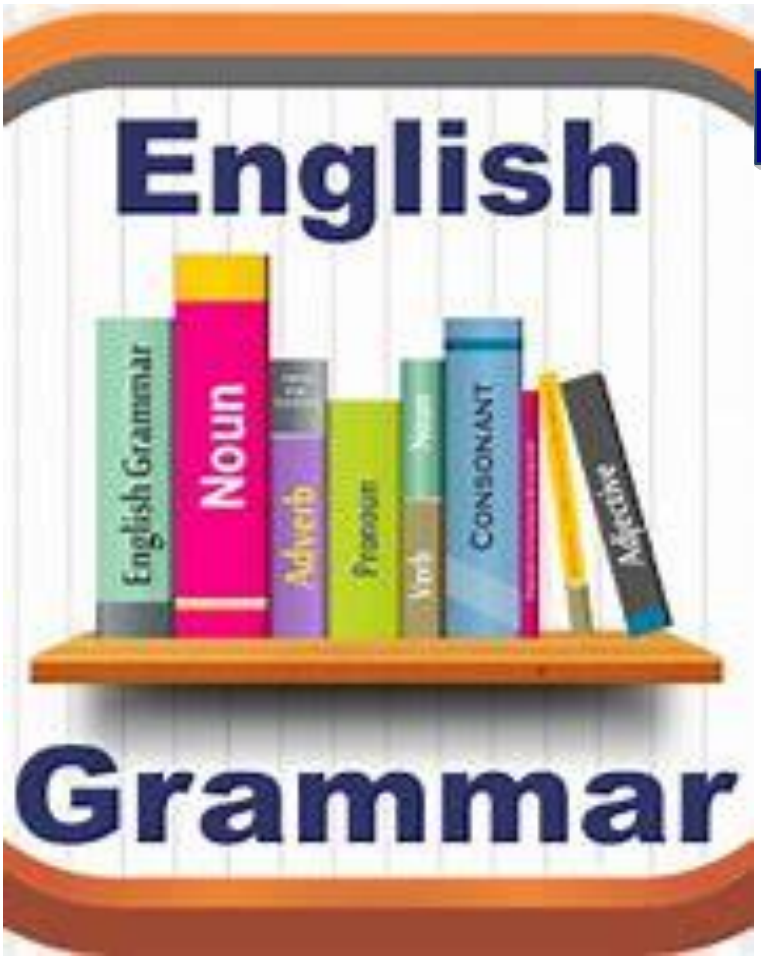
St Fatima Language Schools®
Al Hegaz

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



Form 6

Part 1

First Term

2026/2027

Pupil's Name: .....

Class : .....

Teacher's Name: .....

[1] Present Simple VS Present Continuous

[1] Present Simple:

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Form	I / we / you / they + v (inf)	I / we / you / they + don't + v(inf)	Do + I / we / you / they + v. (inf)
	He / She / It + v + (s, es, ies)	He / She / It + doesn't + v(inf)	Does + He / She / It + v. (inf)
Examples	I play tennis Sara works at school Adel studies French	I don't play tennis Sara doesn't work at School Adel doesn't study French	Do you play tennis? Does Sara work at school? Does Adel study french?

Time Expressions:

usually – always – often – sometimes – rarely – never – everyday / week
in the morning / spring / summer/
on Mondays/ Monday morning / once \ twice \three times…etc.

Remark:

The keywords (always – usually – often – sometimes – rarely) change into (never)

Examples:

(1) He always watches Cartoons (Neg.)
He never watches Cartoons.

(2) We usually clean our house on Friday.
We never clean our house on Friday.

[2] Present Progressive:

	Affirmative	Negative	Question
Form	I → am + v + ing	I → am not + v. + ing	Am + I + v. + ing
	He / She / It + is + v. + ing	He / She / It + is not + v. + ing	Is + he / she / it + v. + ing
	We / You / They + are +v. + ing	We / You / They + are not +v. + ing	Are + you / they + v. + ing?
Examples	I am reading He is reading They are reading	I am not reading He isn't reading They aren't reading	Am I reading ? Is he reading? Are they reading?

Time Expressions:

now, look!, listen!, at the moment, still, at present, today, these days …… this week / year …. etc.

We use the present simple	We use the present progressive
* **For permanent states:** e.g. Sam works in a bank	* **For temporary states:** I'm taking a language course this month.
* **For habits or actions that happen regularly:** I always eat an egg for breakfast	* **For actions happening at the moment of speaking:** I am eating my lunch at the moment.
* **For general truths:** Water boils at 100ºc	She is working at her desk now.
* **For an action that takes place according to a schedule** My plane leaves at 12 o'clock	

Exercises

[1] Correct the verbs using the present Simple or present progressive

1. Tom (study) …… his lessons everyday. His mother often (help) …… him.
2. We usually (go) …… to the club on Fridays, but Ahmed (not come) …… with us.
3. Look! Peter and Omar (play) ……. They (fly) …… their kites.
4. The girls (hide) …… behind the door now, and Sally …… (look for) then.
5. I (still drive) …… to Alex and my brother (sit) …… next to me.
6. The weather …… (be) beautiful and the sun …… (shine) now.
7. Nada sometimes …… (hurry) to school, but today she …… (go) by car with her father.
8. Your mother ……. (make) the Sandwiches now.
9. My plane …… (arrive) at 8 p.m.
10. Miranda always …… (schedule) work meetings in the morning.
11. People …… (not go) to work on Fridays.
12. The wind …… (blow) at the present time.

