يملك أو لديه .....  
؟-----

Have with =I + You + We +They

Has with = he +she+ it

يجب ان يلاحظ من يريد التحدث باللغة الانجليزية ، أي توجيه سؤال بهذه اللغة أن الانجليزية البريطانية تستخدم نمط يختلف عن الانجليزية الأمريكية عند السؤال عند الملكية.

### English ( Have or Has +subject+ information)?

هل + معلومات + فاعل + ؟



Where are you going? (Possible answers: I'm going to work, downstairs, the library etc)

**'Alternative questions'** give the listener a choice of two possible replies, both of which

are mentioned in the question. The two possibilities are connected by the word or. Once again, you must change the order of subject and verb.

Will you travel by train or by boat? (Possible answers: by train, by boat, don't know etc)

**Question words** ◀ الصيغة الثانية وهي استخدام كلمات الاستفهام

### Wh -question words

أداة الاستفهام	المعني	الوظيفة
What	ما - ماذا - ما هو	طلب معلومات محددة
Where	أين	السؤال عن ظرف مكان
When	متى	السؤال عن ظرف زمان
Why	لماذا	طلب تعليل أو استفسار عن شيء
Who	من	سؤال عن الفاعل العاقل
Whom	من	سؤال عن المفعول به العاقل
Which	أي	للاختيار - ماذا تفضل أو ترغب بـ
Whose	لمن	سؤال إلي من تعود الأشياء

How	كيف - كم	للسؤال عن العدد أو الحالات
-----	----------	----------------------------

***How to ask a question using the above question words?***

***Question word + auxiliary verb + subject + verb + information***

***What will you do if he comes late?***

**Daham : What are you doing today?**

**Nabeel : Perhaps we could go to Juma's wedding party together.**

**Daham : Where shall we meet?**

**Nabeel : At Akkad institute .**

**Daham : When shall I report there?**

**Nabeel : At 7:00 sharp.**

**Asking about people and things:-**

When we want to ask a question about thing , people , places . We use question words (interrogative )

**We use question words in the following ways :**

What ? \_\_\_\_\_ question about **things or actions**

What is that floating on the water? It is a piece of wood.

Who? \_\_\_\_\_ a question about **people**.

Who is coming to the meeting ? Mr Adnan is.

Who will attend the meeting ?

Where? \_\_\_\_\_ a question about **location or places**

Where is Mr. Daham? He is in the classroom .

When? \_\_\_\_\_ a question **about time**.

When shall I switch the generator ? At 10: 30 PM.

Which ? \_\_\_\_\_ a question **about choice**.

Which one do I like? I like the green one.

Why? \_\_\_\_\_ a question **about reason** .

Why should I pay for the meal? Because I have forgotten my wallet.

Whose \_\_\_\_\_ a question **about possession**

Whose book is this ?

How \_\_\_\_\_ questions about **means or methods**

‘Alternative questions’ give the listener a choice of two possible replies, both of which

### **Tag questions**

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A tag question is a type of ‘yes - no question’, and shows the same change of word order. You use the same personal pronoun (she, they etc) and tense of the verb as in the statement to which the tag question is joined. In the most common kind of tag question, you change from positive to negative, or from negative to positive.

She’s outside, isn’t she? (Expected answer: yes)

They were ready, weren't they? (Expected answer: yes)

You aren't going, are you? (Expected answer: no)

It isn't difficult, is it? (Expected answer: no)

## **NEGATIVE STATEMENTS**

Negative statements are made in two main ways:

1. If the statement contains an auxiliary verb, such as is or have, you usually add not or its contracted form n't.

She is not leaving. OR She isn't leaving.

Am and may do not allow n't. Will, shall, and can have special contracted forms: won't, shan't, can't.

The same rules apply when you make a question negative.  
Are they in the garden? Aren't they in the garden?

Will he get the job? Won't he get the job?

2. If the statement has no auxiliary verb, you need to make the negative using a form of do + not/n't. Make sure that the main verb is in its basic form.

She likes swimming. She doesn't like swimming. NOT She doesn't likes swimming.

I saw a ship. I didn't see a ship. NOT I didn't saw a ship.

## Conjugation of Irregular Verbs

### تصريف الأفعال الشاذة

Infinitive or Present المضارع أو المصدر		Past الماضي	Past Participle التصريف الثالث
arise	ينهض	arose	arisen
awake	يستيقظ	Awoke	awoke
bear	تلد	bore	Borne
bear	يحمل- يتحمل	bore	borne
Beat	يضرب- يهزم	beat	Beaten
Become	يصبح- يصير	become	become
bend	يلوى- يثني	bent	bent
Begin	يبدأ	began	Begun
bet	يراهن	bet	bet
bid	يأمر	Bade- bid	Bidden- bid
bind	يربط	bound	bound

bite	يعض	bit	Bitten
Bleed	يـدمى- ينزف	bled	bled
blow	يهب- ينفخ	blew	blown
Break	يكسر	broke	broken
Breed	يربى	bred	bred
Bring	يُحضر	brought	brought
Broadcast	يذيع	broadcast	broadcast
Break out	تنشب فجأة	broke	broken
build	يبنى	built	built
burn	يحترق- يحرق	Burnt- burned	Burnt- burned
burst	ينفجر	burst	burst
buy	يشترى	bought	bought
Catch	يمسك- يصطاد	caught	caught
Choose	يختار	Chose	Chosen
cling	يتعلق	clung	clung
come	يـأتى- يحضر	came	come
Cost	يكلف	cost	cost
cut	يقطع	cut	cut
Creep	يزحف	Crept	Crept
deal	يتعامل	Dealt	Dealt

dig	يحفّر	dug	dug
do	يفعل	did	done
Draw	يرسم- يجر	drew	drawn
Dream	يحلم	Dreamt, dreamed	Dreamt, dreamed
Drink	يشرب	drank	Drunk
Drive	يقود- يجر	drove	driven
Dwell	يسكن- يقطن	dwelt	Dwelt
eat	يأكل	ate	eaten
fall	يسقط- يقع	fell	Fallen
Feed	يطعم- يغذي	fed	fed
feel	يشعر	Felt	Felt
Foretell	يتنبأ	foretold	foretold
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
Flee	يهرب	fled	fed
fling	يرمي	Flung	Flung
fly	يطير	flew	flown
Forbid	يمنع	forbade	Forbidden
Forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
Forgive	يسامح	forgave	Forgiven
freeze	يتجمد-	froze	frozen

	يجمد		
get	يحصل على	got	got
Give	يعطى	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
Grind	يطحن	Ground	
grow	يـزرع- ينمو	grew	Grown
give up	يقلع عن	gave	given
Hang	يعلق	Hung	Hung
Have	يملك	had	had
Hear	يسمع	Heard	Heard
Hide	يخبئ- يختبئ	hid	hidden
hit	يضرب- يصطدم- يرتطم	hit	hit
Hold	يمسك	Held	Held
Hurt	يضرر- يؤذى	Hurt	Hurt
Keep	يحفظ- يصون	Kept	Kept
Kneel	يركع	knelt	knelt
know	يعرف	knew	know

lay	يضع	Laid	Laid
lead	يقود	led	led
leap	يقفز	Leapt	Leapt
Learn	يتعلم	Learnt- learned	Learnt- learned
leave	يغادر- يترك	left	left
lend	يقرض	lent	lent
lie	يرقد	lay	lain
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
Pay for	يدفع ثمن	paid	paid
Put out	يطفئ	put	put
send	يرسل	sent	sent
Set off	يقلع في رحلة	set	set
sew	يحيك	sewed	sewn
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
Slay	يذبح- يقتل	slew	Slain
Sleep	ينام	Slept	Slept
Slide	ينزلق	slid	slid
Smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	يبذر	Sowed	sown
shoot	يطلق الرصاص	shot	shot

Speak	يتكلم	spoke	Spoken
Spell	يتهجى	Spelt	Spelt
Spend	ينفق- يقضى	Spent	Spent
Spill	يسكب	Spilled	Spilled
spin	يغزل	span	spun
Split	يشق	split	split
Spoil	يفسد	spoilt	spoilt
Spread	ينشـر- ينتشر	spread	spread
Spring	يقفز	sprang	sprung
stand	يقف	stood	stood
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
sting	يلدغ	stung	stung
Stride	يخطو	strode	Stridden
Strike	يضرب- يخبط	struck	struck
swear	يقسم	Swore	sworn
sweep	يكـنـس- يكتسح	Swept	Swept
swell	يتورم	swelled	Swollen
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
swing	يتأرجح	swang	swung

take	يَأْخُذُ	took	taken
teach	يُعَلِّمُ	Taught	Taught
tear	يَمْرُقُ	tore	torn
tell	يُخْبِرُ	told	told
Throw	يَرْمِي- يَقْدِفُ	threw	thrown
Think	يُفَكِّرُ- يَعْتَقِدُ	Thought	Thought
Thrust	يُدْفِعُ (يُزِقُّ)	thrust	thrust
tread	يَطْأُ- يُدْوِسُ	trod	Trodden
Run out	يُنْفِذُ	ran	run
Undergo	يَمْرُبُ- يُجْتَازُ	underwent	undergone
Understand	يُفْهَمُ	understood	understood
undertake	يُعْهَدُ	undertook	undertaken
wake	يُوقِظُ	Woke- waked	Waked- woken
wear	يَلْبَسُ- يُرْتَدِي	wore	worn
weave	يُنْسِجُ	wove	woven
weep	يَبْكِي	wept	wept
win	يَكْسِبُ-	won	won

	يربح		
Wind	ينف- يربط	wound	Sound
Withdraw	ينسحب	withdrew	withdrawn
Withstand	يتحمل	Withstood	Withstood
wring	يعصر	wrung	wrung
write	يكتب	wrote	written

## WORKSHEET

### SUBJECT : *Subject Pronouns and Verb “ To Be “*

#### A) Fill in the blanks using “HE, SHE, IT, WE, THEY”:

cat and horse.....	Mary.....	Tom .....
Jack and I .....	books .....	sister .....
You and Dave .....	plane .....	sunshine .....
cheese .....	cactus .....	parents .....
Pamela .....	news .....	scissors .....
geese .....	flowers .....	piano .....
school .....	daughter .....	milk .....
children .....	sugar .....	feet .....
bicycle .....	Ann and Kate .....	tennis .....
son .....	mice .....	sky .....
shop .....	buses .....	papers .....
Mr. Green .....	brother-in-law .....	picture .....
friendship .....	dolphin .....	The Riggs family .....

#### B) Fill in the blanks using “AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT, ISN’T, AREN’T”:

- |                                 |                                       |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. It ..... an onion. (+)       | 11. İzmir ..... a city. (+)           |
| 2. Jasmine ..... a student. (-) | 12. He ..... a postman. (+)           |
| 3. We .....friends. (+)         | 13. It ..... nine o’clock. (+)        |
| 4. I ..... hungry. (-)          | 14. Manhattan ..... an island.<br>(-) |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 5. Mark ..... 20 years old. (+)                           | 15. Mr. Richards ..... a lawyer. (+)                                  |
| 6. A bee ..... a big insect. (-)                          | 16. I .....ill. I ..... happy.<br>(+ / -)                             |
| 7. Newsweek ..... a magazine.<br>(+)                      | 17. London ..... a big city. (+)                                      |
| 8. I ..... a professional<br>football<br>player. (-)      | 18. Dave and Adrian .....<br>sisters. They .....<br>brothers. (- / +) |
| 9. I know you. You ..... in my<br>class. (+)              | 19. New York ..... near to New<br>Jersey. (+)                         |
| 10. Cows ..... insects. They<br>.....<br>mammals. (- / +) | 20. Susan and I ..... teachers.<br>We .....<br>students. (- / +)      |

**C) Fill in the blanks using “AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT, ISN’T, AREN’T”:**

1. Germany, England, and Spain ..... cities.
2. A lemon ..... sweet. It ..... sour.
3. Copper ..... cheap. Diamonds ..... expensive.
4. Airplanes ..... slow. They ..... fast.
5. Ice cream and candy ..... sweet.
6. Today ..... cloudy. It ..... bright.
7. My brother ..... married. He ..... single.
8. I ..... from Turkey. I ..... from Canada.
9. Maths ..... hard. It ..... easy.
10. Mariah ... a beautiful girl. She ..... ugly.

**D) Rewrite the sentences by using “ IS, ISN’T, AM, AM NOT”:**

1. London aren’t a country. .....*London*  
*isn’t a country*.....
2. The United States aren’t a city.  
.....
3. An elephant am not a small animal.  
.....

4. English and Turkish isn't sister languages.  
.....
5. Mercedes aren't a bike.  
.....
6. Is I a student ?  
.....
7. Mrs. Stuart aren't a poor woman.  
.....
8. Cigarettes isn't good for people.  
.....
9. The North Pole am not hot.  
.....
10. Simon are from United Kingdom.  
.....

**E) Complete this postcard by using "AM, IS, ARE, AM NOT , ISN'T,AREN'T":**

Hello!
My name .... <b>is</b> ..... Jack, and this .... <b>is</b> ... Sue.
She ..... my sister. Sue ..... twelve years old and I ..... sixteen.
We ..... adults. We ..... students. We ..... Canadians. We ..... Americans.
We ..... from Chicago. Chicago ..... in the United States.
Best regards,
Jack

**F) Write short sentences:**

**Example:**

*(Chris, 9, student, short, not Chinese)*

.....*Chris is nine years old. He is a student. He is short. He isn't Chinese.....*

1. (Leonard and Mike, 25, firemen, tall, American)  
.....  
.....

