



St Fatima Language Schools®
Al Hegaz

.....
The Vision of the School: Distinct Environment for Refined Education

Part 1

Form 4



Second Term
2025/2026

Pupil's Name:

Class :

Teacher's Name:

Date:.....

1-FutureSimple [going to / will]

Usage:

A-We use future going to:

1- For plans and actions that we intend to do in the future.

- I'm going to travel to London next summer.

Time Expressions:

tomorrow - next – soon – tonight - in the future - in a few (hours – days – weeks – minutes..etc) - in 2025 .

Formation:

[am – is – are +going to + infinitive]

- I am going to watch the news.
- Sandy is going to wash her car.

The negative form:

[am – is – are + not + going to + infinitive]

Example: I am going to travel abroad.

I am not going to travel abroad.

The interrogative form:

[Am – Is – Are + subject + going to +infinitive]

Example. I am going to travel abroad next week.

Are you going to travel abroad next week?

Examples:

- 1- I **planned to** buy a new car next year.
I am going to buy a new car next year.
- 2- We **planned to** go to the theatre tomorrow.
We are going to go to the theatre tomorrow.
- 3- They **planned to** visit the museum next week.
They are going to visit the museum next week.

Date:.....

B) Future (will)

We use Future [Will] for:

1- **Predictions**, usually with the verbs (think and believe).

I believe / think he won't come tonight.

2- **Quick decisions** that we make at the moment of speaking.

I like this dress. I'll buy it.

3-Promises.

I won't tell anyone what happened. I promise.

4-Requests

- Will you shut the door, please?

- **Form:** **Will+ infinitive**

- I will have pasta.

- I think I'll need a new dress for the party.

- **Note :** use will + verb stem when you find [I think , I believe , I promise , request (please)] .

The negative form:

Will not (won't) + infinitive

Examples: She will come with us.

She won't come with us.

I will repair my car tonight.

I won't repair my car tonight.

The interrogative form:

Will + subject +infinitive

Examples- She will come with us.

Will she come with you?

- I will repair my car tonight.

Will you repair your car tonight?

Date:.....

Exercises

1-Re-write the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1- We will fly to Frankfurt tomorrow. (going to)

.....

2- Sarah is going to buy some new dresses next month. (Is)

.....

3- We had a party last Sunday. (next Sunday)

.....

4- I am going to buy a new flat next week. (Are)

.....

5- Tom will come to the concert tonight. (not)

.....

6- They are going to visit their cousin tomorrow. (not)

.....

7-They planned to move to a new house next summer. (going to)

.....

8- Peter planned to paint the walls. (going to)

.....

9- Sandy will come to the concert tonight. (not) / (Will)

a).....

b).....

10-Tom is going to meet his friend tomorrow. (B.W : They)

.....

Date:.....

2- Choose the correct answer between brackets:

- 1- I think Tom [is going to – will – has – was] travel by car.
- 2- [Did you –Are you going to – Will you – Have you] finish the washing up for me, please?
- 3-I think it [is going to – has – will – isn't going to] be a brilliant concert.
- 4- Tom planned to spend a week in London. He [has – will – was – is going to] buy the tickets tomorrow.
- 5- [Did you – Will you - Are you going to – have you]help me wash my car, please?
- 6-Linda planned to make a new dress. She [will – has – is going to – was] buy some fabrics.
- 7- I promise, I [am going to - was – has – will] visit you soon.
- 8-I think Tom [is going to – has – was – will] sell his car soon.
- 9- Jane planned to go swimming next Tuesday. She [will – has - was – is going to] buy a new swimsuit.
- 10- I believe that John [were –will – is going to – has] a famous artist in the future.
- 11- [Will you - Are you going to – Do you – Have You] help me with my homework , please?

Date:.....

2-Conditional (If)

- We use **If** conditional sentences to refer to an action that will happen as a result of another action depending completely on it. Conditional sentences contain cause and result.

Form:

- **If** + present simple → future [will + verb stem]
- Future [will + verb stem] **If** + present simple

Examples :

- 1- If you study hard, you will pass your exams.
- 2- If you go to party, you will enjoy yourself.
- 3- If I have a lot of money, I will buy a new car.
- 4- If she comes late, she won't catch the train.
- 5- If they don't stop smoking, they will have heart diseases.
- 6- You will hurt yourself if you play with the scissors.
- 7- She will be ill if she eats a lot of cakes.
- 8- Ahmed won't mind if you use his laptop.
- 9- Peter will be happy if you take him with you to the cinema
- 10- The teacher will reward Tom if he gets a high mark.