H.W

[2] Correct the verbs using present simple or present progressive:

1. Peter always …… (wake up) early and …… (go) to school by bus. He …… (arrive) at school at 8 o'clock. Look ! He …… (stand) in the line.
2. Maria and Sarah usually …… (visit) me on Saturdays but they …… (camp) in the new forest this weekend.
3. Jack …… (live) in Manchester but he …… (spend) this month in Wales.
4. A: …… (you / work) today?
   B: No, I often …… (work) on Friday but I've got the day off.
5. Be quiet ! Jack …… (sleep) in the room.
   He always …… (sleep) at this time.

[2] <u>Re-write the following sentences using the words in brackets</u>:

1. The farmers are planting some cotton seeds. (not)

……..

2. Hany is writing a letter at present. (Is)

……..

3. We are not swimming in the Canal. (don't)

……..

4. He is studying in London this year. (every)

……..

5. Sally doesn't like eating eggs or cheese. (never)

……..

6. Samar and Anna always watch T.V before going to bed.
(at the moment)

……..

7. Sandy goes to school on foot. (Does)

……..

8. It never rains in summer in Egypt. (not)

……..

9. Mum drinks tea every night. (now)

……..

10. I go shopping at the weekend. (Do)

……..

11. Doctors doesn’t works at police station. [correct the mistakes]

……..

12. The children are going to the circus tonight. (Are)

……..

13. Look! Mona draws a nice landscape. [correct the mistake]

……..

14. The teacher asks us so many questions. (not)

……..

15. My mum is preparing the food for us at the moment (always)

……..

[2] Stative Verbs

*** The following verbs are not normally used in progressive tenses. They are called [Stative Verbs]**

*** [1] Verbs of the senses :** feel, hear , smell, taste, seem, look.

*** [2] Verbs of emotion :** like, dislike, love, hate, want, prefer, need

*** [3] Verbs of perception and opinions :**

Know, mean, think, understand, forget, hope, imagine

*** [4] Other Verbs :** be, have, own, belong, cost

E.g

* Cathy likes romantic films. (Not is liking)
* The car belongs to my friend.

Note

* Some stative verbs can be used in progressive tenses, when they express actions rather than states but with a different meaning.

as Think – see – have – taste – smell – look

Present Simple	Present Continuous
e. I think his car is fantastic = [I believe]	1) I am thinking of going to the cinema tonight [I'm considering]
2) I see the birds flying in the sky = [I use my eyes]	2) She is seeing her friend tonight = [is meeting]
3) Sandy looks tired = [appears to be]	3) The mechanic is looking at my car [he is checking]
4) This man has two Cars = (possess)	4) We are having dinner at 7 o'clock = (are eating)
5) This flower smells nice (it has a nice smell)	5) She is smelling the rose (she is sniffing)
6) This pizza tastes delicious = (it has a delicious flavour)	6) Mum is tasting the sauce = (she is tasting the flavour)

Exercises

[1] Choose the correct answer:

1. Look at that Kangaroo! It (carries – carried – is carrying – carrying)its baby.
2. Mary is in the kitchen. She (taste – tasting – is tasting – tastes) the cake.
3. Ice (melted – is melting – melts – melt) when it is taken out of the freezer
4. I (am liking – like – likes – don't like) roast beef. It's my favourite food.
5. The earth (is going – goes – go – going) round the sun.
6. Sarah usually (studys – is studying – studies – study) hard for the exams.
7. I (am needing – need – needs – has needed) some cash to buy books.
8. Your mother (looking – looks – is looking – look) very young.
9. We (think – are thinking – thinks – thinking) of moving back to England.
10. Your hair (looked – look – looks – is looking) great today. Have you had it cut?
11. The cook (is tasting – tastes – taste – have tasted) the soup to see if it needs salt.
12. They (prefer – are preferring – prefers – is prefer) to go on holiday in spring when the resorts are less crowded.
13. What (you are looking – do you look – are you looking – are you look) at ?
14. (Are you enjoying – Is you enjoying – Do you enjoy – Does you enjoy) your meal, sir? Yes, it's great.
15. Henry (don't think – not think – doesn't think – is not thinking) that going sailing in this weather is a good idea.
16. We (have – have had – had had – are having) Spaghetti for dinner tonight.
17. Tom and I (are seeing – see – have seen – sees) Peter on Saturday afternoon.
18. You must take your umbrella. It (rain – rains – is raining – rained) outside.
19. My brother (is working – worked – works – have work) at the post office.
20. I (love – loves – loved – am loving) what I do because I (feels – feel – am feeling – felt) like I make a difference in people's lives.

[2] Correct using present simple or present continuous:

David: Hi Jack. What …….. you (do) ……..

Jack : Oh, I …….. (wait) for class to begin.

David: How are you? You …….. (look) tired .

Jack : I am a little tired. I …….. (work) evening this semester. Hey, is that your teacher over there?

David : Yes, She …….. (talk) to one of my classmates.

Jack : I wonder what's wrong. He (not look) …….. at her. He …….. (look) embarrassed.

David : Oh. That …….. (not mean) anything. In England it's not respectful to look directly at your teacher.

Correct the mistakes :

1- The cake is tasting good . I am liking eating cakes .

……..……

2- I am thinking that reading English stories is useful to improve our language .

……..…

3- The patients are needing a lot of rest . They are looking very tired .

……..