2. (Patty and Brian, 12, not electrician, short, not Turkish children)  
.....  
.....

3. (Natalie and I, nurse, not tall, French)  
.....  
.....

4. (Mark, 19, accountant, short, British)  
.....  
.....

5. (Cengiz, 23, lieutenant, not blonde, Turkish)  
.....  
.....

**G) Build up sentences:**

.....*Mike isn't a* 1. Mike / drummer (-)  
*drummer*.....

2. Charlie and Chris / policemen(+)  
.....

3. Danny and Rick / singers (-)  
.....

4. Salem and Lucky / puppies (+)  
.....

5. Rome / London / cities (+)  
.....

**H) Choose the best answer:**

1. Maggie and Carol ..... good friends.  
d) isn't                      c) is                      b) are                      a) am

2. Sue ..... a science teacher.  
d) am                      c) are                      b) is                      a) are not
  
3. Mark Steven ..... a student at Kennedy High School. It  
..... an old school.  
d) is / is                      c) is / am                      b) are / is                      a) am / is
  
4. Margarita ..... from Spain. I ..... from Turkey.  
d) is / are                      c) am / is                      b) are / is                      a) is / am
  
5. You and I ..... at the same age.  
d) is                      c) are                      isn't                      a) am

**I) Change the sentences into questions:**

.....*Am I an*                      *I am an engineer.*                      **Example:**  
*engineer?.....*

1. You are ill.  
.....
2. Linda is a pretty girl.  
.....
3. Belinda is a singer.  
.....
4. Nick is an actor.  
.....
5. We are good friends.  
.....
6. He is an officer.  
.....
7. It is an eraser.  
.....
8. You and Eddie are partners.  
.....



1. good rider / Steve ..... ?  
.....(+)
2. lazy students / Mark and Lucy ..... ?  
.....(-)
3. soup / hot ..... ?  
.....(+)
4. the baby / asleep ..... ?  
.....(-)
5. basketball team / L.A. Lakers ..... ?  
.....(+)

**M) Answer these questions:**

1. Are trees green or gray?  
.....
2. Are clouds brown or white?  
.....
3. Is it an English or French dictionary? (French)  
.....
4. Is it a sports car or a classic car? (classic)  
.....
5. Is Egypt in Europe or in Africa?  
.....
6. Is it a butterfly or a bee? (butterfly)  
.....
7. Are they skirts or pullovers? (pullovers)  
.....
8. Is he an outlaw or a guardian? (outlaw)  
.....
9. Is your father young or old? (old)  
.....
10. Are we army officers or police officers? (army)  
.....

**N) Read the passage and answer the questions:**

**Sophia:** I am Sophia Berger. Are you Jordan Turner?

**Jordan:** Yes, I am. Are you English?

**Sophia:** Hector is. I am French. Are you from the United States?

**Jordan:** Yes, I am. Hector, are you from London?

**Hector:** Yes, I am. Are you from California?

**Jordan:** No, I am from New York City. Is London a big city?

**Hector:** Yes, it is a big city. Sophia, are you from Lyon?

**Sophia:** Yes, I am from Lyon.

**Hector:** Is Lyon near Florence?

**Sophia:** No, it isn't. Florence is in Italy.

**Hector:** Oh, isn't it in France? I am a real fool.

**Jordan:** No, Hector. Of course you are not a fool! Are you and Sophia students?

**Hector:** I am a student. She is an actress in France. We are tourists in the United States.

**Sophia:** Are you a student, Jordan?

**Jordan:** No, I am not a student. I'm a lawyer. I am on a holiday.

**\* Give long answers. If the answer is negative, then give the right answer:**

*...No, she isn't..... She is from*      **Example: Is Sophia from Paris?**  
*Lyon.....*

1. Is Jordan from California?.....  
.....

2. Is Florence in Italy?  
.....  
.....

3. Are Sophia and Hector students?

.....  
.....

4. Is Hector from Manchester?  
.....  
.....

5. Is Sophia a dancer?.....

.....

....

**Write True or False:**

1. ....**T**... Hector is English.  
from the United States.
6. ...**F** Sophia is  
from New York City.
7. .... Jordan is ..... Hector isn't from Manchester.  
from New York City.
8. .... Florence ..... London is not a big city. 3.  
is in Italy.
9. .... Jordan is ..... Hector is a student. 4.  
a teacher.
- ..... Sophia is an actress in London. 10. .... Sophia 5.  
and Hector are tourists.

# WORKSHEET 1

**SUBJECT: *Present Simple, Present Continuous***

**A) Read the paragraph and answer the questions:**

Brian is a doctor. He looks after sick people. He usually gets up at 6.00 o'clock. Today he is late, it is 6.30 and he is still in bed. He usually goes to work by train but today he is driving to work. He arrives at work at 6.30 every morning but it is 7.30 now and he is still driving.

It's 12.00 o'clock now. He always has his lunch at 12.00 but today he isn't having lunch at 12.00, he is looking after his sick patients. It is half past seven now, Brian is watching TV. He usually watches TV at half past seven because his favorite programme starts at half past seven. Brian has his dinner at 8.30 everyday and he is having dinner now.

It is 24.00 now Brian is going to bed. He always goes to bed at 24.00.

1. What does Brian do?
2. What time does he usually get up?
3. How does he usually go to work?
4. Why is he driving to work today?
6. When does he always have his lunch?
7. What is he doing at 12.00 today?
8. Why does he usually watch TV at 7.30?
9. What time does he go to bed?

5. What time does he arrive at work everyday?      10. What time is he going to bed now?

**B) Fill in the blanks with PRESENT CONTINUOUS or SIMPLE PRESENT:**

1. The children ..... (play) outside now.
2. She usually ..... (read) the newspaper in the morning.
3. I ..... (do) my homework now.
4. I ..... (eat) my dinner now.
5. .... (you / want) a pizza?
6. They ..... (watch) TV now.
7. I ..... (not / like) spaghetti.
8. The baby ..... (sleep) now.
9. My mother usually ..... (cook) dinner in the evening.
10. He ..... (write) a letter to his pen-friend every month.
11. She ..... (not / like) football.
12. Mary ..... (listen) to music now.
13. Tom usually .....(drink) coffee, but he ..... (drink) tea now.
14. We ..... (go) to the disco tonight.
15. .... (he / go) to work by bus everyday.

**C) Read the questions & answers about ALAN and ask and answer about JUDITH.**

**Questions:**  
**ALAN**

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. Alan's a lorry driver. | 1. What does Alan do?                  |
| 2. He's twenty-           | 2. How old is Alan?<br>five years old. |

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 3. He works five   | 3. How many days a week does he work?<br>days a week.          |
| 4. He gets up at   | 4. What time does he get up?<br>six o'clock every day.         |
| 5. He eats an      | 5. What does he eat for breakfast?<br>enormous breakfast.      |
| 6. He drinks two   | 6. What does he drink?<br>cups of tea.                         |
| 7. Then he kisses  | 7. What does he do after breakfast?<br>his wife.               |
| 8. He leaves for   | 8. What time does he leave for work?<br>work at half past six. |
| 9. He has lunch in | 9. Where does he have lunch?<br>a transport café.              |
| 10. He comes       | 10. What time does he come home?<br>home at five o'clock.      |
| 11. In the evening | 11. Where does he go in the evening?<br>he goes to the pub.    |
| 12. He goes to bed | 12. What time does he go to bed?<br>at ten o'clock.            |

**Questions:**  
**JUDITH**

- |         |                      |
|---------|----------------------|
| 1. .... | 1. secretary         |
| 2. .... | 2. 18                |
| 3. .... | 3. 5 days a<br>week. |
| 4. .... | 4. 7.30              |
| 5. .... | 5. cornflakes        |
| 6. .... | 6. orange-<br>juice  |
| 7. .... | 7. parents           |
| 8. .... | 8. 8.15              |
| 9. .... | 9. in the<br>canteen |

- |          |                     |
|----------|---------------------|
| 10. .... | 10. home / 5.30     |
| 11. .... | 11. evening classes |
| 12. .... | 12. eleven o'clock  |

**D) Fill in the chart for yourself. Then look at the example. Choose and write TEN sentences from the chart:**

	Always		Usually		Often		Sometimes		Never	
	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You	Tom	You
Drink fizzy drinks	*									
buy fast food			*							
play tennis							*			
eat sweets			*							
watch TV in the evenings	*									
save money										*
listen to cassettes			*							
play computer games					*					

Example: *Tom always drinks fizzy drinks.*

1. ....  
.....
2. ....  
.....
3. ....  
.....
4. ....  
.....
5. ....  
.....
6. ....  
.....

7. ....  
.....
8. ....  
.....
9. ....  
.....
10. ....  
.....

**E) Now ask questions about the CHART:**

Example: *How often does Tom buy fast food?*

*He usually  
buys fast food.*

*Does Tom play tennis?*

*No, he  
doesn't play tennis.*

1. ....

*He always  
watches TV.*

2. ....

*He  
sometimes plays tennis.*

3. ....

*No, he  
doesn't save money.*

4. ....

*Yes, he  
usually listens to cassettes.*

5. ....

*He often  
plays computer games.*

6. ....

*Yes, he  
always drinks fizzy drinks.*

7. ....

*He usually  
eats sweets.*

**F) Complete the sentences with SIMPLE PRESENT or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

1. Susan usually ..... (go) to school by bus, but now she ..... (go) to school by train.
2. Mary often ..... (read) in bed, but today she is very tired and she ..... (not / read).
3. The boys usually ..... (ride) their bikes to school. They ..... (like / ride) their bikes. They ..... (be) very naughty boys. They always ..... (go) to school late. Today their teacher ..... (be) very angry, because they ..... (be) late again.
4. Mary ..... (like / eat) sweets. Every morning she ..... (have) coffee with a lot of sweets and chocolate. For lunch she and her friends often ..... (eat) sweets or ice-cream. She ..... (not / like / eat) fruit or vegetables. She ..... (eat / never) eggs or cheese. Today she ..... (be) sick. She ..... (sleep) in her room now.

**G) Use a preposition ( ON, IN, AT, BY ) in each blank:**

- a. Jane goes to work ..... bus.
- b. My birthday is ..... March.
- c. We are going to meet ..... 4:00 p.m.
- d. Students must go to school ..... weekdays.
- e. Do you do play tennis ..... the weekend?
- f. His birthday is ..... November 5<sup>th</sup> .
- g. We have art lesson ..... Mondays.

**H) Read the text carefully and answer the questions:**

Right now I am looking at a picture of Barbara. She is not at home in the picture. She is at the park. She is sitting on a bench. She is eating her lunch. Some boys and girls are running on a patch in the park. A squirrel is sitting on the ground in front of Barbara. The squirrel is eating a nut. Barbara is watching the squirrel. She always watches squirrels when she eats her lunch in the park. Some ducks are swimming in the pond in the picture,

and some birds are flying in the sky. A policeman is riding a horse. He rides a horse in the park every day. Near Barbara, a family is having a picnic. They go on a picnic every week.

- a. Where is Barbara in the picture?
- b. What is she doing?
- c. What is the squirrel doing in the picture?
- d. What does Barbara always do when she has lunch in the park?
- e. What are the ducks doing?
- f. How often does the policeman ride his horse?
- g. How often does the family have a picnic at the park?

**I) Write a verb in each blank. Use the correct forms of the VERBS:**

1. Can you ..... a motorbike?
2. Tim can ..... the guitar?
3. Sam is ..... milk at the moment?
4. "Who is that lady?"
5. "I don't ....."
6. Emma can ..... Spanish and German, but her sister can't.
7. I'm ..... my homework now.
8. "..... your name, please."
9. "G-A-R-R-Y"
10. Excuse me. Can I ..... you a question?
11. Please go to the supermarket and ..... some cheese.
12. He is ..... water now because he is thirsty.

13. Every weekend they ..... their thirsty.
14. Listen! Jack is ..... a song.
15. Can you ..... me, please? I can't carry these bags.
16. My dog and his cat are .....now. My dog doesn't like cats.
17. There is a party in Ann's house. They are playing music. and .....

**J) Use the CORRECT TENSE:**

1. Look! Jane ..... (sing) again. She often ..... (sing) this song.
2. My father .....(have) a lot of work to do every weekend.
3. The girls ..... (not / talk) now. All of them ..... (watch) a film.
4. .... you ..... (like) watching TV?
5. He ..... (usually / go) at 9:00 o'clock, but this morning he ..... (leave) home late.
6. I ..... (visit) my grandparents every Friday. My sister ..... (often / visit) them.
7. The boys ..... (swim) in the pool now but they ..... (usually / swim) in the sea.
8. She .....(write) a letter to her pen-friend at the moment.
9. They ..... (sometimes / have) lunch at work, but today they ..... (have) at a restaurant.
10. She can't talk to you. She ..... (have) a shower.
11. "Where ..... Alex ..... (live)?" "In France."

12. Tom ..... (like / ride) a horse in his free times.
13. The children ..... (play) the piano and ..... (sing) a song at the moment.
14. My mother ..... (always / cook) in the morning.
15. What ..... (you / usually / do) at weekends?
16. Jane ..... (give) a party today because it ..... (be) her birthday.
17. The lesson ..... (start) at 9 o'clock every morning.
18. Adam is in his room now. He ..... (write) a letter to his pen-friend. He ..... (always / write) him a letter.

**K) Answer the questions:**

1. How often do you walk to school?
2. What do you do after school?
3. What can you eat in an Italian restaurant?
4. Where does a doctor work?
5. What are you going to do next Saturday?

**L) Ask questions for the underlined words:**

1. .... ?  
George often has a bath.
2. .... ?

Mike eats corn-flakes for breakfast every morning.