*Notice:

- Negative of (present simple) (~~don't~~) or (doesn't)
- Negative of (will) (~~will not~~) or (won't)

Date:.....

I-Correct the verb:

1-If you [be] polite, people [love] you.

.....

2- He [go] fishing if the weather [be] nice.

.....

3- If she [have] much money, she [buy] a new car.

.....

4- If you [not study] hard, you [not pass] the exam.

.....

5- I [forgive] her if she [apologize].

.....

Re write the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1- She (hurry). She (catch) the bus. (if)

.....

2- You won't understand the lessons. You don't listen to your teachers. (if)

.....

3- She [invite] me, I [come] to the party. (if)

.....

4- He doesn't lose weight if he won't go on a diet. (correct the mistakes)

.....

Date:.....

II-Choose the correct word between brackets:

- 1- If you [ran – runs – run – will run] fast, you [wins - will win - won – win] the race.
- 2- You [are – be – were – will be] fat if you [ate – eats – will eat-eat] a lot of sweets.
- 3- If Sara [write – wrote – will write – writes] on the desk, the teacher [punish – punishes – will punish – punished] her.
- 4- If it [rained – rain – will rain – rains], I [stay – stayed – staying - will stay] at home.
- 5- If he [get – got – gets – will get] a job, he [earns – will earn – earned – earn] lots of money.
- 6- Tom [don't – doesn't –didn't – won't] [goes – went – gone –go] swimming if it [will be – is – are – being] cold.
- 7- She [come – comes – will come – came] and see us if she [won't – don't – doesn't – isn't] [has – had – have] too much work.
- 8- If she [study – studies – studied –studying] hard, she [succeed succeeded – will succeed –succeeds].

Date:.....

3- Present Perfect Tense

- The present perfect tense shows actions that are just completed.
- **Time Expressions:** already – just – nearly – recently – almost – ever – never – since – for – yet

Form: has ('s) / have ('ve) + p.p. (the past participle of the verb)

Examples of (p.p.) regular verbs:

<i>Visit</i>	<i>visited</i>	<i>visited</i>
<i>walked</i>	<i>walked</i>	<i>walked</i>
<i>watched</i>	<i>watched</i>	<i>watched</i>

- **Examples of (p.p.) irregular verbs:**

<i>go</i>	<i>Went</i>	<i>gone</i>
<i>write</i>	<i>Wrote</i>	<i>written</i>
<i>say</i>	<i>Said</i>	<i>Said</i>

Date:.....

Note: Study the past participle of irregular verbs at the end of your Full Blast book.[p.122]

IRREGULAR VERBS					
Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle	Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been	know	knew	known
become	became	become	learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned
begin	began	begun	leave	left	left
bite	bit	bitten	lend	lent	lent
bleed	bled	bled	let	let	let
break	broke	broken	lie	lay	lain
bring	brought	brought	lose	lost	lost
build	built	built	make	made	made
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	mean	meant	meant
buy	bought	bought	meet	met	met
catch	caught	caught	pay	paid	paid
choose	chose	chosen	put	put	put
come	came	come	read	read	read
cost	cost	cost	ride	rode	ridden
cut	cut	cut	ring	rang	rung
do	did	done	run	ran	run
draw	drew	drawn	say	said	said
drink	drank	drunk	see	saw	seen
drive	drove	driven	sell	sold	sold
eat	ate	eaten	send	sent	sent
fall	fell	fallen	show	showed	shown
feed	fed	fed	sing	sang	sung
feel	felt	felt	sit	sat	sat
fight	fought	fought	sleep	slept	slept
find	found	found	speak	spoke	spoken
fly	flew	flown	spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
forget	forgot	forgotten	spend	spent	spent
freeze	froze	frozen	stand	stood	stood
get	got	got	steal	stole	stolen
give	gave	given	swim	swam	swum
go	went	gone	take	took	taken
grow	grew	grown	teach	taught	taught
hang	hung	hung	tell	told	told
have	had	had	think	thought	thought
hear	heard	heard	throw	threw	thrown
hide	hid	hidden	understand	understood	understood
hit	hit	hit	wake	woke	woken
hold	held	held	wear	wore	worn
hurt	hurt	hurt	win	won	won
keep	kept	kept	write	wrote	written

Date:.....