[3] Past Simple

Form : → **verb + d / ed , ied**

Note **Study irregular verbs**

Usage

(1) To describe actions that started and were completed at a specific time in the past.

e.g: I went out with Jim yesterday

(2) For actions which happened immediately one after the other in the past.

e.g: He opened the door, got in quietly and turned on the lights.

Time expression :

Ago – yesterday – last – in (1998) – in the past – one day- once .

Negative of the past simple: **didn't + inf**

e.g * He left early yesterday.

* He didn't leave early yesterday.

Interrogative of the past simple: **Did + inf** ….?

e.g * I studied my lessons last night.

* Did you study your lessons last night ?

IRREGULAR VERBS

Base form	Past Simple	Past Participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lead	led	led
leap	leapt/leaped	leapt/leaped
learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mow	mowed	mown/mowed
pay	paid	paid
prove	proved	proven/proved
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt/spilled	spilt/spilled
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

[4] Past Progressive

Form : **Was / Were + V. + ing**

Usage:

(1) For actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past.

e.g: Kareem was cooking dinner at 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

e.g: What were you doing at 10 o'clock last night?

(2) For actions that were happening at the same time in the past.

(usually with "while" or "as")

e.g: While I was doing the washing up, my brother was setting the table.

(3) To describe an action in progress in the past that was interrupted by another action.

e.g: While I was driving, I saw a cat in the street.

While / As / Just as	**(past progressive)** → **was / were + v + ing**	→ **(past progressive)** **was / were + v + ing**

e.g: while Hany was sleeping , I was watching T.V

While / as / just as	**(past progressive)** → **was / were + v + ing**	→ **(past simple)** **V 2**

e.g: while I was doing my homework, the lights went out.

		(past simple)		**(past progressive)**
when	→	**V 2**	→	**was/were + v + ing**

e.g: when the lights went out, I was doing my homework.

The Negative Form	**The interrogative Form**
was / were + not + v + ing	was / were + subject + v + ing
e.g: He was watching T.V at 3 o'clock yesterday He was not watching T.V at 3 o'clock yesterday	***e.g***: They were swimming yesterday morning Were they swimming yesterday morning?

Past Simple VS Past progressive

We use the past progressive and the past simple in the same sentence when ***one action interrupted another in the past***. We use the past progressive for the longer action and the past simple for the shorter action

L. sh.

e.g: As / while she was doing her housework, the doorbell rang

L. sh.

e.g: They were waiting, for the bus when they saw the accident.

Exercises

[1] Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. What (did he do – was he doing – he was doing – is he doing) at half past seven yesterday?
2. As dad (drove – drives – was driving – is driving) to work, he (remembered – remembers – remember – was remembering) that his briefcase was still at home.
3. Henry read the message, then he (was leaving – left – leaves – is leaving).
4. The boys were playing football on the river bank while the girls (talk – were talking – are talking – talked)
5. Where (did you go – were you going – were you go – do you go) yesterday?
6. We (watched – watch – were watching – are watching) a horror film last night.
7. As the train (moved – was moving – is moving – moves)
, the man jumped off
8. While Tom was drawing a picture, Suzie (ironed – is ironing – was ironing – irons) her blouse.
9. He was walking to work (when – while – as – just as), he met an old friend.
10. I was reading a book while I (ate – was eating – am eating – eat)
a sandwich.
11. What time (was he arriving – does he arrive – did he arrive – was he arrive) at the airport yesterday ?
12. First, Tom (gets – got – was getting – is getting) out of bed and then he put on his clothes.
13. At the age of seven, my parents (are taking – were taking – took – take) me to Paris.
14. Last month, the Smiths (sell – sold – had sold – were selling) their car and (buy – bought – were buying – had bought) a new one.
15. Just as father (was reading – read – reads – is reading) the paper, mother (entered – was entering – enters – is entering).

[2] Correct the verb using past simple and past progressive:

1. What …… (you/do) between 9:00 and 10:00 yesterday.
2. When I …… (arrive) at the bus station , John …… (wait) for me. He …… (read) the newspaper. when he …… (see) me, he …… (wave) for me.
3. The police …… (stop) the thief and …… (catch) him yesterday.
4. While the fisherman …… (fish), he …… (fall) into the water and he …… (be) badly hurt.
5. …… (he / drop) his wallet as he …… (run) to catch the bus?

---

[3] Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. He was returning home at 4 o'clock yesterday. (B.W: Was)

……

2. Sandy visited her aunt in the hospital yesterday. (Use: at 8 o'clock)

……

3. Dany (watch) T.V. His father (talk) on the phone. (while)

……

4. They (swim) in the sea. They (see) a shark. (when)

……

5. Dad (arrive) home. I (do) my homework. (as)

……

6. Sally copied all the sheets to study them. (not)

……

7. We went to the Opera house last night. (Did)

……

8. The boys are still swimming in the pool. (an hour ago)

……

9. The family usually have cake for dessert. (yesterday)

……

10. David studied hard last week because he had some quizzes. (not)

……

11. Mathew watched his favourite T.V programme yesterday. (evening)

……

12. I was having my breakfast when he came. (B.W: Were)

……

13. Anna (dust) the furniture and her mother (do) the washing up (while)

……

14. Susan (make) a sandwich. She (hurt) her finger. (when)

……

15. He (drive) his car. It (start) to rain heavily.

- …… (when)
- …… (Just as)

16- Fady was hurting his leg while he climbed the tree. [correct the mistakes]

……

17-I played computer games at this time two days ago. [correct the mistake]

……..