3. ....  
..... ?

The teacher is writing some examples on the board.

4. ....  
..... ?

Tom is watching a film now.

5. ....  
..... ?

My parents never smoke cigarettes.

6. ....  
..... ?

Peter and Rob go to school by service bus.

7. ....  
.....?

Sam is doing his homework in his room.

8. ....  
..... ?

I read two books every month.

9. ....  
..... ?

I can't understand Hans because I don't know German.

10. ....  
..... ?

No, Sally isn't writing a letter now.

**M) Write a question word in each blank (For example: When, How, Why, How many ..) and then match the questions with the answers:**

- |                                      |    |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 1. .... is your music lesson?        | a) |
| Because, I'm hungry.                 |    |
| 2. .... is it?                       | b) |
| Fine.                                |    |
| 3. .... books are there in your bag? | c) |
| Germany.                             |    |

4. .... likes James? d)  
 Mary.
5. .... is your watch? e) In  
 the garden.
6. .... are you? f) In  
 June.
7. .... are the children? g) It  
 is half past two.
8. .... your father's birthday? h) 5.  
 9. .... do you want a sandwich? I)  
 Tuesday.
10. .... is she from? j)  
 Six.

**N) Build up sentences:**

1. He / like watching TV / but / he / not / watch / at the moment /  
 because / he / sleep //
2. What / Wendy / do / at the moment / ? // She / clean / her teeth /  
 bathroom //
3. mother / can ( - ) / help me / now / because / she / cook / kitchen //
4. Where / your cousin / live / ? // She / live / Sydney / Australia //
5. Why / you / eat / sandwich / now / ? // Because / I / be / hungry //
6. Tim / usually / go / work / bicycle //
7. children / play / games / everyday //
8. My brother / can ( - ) / play / tennis / because / he / not / have /  
 racket //
9. How often / mother / cook / pizza / ? //
10. My parents / not / like / roller-skates / because / they / be /  
 dangerous //

## WORKSHEET 2

**SUBJECT: *Present Simple and Present Continuous***

**A) Read the paragraphs and answer the questions:**

Hello! My name is Douglas Hunter. I'm a pilot for British Airlines. I fly planes. I am not working today. I am playing golf. It is my favorite sport.

1. What is his name?
2. What does he do?
3. What is he doing now?
4. What is his favorite sport?

He is Gordon Lester. He is a champion jockey. He rides racehorses, but he isn't riding a racehorse now. He is dancing with his wife.

1. What is his name?
2. What does he do?
3. Is he a good jockey?
4. Where is he now?
5. What is he doing?
6. Who is he with?

They are Bob and Michael. They teach English in a school. They aren't teaching now. They are in the pub. They're talking and laughing.

1. Who are they?
2. Do they teach?

3. What do they teach?
4. Where are they now?
5. What are they doing now?

She is Rosalind Graham. She is a ballet dancer. She dances for Royal Ballet. She isn't dancing now. She is having a bath.

1. What is her name?
2. What does she do?
3. Is she dancing now?
4. What is she doing?

**B) Write DON'T, DOESN'T, ISN'T, AREN'T or AM NOT in the blank space in each sentence:**

- a. He *isn't* listening to the radio right now.
- b. He *doesn't* listen to the radio every evening.
- c. We ..... watching a television program now.
- d. We ..... watch television every day.
- e. They ..... study their lessons after class.
- f. They ..... studying their lessons right now.
- g. It ..... raining very hard right at the moment.
- h. It .....rain very much during the summer.
- i. Mr. Johnson ..... eating his lunch now.
- j. Mr. Johnson ..... always eat at that place.
- k. I ..... see any students in that room.
- l. I ..... hear anyone in the hall now.

**C) Complete the sentences:**

1. Every Monday my father .....  
because .....
2. Linda usually ..... but she  
.....  
..... today.
3. I want to buy a .....  
because .....
4. My teacher often .....  
but today .....
5. At the moment the children  
..... they often  
.....

**D) Read the following text and answer the questions:**

My name is Kate O'Hara. I live on a farm with my mother and father. I like it but I work very hard. Every morning I wake up at five o'clock and feed the horses. Then I can go back to the house. Mum makes breakfast at 5:30 and I'm not late for breakfast because I don't like cold eggs. After breakfast I help dad for an hour. Then I have a shower and get ready for school. The school bus leaves at 8:15. I leave home at 8:00.

After school I can watch TV for an hour. Then we have our dinner. We have chicken for dinner but I hate it. I eat it because mum gets angry. After dinner I do my homework. Then I go out and feed the horses. I go to bed early because I'm always very tired at the end of the day.

1. Where does Kate live?  
.....  
.....
2. What time does she get up every morning?  
.....  
.....

3. Who makes breakfast every morning?  
.....  
.....
4. Why isn't she late for breakfast?  
.....  
.....
5. When does she have a shower?  
.....  
.....
6. What time does she catch the school bus?  
.....  
.....
7. How long can she watch TV?  
.....  
.....
8. What do they have for dinner?  
.....  
.....
9. When does she do her homework?  
.....  
.....
10. Why does she go to bed early?  
.....  
.....

**True or False:**

1. She doesn't like the farm.
2. Kate doesn't work very hard.
3. Kate has a shower before 8:15.
4. Kate's mother doesn't like chicken.
5. **After dinner Kate feeds the horses.**

**E) Complete the sentences using DO / DOES / AM / IS / ARE / HAVE GOT / HAS GOT:**

1. .... the children want toy for their birthday?
2. Dazzle ..... a new dress for the party.
3. When ..... your brother's birthday?
4. How much ..... these glasses? " 80. "
5. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson ..... two children.
6. .... your uncle like chocolate?
7. .... I your friend?
8. How much ..... your new tennis racket?

**F) Circle the correct answer:**

1. Look! Thomas is bringing / brings his little sister to class.
2. My older sister is often listening / often listens to pop music.
3. We are writing / write an exercise now.
4. Mmmm! Mum is making / makes a cake.
5. Our teacher is giving / gives us a test every month.
6. Listen! Dad is reading / reads a story to Ricky.
7. Mr. Michael usually is growing / grows roses in his garden.
8. They are building / build a new house on the hill now.
9. Maria is drinking / drinks milk every morning.
10. Look! Nick is running / runs down the hill.

**G) Change the following sentences into POSITIVE, NEGATIVE and QUESTION form:**

1. You know the answer.

(-)

.....  
.....

(?)

.....  
.....

2. He has breakfast at 8 o'clock.

(-)

.....  
.....

(?)

.....  
.....

3. Some schoolgirls don't wear uniforms.

(+)

.....  
.....

(?)

.....  
.....

4. Does she cut her husband's hair?

(+)

.....  
.....

(-)

.....  
.....

5. She does her homework everyday.

(-)

.....  
.....

(?)

.....  
.....

**H) Supply PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE in the blanks:**

1. He ..... (teach) his son to ride a bike.
2. A: Why ..... Ann ..... (wear) her new dress?  
B: Because she ..... (have) a party tonight.

3. Cindy usually does the shopping, but I  
..... (do) it today because she is  
ill.
4. She ..... (not / work), she  
..... (swim)  
in the river.
5. A: ..... Tom ..... (clean)  
his shoes now?  
B: No, he ..... He  
..... (tidy) his room.  
A: Where is his brother?  
B: He is in the garden, he  
..... (water) the flowers.



*During the flight I ..... to music, ..... a  
film and .....  
to the girl in the seat next to me.*

*I ..... with my aunt and uncle in Kingston.  
They ..... me on a trip to Montego Bay. We  
..... at an Orchid Farm. It was brilliant. On my last  
night there I ..... to bed until there o'clock in the  
morning!*

*See you soon!*

*Love,*

*Della*

**B) Answer the questions:**

1. Did she go to Jamaica?
2. How did she go to Kingston?
3. How was the weather?
4. What did she do on the plane?
5. Did she visit her grandparents?
6. Did she like the Orchid Farm?
7. When did she go to bed on her last night?
8. Where is Jamaica?
9. What do the tourists do in Jamaica?
10. How is the life for Jamaican people?

**C) Complete these sentences in the PAST TENSE, using the correct verb:**

- \* play      \* enjoy      \* watch      \* listen      \* talk      \*  
phone
- \* stop      \* walk      \* travel      \* like      \* stay

I *watched* the late film on TV last night.

1. We really ..... the concert last night. It was great!
2. She ..... with friends in Brighton last summer.
3. Italy ..... very well in the last World Cup.
4. Her parents ..... by train from Shanghai to Moscow.
5. I ..... you four times last night but you were out.
6. We ..... along the beach yesterday. It was lovely.
7. She ..... the film but she didn't like the music.
8. The men ..... work at exactly one o'clock.
9. I ..... to the new Sting album yesterday. It's great.
10. They ..... to us about their trip to Madagaskar. It was very interesting.

**D) Complete the conversation with WAS / WASN'T / WERE / WEREN'T.**

A: Where *were* you last night? I phoned you but you  
..... at home.

B: I .....out with friends. We ..... at the  
Bluenote Café.

A: ..... Julia there?

B: No, she ..... . Why?

A: Oh, I just wondered.

B: She .....out with Nick. They .....at the  
Oasis. I think.

A: No, they ..... .

B: How do you know?

A: Because I ..... there!

**E) Complete the man's statement with the PAST SIMPLE form of the verbs in brackets:**

Last night I ..... (go) to my favorite restaurant in West Street. I ..... (leave) the restaurant at about 11 o'clock. It ..... (be) a warm evening and I ..... (decide) to walk along the beach.

Suddenly, I ..... (hear) a noise. I ..... (turn) and ..... (see) three boys aged about eighteen. One boy ..... (come) up to me and ..... (ask) me the time. When I ..... (look) down at my watch, he ..... (hit) me and I ..... (fall) to the ground. Another boy ..... (take) my wallet. I ..... (shout) for help. Then they .....(run) away.

**F) Complete the story. Use the verbs in the brackets:**

Last year I *went* (go) on holiday. I ..... (drive) to the sea with my friend. On the first day we ..... (look) at the beautiful buildings and ..... (eat) in lots of restaurants. The next day ..... (be) very hot so we ..... (drive) to the sea. We ..... (leave) our clothes in the car and

..... (sunbathe) and ..... (swim) all day. At six o'clock we ..... (walk) to our car, but the car .....(be) there. We ..... (buy) some clothes and ..... (go) to the Police Station. The police ..... (be) nice and we ..... (sleep) in the police station.

**G) Make negative sentences (x) or questions (?) using the PAST TENSE:**

**Example:** he / stay (x) in a hotel  
*He didn't stay in a hotel.*

you / learn (?) speak Italian when you were in Italy.  
*Did you learn to speak Italian when you were in Italy?*

1. she / like (x) the film
2. I / use / (x) the school computer yesterday
3. they / arrive (?) home late yesterday
4. you / ask (?) her for Caroline's address
5. he / enjoy (x) the concert in the park
6. we / talk (x) about school at all

**H) Read the text. Write the questions below about Tamsin's holiday:**

Last September Tamsin went to Bali. She went by plane and stayed in a big hotel. It was very hot, so she swam every day. In the evenings she went to different restaurants, the food was very good.

She met some nice people and every night she danced with them at the disco. She was happy because she wasn't alone.

1. *Where did she go?*  
..... Bali.
2. ....  
... Last September.
3. ....  
... By plane.
4. ....  
... In a big hotel.
5. ....  
... It was very hot.
6. ....  
... She swam.
7. ....  
... It was very good.
8. ....  
... Some nice people.

**I) Match the questions with the answers:**

1. When did you learn to drive a car?  
a. By bus.
2. What did you watch on television  
b. The news.
3. What did you do last weekend?  
c. 6<sup>th</sup> September.
4. Who were you with at 4pm today?  
d. On Saturday I played
5. When was the beginning of term?  
January. e.
6. How did you come to class?  
f. Three years ago.

7. What did you eat for breakfast this morning?  
g. John.  
8. What was the month before last?  
h. Toast and coffee.

**J) Read about Lucian and Estelle and write the questions:**

Lucian and Estelle are from London, but they live in Madrid. They work for Opel, the car factory. Lucian and Estelle like swimming and cooking. They don't have a car. They don't like driving!

1. live / they / do / London? *Do they live in London?*  
.....  
2. Madrid / do / live / they?  
.....  
3. Ferrari / they / work / do?  
.....  
4. work / Renault / do / they?  
.....  
5. swimming / like / cooking / they / do?  
.....  
6. swimming / they / like / traveling / do?  
.....  
7. like / do / driving / they ?  
.....

**K) What does Ellie ask Carsten? Put the words in order to make questions:**

**Ellie:** Sunday time What do get you up on?  
*What time do you get up on Sunday?*  
.....  
**Carsten:** Ten o'clock.  
**Ellie:** you breakfast What do have for?

.....  
**Carsten:** Coffee, cheese and bread.

**Ellie:** morning you in do the What do?

.....  
**Carsten:** I play football in the park.

**Ellie:** do lunch When have you?

.....  
**Carsten:** At two o'clock.

**Ellie:** with Who lunch you do have?

.....  
**Carsten:** My parents.

**Ellie:** you afternoon What do do in the?

.....  
**Carsten:** I watch football on TV.

**L) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

**Father:** Alice, what *are you doing* (you / do)?

**Alice:** I ..... (clean) the house. I usually  
..... (do) my homework but today I  
..... (not / go) to school.

**Father:** Where's your mum?

**Alice:** She ..... (make) a cake. She usually  
..... (go) to the market but today my friends  
..... (come).

**M) Fill in with PRESENT SIMPLE or PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

1) Sarah Star is a singer. She *sings* .....(sing) and ..... (dance) on TV. She ..... (drive) a red Mercedes. At the moment she is with Nick Pear. They ..... (eat) in a restaurant. Sarah ..... (drink) a cocktail and Nick ..... (talk) to the waiter.