- **Examples:**

1. I have just finished my homework.
2. My father's just arrived from Alexandria.
3. We have nearly built the house.
4. They have just gone out.
5. Mother has almost cooked the dinner.

- **How to correct the verbs:**

- **To correct a verb in the present perfect:**

- We put the key word between (has or have) and the past participle form of the verb. (p.p.)

***Examples: Correct the verbs:**

1. Adam (just arrive) from school.
Adam **has just arrived** from school.
2. They (already do) their homework.
They **have already done** their homework.
3. I (almost finish) the washing up.
I **have almost finished** the washing up.
4. My mother (nearly break) the vase.
My mother **has nearly broken** the vase.
5. David and Sally (already make) their beds.
David and Sally **have already made** their beds.

Date:.....

(since - for)

We use (since) for a point in time, exact time.

We use (for) for a period of time.

Since	For
since yesterday	two weeks, three days
since last week, last year,....	ten minutes
since 1998, 2009, 2012.....	many years, several
since March, October,	months...
since Monday, Tuesday,	an hour, half an hour
since winter, summer,	a month, two months...
since this morning, evening,	a while
since 9 o'clock, 7 o'clock....	a long time
since Christmas, Easter,	a short time
since I was a child, young...	

1. I haven't seen my uncle (**for** – since) two years.
2. She hasn't met her friend (for – **since**) 2001.
3. I have learnt English (**for** – since) six years.
4. They have lived in America (for – **since**) last winter.

****How long: to ask about the duration of an action.**

How long have you lived in Paris?

***for:** to refer to the duration of an action.

- I have lived in Paris **for** 6 months.

***since:** to refer to the time when an action started.

- I have lived in Paris **since** last May.

Examples:

- 1- Sally has spent four days in Alex.
- How long has Sally spent in Alex.?
- 2- Nina has been a teacher for ten years.
- How long has Nina been a teacher?
- 3- They have known each other since they were at school.
- How long have they known each other?

Date:.....

A) Correct the verb :-

1- Tom [just have] breakfast.

.....

2- The children [already leave] to school.

.....

3- We [nearly have] supper.

.....

4- Mary [still write] her homework; she [not finish] yet.

.....

5- We [go] fishing recently.

.....

6- Randa [almost read] the story.

.....

B) Re write the following sentences using the words in brackens:

1. Mr. Tom (sell) his flat. (already)

.....

2. The children have done their homework. (nearly)

.....

3. Mother bought me a new scarf. (just)

.....

4. They haven't been here since 2016. (for)

.....

5. I am phoning Sandy now. (recently)

.....

6. The postman delivered the letters. (almost)

.....

7. Sue have nearly climb the mountains. (correct the mistakes)

.....

8. Sally has painted the ceiling since 2016. (for)

.....

9. I've had lunch with my family since 2 o'clock. (B.W: She)

.....

10. They have studied English for three years. (since)

.....

11. Sara's studying English since 4 years. (correct the mistakes)

.....

Date:.....

Negative of Present Perfect

Ex. – Tom has just finished his meal.

Tom **hasn't finished** his meal **yet**.

- **To change into negative, we follow these rules:**

1. Change (has / have) into (hasn't / haven't).
2. Cross out the key word (already – just – nearly – recently – almost)
3. Put (yet) at the end of the sentence.

***Examples:**

1. I have already told my mother about the party.

I **haven't told** my mother about the party **yet**.

2. Salma has just talked to the teacher.

Salma **hasn't talked** to the teacher **yet**.

3. The children have recently visited the Zoo.

The children **haven't visited** the Zoo **yet**.

4. My uncle has nearly arrived from America.

Your uncle **hasn't arrived** from America **yet**.

5. You have almost finished sweeping the floor.

- You **haven't finished** sweeping the floor **yet**.

Date:.....

Interrogative of Present Perfect

Ex. – She has almost finished reading the story.

Has she finished reading the story **yet?**

-To change into interrogative, we follow these rules:

1. Begin the question with (Has / Have).
2. Cross out the key word.
3. Put (yet) at the end of the question.
4. Put a Question Mark.

***Examples:**

1. David has nearly arrived home.

- **Has** David arrived home **yet?**

2. They have recently gone to sleep.

- **Have** they gone to sleep **yet?**

3. Sally has almost arranged the flowers.

- **Has** Sally arranged the flowers **yet?**

4. Grandpa has just watered the plants.

- **Has** grandpa watered the plants **yet?**

Date:.....