18. When I walked to school, it rained. (Use past continuous for the rain)

……...

19. She cooked dinner when the phone rang.(Make it clear that the phone interrupted her cooking)

……

20. They watched TV while they ate dinner. (Use past continuous for watching T.V)

……...

21. I dropped my keys as I got out of the car.(Correct the tense of "got out")

……...

22. He fell while he ran for the bus . (Use past continuous for running)

……..

23. While we played football, it suddenly started to rain. (Use past continuous for "played")

…….

24. I met John just as I went to the supermarket. (correct the mistake)

……...

25. She broke her leg while she was skiing in the Alps. (when)

……

[5] Relative Pronouns

Relative clauses are introduced by relative pronouns [**who ,which , whose**] and the relative adverb [**where] .**

1 – Who:

It replaces subject pronouns (I –He – She – We – You– They) which refer to people.

Examples:

1 – The girl is from India. She lives next door.
The girl who lives next door is from India.

2 – The policeman caught the thief. He stole the money.
The policeman caught the thief who stole the money.

2 – Which:

It replaces the subject pronouns (It – They) which refer to things and animals.

Examples:

1 – The horse is black. It won the race.
The horse which won the race is black.

2 – I like the song. Mary sang it.
I like the song which Mary sang.

3 – Whose:

It replaces the possessive adjectives (my – his – her – its – our - your – their).

Examples:

1 – That is the man, His car was stolen.
That is the man whose car was stolen.

2 – The door is old. Its handle is broken.
The door whose handle is broken is old.

4 – Where:

It is used after a place.

Examples:

1 – This is the hospital. I was born there.
This is the hospital where I was born.

2- The street was very busy. We used to play in it.
The street where we used to play was very busy.

NOTE:

Where can be replaced by *which* + preposition

Eg. The street was very busy. We used to play in it.
The street which we used to play in was very busy.

Exercises

[1] Join the sentences using relative pronouns or adverbs:

1. The horse is black. It won the race.

……

2. That's the man. He helped me yesterday.

……

3. I bought some flowers. I gave them to my mother.

……

4. Aswan is a wonderful city. We spend the mid-year vacation there.

……

5. The boy was punished. His behavior was bad.

……

6. The hospital is big. My father works in it.

……

7. The pupil is in my class. He is talking with Ali.

……

8. We like reading books. They tell us nice stories.

……

9. The house has been repaired. Its roof was damaged.

……

10. This is the door. We should enter through it.

……

[2] Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. The journalist will interview the old man. His house was broken into last night. (whose)

……

2. I remembered the man. I had seen him at the concert. (who)

……

3. We visited the town. Grandpa was born in it.
   - …… (where)
   - …… (which)

4. The film was very boring. They watched it yesterday. (which)

……

5. The painting cost me 1000 L.E. It is hanging on the sitting room wall (which)

……

6. The girl is my new classmate. Her parents are standing out there. (whose)

……

7. English is a subject. I've always been good at it. (which)

……

8. The bus whose knocked the little girl down didn't stop. [correct the mistake]

……

9. The building where I work caught fire yesterday. (in)

……

10. That's the man. His wife is a famous actress. (whose)

……

11. Tina is a famous pop star. She had a hit record last year. (who)

……

12. The restaurant serves delicious Italian food. We usually go to it (where)

……

[3] Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. The woman (whom-which-who-whose) called you is my aunt.
2. This is the student (whom-who-whose-that) project won the prize.
3. The movie (whose -which-whom-Who) we watched last night was boring.
4. The man (whom -which-who-whose) you saw at the station is a doctor.
5. The book (which -who-whom-whose) is on the table is mine.
6. The teacher (which-who-whom-that) teaches us English is very kind.
7. This is the house (whose-who-which- whom) Jack built.
8. Do you know the girl (who-whom-which-whose) brother works here?
9. The car (which-whom-who-whose) was stolen has been found.
10. The man (which -whose-whom-who) car was towed is angry.
11. The students (whom-whose-who-that) passed the test were happy.
12. I met a girl (whom-who-whose-that)father is a pilot.
13. That's the boy (whom-who- which-whose)won the race.
14. I need a pen (which- who-whose-who) writes smoothly.
15. The dog (whose-whom -who-which) barked all night kept me awake.

[6] Modal Verbs

Can , could , will , would ,shall , should , may ,

might , must , had to , mustn't , needn't.

- Modal verbs have different meanings:

A) Ability:

Can ⟶ present (It's allowed)

Could ⟶ past (It was allowed)

Will be able to ⟶ future (will be allowed)

Can't ⟶ present (you aren't allowed)

Examples:

1) It is allowed to park your car here.

You can park your car here.

2) It was allowed to go swimming.

You could go swimming.

B) Possibility:

may ⟶ present (perhaps – It is possible)

might ⟶ past (It was possible)

Examples:

1) Perhaps he will watch the film.
   He may watch the film.
2) It was possible for you to go to the cinema.
   You might go to the cinema.

C) Permission:

Could I ⟶ (ask)

e.g. Ask yourfriend to borrow his book
   Could I borrow your book?

D) Polite request:

Would you ⟶ (polite request)

e.g. I want the mechanic to repair the car .
   Would you repair my car, please?

E) Offer and suggestion:

Shall I ⟶ (offer)

Shall we ⟶ (suggestion)

Examples:

1) You want to clean the kitchen for your mother.
   Shall I clean the kitchen for you?
2) We want to buy a present for Ali.
   Shall we buy a present for Ali?