2) Ann is a doctor. She ..... (work) in a hospital but today she .....(stay) at home. Now she ..... (cook) dinner. Her friends .....(visit) her today. It ..... (be) her birthday.

## WORKSHEET 4

**SUBJECT: Past form of Verb "To Be "**

**A) Fill in the blanks. Use WAS / WERE:**

1. Mary and Susan ..... *were* ..... ill yesterday.
2. The weather ..... very hot last Saturday.
3. The students ..... at the theater last night.
4. Betty ..... in Germany last summer.
5. My brother and I ..... at the football stadium on Saturday.
6. .... it cold yesterday?

**B) Put these sentences into the PAST. Use past form of verb " TO BE ":**

**T O D A Y**  
**A Y**

**Y E S T E R D**

**Example:** I'm at home.  
*home*.....

..... *I was at*

1. Jane and Michael are tired.  
.....
2. She's in the park.  
.....
3. It's a sunny day.  
.....
4. You're late.  
.....
5. They aren't hungry.  
.....

6. We aren't at work.  
.....

7. I'm thirsty.  
.....

8. You aren't at school.  
.....

9. We're at the cinema.  
.....

10. Paula isn't happy.  
.....

11. Everyone is excited.  
.....

12. I'm not afraid. ..  
.....

**C) Choose WAS or WERE and circle it:**

1. He *was / were* a policeman.
2. We *was / were* very happy.
3. *Was / Were* you happy?
4. They *wasn't / weren't* interested in.
5. I *was / were* at school.
6. It *wasn't / weren't* expensive.
7. *Was / Were* she your teacher?

**D) Complete the text with WAS or WERE:**

Interviewer: What ..... it like during the First World War, Bill?

Bill : It ..... a terrible time. I ..... a young man, so I .....

..... in the army. We ..... in Italy.

Interviewer: Where ..... your wife and children?

Bill : They ..... in London. That ..... dangerous too. There .....

..... bombs and there ..... not a lot of food.

The children ..... very

young and they ..... very frightened.

**E) Are these statements TRUE or FALSE? Correct the FALSE statements using WASN'T or WEREN'T:**

**Example:** a) Bill was an old man during the First World War.

FALSE- *Bill wasn't an old man during the First World War.*

b) Bill was in the army. TRUE

c) Bill was in Poland.  
.....

d) Bill's wife and children were in Italy.  
.....

e) It was dangerous in London.  
.....

f) There was a lot of food in London.  
.....

g) The children were quite old.  
.....

h) The children were frightened.  
.....

**F) Make questions about the text using WAS or WERE:**

**Example:** a) How old / Bill / during the First World War?

*How old was Bill during the First World War?*

b) / Bill / in the army?  
.....?

c) Where / Bill?  
.....?

d) Where / Bill's wife and children?  
.....?

- e) / It dangerous in London?  
 .....?
- f) / there bombs?  
 .....?
- g) / there a lot of food?  
 .....?
- h) How old / the children?  
 .....?
- I) / the children frightened?  
 .....?

**G) Read the interview and answer the questions:**

**Bill Jenkins is 100 today.**

Interviewer: Bill, I expect life is very different today than a hundred years ago. What **was** it like?

Bill : Yes, it is very different. Life **was** much quieter then. There are so many cars now. There **weren't** any cars when I **was** a boy.

Interviewer: **Were** you happy as a child?

Bill : Oh yes, I **was** very happy, but I'm still happy now!

Interviewer: Tell me about your family.

Bill : Well, my father **was** a postman and my mother **was** a cook. We **weren't** rich,

but we **weren't** poor either. There **were** five children. My brothers and sisters

**were** all younger than me but I'm the only one still here.

1. Were there any cars when he was a boy?
2. Was he happy or sad when he was a child?
3. What was his mother's job?

4. How many children were there in his family?

5. How old is Bill Jenkins?

**H) Mary spent last weekend in Madrid. Ask her some questions using WAS or WERE:**

**Example:** (your hotel / good?) ..... *Was your hotel good?.....*

1. (your room / comfortable?)  
.....

2. (the weather / nice?)  
.....

3. (the streets / full of people?)  
.....

4. (the shops / expensive?)  
.....

5. (the city / exciting at night?)  
.....

6. (the museums / interesting?)  
.....

7. (the people / friendly?)  
.....

8. (your flight / OK?)  
.....

**I) George and Sally have been married for 50 years. They are talking about their first**

**house. Use WAS or WERE and a word from the box to complete their conversation:**

new	Italian	big	green
	cheap	cold	bad

**Example:** George : The house was warm.

Sally : No, it ....*was cold*. .....

1. George: The garden was small.

Sally : No, it .....

2. Sally : The neighbors were French.

George: No, they .....

3. George: The living-room was red.

Sally : No, it .....

4. Sally : Our first chairs were expensive.

George: No, they .....

5. George: The kitchen was old.

Sally : No, it .....

6. George: The local shops were good.

Sally : No, they .....

**J) Put WAS, WASN'T, WERE or WEREN'T in the gaps in these conversations:**

1. Peter : ..... *Was* ..... Paul at work today?

Julie : No, he ..... in the office. I think he's sick.

2. Henry : ..... you in South America last year?

Steve : Yes. I ..... in Bolivia on business, and  
then my wife and I .....  
in Brazil for a holiday.

3. Paula : Philip and I ..... at home in London last  
week. We ..... at

Mike's house in Cornwall. It was lovely there. Do you know Mike?

Jane : Yes, I ..... at Mike's party in Oxford in the summer.

.....you there?

Paula : No, we weren't there. Philip and I ..... in Portugal in the summer.

**K) Make questions using WAS / WERE:**

1. Jim / at home / last night. ..... **Was**  
*Jim at home last night? ...?*
2. You / at school / on Monday.  
.....?
3. David / here / yesterday.  
.....?
4. the cinema / open / on Sunday.  
.....?
5. Kate and Jane / late / yesterday.  
.....?
6. you / in the football team / last year.  
.....?
7. all your friends / at your party.  
.....?
8. it / hot / last week.  
.....?

**L) Make negative sentences using WAS / WERE:**

1. Kevin / at my party. .... **Kevin**  
*wasn't at my party*.....
2. Nick / in class yesterday.  
.....
3. It / warm / yesterday.  
.....

4. Tina and Jim / late.  
.....
5. Etty / on the bus.  
.....
6. We / at the match / yesterday.  
.....
7. Our teachers / pleased with us.  
.....
8. I / at the restaurant.  
.....

**N) Fill in the blanks using WAS (NOT) / WERE (NOT):**

1. I'm here today but I ..... *wasn't* ..... here yesterday.
2. Jennifer is tall now but she ..... tall two years ago.
3. It is rainy today but it ..... yesterday.
4. Mr. Smith is angry now but he ..... an hour ago.
5. The shops are open today but they ..... on Sunday.
6. My car is clean today but it ..... yesterday.
7. My father isn't at home now but he ..... an hour ago.
8. The students are in class today but they ..... last week.
9. It isn't sunny now but it ..... an hour ago.
10. We aren't hungry now but we ..... twenty minutes ago.

## WORKSHEET 5

**SUBJECT :** *Past form of Verb “ To Be “*

**A) Complete the text with the correct form of TO BE:**

**Stan Laurel** and **Oliver Hardy** ...*were*..... two of the most popular film comedians of all time. They were born in 1890 and 1892 respectively.

Stan Laurel’s real name ..... Arthur Jefferson. He ..... form England. Oliver Hardy ..... English, he was from Georgia, USA.

Laurel and Hardy ..... in their late 30s when they met. Their first film together ..... *Putting Pants on Philip* (1927). They ..... funny because they were so different. Laurel ..... small and thin. Hardy ..... big and fat. Their most famous films ..... *Way Out West* (1937) and *Blockheads* (1938). They ..... in any serious films, only comedies.

**B) Use the text to help you write questions for the answers:**

**Example:** *Who was Oliver Hardy’s famous comic partner?*

Stan Laurel.

1.

.....  
.....

In 1890 and 1892 respectively.

2.

.....  
.....

Arthur Jefferson.

3.

.....  
.....

England.

4.

.....  
.....

No, he wasn't. He was American.

5.

.....  
.....

*Putting Pants on Philip.*

6.

.....  
.....

Because they were so different.

**C) Write questions and answers. Use the past tense of BE:**

1. A: We had a nice holiday.

B: (you / with your whole family?) ..... *Were you  
with your whole family?...*

A: (no / my daughter / in Montreal) ..... No, my  
daughter was in Montreal....

2. A: I bought these new shoes yesterday.

B: (they / on sale ?)

.....  
A: (yes / they / only \$25)

3. A: (you / at home / last night ?)

.....  
B: (no / I / at the library)

4. A: (the guests / late for the party ?)

.....  
B: (no / they / all on time)



## WORKSHEET 6

### SUBJECT : *Present Simple and Present Continuous Tense*

**A) Make questions and answers. Use THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

**Example:** (she / work / in Peru / this year?) (No,  
she / study / in Mexico)  
*Is she working in Peru this year? No.*  
*She's studying in Mexico.*

1. (you / study / English / at the moment?) (Yes, I  
/ work / hard.)  
.....  
.....

2. (they / listen / to the radio?) (No,  
they / play / CDs.)  
.....  
.....

3. (Peter / wash / now?) (Yes,  
he / have / a bath.)  
.....  
.....

4. (they / live / in Madrid / at the moment?) (Yes,  
they / learn / Spanish.)  
.....  
.....

5. (David / sing / in a group / this year?) (No,  
he / work / in a restaurant.)  
.....  
.....

**B) Write TRUE next to a correct sentence, and FALSE next to a wrong sentence:**

**Example:** *She's liking pop music.* FALSE  
*He's learning German.* TRUE

- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. They're enjoying the film. ....<br>a banana. ....            | 6. She's eating  |
| 2. We're loving ice-cream. ....<br>sick. ....                   | 7. I'm feeling   |
| 3. She's believing he's right. ....<br>meaning "very big". .... | 8. "Huge" is     |
| 4. John's thinking about my idea. ....<br>knowing Jane.         | 9. Mick is       |
| 5. He's having lunch at the moment. ....<br>classical music.    | 10. She's hating |

**C) Complete this conversation. Use the verbs in brackets ( ) in the PRESENT**

**CONTINUOUS:**

- Paul : Hi Steve! What are you doing?  
Steve : ..... (I / go) to the bank. What are you doing?  
Paul : ..... (I / shop).  
..... (I / look) for a  
new tennis racquet. .... (I /  
play) a lot of tennis at the  
moment, and I need a new racquet.  
Steve : Where is Jackie? Do you know?  
Paul : Yes. She isn't in England at the moment.  
..... She / work)  
in Germany for a month.  
Steve : What ..... (she / do) in  
Germany?  
Paul : .....(She / sing) in a  
night-club.  
Steve : Really? What about Fred and Sue? What  
.....(they / do)?

Paul : ..... (They / study) for an exam. They're always in the library at the moment.

Steve : How is your sister? Is she all right?

Paul : Yes, she's fine, but she's tired. .... (We / paint) the living-room. It's hard work.

Steve : Can I help you?

Paul : No, it's OK. My father ..... (help).

Steve : Well, I hope you find a good racquet.

**C) This is Anna's first letter in English to David. There are some mistakes. Rewrite wrong**

**verb forms . Underline if the verb form is correct:**

Dear David,

I live ..... in a large flat in Rome. I'm **having**..... *have* ..... two sisters. They are called Rosa and Maria. **We are getting up** ..... at seven o'clock every morning, and we **have** ..... coffee and a small breakfast. I **leave** ..... the flat at eight and walk to the university. I **am finishing** ..... classes at five every day, and I **arrive** ..... home at six. This month I **work** ..... very hard for my exams.

At the moment, I **eat** ..... breakfast in the kitchen of our flat, my mother **drinks** ..... coffee, and my sisters **are reading** ..... magazines.

On Saturday afternoons I **am playing** ..... tennis with my friends, or

I **go** ..... to the cinema. Today, I'm going to see a new English film. Sometimes I **am watching** ..... American films on TV, but I'm **not understanding** ..... the words! **Are you liking** .....

films?

Please write to me soon.

With best wishes,

Anna

**D) Write sentences. Use the PRESENT SIMPLE or the PRESENT CONTINUOUS:**

**Example:** (Usually she / work / at the office, but this week she / work / at home.)

*Usually she works at the office, but this week she's working at home.*

1. (You / not / eat / very much at the moment. Are you ill?)

.....  
.....

2. (She / know / three words in Italian!)

.....  
.....

3. (I / take / the bus to work this week, but usually I / walk)

.....  
.....

4. (I / study / Japanese this year. It's very difficult.)

.....  
.....

5. (you / watch / the television at the moment?)

.....  
.....

6. (I / not / remember / the name of the hotel.)

.....  
.....  
7. (She / speak / three languages.)

.....  
.....  
8. (The sun / shine /. It's a beautiful day!)

.....  
.....

## WORKSHEET 7

**SUBJECT :** *Simple Past Tense*

**A) Fill in the blanks with a verb from the box in the SIMPLE PAST:**

break	swim	have	make	sit	write
	spend	buy	drink	lose	wash

1. She ..... a cake an hour ago.
2. She ..... a hat last week.
3. The boy ..... a letter yesterday.
4. They ..... in the sea for an hour.
5. They ..... a lot of Coke last night.
6. She ..... her arm last week.
7. He ..... all his money last week.
8. She ..... a bath two minutes ago.
9. He ..... his wallet last night.
10. She ..... on the old chair a minute ago.
11. She ..... the clothes yesterday.