*** Notice: If you have (never) in the sentence:**

1. Change (never) into (ever).

2. Don't put yet at the end of the question.

- Examples:

1. We have **never** been to China.

-Have you **ever** been to China?

2. He has **never** visited the Eiffel Tower.

-Has he **ever** visited the Eiffel Tower?

3. My aunt has **never** eaten lobster.

-Has your aunt **ever** eaten lobster?

Date:.....

Exercise

Re write the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1- I have never seen the rainbow. [ever]
.....
- 2- My uncle stayed for two weeks in Hurghada. [How long]
.....
- 3- Tamer has already had breakfast. [not]
.....
- 4- Haya has just drunk her milk. [Has]
.....
- 5- She always goes to the club on Thursday. [just]
.....
- 6- They have almost finished their work. [yet]
a-
b-
- 7- We have never been to France. [Have]
.....
- 8- Have you ever ridden a horse? [never]
.....
- 9- I've just played the match. [yet]
a-
b-
- 10- The builder has nearly built the house. [not]
.....
11. She have already drove her new car. [correct the mistakes]
.....
12. She's never drunk coffee. [ever]
.....
- 13- My family went to Alex. In summer [where]
.....

Date:.....

Revision 1

Done on the board

Choose the correct answer between brackets:

- 1- Rana planned to watch T.V at eight o'clock. She (will watch – is going to watch – watches – is watching) it tonight.
- 2- Hisham (plays – played – is playing – will play) basketball twice a week.
- 3- The teacher is telling us stories (happy – serious – happily - happily).
- 4- (Will – Do – Are - Have) you help me do this exercise, please?
- 5- Huda and Faten want (help – helps – to help - helping) their mother.
- 6- (Do- Did- Were - Will) you brush your hair yesterday?
- 7- (When – While – If - Although) you don't hurry , we will miss the bus.
- 8- I think he (is going to finish – will finish – finishes – is finishing) his project tomorrow.
- 9- Mum (cooks – cooked – was cooking – has cooked) the dinner when we got home.
- 10- Tony (knows – knew – was knowing – has known) Maria (for – ago – at - since) 1980.
- 11- It is (hot – hottest- hotter – as hot as) than yesterday.
- 12- If you have a toothache, you (are going to go – will go – go – are going) to the dentist.

Date:.....

13-He (lived – has lived – was living -lives) in Cairo (since – for – in – at) twenty years.

14- She wrote the lesson (carless – care – careful - carefully).

15- July is as (hotter – hottest – hot – hot than) as August.

16- They planned to go to the cinema next Friday so they (will buy – are going to buy – buy – are buying) the tickets.

17- John is (clever – cleverer- cleverest- as clever) than his friends.

18- They (have already painted – already have painted – were already painted – already painted) the walls of the rooms.

19- If Sally (eats – is eating – will eat - ate) healthy food , she will have more energy.

20- George (used – was using – uses – will use) a hammer when he (hit – hits – was hitting – will hit) his hand.

Date:.....

- Rewrite the sentences using the words between brackets:

1- Peter is tall .Hany is very tall. (than)
.....

2- Ask your mum to buy some sweets. (May)
.....

3- He (have) a lot of money. He (travel) abroad . (If)
.....

4- I have just finished my housework. (Have)
.....

5- Tony is good at English. Sam is good at English too. (as ..as)
.....

6- Sally (swim) fast, she (win) the golden medal. (If)
.....

7- We (dance) in the party. The light (go) out. (While)
.....

8- He (come) back tomorrow. (I think)
.....

9- Ali enjoys horseback riding every Sunday. (last)
.....

10- He is going to be a dentist when he grows up. (not)
.....

11- The plane is more expensive than the train. (not as..as)
.....

12- The children are playing games. (everyday)
.....

13- He (not study), he (not join) the university. (If)
.....

14- He (not stop) smoking , he (have) heart diseases. (If)
.....

Date:.....

15- They are going to leave in 5 minutes. (will)

.....

16- Mum has just baked a cake. (Has)

.....

17- It (rain) , I (not go) to the club. (If)

.....

18- Perhaps I will attend the party. (might)

.....

19- Did you make the beds yesterday? (yet)

.....