F) Advice:

Should ⟶ (I advise you)

Shouldn't ⟶ (I advise you not to)

Examples:

1) I advise you to eat healthy food.
   You should eat healthy food.
2) I advise you not to eat fats.
   You shouldn't eat fats

G) Obligation and necessity:

must ⟶ present (It is necessary)
had to ⟶ past (It was necessary)
mustn't ⟶ (It is forbidden)
needn't ⟶ (It isn't necessary)

Examples:

1) It is necessary to read a lot of books.
   You must read a lot of books.
2) It is forbidden to forget your books.
   You mustn't forget your books.
3) **It was necessary to see** a dentist.
   You **had to see** a dentist.

4) **It isn't necessary to take** an umbrella. It won't rain today.
   You needn't take an umbrella.

Exercises

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. I advise you to study harder. (should)

……

2. He may wins the race . [correct the mistake]

……

3. You are not allowed to play in their garden. (can't)

……

4. It's necessary to go shopping with mum. (must)

……

5. You are not allowed to enter the club without a card. (can't)

……

6. It was necessary to follow the traffic rules. (had to)

……

7. We weren't allowed to swim in this deep water. (couldn't)

……

8. Perhaps the weather will be better tomorrow. (may)

……

9. It's forbidden to travel without a passport. (shouldn't)

……

10. You want to make dad a cup of coffee. (shall)

……

11. You want another piece of cake. (would)

……

12. It isn't necessary to take your umbrella. It isn't raining. (needn't)

……

13. You suggest having a camping holiday. (shall)

……

14. Your sister eats a lot of junk food which is bad for her health. (shouldn't)

……

15. You want to use your mother's phone. (could)

……

16. It's forbidden to write on the wall. (mustn't)

……

17. It was necessary for dad to put petrol in the car. (had to)

……

18. You aren't allowed to keep pets in this building. (can't)

……

19. It's advisable to book your flight early. (should)

……

20. You want mum to help you with your homework. (would)

……

21. Don't speak loudly in the class. (shouldn't)

……

22. You want to leave the class because you are tired. (could)

……

23. Perhaps the boys are in the park. (may)

……

24. You needn’t to wakes up early. Tomorrow is a holiday. [correct the mistakes]

……

Done on the board

Revision **(1)**

Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. I threw away the newspaper yesterday. (everyday)

……

2. I (watch) the film. The lights (go) out. (As)

……

3. It rained a lot last night. (not)

……

4. My mother finished cooking a few minutes ago. (Did)

……

5. Suzan (swim) in the sea. I (sit) on the beach. (while)

……

6. Dany doesn't make any spelling mistakes. (never)

……

7. I was at the funfair yesterday. (B.W: Were)

……

8. They travelled to England last year. (sometimes)

……

9. They are decorating the house for the party. (Are)

……

10. She writes her friend a letter every week. (not)

……

11. The servant don’t does the housework now. [correct the mistakes]

……

12. Adel isn't studying when I was calling him. [correct the mistakes]

……

13. My brother passed his exams easily. (Did)

……

14. Perhaps they will travel to Alex next summer. (may)

……

15. Ramy is my best friend. He has won the art competition. (who)

……

16. She (drop) her purse. She (wait) for the bus. (just as)

……

17. The office where my uncle works is near the bank. (in)

……

18. My pupil Heba often gets the full mark in the exam. (never)

……

19. It's advisable not to waste your time in playing. (shouldn't)

……

20. It's forbidden to take photos here. (mustn't)

……

21. We wasn’t had a barbecue yesterday at 4 o'clock.
[correct the mistakes]

……

22. The building is very old. It has just collapsed. (which)

……

23. Steven is a gentle boy. He always offers to help others. (who)

……

24. You aren't allowed to park your car here. (can't)

……

25. The pond is full of coloured fish. We used to meet there. (where)

……

26. I advise you to eat fresh fruit & vegetables. (should)

……

27. It was necessary for us to buy extra food. (had to)

……

28. It was possible for that man to save the child from drowning.
(might)

……

29. I am tidying my room now. (always)

……

30. Mother did all the housework yesterday. (morning)

……

[7] Present Perfect Simple

- **The present perfect tense shows actions that are just completed.**
- **Key words:** already – just – nearly – recently – almost – ever – never – since – for – yet
- **Form:** has / have + p.p. (the past participle of the verb)
- **Examples of (p.p.) regular verbs:**

visit	*visited*	*visited*
walked	*walked*	*walked*
watched	*watched*	*watched*

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

go	*went*	*gone*
write	*wrote*	*written*
say	*said*	*said*

Note: **Study the past participle of irregular verbs included in the past simple lesson:-**

- **Examples:**

1. I have just finished my homework.
2. My father has 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. Ahmed (just arrive) from school.
   Ahmed **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.

Negative of Present Perfect

Ex. – Ahmed has just finished his meal.
Ahmed **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.
   My uncle **hasn't arrived** from America **yet**.
5. You have almost finished sweeping the floor.

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

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 and put (yet)
   Or leave the key word and don 't put (yet)
3. Put a Question Mark.

***Examples:**

1. David has nearly arrived home.

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

Or Has David nearly arrived home?

2. They have recently gone to sleep.

Have they gone to sleep yet?

3. Grandpa has just watered the plants.

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

Or Has grandpa just watered the plants?