**B) Fill in the blanks with the SIMPLE PAST of the verbs in brackets:**

Last Saturday my father .... **took**.... (take) my friends and me to the circus. We .....(see) lots of things. My father ..... (buy) us some popcorn and orange juice. We



(copy) the great stories of famous writers and later he ..... (become) the best known writer in his time.

When he ..... (be) seventeen, he ..... (leave) Boston and ..... (arrive) in Philadelphia with only a few pennies in his pocket. He ..... (get) a job as a publisher of a newspaper and ..... (retire) from business as a very rich man at forty-two. Then he ..... (spend) the next forty years for his government. He ..... (play) an important role in the founding of the USA.

Franklin ..... (be) also an important scientist and inventor. He ..... (draw) electricity from a cloud on a kite string. He ..... (write) one of the first text books on electricity. He ..... (invent) a simple lightning rod and many other practical tools. He ..... (make) a study of water and ..... (discover) many principles of hydrodynamics. He even ..... (invent) bifocal glasses when he was seventy-eight and ..... (need) them himself.

Franklin ..... (do) all these things and many more because he ..... (believe) he ..... (can).

**E) Read the following story:**

Bob is a young sailor. He lives in England, but he is often away with his ship.

One summer he comes back from a long voyage and finds new neighbors near his mother's house. They have a pretty daughter, and Bob soon loves her and he wants to marry her when he comes back. Bob promises the girl to send a present from every port.

Bob's first port is Capetown in Africa, and he sends the girl a parrot from there. The parrot speaks three languages. When Bob's

ship reaches Australia, a letter comes from the girl. The letter says, "Thank you for the parrot, Bob. It tasted much better than a chicken."

**a) Write the story again. Use THE SIMPLE PAST:**

Bob **was** a young sailor. He **lived** in England, but he **was** often away with his ship.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**b) Answer the questions about the story:**

1. What was Bob?  
*He was a young sailor.*
2. What change did he find when he was back home?  
.....  
.....
3. How was their daughter?  
.....  
.....
4. How did Bob feel about the girl?  
.....  
.....
5. What did Bob tell the girl?  
.....  
.....
6. What did Bob send the girl from Capetown?  
.....  
.....
7. Where is Capetown?

.....  
.....  
8. How many languages did the parrot speak?  
.....  
.....

9. What did the girl do with the parrot?  
.....  
.....

**G) Rewrite the sentences using the word and signs in parenthesis:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>cafeteria last night.</b>            | <b>1. We ate lunch at the</b>               |
| (he)                                    | (-) <b>2. <i>He didn't eat lunch at</i></b> |
| <b><i>the cafeteria last night.</i></b> |   |
| (yesterday)                             | (?) 3.                                      |
| .....                                   |   |
| (study in the library)                  | (-?) 4.                                     |
| .....                                   |   |
| (we)                                    | (-) 5.                                      |
| .....                                   |   |
| (play tennis)                           | (+) 6.                                      |
| .....                                   |   |
| (I)                                     | (-) 7.                                      |
| .....                                   |   |
| (get a present)                         | (+) 8.                                      |
| .....                                   |   |
| (you)                                   | (-?) 9.                                     |
| .....                                   |   |
| (go shopping)                           | (?) 10.                                     |
| .....                                   |   |
| (last week)                             | (-) 11.                                     |
| .....                                   |   |
| (she)                                   | (+) 12.                                     |
| .....                                   |   |

(stay home)	(?)	13.
.....		
(last night)	(-?)	14.
.....		
(they)	(-)	15.
.....		
(get into trouble)	(+)	16.
.....		
(you)	(?)	17.
.....		
(see him)	(-?)	18.
.....		
(yesterday afternoon)	(?)	19.
.....		
(I)	(+)	20.
.....		

## WORKSHEET 8

**SUBJECT :** *Simple Past and Past Continuous*

**A) Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:**

1. Alice hurt herself while she ..... (skate).
2. I met my neighbor while I ..... (walk) home from work.
3. Sally saw a friend while she ..... (ride) her bicycle along Park St.
4. Peter fell asleep while he ..... (study).
5. Bob stepped on Jane's feet while they ..... (dance) together.
6. I cut myself while I ..... (shave).
7. Mr. and Mrs. Brown burned themselves while they ..... (bake) cookies.
8. Tommy had a nightmare while he ..... (sleep) at a friend's house.

**B) How did it happen?**

1. How did Alice hurt herself? (play soccer)  
..... *She hurt herself while she was playing soccer.*  
.....
2. How did Martin burn himself? (iron his clothes)  
.....  
.....
3. How did Helen cut herself? (slice onions)  
.....  
.....

4. How did Jennifer meet her husband? (fix a flat tire)

.....  
.....

5. How did Marvin break his arm? (skate)

.....  
.....

6. How did you lose your wallet? (ride my bicycle)

.....  
.....

7. How did Jeff meet his wife? (swim at the beach)

.....  
.....

8. How did Bob get a black eye? (fight with his brother)

.....  
.....

9. How did your children burn themselves? (make breakfast)

.....  
.....

10. How did Martha fall? (dance)

.....  
.....

**C) What's the matter?**

	<b>What was he / she</b>	<b>What</b>	<b>What's</b>	<b>the</b>
--	--------------------------	-------------	---------------	------------



You :  
.....?  
.....

Bob :  
.....  
.....

3. You :  
..... ?  
.....

Ann :  
.....  
.....

You :  
..... ?  
.....

Ann :  
.....  
.....

4. You :  
..... ?  
.....

Alice :  
.....  
.....

You :  
..... ?  
.....

Alice :  
.....  
.....

**D) Fill in the blanks with a correct form, the PAST SIMPLE or the PAST CONTINUOUS:**

1. He ..... (talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They ..... (study) two hours last night.
3. Jane ..... (sleep) when the telephone rang.
4. As I ..... (walk) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We ..... (watch) TV last night.
6. The customer ..... (pay) his cheque when he dropped his credit card.
7. The barber ..... (cut) my hair yesterday.
8. She ..... (dance) when she hurt her ankle.
9. It ..... (rain) hard when I got up.
10. It ..... (rain) hard last night.

**E) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the SIMPLE PAST or the PAST PROGRESSIVE:**

1. Sally ..... (eat) dinner last night when someone ..... (knock) on the door.
2. I began to study at seven last night. Fred ..... (come) at seven-thirty. I ..... (study) when Fred ..... (come).
3. While I ..... (study) last night, Fred ..... (drop by) to visit me.
4. My roommate's parents ..... (call) him last night while we ..... (watch) TV.
5. My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after five. When he

- ..... (come) home, I  
 ..... (talk) to  
 my mother on the phone.
6. Yesterday Tom and Janice ..... (go) to the  
 zoo around one. They  
 ..... (see) many kinds of animals. They  
 stayed at the zoo for two hours. While they  
 ..... (walk) home, it .....  
 (begin)  
 to rain, so they ..... (stop) at a small  
 café and .....  
 (have) a cup of coffee.
7. Yesterday afternoon I ..... (go) to visit the  
 Parker family. When I  
 ..... (get) there around two o'clock, Mrs.  
 Parker ..... (be)  
 in the yard. She ..... (plant)  
 flowers in her garden. Mr. Parker  
 ..... (be) in the garage. He  
 ..... (work) on  
 their car. He ..... (change) the oil.

**E) What's the question?**

how	what	where
how long	what kind of	who
how many	when	why

1. .... *Who did you visit* .....? I visited my cousin.
2. ....? We talked about my job.

3. ....? She went to the beach.
4. ....? She met her friend.
5. ....? They spoke Russian.
6. ....? They swam in the ocean.
7. ....? He had dinner at 8:00.
8. ....? I baked an apple pie.
9. ....? She cried because her dog ran away.
10. ....? I stayed for a week.
11. ....? I came home by train.
12. ....? He ate three hamburgers.
13. ....? He left the restaurant at 9:00.
14. ....? She wrote a letter to her mother.
15. ....? They studied all morning.
16. ....? We took a lot of photographs.
17. ....? We sent a postcard to our teacher.
18. ....? He fell asleep during the lecture.
19. ....? I lost my wallet while I was skating.

## WORKSHEET 9

**SUBJECT :** *Simple Past and Past Continuous*

**A) Fill in the blanks with a correct form of PAST CONTINUOUS:**

1. It was very cold. The sun ..... *was not shining*.  
..... (not / shine)
2. It wasn't a stormy night. The wind  
..... (not / blow)
3. He wasn't sleeping. He .....  
(look) at the ceiling.
4. They were having a rest. They  
..... (not / work).
5. They were very happy. They .....  
(enjoy) the party.
6. He was at home. He ..... (watch) a  
movie on TV.
7. He was getting worse. He .....  
(not / recover).
8. We ..... (travel) in the north of  
Turkey when we were on holiday.
9. She ..... (drive) so fast when the  
accident happened.
10. I .....(not / sleep) when you came  
in.

**B) Complete the sentences with the words in parentheses using the  
SIMPLE PAST or  
the PAST PROGRESSIVE:**

1. While they ..... (travel) to China,  
Marco ..... (keep) a diary.

2. Mrs. White ..... (drive) past a house in Main Street when she ..... (see) the ground floor on fire.
3. While he ..... (fly) off the Miami Coast, the pilot ..... (see) sharks approaching the swimmers.
4. The fireman ..... (fight) the fire on a balcony below when he ..... (hear) someone's shouts.
5. She ..... (die) while she ..... (run) after a bus.
6. We ..... (have) dinner when the electricity ..... (go) off.
7. She ..... (think) of something else while you ..... (talk) to her.
8. I ..... (see) her while I ..... (look) out of the window.
9. While the teacher ..... (talk), the students ..... (look) at an insect on the ceiling.

## **WORKSHEET 10**

**SUBJECT :** *Present Perfect Tense*

**A) Write a suitable sentence using the PRESENT PERFECT TENSE :**

1. Ann's hair was dirty. Now it's clean. (wash) ..... ***Ann has washed her hair*** .....
2. Tom was 80 kg. Now he's 70. (lose weight) .....

3. Bill played football yesterday. Now he can't walk; his leg is in plaster. (break)  
.....  
.....
4. My sister is looking for her pen. (lose)  
.....
5. Mary is on holiday in France. (go)  
.....
6. Mr. Hill was in Canada last week. He's back in London now. (be) .....
7. Look! Mrs. Smith has got a lot of packages. (buy)  
.....
8. I can't eat anything now. (eat too much)  
.....
9. Mrs. Jenkins is very tired. (clean / house)  
.....
10. Tony needs a holiday. (work / hard / this year)  
.....

**B) Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE after BECAUSE:**

**Example:** She can't go to the party. (catch a cold)

She can't go to the party because she has caught a cold.

1. He can't walk very fast. (hurt / leg)  
.....  
.....
2. I can't get in. (lose / key)  
.....  
.....
3. I know this story very well. (see the film)  
.....  
.....
4. I can't post the letter. (not put / stamp / on it)

.....  
.....  
5. He can't stand up. (eat too much)  
.....  
.....

6. They can't go on holiday. (not save / money)  
.....  
.....

7. I know him. (meet him before)  
.....  
.....

8. We don't know how he is. (not hear from him)  
.....  
.....

9. He won't take a cigarette. (give up smoking)  
.....  
.....

10. She can't get in. (he / lock the door)  
.....  
.....

**C) Follow the example and do the same using ALREADY:**

**Example:** Bring the milk in, please.

*- I have ALREADY brought it in.*

1. You must find the tickets soon.  
.....

2. Turn the radio down, please.  
.....

3. Tidy your room.  
.....

4. Could you post the letters, please?  
.....

5. Why don't you see a doctor?  
.....

6. You have a bad cough. I think you should stop smoking.

7. Why don't you clean your shoes?

8. Brush your teeth, will you?

9. We have guests today. Shall we make a cake?

10. We should invite Mary to the party.

**D) Follow the example and do the same using YET:**

**Example:** She has been in the shop. (buy anything)

- She has been in the shop *but she hasn't bought anything YET.*

1. I've written to them three times. (not reply)

2. I've asked you again and again. (not do it)

3. I lent him \$10 last month. (not give it back)

4. He lost his pen a week ago. (not find it)

5. He borrowed my book last year. (not give it back)

6. She went to New York six months ago. (not return it)

- .....  
.....
7. She gave me \$2 a week ago. (not return it)  
.....  
.....
8. I finished reading my library books a long time ago. (not change them)  
.....  
.....
9. She went to the bus-stop half an hour ago. (the bus / not come)  
.....  
.....
10. He's still studying that lesson. (not learn it)  
.....  
.....

**D) Fill in the blanks with ALREADY or YET:**

1. He hasn't called us .....
2. They have ..... sent the letter.
3. John has ..... bought the tickets for the football match.
4. We have ..... been to Mexico three times.
5. You haven't visited Tokyo .....
6. Has John bought a new car ..... ?
7. The plane has ..... left.
8. Has she done it ..... ? No, not .....
9. A: Haven't they arrived ..... ?  
B: Oh, yes. They have ..... arrived.
10. Hurry up! The class has ..... started.
11. Be careful! They have ..... painted the door.
12. Haven't you read the book ..... ?

**E) Follow the example and do the same using JUST:**

**Example:** he / go out

- *What has he JUST done?*

- *He has JUST gone out.*

1. She / leave the room

.....  
.....