20- Peter met his friends a week ago. (now)

.....

21- The doctor will examine the patient tomorrow. (Who)

.....

22- They (sail) , they (find) some dolphins. (When)

.....

23- I have never read this novel. (Have)

.....

24- English is easier than Arabic. (harder)

.....

25- Dad (be) free . He (take) us on a picnic. (If)

.....

26- I like the long black skirt. (which)

.....

27- Peter has had this villa since 2015. (for)

.....

28- Sara went to the theatre last Saturday. (already)

.....

Date:.....

4- Too--- to / Enough to

A) too – to **too + adjective + to + verb**

- We use (too – to) to join two sentences.
- The two sentences are **different**.
One them is affirmative and the other is negative.
- Cross out (very, so, quite, completely and extremely) from the first sentence.
- Cross out (me, him, her, it, us, you and them) from the second sentence.

Examples

- 1- The tea is ~~so~~ hot. ~~I can't~~ drink it.
(affirmative) (negative)
- The tea is **too hot to** drink.
- 2- The shelf is ~~very~~ high. ~~I can't~~ reach it.
- The shelf is **too high to** reach.
- 3- Noha is short. ~~She can't~~ play basketball.
-Noha is **too short to** play basketball.
- 4- I'm ~~extremely~~-tired. ~~I can't~~ study anymore.
I'm **too tired to** study anymore.
- 5-The suitcases are so heavy. ~~Grandpa can't~~ carry ~~them~~.
The suitcases are **too heavy to** carry.

Date:.....

A) enough to (adjective + enough to + verb)

- We use (enough to) to join two sentences.

The two sentences are **the same**.

Affinitive or negative

- Cross out (very , so ,quite , completely and extremely)

- Cross out (me, him, her, it, us, you and them)

- **Examples:**

1. He is ~~very~~ clever. He ~~can~~ answer all the exercises.

(affirmative) (affirmative)

-He is **clever enough to answer** all the exercises.

2. He isn't ~~so~~ tall. He ~~can't~~ reach the ceiling.

(negative) (negative)

-He isn't **tall enough to reach** the ceiling.

3. They are ~~very~~ kind. They ~~can~~ help the poor.

-They are **kind enough to help** the poor.

4. I'm not ~~completely~~ free. I ~~can't~~ help you at your homework.

-I'm not **free enough to help** you at your homework.

5. This problem is ~~very~~ easy. We ~~can~~ solve it.

-This problem is **easy enough to solve**.

Date:.....

TOO – to / Enough to

- Join using too-to / enough to:

1- Sue is very clever. She can pass the exam.

.....

2- The boy is very strong. He can carry the heavy box.

.....

3- Tom was so late. He couldn't catch the bus.

.....

4- The wall was quite high. They couldn't climb over it.

.....

5- The water wasn't clean. We couldn't swim in it.

.....

6- Sandy is quite young. She can't drive a car.

.....

7- Jane is very fat. She can't get through the door.

.....

Re-write

8- The novel is quite difficult. I can't read it.

[Use too....to]

.....

9- The lesson is easy. They can study it.

[Use enough....to]

.....

10- The flat is extremely expensive. We can't buy it.

[Use too....to]

.....

11- The soup is very salty. I can't drink it.

[Use too....to]

.....

12- Tom is extremely tired. He won't go to school.

[Use too....to]

.....

13- This camera is so cheap. I will buy it.

[enough.....to]

.....

Date:.....

5- Question Words

*What:-

- It is used to ask about things.

● Examples:-

1- I bought **a book** yesterday.
- What did you buy yesterday?

2- Ahmed makes **nice paper toys**.

- What does Ahmed make?

*Where:-

- It is used to ask about places.

● Examples:-

1- She went **to the cinema** with her brother.
- Where did she go with her brother?

2- They always spend the holiday **in Greece**.

- Where do they always spend the holiday?

*When:-

- It is used to ask about time.

● Examples:-

1- I can meet you **at six o'clock**.
- When can you meet me?

2- My birthday is **in September**.

- When is your birthday?

*Why:-

- It is used to ask about reasons.

● Examples:-

1- Peter came to school late **because he woke up late**.
- Why did Peter come to school late?

2- The children left the class **to go to the library**.

- Why did the children leave the class?

Date:.....

***Who:-**

- It is used to ask about people.

● Examples:-

1- **David** broke the vase.

- Who broke the vase?