*** 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?

(Since – For)

We use the present perfect with **(For and Since)** for actions that started in the past and continued up to present:-

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

Exercises

[1] Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1. He has just found a job as a shop assistant. (not)

……..

2. Has you never see such a fantastic sports center before?

[correct the mistakes]

……..

3. Mum did all the housework yesterday. (already)

……..

4.We always tell him everything. (nearly)

……..

5. They have never played rugby. (ever)

……..

6. I has already finishing writing the letters. [correct the mistakes]

……..

7. Laura has just seen a very interesting programme on T.V (Has)

……..

8. Have you ever been to an art gallery? (never)

……..

9. He drove the lorry in a narrow street two minutes ago. (just)

……..

10. The lesson has just begun. (yet)

……..

11. Have you ever seen an eagle? (No,)

……..

12. Mona has already written the letter. (an hour ago)

……..

13. We have seen this film recently. (last night)

……..

14. She has just found her watch. (yet)

……..

15. The police caught the robbers two days ago. (already)

……..

16. Ali's grandfather have stopped work yet .[correct the mistakes]

……..

17. Dad has worked in this company for 5 years. (since)

……..

18. We have been friends since 1990. (for)

……..

19. I have never climbed a mountain. (Have)

……..

20. We have prepared for the party since one o'clock. (for)

……..

[2] Correct and choose:

1- She [not ring] me up [since - for] Tuesday.

.. ...……

2- My little sister [not learn] to read yet.

.. ...……

3- I [already tidy] my room but I [not wash] the dishes yet.

.. ...……

4- You [choose] a dress for the party next week yet?

.. ...……

5- Mr. Bill [already cut] the grass but he [not paint] the fence yet.

.. ...……

6- We [not hear] from him [since - for] years.

.. ...……

7- I [not play] tennis [since - for] I was at school.

.. ...……

8- You [ever be] to an art gallery?

.. ...……

9- Danny and Susan [just return] from their holiday.

.. ...……

10- I [not have] a present [since - for] Christmas.

.. ...……

11- My father [just wake up] and I have to cook his dinner.

.. ...……

12- Our teacher [not give] us homework [since - for] last week.

.. ...……

13- We [not pay] the telephone bill yet.

.. ...……

14- This clever pupil [ever forget] his copybooks?

.. ...……

15- Tom [not drink] his milk yet but Betty just [have] hers.

.. ...……

[3] Fill in the correct form of the verb in brackets: (*Past Simple* or Present Perfect Simple

1. The weather around here _____ terrible last week . **(BE)**
2. Maria _____ her suitcase last night. **(PACK)**
3. I _____ volleyball since I was a teenager. **(NOT PLAY)**
4. We _____ wash the dishes. They're all clean now **(HELP)**
5. They _____ the factory. – Really? When _____? **(just CLOSE, THAT HAPPEN)**
6. _____ yet? **(YOUR BUSINESS COURSE – START)**
7. How long _____ that camera? – About a month. I _____ it because it was on sale just before Christmas. **(YOU HAVE, BUY)**
8. _____ last week's magazine? – It must be here because I _____ it on Monday. **(YOU SEE, BUY)**
9. The books you ordered _____. The delivery service _____ them an hour ago. **(already ARRIVE, BRING)**
10. The Queen _____ her two-week tour through Australia yesterday. **(START)**
11. The plane from New York _____. The passengers are getting out. **(JUST LAND)**
12. We _____ a party at school for ages. **(NOT HAVE)**
13. I _____ a cold in school a few days ago and _____ ill ever since. **(CATCH, BE)**
14. Dinosaurs _____ around the earth millions of years ago. **(WANDER)**
15. Prices _____ up last year, but they _____ by 8% already this year. **(NOT GO, INCREASE)**
16. I'm so tired. I _____ all the way to the underground station. **(WALK)**
17. We _____ home from our holidays and getting ready to settle in. **(JUST COME)**
18. She _____ in London for three years. However, when her mom _____, she _____ to Leeds and _____ there ever since. **(LIVE, DIE, MOVE, LIVE)**
19. Dusty _____ a match so far this year. He is more successful than last year, when he _____ the first three matches. **(NEVER LOSE, LOSE)**
20. He _____ off the ladder and _____ his ankle. That's why he _____ in school for a while. **(FALL, BREAK, NOT BE)**

[8] Present Perfect progressive

Form Have / Has + been + v. + ing

use :

* For actions which started in the past and continue up to the present

e.g: The children have been watching T.V for four hours.

* With "How long" (in question to stress on the duration)

e.g: How long have you been waiting ?

Time expression :

for – since – how long – all day / week, etc

Note

1. She has been working for three hours.
   She has been working since 6 o'clock.

2. When there is (still or yet) in the sentence with (since- for) we only use present perfect progressive.

   e.g. He has been doing his homework for two hours, he hasn't finished yet.

   They have been watching the movie since two o'clock and they are still watching it.

Exercises

[1] Correct the verbs using the present perfect or the present perfect continuous:

1. She …… (work) at that company for three years and she is still working there.
2. …… they …… (finish) their work?
3. It's eight o'clock. John …… (study) for 4 hours tonight.
4. Luckily, Sarah …… (visit) so many countries.
5. I would like to help you but I …… (just eat) and I need to take a nap.
6. …… you ever …… (drive) a Ferrari ?
7. My sister …… (talk) on her cell phone since 7 o'clock and she hasn't finished talking yet.
8. How long …… he …… (see) her?
9. Adam …… (lose) a lot of money since he began investing.
10. It's quarter to nine! I …… (wait) for over two hours.
11. The criminal has not been caught yet. The police …… (chase) him since yesterday.
12. This week, we …… (read) selections from the Romantic Period in the Literature class.
13. The film …… (run/out) for ten minutes yet, but there's a commercial break already.
14. How long …… (learn/you) English?
15. We …… (look for) the motorway for more than an hour.
16. How long …… (work/she) in the garden?
17. He …… (work) in this company since 1985.