2. they / watch the news

.....  
.....

3. I / finish homework

.....  
.....

4. he / put on the jacket

.....  
.....

5. she / catch a fish

.....  
.....

6. he / call a taxi

.....  
.....

7. you / write a letter

.....  
.....

8. the girl / burn the cake

.....  
.....

9. the teacher / walk out

.....  
.....

10. the dog / see the cat

.....  
.....

11. Jane / turn the TV off

.....  
.....  
12. the boys / eat dinner  
.....  
.....

**F) Put the verbs in the correct tense. Use the SIMPLE PAST or the PRESENT PERFECT:**

1. .... Tim ..... (finish) his work yet?
2. .... he ..... (finish) it ywsterday?
3. They ..... (just / go) out.
4. They ..... (go) out a minute ago.
5. .... Ann ..... (study) yesterday afternoon?
6. .... you ..... (send) the letters yet?
7. .... she ..... (call) him a week ago?
8. They ..... (not / see) the film yet.
9. The train ..... (just / arrive).
10. .... you ..... (ever / be) in a TV studio?
11. .... you and Tom ..... (enjoy) the party last night?
12. .... you ..... (not / finish) school last year?
13. I ..... (lose) my dictionary. I can't find it anywhere.
14. His hair looks short. He ..... (have) a haircut.
15. When ..... (he / give up) smoking?

16. Jane ..... (buy) her car two weeks ago.
17. My bicycle isn't here. Somebody ..... (take) it.
18. Why ..... (Jim / not want) to play tennis last Friday?
19. The car looks clean. .... you ..... (wash) it?
20. When we were on holiday, the weather ..... (be) terrible.

**G) Ask questions with HOW LONG:**

**Example:** I am married.

*- HOW LONG have you been married?*

1. I know Bob.  
.....
2. Sue and Alan are married.  
.....
3. George is unemployed.  
.....
4. Those books are here.  
.....
5. Mary is at the airport.  
.....
6. My sister is ill.  
.....
7. She has got a bad cold.  
.....
8. Jan has long hair.  
.....
9. I have a yacht.  
.....
10. They are in the restaurant.  
.....

11. My parents are in London.

.....

12. The cat is under the table.

.....

**H) Rewrite the following sentences twice, using SINCE and FOR:**

**Example:** I haven't seen you. (Christmas / 3 days)

*a) I haven't seen you SINCE Christmas.*

*b) I haven't seen you FOR 3 days.*

1. We've been here. (an hour / 4 o'clock)

a) .....

.....

b) .....

.....

2. She hasn't spoken to me. (2 weeks / last week)

a) .....

.....

b) .....

.....

3. They've lived in this street. (1970 / a long time)

a) .....

.....

b) .....

.....

4. I haven't had time to do it. (last Monday / a few days)

a) .....

.....

b) .....

.....

5. We haven't bought a new one. (ages / many years)

a) .....

.....

b) .....

.....



## WORKSHEET 11

**SUBJECT :** *Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous*

**A) Use PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE to fill in the blanks:**

1. I'm tired, because I ..... *have been working* ..... (work) very hard.
2. He ..... (write) letters all morning.
3. Catherina is getting fatter because she ..... (eat) too much.
4. My mother ..... (peel) the potatoes all afternoon.
5. Cathy ..... (attend) a cookery course since March.
6. How long ..... you ..... (learn) English?
7. Where are my eye-glasses? I ..... (look) for them for an hour.
8. Charles ..... (escape) from the police for years.
9. How long ..... you ..... (use) a computer?
10. Elizabeth ..... (live) with Mike for three years.
11. She ..... (earn) quite a lot of money for the last two years.
12. It ..... (rain) for six hours.

**B) Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

**to fill in the blanks:**

1. I've bought / have been buying a new pair of shoes.
2. Have you finished / Have you been finishing reading that book yet?
3. They've eaten / have been eating fruit all afternoon, ever since they came from school.
4. I've been reading / have read this book now, so you can have it back.
5. I've been writing / have written eight pages already.
6. Your exam paper is completely blank! What have you been doing / have you done?
7. Oh, no! There's nothing to eat. My sister has been eating / has eaten everything I left in the kitchen.
8. Oh, no! There's no wine to drink. They have drunk / have been drinking all the wine.
9. No wonder your eyes hurt. You've been playing / have played computer games ever since you had your breakfast.
10. I haven't seen / haven't been seeing you for ages.
11. God! Hakan has scored / has been scoring.
12. They have danced / have been dancing for an hour.
13. I have been waiting / have waited for you for ages.
14. I've finished / 've been finishing my work.
15. I've been writing / have written this letter for an hour.
16. He has visited / has been visiting ten museums this week.
17. I'm very tired. Because I have travelled / have been travelling around Istanbul all day.
18. She has found / has been finding a good job.
19. I'm hot because I have been running / have run.
20. I have written / have been writing letters for weeks.

## WORKSHEET 12

**SUBJECT :** *Simple Past vs Present Perfect Tense*  
*Present Perfect vs Present Perfect Continuous*

**A) Use THE SIMPLE PAST or THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE to fill in the blanks:**

1. What ..... (you / learn) since you ..... (come) here? How many friends ..... (you / make)? I hope you ..... (already / meet) a lot of interesting people.
2. Last night my roommate and I ..... (have) some free time, so we ..... (go) to a show.
3. I ..... (just / have) lunch, but I ..... (not / have) lunch yesterday.
4. Who ..... (write) the play "Hamlet"?
5. How many games ..... (the team / win) so far this season?
6. I don't know Carol's husband. I ..... (never / meet) him.
7. It ..... (rain) a lot last week, but it ..... (not / rain) much so far this week.
8. How many letters ..... (you / write) since the beginning of the month?
9. When we were on vacation, the weather ..... (be) terrible.
10. In her whole lifetime, Mary ..... (never / see) snow.
11. I don't know where Ammy is. ....(you / see) her?

12. When I ..... (get) home last night, I  
..... (be) very tired and I  
..... (go) straight to bed.
13. Your car looks very clean. ....  
(you / wash) it?
14. George ..... (not / be) very  
well last week.
15. Mr. Clark ..... (work) in a bank for 15  
years. Then he gave it up.

**B) Use PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

**to fill in the blanks:**

1. I'm ..... trying ..... to ..... study. I  
..... (try) to study for  
the last hour, but something always seems to interrupt me. I  
think I'd better go to the library.
2. The children are playing basketball right now. They  
..... (play) for almost two  
hours. They must be getting tired.
3. The telephone ..... (ring)  
four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my  
roommate.
4. The telephone ..... (ring)  
for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
5. It ..... (rain) all day.  
I wonder when it will stop.
6. We ..... (have) three  
accidents so far this week. I wonder how many more we will  
have if you keep using the tools carelessly.
7. We ..... (live)  
here since last June.
8. My little son is dirty from head to foot because he  
..... (play) in the mud.
9. What's the matter? Your eyes are red and puffy. I hope you  
..... (not / cry). Oh, now I

- understand. You .....  
(peel) some onions.
10. Hello, Rob. I'm happy to see you again. I ..... (not / see) you  
for weeks. What ..... you  
..... (do) lately?
11. I ..... (not / be)  
able to reach my boss on the phone yet. I  
..... (try) for  
the last twenty minutes, but the line  
..... busy.
12. We ..... (have) three major  
snowstorms so far this winter. I wonder how many more we  
will have.
13. I ..... (write) them  
three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
14. A: Dr. Harrison is a good teacher. How long ..... he  
..... (be) at the university?  
B: He ..... (teach) here for  
almost 25 years.
15. A: What are you going to order for dinner?  
B: Well, I ..... (have /  
have) pizza. So I think, I'll order that.
16. My uncle .....  
(paint) the outside of his house for three weeks and he's still  
not finished.
17. The Smiths are presently in Tunisia. They  
..... (travel) throughout  
North Africa since the middle of May. They'll return home in  
another month.

**C) Use THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE or THE PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

**to fill in the blanks:**

1. I'm tired. We .....  
(walk) for over an hour. Let's stop and rest for a while.

2. The zoo isn't far from here. I ..... (walk) there many times.
3. I ..... (write) my friends at least a dozen letters since I left home and come home.
4. Sally is writing a letter to her boyfriend. She ..... (write) it since she got home from class. It's going to be a long letter.
5. The telephone ..... (ring) four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
6. The telephone ..... (ring) for almost a minute. Why doesn't someone answer it?
7. She is 80 and she ..... (never / read) a book in her life.
8. The secretary is very tired. She ..... (type) all morning.
9. Tom is reading a book. He started two hours ago and he is on page 53. He ..... (read) for two hours.
10. Hello! I ..... (clean) the windows. So far I ..... (clean) five of them and there are two more to do.
11. My grandfather ..... (died) 30 years ago. I ..... (never / meet) him.
12. A: Is your father at home?  
 B: No, I'm afraid he ..... (go) out.  
 A: When exactly ..... (he / go) out?  
 B: About ten minutes ago.

**D) Use THE SIMPLE PAST or THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE to fill in the blanks:**

1. The young man ..... (never / be) to Paris, but he ..... (read) a book about this city last year.
2. .... you ..... (decide) where to go yet?
3. A: Have some tea, please.  
B: No, thank you. I ..... (just / have) two cups of tea.
4. Susan ..... (do) her homework before 10 o'clock but Jane ..... (not / write) a word until now.
5. Her mother ..... (buy) her a pair of new shoes yesterday.
6. The Prime Minister ..... (leave) for the USA an hour ago.
7. A: ..... the plane ..... (land)?  
B: Yes, it ..... (land) ten minutes ago.
8. It ..... (not / rain) for a long time.
9. .... you ..... (see) my dog? It ..... (run away) this morning.
10. We ..... (meet) at a party a long time ago, but I ..... (not / see) her since then.
11. I ..... (see) an interesting book in a bookshop yesterday, but I ..... (not / buy) it.
12. My friend ..... (fall) from the bicycle because he ..... (not / ride) one for ages.
13. His father ..... (die) in 1970, but he ..... (never / visit) his father's grave since that time.
14. They ..... (go) to America years ago, but none of them ..... (come) back since then.

15. A: ..... you ..... (speak) to an Englishman?  
 B: Yes, I ..... (have) a short conversation with one last night.
16. A: ..... you ever ..... (be) to Tatilya?  
 B: Yes, I ..... (go) there two years ago.
17. A: ..... you ..... (see) Jane recently?  
 B: No, I ..... (see) her for a long time.

**E) Rewrite the sentences using SIMPLE PAST or PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:**

1. I haven't seen her for a long time.  
 It's ..... ages ..... *since* ..... *I* ..... *saw* *her*.....
2. I last met George two weeks ago.  
 I ..... haven't  
 .....
3. They have been here for three months.  
 They ..... arrived  
 .....
4. We started living in Istanbul 12 years ago.  
 We ..... have  
 .....
5. I last saw my girlfriend five days ago.  
 I ..... haven't  
 .....
6. Is this the first time you have tasted a kivi?  
 ..... (not) you ..... one before?
7. I last smoked a cigarette ten years ago.  
 I ..... haven't  
 .....
8. I last drank wine two weeks ago.  
 It's ..... two ..... weeks  
 ..... wine.
9. I have lived in Istanbul since January.

I

.....

... (come)

10. They moved to Ankara two years ago.

They .....  
two years.

11. She hasn't been to Rome before.

This            is            the            first            time

.....

## **WORKSHEET 13**

**SUBJECT :** *Past Perfect Tense*

**A) Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:**

1. I ..... (worry) a lot about her before I ..... (hear) that she was safe.
2. I I didn't like the flat. It ..... (be) much smaller than I ..... (think) at first.
3. He told us he ..... (shoot) a big tiger.
4. They ..... (drink) tea after they ..... (finish) dinner.
5. She ..... just ..... (fold) the pink apron and placed it in a table drawer when the door ..... (open) and Joe ..... (enter).
6. The police wanted to know why he ..... (bring) a gun to school.
7. After he ..... (work) at the hospital for two years he ..... (decide) to give up the job.
8. When I ..... (arrive) at the party John ..... already ..... (go) home.
9. We ..... (wait) until the match ..... (finish).
10. They ..... (leave) the room before the meeting ..... (finish).
11. I ..... (buy) a new camera before I ..... (go) to London.
12. I ..... just ..... (turn off) the lights when the telephone ..... (ring).

**B) Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:**

1. .... he ..... (know) her for a long time before they ..... (get) married?
2. He ..... (drive) down the hotel where they ..... (spend) their honeymoon years ago.
3. When we ..... (get) to the station the train ..... (already / leave).
4. He ..... (sit) at a table by the window where he ..... (have) a meal with Jane.
5. Why ..... he ..... (not / ask) her to wait and think again before she ..... (leave) Paris.
6. He was wondering why he ..... (let) her leave so easily.
7. He knew he ..... (earn) that money with a great difficulty.
8. After they ..... (go), he ..... (sit) down and ..... (light) a cigarette.
9. He ..... (have to) go to work by bus because his car ..... (break) down.
10. He ..... (angry) before he ..... (hear) my offer.

## WORKSHEET 14

**SUBJECT :** *Past Perfect Tense & Past Perfect Continuous*

**A) Supply a suitable SIMPLE PAST or PAST PERFECT TENSE:**

1. They ..... (go) home after they ..... (finish) their work.
2. She ..... (just / go) out when I called her.
3. My brother ..... (eat) all the pie before we got back.
4. He wondered why I ..... (not / visit) him before.
5. She said that she ..... (already / see) the Pyramids.
6. The fire ..... (spread) to the next building before the firemen ..... (arrive).
7. They drank small cups of coffee, after they ..... (finish) dinner.
8. He told me he ..... (catch) a young lion.
9. His mother ..... (worry) a lot about him before she ..... (hear) that he was asfe.
10. He ..... (already / learn) English before he ..... (leave) for England, but before he arrived in England, he ..... (forget) some.
11. Mary ..... (go) swimming after she ..... (come) home. After she ..... (swim), she .....