2- I gave **Salma** some pocket money.

- Who did you give some pocket money?

***Which:-**

- It is used to ask about description, colours, choices.

● Examples:-

1- The teacher will talk to **the tall** boy.

- Which boy will the teacher talk to?

2- I bought **the red** T-shirt.

- Which T-shirt did you buy?

3- Sarah wants **the strawberry** cake.

- Which cake does Sarah want?

***Whose:-**

- It is used to ask about possessive cases:-

[s – my – your – his – her – its – our – their]

[mine – yours – his – hers – ours – theirs]

● Examples:-

1- This is **Mary's** pencil case.

- Whose pencil case is this?

2- I saw **their** father at the party.

- Whose father did you see at the party?

3- That book is **mine**.

- Whose book is that?

Date:.....

***How:-**

- It is used to ask about: a) the way something is done.
b) means of transport.

● Examples:-

1- Ahmed writes **quickly**.

- How does Ahmed write?

2- They travelled to Alexandria **by train**.

- How did they travel to Alexandria?

***How much:-**

-It is used to ask about: a) the price of something
b) uncountable nouns

● Examples:-

1- My new watch is **two hundred pounds**.

- How much is your new watch?

2- I drank **a little** juice.

- How much juice did you drink?

3- I spend **a lot of** time in front of the computer.

- How much time do you spend in front of the computer?

***How many:-**

- It is used to ask about countable nouns.

● Examples:-

1- My team scored **three** goals yesterday.

- How many goals did your team score yesterday?

2- There are **ten** birds in the tree.

- How many birds are there in the tree?

Date:.....

***How often:-**

-It is used to ask about the number of times (how frequently) something is done. [once – twice – three times – four times, etc.]

● **Examples:-**

- 1- My class goes to the library **twice a week**.
- How often does your class go to the library?

- 2- I visit my grandma **once a week**.
- How often do you visit your grandma?

***How long:-**

- It is used to ask about: a) a period of time

● **Examples:-**

- 1- It takes **two hours** to finish my homework.
- How long does it take to finish your homework?

Date:.....

Question Words

*** Form a question:-**

1- They went **to the theatre** last night.

.....

2-He sailed to France **a week ago**.

.....

3- She sings **well**.

.....

1- There are **four** seasons in the year.

.....

2- This pen is **mine**.

.....

6-I paid **50 pounds** for this skirt.

.....

7-**Mary** wrote the composition **perfectly**.

a.....

b.....

8-They read **their stories** yesterday.

.....

9-There is **a lot** of cheese in the fridge.

.....

10- My mother gave me **a valuable watch**.

.....

11- He stays in bed **because he is sick**.

.....

Date:.....

12- I go to the club **once a week**

.....

13- She spent **two months** in Paris.

.....

14-He will travel to London **in May**.

.....

15-I saw **the fat** boy running quickly.

.....

16- My son goes to school **on foot**.

.....

17- They have stayed **two days** in the hotel.

.....

18- Tom answered the questions **correctly**.

.....

19- We usually travel to London **twice a year**.

.....

20- **John's** car is very expensive.

.....

21- I wore **the pink** dress yesterday.

.....

22- I met **the prettiest** girl in the club.

.....

23- I'm going to Spain **to learn Spanish**.

.....

Date:.....

6- Relative Pronouns

* We use relative pronouns to join two sentences.



- We use (who) instead of people.

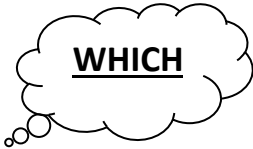
Example:

- 1- This is the girl. She won the prize.
This is the girl who won the prize.
- 2- I saw the man. He helped me in the street.
I saw the man who helped me in the street.
- 3- We are the neighbours. We live next door.
We are the neighbours who live next door.
- 4- Here are the children. They won the first prize.
Here are the children who won the first prize.
- 5- I met Karma. She sits next to me in class.
I met Karma who sits next to me in class.

*Notice: Cross out the subject pronouns

(I – You – He – She – They – We)

Date:.....



- We use **(which)** instead of things or animals.

Examples:

1- I saw the film. It was interesting.

I saw **the film which** was interesting. (Cross out it)

2- A tiger is an animal. It lives in the forest.

A tiger is **an animal which** lives in the forest. (Cross out it)

3- This is the cat. My mother fed it.