18.I …… (wait) for you since two o'clock.

19.The children …… (play) outside all day. They must be getting hungry by now. They need to come inside for dinner.

20.Anderson …… (make) bread all day. It smells good!

21.Mary …… (live) in Germany since 1992

22.Why is he so tired? He …… (play) tennis for 5 hours.

[2] <u>Choose the correct answer</u>:

1. Where are Tom and Pauline? They (have just gone – have been going – go – goes) to the supermarket.

2. Have you seen any films lately? Yes, Actually I (have seen – am seeing – saw – see) two this week.

3. Sarah is very tired. She (is working – was working – has been working – has worked) hard all day.

4. Tony (have talked – is talking – has been talking – talked) to his teacher for an hour now.

5. The family (lived – live – have lived – were living) in Alexandria since 1980.

6. I (have been studying – have studied – am studying – studied) for three hours and I haven't finished yet.

7. I (see – saw – have seen – have been seeing) your brother, but I (didn't meet – haven't met – wasn't meeting – don't met) your father yet.

8. Tom (is sleeping – has been sleeping – has slept – slept) since one o'clock and he is still sleeping.

9. (Have you been sitting – Have you sit – you have sat – you have been sitting) on the beach for 2 hours?

10. How long (he has walked – has he walk – has he been walking – he has been walking) through the desert?

11. I (has -have-had-am) finished my homework.

12. She (has-have-did-was) already seen that movie.

13. They (have-has-had-will) visited Egypt three times.

14. He (have-had-has-is) never eaten sushi before.

15. We (was-did-have-has) just arrived at the hotel.

[3] <u>Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets</u>:

1. He started talking ten minutes ago. (For)

……

2. Mona started playing tennis in October. (since)

……

3. How long has been they organize the party?[correct the mistakes]

……

4. I began working here six months ago. (been)

……

5. The baby has been sleeping all morning. (How long)

……

6. Sandy started learning French two years ago. (since)

……

7. Ramy began doing his homework an hour ago. (for)

……

8. Nada is being teaches English since ten years and she is still teaching it. [correct the mistakes]

……

9. We started to watch the movie at 7 o'clock and it is 9 o'clock now. (for)

……

10. It started raining two hours ago and it hasn't stopped yet. (since)

……

[9] Future Forms

will – be going to

[1] Future with (Will) is used for

1- Predictions about the future. We can use verbs like (think – believe – expect – be sure – be afraid – probably – certainly – perhaps).

E.g: I think he will come to the party.

She's afraid her son will fail the exam.

My uncle will probably visit us.

2- On– the– spot decision(decisions made at the moment of speaking).

E.g: I won't buy that shirt. It's too expensive.

3- Promises:

E.g: I promise I will call you.

4- Offers and request:

E.g: I will drive you to the station.

Will you help me with my homework?

5- Threats and warnings:

E.g: Don't say that again or I will punish you.

Form: **Will + stem verb**

Negative	Question
will not (won't) + verb stem E.g: She will help us She won't help us	will + subject + verb stem E.g: She will help us Will she help us?

[2] Future with (be going to)

We use the future (be going to) for:

1- Future plans:

E.g: Ron is going to study astronomy

2- Predictions based on evidence:

E.g: Look at those clouds, It is going to rain

Form: **am , is , are + going to + stem verb**

Negative	Question
am / is / are + not + going to + stem V.	Am / Is / Are + subject + going to + stem V.
E.g: I am going to leave I am not going to leave	E.g: I am going to leave Are you going to leave?

Examples:

1- I **planned** to go to the dentist.

I am going to go to the dentist.

2- We **decided** to visit granny next Friday.

We are going to visit granny next Friday.

3- They **intended** to sell their car.

They are going to sell their car.

Future time expressions:

tomorrow – tonight – next – in a few …… soon

in an hour / year, etc – in the future

Exercises

[1] Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. We …… (spend) the next holiday in Alex.

2. Sandy …… (wake) up early tomorrow.

3. Fady promised me that he …… (finish) the report tomorrow.

4. They …… (buy) a new flat next year.

5. Shall we go out tonight? Sorry I …… (eat) at the Chinese restaurant with Paul.

6. We've almost run out of petrol. Don't worry, we …… (get) some on the way home.

7. The sun is shining. It …… (be) a lovely day.

8. I expect that they …… (arrive) at 9 a.m

9. A:What do you want to eat?

   B:I …… (have) a hamburger and some chips, please.

10. I have decided what to buy mum for her birthday. Really? What …… (you/buy) for her?

[2] Correct the mistake in these sentences:

1. She will going to bake a cake tomorrow.

……..

2. I going to visit my aunt next week.

……..