- (call) her friend Judy.
12. I ..... (go) to the theatre with my friends yesterday. I ..... (not / go) to the theatre for a year. We ..... (have) a very good time.
  13. After they ..... (finish) their breakfast, they ..... (leave) for school.
  14. Linda ..... (play) tennis after she ..... (do) her homework.
  15. My father ..... (water) the flowers after he ..... (clean) the car. After he ..... (water) the flowers, he ..... (have) dinner.

**B) Combine the following sentences by using AFTER / BEFORE:**

1. My mother took her umbrella. She went out.  
.....  
.....
2. Frank called me. I went to school.  
.....  
.....
3. I washed the dishes. I watched TV.  
.....  
.....
4. She washed her hands. She had lunch.  
.....  
.....
5. The boys bought a ball. They played football.  
.....  
.....
6. My mother made a cake. The guests came.  
.....  
.....
7. He put sugar in his tea. He drank it.  
.....  
.....

8. I got up. I had breakfast.  
.....  
.....
9. The children ran away. They broke the window.  
.....  
.....
10. I fastened my seat belt. The plane took off.  
.....  
.....

**C) Complete the following sentences:**

1. After I had watched that horror film, I  
.....
2. She finished her homework after  
.....
3. When I came home, my sister ..... already  
.....
4. Before he went out,  
.....  
.....
5. They had telephoned me before  
.....

**D) Read the passage and answer the questions:**

I had an amusing experience last year. After I had left a small village in the south of France, I drove on to the next town. On the way a young man waved to me. I stopped and he asked me for a lift. After he had got into the car, I said good morning to him in French and he replied in the same language.

Except a few words, I do not know any French at all. Neither of us spoke during the journey.

I had nearly reached the town, when the young man suddenly said, very slowly, "Do you speak English?"

As I soon learned, he was English himself!

1. When did the writer drive on to the next town?  
.....  
.....
2. When did he say good morning to the man in French?  
.....  
.....
3. When did the young man say, "Do you speak English?"  
.....  
.....

**E) Fill in the following sentences by using PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:**

1. We ..... (play) football for half an hour when it started to rain.
2. I ..... (study) English for a short time when the electricity went off.
3. She ..... (do) her homework before you came in.
4. His knees and hands were very dirty. He ..... (crawl) in the garden.
5. I ..... (drive) the car for five years when I sold it.
6. We were very tired. We ..... (travel) for about sixteen hours.
7. They were out of breath. They ..... (run) for a long time.
8. He ..... (live) in London for ten years when he had an accident.
9. He was tired because he ..... (write) letters all morning.
10. He ..... (repair) the radio for an hour when you arrived.

**F) Fill in the following sentences by using PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:**

1. I was tired because I .....  
(type) for a long time.
2. Her boss was very angry with her because she  
..... (come) to work very  
late.
3. I didn't know about the earthquake because I  
..... (not / watch) television.
4. She was too fat because she  
..... (not / keep) her  
doctor's advice.
5. I took my car to the garage because the brakes  
..... (not / work).
6. She had to go to the dentist because she  
..... (not / clean) her teeth.
7. He got bad marks because he  
..... (not / study) hard.
8. She wasn't at home. She  
..... (go) out with her  
boyfriend.
9. I thought I .....  
(behave) like an idiot.
10. He ..... (study)  
English) very hard for the last few days.

## **WORKSHEET 15**

**SUBJECT :** *Going to*

**A) Complete each sentence. Use GOING TO and the verb in brackets:**

1. .... *Are you going to buy*  
..... (you / buy) a new bike?
2. Tom  
.....  
... (not / be) a doctor.

3. I .....  
.. (buy) some new shoes.
4. ....  
. (Helen / catch) the train?
5. Who .....  
(carry) the shopping for me?
6. Jim ..... and ..... Dinah  
..... (not /  
get) married.
7. Sam  
.....  
..... (take) a holiday.
8. What ..... time  
.....  
(you / phone) me?
9. Where  
.....  
(we / eat) tonight?
10. I .....  
(not /give) a birthday present!

**B) Rewrite each sentence or question with GOING TO:**

1. Joe plans to buy a new computer next year.  
... *Joe is going to buy a new computer next year.*  
.....
2. We don't plan to play tennis this weekend.  
.....  
.....
3. Does Nick plan to join the sports club?  
.....  
.....
4. What are your plans for next summer?  
.....  
.....
5. Look! That tree is about to fall over!

.....  
.....  
6. Do you plan to work hard this year?  
.....  
.....

7. I don't intend to get a new car.  
.....  
.....

8. The forecast for tomorrow is rain.  
.....  
.....

9. Do Mike and Pat plan to make sandwiches for the party?  
.....  
.....

10. I think it's about to snow.  
.....  
.....

**C) What are you going to do next summer? Write sentences:**

..... *Next summer I'm going to have a great holiday. I'm going to* .....

.....  
.....  
.....

.....  
.

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

**D) Rob Brown and Molly Gould are opera singers. A reporter has interviewed them about their summer plans. Look at the table and, in pairs, ask and answer questions using prompts, as in the example.**

	<b>Rob Brown</b>	<b>Molly Gould</b>
1. give / concerts	*	*
2. go / to India	*	
3. appear / in a TV show		*
4. go on / holiday in August	*	*
5. take part / in charity events	*	*
6. sing / at the Queen's party		
7. make / a record	*	
8. sing / in a rock opera		*

**Example: 1. Student 1:** *Is Rob going to give any concerts in the summer?*

**Student 2:** *Yes, he is. Is Molly going to give any concerts in the summer?*

**Student 1:** *Yes, she is.*

2. ....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

3. ....  
 .....  
 .....

- .....  
.....
4. ....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
5. ....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
6. ....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
7. ....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....
8. ....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**E) Use the words / phrases from the list to complete the sentences, as in the example:**

\* **sell her car**  
**cake**

\* **be late for school**

\* **make a**

\* **fix**

\* **lose weight**

1. Jane's putting an ad in the newspaper.

She *is going to sell his car.*

.....

2. The washing machine isn't working.

My *father*

.....

....

3. I bought some flour and some eggs.

I

.....

.....

4. Robert is on a diet.

He

.....

.....

5. Peter is still in bed.

He

.....

.....

**F) Jonathan is not satisfied with his life as it is. He has already decided to change a number**

**of things. Look at the prompts and say what he intends to do, as in the example:**

1. **move to the city center**

*He is going to move to the city center*.....

2. **sell his car**

.....

.....

3. **buy a bigger house**

.....  
 .....  
 4. **marry Susan**  
 .....

.....  
 .....  
 5. **apply for a job with a law firm**  
 .....

**G) Write questions and answers as in the example:**

	teacher	doctor	singer	football player
<b>Fred</b>		*		
<b>Rod &amp; Ben</b>			*	
<b>Joan</b>	*			
<b>Ted</b>				*
<b>You</b>				

1. Fred / singer? ..... *Is Fred going to be a singer?*

.....  
 ..... *No, he isn't. He isn't going to be a singer.*  
 .....

..... *He is going to be a doctor.*  
 .....

2. Rod and Ben / teachers?

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

3. Joan / doctor?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

4. Ted / singer?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

5. You / teacher?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**H) Make sentences, as in the example:**

- \* miss the train
- \* make some tea
- \* change it
- \* crash





- So at 4 o'clock tomorrow I  
 .....
3. Jim is going to study from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock this evening.  
 So at 8.30 this evening he  
 .....
4. We are going to clean the flat tomorrow. It will take from 9 until 11 o'clock.  
 So at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning  
 .....
5. Tom is a football fan and there is a football match on television this evening. The match begins at 7.30 and ends at 9.15.  
 So at 8.30 this evening  
 .....
6. Don't phone me between 7 and 8.  
 ..... (we / finish) dinner then.
7. A: Can we meet tomorrow afternoon?  
 B: Not in the afternoon.  
 ..... (I / work).
8. Do you think .....  
 (you / still / do) the same job in ten years' time?
9. If you need to contact me,  
 ..... (I / stay) at the Hilton Hotel until Friday.
10. A: ..... (you / see) Laura tomorrow?  
 B: Yes, probably. Why?  
 A: I borrowed this book from her. Can you give it back to her?

**B) Ask questions with WILL YOU BE -ING?**

1. You want to borrow your friend's bicycle this evening.  
 (you / use / your bicycle this evening?)  
 .....  
 .....

2. You want your friend to give Tom a message this afternoon.  
(you / see / Tom this afternoon?)  
.....  
.....
3. You want to use your friend's typewriter tomorrow evening.  
(you / use / your typewriter tomorrow evening?)  
.....  
.....
4. Your friend is going shopping. You want him/her to buy some stamps for you at the post office.  
(you / pass / the post office when you're in town?)  
.....  
.....

**C) A gang of criminals have a plan to steal millions of pounds from a London bank and leave the country. They're talking about what they will be doing a week from now, after the robbery.**

1. We / live / in luxury ..... ***We'll be living in luxury.*** .....
2. We / relax / at our villa  
.....
3. I / sit / by the pool  
.....
4. The sun / shine  
.....
5. We / enjoy / ourselves  
.....
6. The police / look for us  
.....
7. But / we / laugh / at them  
.....

**D) Make sentences with WILL BE -ING:**

1. I'm playing tennis now. (this afternoon)  
..... *I'll be playing tennis this afternoon.*  
.....
2. He is sleeping now. (at eleven o'clock)  
.....  
.....
3. We're working very hard. (at this time next month)  
.....  
.....
4. They are traveling. (all night)  
.....  
.....
5. She's doing the washing up. (in an hour's time)  
.....  
.....
6. He's still mending his car. (at dinner time)  
.....  
.....
7. I am driving a BMW. (in two years' time)  
.....  
.....
8. I'm studying English. (from 8 to 10)  
.....  
.....
9. I'm having an interview now. (at 2 o'clock this afternoon)  
.....  
.....
10. We're listening to pop music. (at this time tomorrow)  
.....  
.....

## **WORKSHEET 17**

**SUBJECT :** *Future Perfect / Future Perfect Continuous*

**A) What will life be like in the year 2100? Complete the sentences using WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE form:**

**Example:** By 2100, the world's population.... *will have increased* ..... (increase) to around 30.000 million.

1. Life ..... (become) more automated by then.

2. Computers ..... (take over) many of the jobs that people do today.
3. The earth's supplies of oil, coal and gas ..... (run out).
4. .... (scientists / find) other sources of energy?
5. How ..... education ..... (change)?
6. .... (we / find) a way to feed all the people in the world?

**B) Use WILL HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE form:**

1. Tom and Ann are going to the cinema. The film begins at 7.30 and it is already 7.20. And it will take them 20 minutes to get there.  
When they get there, .....  
(the film / already / start)
2. Jim always goes to bed at 11 o'clock. Tom is going to visit him at 11.30 this evening.  
When ..... Tom ..... arrives, .....  
..... (Jim / go / to bed)
3. Tom is on holiday. He has very little money and he is spending too much too quickly.  
Before the end of his holiday, .....  
(he / spend / all his money)
5. Chuck came to Britain from the US nearly three years ago. Next Monday it will be exactly three years since he arrived.  
Next Monday ..... (he / be / here / exactly three years)
6. Next year is Ted and Amy's 25<sup>th</sup> wedding anniversary. They ..... (be married) for 25 years.
7. Jane is from New Zealand. She is traveling around Europe at the moment. So far she has traveled about 1.000 miles. By the end of the trip, ..... (she / travel) more than 3.000 miles.

**C) Use FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:**

1. By                      next                      February                      I  
 ..... (write) my third  
 book.
2. I hope you ..... (not /  
 forget) my name by tomorrow.
3. By next week we .....  
 (redecorate) the house.
4. Next July she ..... (be)  
 dead for ten years.
5. I hope I ..... (not /  
 make) a lot of mistakes in this exam when I finish it.
6. By              the              end              of              this              year              I  
 ..... (drive) more than one  
 hundred thousand kilometers with this car.
7. I hope it ..... (stop)  
 raining before the match starts.
8. I ..... (have) an  
 operation when you turn back.
9. By              this              time              next              week              I  
 ..... (marry).
10. If nothing is done one million species that are alive today  
 ..... (become) extinct in twenty  
 years.
11. The                      tropical                      rain                      forests  
 ..... (disappear) in thirty  
 years.

**D) Fill in the blanks using FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:**

1. By              the              end              of              June              I  
 ..... (live) in this flat  
 for thirteen years.
2. I ..... (fly) to London  
 for an hour at this time tomorrow.

3. At this time next week I ..... (work) for this company for 20 years.
4. When the bell rings I ..... (teach) for eight hours today.
5. I ..... (wear) these glasses for five years next week.
6. I ..... (drive) this car for six years tomorrow.
7. At this time tomorrow I ..... (take) a test for an hour.
8. At this time next year I ..... (have) a holiday in Antalya for a week.
9. At this time next year I .....(live) in Istanbul for ten years.
10. By the time we get home they ..... (play) football for half an hour.
11. She ..... (dance) for an hour at nine o'clock.
12. I ..... (learn) English for ten years by the end of this year.