This is **the cat which** my mother fed. (Cross out it)

4- This is the horse. I gave it some sugar.

This is **the horse which** I gave some sugar. (Cross out it)

5- Mother bought some toys. I always play with them.

Mother bought **some toys which** I always play with. (Cross out them)

***Notice: Cross out the subject or object pronouns**

(it – them)



- We can use **(that)** instead of people, things or animals.

Examples:

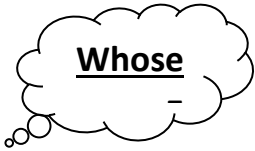
1- Jack is a teacher. He works in a big school.

- Jack is **a teacher that** works in a big school.

2- This is the car. I bought it last week.

- This is **the car that** I bought last week.

Date:.....



- We use (whose) instead of possessive adjectives
Cross out (my, his, her, its, our, your and their)

Example:

3- This is the woman. Her car was stolen.

This is the woman whose car was stolen.

4- These are the boys. Their bags were lost.

These are the boys whose bags were lost.

5- This is the dog. Its leg was broken.

This is the dog whose leg was broken.



1. A butcher is a person. He sells meat.

A butcher is a person who sells meat.

2. A plane is a machine. It can fly.

A plane is a machine which can fly.

3. I know the woman. Her daughter was lost.

I know the woman whose daughter was lost

Date:.....

Relative Pronouns

A-Join using the correct relative pronoun

1- Mrs. Smith is the woman. She lives next door.

.....

2- Palm trees are plants. They grow in the desert.

.....

3- I like the story. Mary read it.

.....

4- A camel is an animal. It lives in the desert.

.....

5- The police man caught the thief. He stole the money.

.....

6- Tom is the boy. His leg was broken.

.....

7- Columbus is the sailor. He discovered America.

.....

8- A penguin is a bird. It can't fly.

.....

9- He likes the shirt. His brother bought it.

.....

10- Edmund Hillary is the man. He climbed Mountain Everest.

.....

11- This is our house. We live in it.

.....

12- I saw some boys. Their car had broken down.

.....

13- He is the man. I met him last summer.

.....

Date:.....

B-Choose the correct word between brackets:

- 1-Tom is the boy [which – whose – who – when] plays chess well.
- 2-A gardener is the man [which – whose – that – what] looks after the plants.
- 3-I read a story [who – which – whose –when] was boring.
- 4-A politician is someone [which – who – whose – where] wants to be in the government.
- 5-This is the shirt [who – what – whose –which] my father bought last night.
- 6- The policeman caught the thief [why – which – whose – who] stole the car.
- 7-I felt sorry for the girl [that – which – who – whose] leg was broken.
- 8- This is the cat [which – who – whose –that] legs are black and white.

Date:.....

Final Revision

Done on the board

Re-write using the words between brackets

1. Magy (come) late, She (not catch) the train . **(If)**
.....
2. You (go) to the party, you (enjoy) your time. **(If)**
.....
3. He (not play) basketball, He (not be) tall. **(If)**
.....
4. I (finish) my H.W. **(just)**
.....
5. Mr. Ramez (build) the house. **(nearly)**
.....
6. My mother has never slept early. **(ever)**
.....
7. I wore black jeans yesterday. **(Did)**
.....
8. Noha (not go) to work. **(yet)**
.....
9. Clara has worked in the company since 2009. **(for)**
.....
10. He is going to wash the car tomorrow. **(Is)**
.....?
- 11- I am going to buy a new car **(not)**
.....

Date:.....

12. He will fry some potatoes. **(Will)/ (not)**
.....?
.....

13. They're going to attend the party next Thursday. **(Are)**
.....

14. They've studied French since primary one. **(for)**
.....

15. Mary's never been to USA. **(ever)**
.....

16. Grandpa (plant) the seeds tomorrow . **(correct / not)**
.....
.....

17. Have you ever broken your mobile screen? **(never)**
.....

18. He (have) a shower .His mobile (ring). **(when)**
.....

19. Listen! The children (sing) (sweet). **(correct)**
.....

20. This problem is very easy. We can solve it. **(too-to / enough to)**
.....

21. She isn't so tall. She can't reach the ceiling. **(too-to / enough to)**
.....

Date:.....

22. I'm extremely tired, I can't study anymore. (**too-to / enough to**)
.....

23. Father bought some toys. I always play with them. (**that**)
.....

24. I knew the woman. Her daughter was lost. (**whose**)
.....

25. Sara is the girl. Her cat is sick. (**whose**)
.....

26. We've spent two hours to finish our H.W. (**How**)
.....

27. I have drunk a little juice yesterday. (**How**)
.....

28. Shereen is going to eat the chocolate cake. (**which**)
.....

29. I'm going to play squash in the morning. (**when**)
.....

30. Sara has driven her car fast. (**How**)
.....

31. There are a lot of people at the mall. (**How**)
.....

32. Sandra changed her hair colour. (**recently**)
.....

Date:.....

33. They have lived in USA for ten years. (How)

.....

34- Ali met Rana yesterday. (in a few minutes)

.....

35- Noha watches a nice movie at the cinema every weekend. (next)

.....

36- Marley has already tidied her room . (soon)

.....

37- Marina has got a new dress. (What)

.....

38- I read a story. It was very interesting. (Which)

.....

39- Clara (do) her homework. Her mum (call) her. (while)

.....

40- Ask your father to let you hang out with your friends. (Could)

.....

41- Tom is thinner than Mark. (Mark)

.....

42- The pool is very deep. I can't swim in it. (too-to / enough to)

.....

43- Amir is polite. Andy is very polite. (not as ..as)

.....

Date:.....

Choose:

1. The baby (won't – will – doesn't – don't) hurt himself if he (played – plays – will play – won't play) with the scissors.
2. Andy (is – will – has – does) be ill, if he (wear – wore – wears – will wear) light clothes.
3. She (isn't – won't – wasn't – hasn't) (go – went – is going – gone) to Hurghada (since – for – never – yet) four years.
4. David and Sally (has just made – have just make – have just made – make) some plans for the summer holiday.
5. She (already has driven – has already drove – has already driven – drives) her new car.
6. (Does – Do – Has – Will) she (never – yet – ever – won't) (drink – drank – drunk – is drinking) coffee?
7. Tom was (too – enough- to - two) late to catch the bus.
8. I met the most elegant girl (who – what – which – whose) comes from England.
9. The zoo keeper is a man (which – who – whose – where) looks after the animals .
10. He is perfect (too – whose – enough – who) to join this job.
11. I promise, I (am going to – have – was – will) do my best.
12. (Are you going to – have you – Did you – Will you) help me wash the dishes, please?
13. I believe, Clara (is going to – was – has – will) be a famous actress.
14. I think Mum (is going to – has – had – will) buy me a nice gift on my birthday.
15. My mother [didn't see – hasn't see – hasn't seen – doesn't see] my uncle [since – for – yet – ago] two years.
16. If she [has – doesn't have – had – has had] money, she [buys – will buy – bought – has bought] a dress.
17. If she [played – plays – is playing – will play] a sport, she [is – will be – was – won't be] fit.
18. My sister isn't tall [too – enough – to – so] to reach the shelf.

Date:.....

19. If he [was – is – will be – has been] late, he [will catch – won't catch – isn't – hasn't caught – the bus]
20. This man is [too – never – to – enough] weak to carry this heavy bag.
21. I [thank – think – sure – know] he will come late.
22. It's hot. I [am going to – will – won't - would] turn on the fan.
23. She [won't – would – am not going to – will] tell my secrets to anyone.
She promised me.
24. They [will – are going to – won't – aren't going to] travel to Luxor. They planned that.
25. If you study hard, you (won't – will – while – would) get bad marks.
26. He won't mind if you [used – uses – using – use] his laptop.
27. They have [yet – already – never – ever] done their homework correctly.
28. Adam [has – is – have – does] gone to school.
29. We haven't met her [for – since – already – yet] she was a child.
30. Amir has worked as a teacher [ever – since – for – yet] ten years.
31. Has she [ever – never – already – just] eaten sushi?
No, she has [ever – never – already – just] eaten sushi.
32. How [often – long – many – much] have you stayed in Alexandria?
33. I can't drink that tea. It's [enough – too – very – so] hot to drink.
34. The shelf is [enough – too – very – so] high to reach.
35. The pupils are clever [enough – too – very – so] to answer the quiz.
36. She isn't tall [enough – too – very – so] to play basketball.
37. The school is the place [where – who – whose – which] we learn.
38. The doctor is the job [who – whose – which – when] help sick people.
39. That's the car [where – whose – when – which] I bought.
40. That's the boy [where – whose – who – which] bag is green.

Good Luck