## **WORKSHEET 18**

**SUBJECT : *Future in the Past***

**A) Join each idea in A with an idea from B. Make sentences using WAS / WERE GOING**

**TO and the verbs in brackets.**

**A**

**B**

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. I (take) a taxi home last night,<br>all afternoon, so we<br>home.                    | a) but it rained<br>stayed at   |
| 2. We (write) to them when we were<br>offered me more money,<br>on holiday,<br>to stay. | b) but my boss<br>so I decided  |
| 3. She (drive) to Scotland last weekend,<br>have enough money, so I                     | c) but I didn't<br>had to walk. |

4. We (play) tennis yesterday afternoon, seen it before, so she went  
d) but she had to bed early.
5. She (watch) the film on TV last night, broke down, so she went  
e) but her car by train.
6. I (change) my job last year. changed our minds and phoned  
f) but we them instead.

1. *..I was going to take a taxi home last night, but I didn't have enough money, so I had to walk...*

2. ....
3. ....
4. ....
5. ....
6. ....

**B) Complete the sentences. Use WAS / WERE GOING TO and these verbs: drive / get / go pick / see:**

1. The train left just as Harold  
..... on it.
2. The shop closed as I  
..... in it.
3. The phone stopped ringing just as I  
..... it up.
4. We went to the cinema, where we  
..... a film about the Mafia, but it was so popular we couldn't get in.

5. Bob had trouble parking. A car took the last place in the car park just when he ..... into it.

**C) Use WAS / WERE GOING TO:**

1. Did you travel by train?  
*No, I was going to travel by train but I changed my mind.....*
2. Did you buy that jacket you saw in the shop window?  
No, I .....  
but I changed my mind.
3. Did Sue get married?  
No, she ..... but she .....
4. Did Wayne and Sharon go to Greece for their holidays?  
No,  
.....  
.....
5. Did you play tennis yesterday?  
No,  
.....  
.....
6. Did you invite Ann to the party?  
No,  
.....  
.....

## WORKSHEET 19

### SUBJECT : Future Forms

#### **A) Fill in the blanks with the correct FUTURE forms: (Will / Going to / Present Continuous / Simple Present)**

1. A: What ..... you ..... (do) when you grow up?

B: I ..... (be) an acrobat in a circus.

9. I haven't seen him for a long time but I think I .....  
(recognize) him.

3. A: I need some tokens to telephone my friend.

B: I ..... (give) you some.

4. I got the plane tickets. I .....  
(fly) on Sunday.

5. A: Have you got any plans for the summer?

B: Yes, we ..... (go) to Italy in June.

6. Don't play with those matches; you .....  
burn yourself.

7. A: Whose is that night dress?

B : It's mine. I ..... (wear)  
it at John's graduation  
party.

8. A: Why did you call your grandma?

B: I ..... (visit) her  
at the weekend.

9. If your passport isn't valid any more, you  
.....  
(not / be able to) go abroad this month.

10.A: What are you doing with that brush?

B: I ..... (paint) my room.

11.A: Why are you wearing your anorak?

B: I ..... (go) out.

12.I don't know the meaning of this word so I .....  
 (look) it up in the dictionary.

13.Look out! You .....  
 (hurt) yourself with that knife.

14.A: I've got a terrible headache.

B: Have you? Wait there and I ..... (get) an aspirin  
 for you.

15.Mother: Your face is dirty.

Child : All right. I ..... (wash) it.

16.A: What time .....the next bus  
 ..... (arrive)?

B: 13 minutes later.

17..... you ..... (open) the door for me, please?

18.We're early. The film ..... (start) at 2:30. Why don't we go  
 and have something to drink?

19.He ..... (call) the police as soon as he gets home.

20.A: What ..... you  
 ..... (do) with that dress?

B: I ..... (shorten) the skirt.

**B) Use the correct form of the FUTURE TENSE:**

1. A: Oh! You've got a ticket for the party.

B: Yes. I ..... (see) it on Friday.

2. A: Tea or coffee?

- B: I ..... (have) coffee, please.
3. There isn't any cloud in the sky. It ..... (be) a lovely day.
  4. We ..... (win) the match. We're playing really well.
  5. The festival ..... (last) for ten days.
  6. I ..... (have) a meal with a few friends. There ..... (be) about ten of us.
  7. Phil ..... (come) round us tomorrow. We ..... (be) at the airport at 9:30.
  8. Why don't you come with us. I'm sure you ..... (enjoy) the show.
  9. That ..... (not / cost) more than \$50.
  10. The museum ..... (open) at 9:00 everyday but tomorrow it ..... (not / be) opened at 9:00.
  11. I ..... (pay) it back to you as soon as I get my salary.
  12. The manager said, "We ..... (have) the meeting on Thursday."

**C) Look at Tom and Sally's diary below. Then, use the PRESENT CONTINUOUS form to**

**say what their arrangements are for this week, as in the example:**

- Monday - go to the cinema
- Tuesday - visit Sally's parents
- Wednesday - take the car to a mechanic
- Thursday - buy a computer
- Friday - clean the house
- Saturday - have a dinner party
- Sunday - go on a picnic

1. *They're going to the cinema on Monday*.....

2. ....  
.....
3. ....  
.....
4. ....  
.....
5. ....  
.....
6. ....  
.....
7. ....  
.....

**D) Fill in WILL or BE GOING TO:**

1. A: Why do you need so much sugar?  
B: I ..... make a cake.
2. A: Oh no! I've left my purse at home and I haven't got any money on me!  
B: Don'y worry. I ..... lend you some.
3. A: I don't know how to use this mixer.  
B: That's OK. I ..... show you.
4. A: Why are all these people gathered here?  
B: The Prime Minister ..... open the new hospital ward.
5. A: Did you remember to buy the magazine I asked for?  
B: Sorry, I didn't. I ..... buy it when I go out again.
6. A: What's that on your curtains?  
B: It's a stain. I ..... take them to the dry cleaner's tomorrow.
7. A: These bags are very heavy. I can't lift them.  
B: I ..... carry them for you.
8. A: I hear you're going to Leeds University in September.  
B: Yes, I ..... study French and German.

9. A: Why don't you tidy your room?  
B: I ..... play football in ten minutes, so I haven't got time.
10. A: How can we get all this home?  
B: I ..... ask James to come and help.
11. She has bought some wool. She ..... knit a sweater.
12. A: This problem is very difficult.  
B: I ..... help you to solve it.
13. A: Why are you taking down all the pictures?  
B: I ..... paint the room.
14. I ..... climb that mountain one day.
15. Look at that young man. He looks very pale. He ..... faint.
16. A: Why are buying that spade?  
B: I ..... plant some trees in my garden at the back of the house.
17. She ..... get better. There are positive signs.
18. I'm hungry. I ..... have something to eat.
19. I ..... be 38 years old next week.

**E) Put the verb in to the correct form using WILL or GOING TO:**

1. A: Why are you turning on the television?  
B: I ..... (watch) the news.
2. A: Oh, I've just realized. I haven't got any money.  
B: Don't worry. That's no problem. I ..... (lend) you some.
3. Those clouds are very black, aren't they? I think it ..... (rain).
4. A: I've got a terrible headache.

- B: Have you? Wait here and I ..... (get) an aspirin for you.
5. A: Why are you filling that bucket with water?  
B: I ..... (wash) the car.
6. A: I've decided to re-paint this room.  
B: Oh, have you? What colour ..... (you / paint) it?
7. A: Look! There's smoke coming out of that house. It's on fire!  
B: Good heavens! I ..... call the fire-brigade immediately.
8. A: The ceiling in this room doesn't look very safe, does it?  
B: No, it looks as if it ..... (fall) down.
9. A: Where are you going? Are you going shopping?  
B: Yes, I ..... (buy) something for dinner.
10. A: I can't work out how to use this camera.  
B: It's quite easy. I ..... (show) you.
11. A: What would you like to drink – tea or coffee?  
B: I ..... (have) tea, please.
12. A: Has George decided on what to do when he leaves school?  
B: Oh yes. Everything is planned. He ..... (have) a holiday for a few weeks and then he ..... (start) a computer

## WORKSHEET 20

**SUBJECT :** *Tense Review (Present Simple / Present Continuous / Simple Past)*

**A) Complete the sentences using the verbs in brackets in the PRESENT CONTINUOUS or**

**PRESENT SIMPLE:**

1. Please be quiet. I ..... (try) to read the paper.
2. This is a very quiet town. Where ..... (people / go) in the evenings?
3. John ..... (drink) milk every night, but now he .....  
(drink) tea.
4. What ..... (you / do) with all that paper and glue?
5. I ..... (not / use) the computer at the moment so you can use it.
6. .... (Karen and John / ever / write) to you?

**B) PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE in context.**

**Put in the right form of the verb in brackets:**

Laura : Hello, George! What ..... (you / do) these days?

George : Hi, Laura. I ..... (learn) French and Spanish at college.

What about you?

Laura : Me? Oh, I ..... (work) at a Travel Agency until August.

George : ..... (you / like) it?  
 Laura : Yes, I do. I ..... (work) in the  
 shop most mornings, and  
 three afternoons a week the manager .....  
 (tell) me about the travel  
 business. I ..... (work) quite long hours.  
 I .....  
 (not / get) home until six, but I .....  
 (prefer) that to not having  
 enough to do.  
 George : Yes, I ..... (work) hard too at the  
 moment. It .....  
 (become) more and more difficult to get a job using  
 languages. They .....  
 (ask) for higher and higher exam grades all the time.  
 Laura : You can do it, George. You ..... (be) clever.  
 George : Thanks. Laura.

**C) Put the verbs in brackets into PRESENT CONTINUOUS or PRESENT SIMPLE:**

It .... *is* ..... winter and the snow ..... (fall).  
 It usually .....  
 (snow) in January here. Betty and James  
 ..... (play) in the garden.  
 They ..... (build) a snowman and they  
 .....  
 (throw) snowballs. They ..... (like) the snow  
 very much! Their mother and father .....  
 (not / like) it. They always ..... (stay) in the  
 house when it is cold. Mother usually .....  
 (watch) TV and Father ..... (listen) to the radio  
 or ..... (read) a book. At the moment they  
 ..... (sit) in the living-room. Mother  
 .....  
 ..... (write) a letter and Father  
 ..... (read) a book.

## WORKSHEET 21

**SUBJECT : *Enough / Too***

**A) Complete the sentences. Use ENOUGH with one of these words:**

**big      eat      fruit      loud      old      practise      sugar**  
**time      tired**

1. A: "Is there .... *enough sugar* ... in your coffee?"  
B: "Yes, thank you."
2. Can you hear the radio? Is it ...*loud enough* ..... for you?
3. He can leave school if he wants – he's  
.....
4. Did you have ..... to answer all the  
questions in the exam?
5. This house isn't ..... for a large  
family.
6. Tina is very thin. She doesn't  
.....
7. You don't eat ..... . You should  
eat more – it's good for you.
8. It's late but I don't want to go to bed now. I'm not  
.....
9. Lisa isn't a very good tennis player because she doesn't  
.....

**B) Complete the sentences. Use ENOUGH with the words in brackets:**

1. We haven't got ..... *enough money to buy* ..... a car.  
(money / buy)
2. This knife isn't ..... tomatoes.  
(sharp / cut)

3. The water wasn't ..... a bath.  
(warm / have)
4. Have we got .....  
sandwiches? (bread make)
5. We played well but not ..... the  
game. (well / win)
6. I don't have ..... newspaper.  
(time / read)

**C) Put in TOO or ENOUGH:**

1. You're always at home. You don't go out ..... *enough* .....
2. I can't wait for them. I haven't got ..... time.
3. You're always tired. I think you work ..... hard.
4. A: Did you have ..... to eat?  
B: Yes, thank you.
5. You don't eat ..... vegetables. You should eat  
more.
6. I don't like the weather here. It's ..... cold.
7. The radio isn't loud ..... . Can you turn it up,  
please?
8. She speaks ..... fast for me to understand.
9. Don't buy that coat. It's nice but it isn't long  
..... .
10. He can't reach the shelf. He isn't tall .....

**D) Complete the sentences. Use TOO or ENOUGH with the words in brackets:**

1. I couldn't work. I..... *was too tired*. .....  
(tired)
2. Can you turn the radio up, please? It ..... *isn't loud enough*.  
..... (loud)
3. I don't want to walk home. It's  
..... (far)

4. Don't buy anything in that shop. It ..... (expensive)
5. You can't put all your things in this bag. It ..... (big)
6. I couldn't do the exercise. It ..... (difficult)
7. Your work needs to be better. It ..... (good)
8. I can't talk to you now. I ..... (busy)
9. I thought the film was boring. It ..... (long)

**E) Complete the sentences. Use TOO (+adj.) + TO (do something):**

1. (I'm not going out / cold) ..... *It's too cold to go out.* .....
2. (I'm not going to bed / early) ..... It's .....
3. (they're not getting married / young) ..... They're .....
4. (nobody goes out at night / dangerous) ..... It's .....
5. (don't phone Ann now / late) ..... It's .....
6. (I didn't say anything / surprised) ..... I was .....

## WORKSHEET 22

**SUBJECT : Rewrite**

**A) Rewrite the following sentences:**

1. **Perhaps** I will get a high mark.

I

.....

.....

2. **Let's** go to the cinema tonight.

.....

.....

3. **The last time** she phoned me was three months **ago**.

She

.....

4. **No** school is **more successful than** Hill School.

.....

1. **Don't** use this pen.

You

.....

2. They **grew** the best vegetables.

The best vegetables

.....

3. The children were happy. They saw Micky Mouse. (so)

The children

.....

4. He'll play with his friends. At first he'll finish watering the flowers. (Before)

.....

.....

5. There is **nobody** at the door.

There is

.....