3. We will to travel to Italy in summer.

……

4. They are go to start a business.

……

5. He going to will buy a new phone.

……

[3] Re-write the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1. They will have an exam in a few days. (going to)

……

2. I have planned to meet the manager at 5 o'clock tomorrow. (going)

……

3. Dad promised to buy me a new laptop next month. (will)

……

4. Last week we had a trip to the pyramids. (next week)

……

5. I don't like this t-shirt . I am not going to buy it . [correct the mistake]

……

6. I will come to the concert tonight. (not)

……

7. The teacher explained a new lesson yesterday. (tomorrow)

……

8. We have planned to travel abroad next year. (going)

……

9. I am afraid I can't meet you tomorrow. (will)

……

10. I am going to take a French course next summer. (Are)

……

11. Sandy decided to buy a new car. (going)

……

12. The students are having a quiz at the moment. (next Monday)

……

13. I plan to start a new course next month. (to)

……

14. It’s very cold. I need to make some tea. (will)

……

15. We already bought the tickets for the movie. (cinema)

……

16. I just remembered! I need to call Sarah now. (will)

……

17. The sky is full of dark clouds. It may rain soon . (going to)

……

[4] <u>Choose the correct answer between brackets</u>:

1. Look at that boy climbing the tree!
   Oh no! He (will fall – is going to fall – falls - has fallen)
2. I think he (will become – is going to become- became – becomes) a great artist one day.
3. A : I can't hear the radio.
   B: I (turning up – am going to turn – turn – will turn) up the volume.
4. It's very hot in here, I (am going to open –am opening –will open –has opened) the window.
5. I can't meet you for lunch today. I (go – am going to go – will go – went) to the doctor at one o'clock.
6. It's freezing cold. It (snows – will snow – is going to snow – snowing) tonight.
7. I'm sure Kate (is not letting – won't let – isn't going to let – don't let) you borrow her new dress.
8. I'm afraid Tony (won't pass – doesn't pass – isn't passing – isn't going to pass) his driving test.
9. Look at that car ! It (crashes – is crashing – is going to crash – have crashed) into the red one.
10. A : Have you decided what to get John for his birthday?
    B: Yes, I (will give – am giving – am going to give – has given) him a new watch.
11. Look at those dark clouds! It (will-is going to-was-would) rain soon.
12. I think she (is going to-has-will-going) pass the exam.
13. We (will-were-are going to- go) visit our grandparents next weekend. It's already planned.
14. Be careful! That glass (will-would-is going to-has to) fall.
15. Don't worry, I (am going-will-was-did) help you with your homework.

Done on the board

Revision 2

[1] Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Mother prepared lunch in an hour. [correct the mistake]

……..

2. The family will travel to Luxor in a few week. (last week)

……..

3. Our teacher marks the copy book every day. (Does)

……..

4. Nadia is travel round Europe for August. [correct the mistakes]

……..

5. I (do) the washing up, a plate (slip) out of my hand. (while)

……..

6. We lost an Arabian horse. It's from a very rare species. (which)

……..

7. The lady was carrying a big bag. She was booking a ticket. (who)

……..

8. It's advisable to wear your seat belts. (should)

……..

9. We had a party last week. (now)

……..

10. The wind (blow) strongly. We (walk) back home. (as)

……..

11. Adel started taking piano lessons a year ago. (since)

……..

12. He has just found a new job. (not)

……..

13. She never finishing her work on time. [correct the mistake]

……..

14. Nader sometimes cleans his room. (soon)

……..

15. She had her breakfast early. (often)

……..

16. I (play) on the computer. My sister (listen) to music. (while)

……..

17. We intended to leave by train tomorrow morning. (going)

……..

18. He replies to all his e-mails immediately. (not)

……..

19. We always invite lots of people to our parties. (already)

……..

20. Tom was having a shower at 12 am yesterday. (Was)

……..

21. Dad (arrive) home. We (watch) T.V (when)

……..

22. It's forbidden to smoke in the prohibited places. (mustn't)

……..

23. Egypt has made great progress since 1960. (for)

……..

24. It's possible that he wins the race. (may)

……..

25. I have planned to see Sandra tomorrow. (am)

……..

26. They goes to the cinema tonight. [correct the mistakes]

……..

27. We have never seen a hurricane. (ever)

……..

28. The train has just left the platform. (yet)

……..

29. We started sailing towards the island an hour ago. (for)

……..

30. The teacher promised to forgive me. (will)

……

[10] If Conditionals

*** Zero Conditional:**

If clause	Main clause
If + present simple	present simple

The Zero conditional is used to talk about (facts).
E.g: If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.

*** Conditional sentences type (1):**

If clause	Main clause
If + present simple	will + infinitive

We use the conditional sentence type (1) for something which is likely to happen in the present or in the future.

E.g: If I see James, I will give him his book back.
If he studies hard, he will pass the exams.

*** Conditional sentences type (2):**

If clause	Main clause
If + past simple	would + infinitive

We use conditional sentence Type (2) for unreal or imaginary situations which are unlikely to happen in the present or the future.

E.g: If I won the lottery, I would buy a villa.
You would lose some weight if you went on a diet.

Note

1- In conditional sentences Type (2) (were) is often used instead of (was) in the if – clause in all persons.
E.g: If I were rich, I would live in a luxurious house.

2- We use If I were you / If I were in your shoes to express an opinion or to give advice.
E.g: If I were you , I wouldn't buy it.
If I were in your shoes, I would tell the truth.

3- (Unless) can be used instead of (if – not) in all conditional sentences.
E.g: I won't buy this car if you don't agree.
I won't buy this car unless you agree.

Exercises

[1] Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. If he …… (have) any problem, he will call you.
2. If your father …… (be) here, he would be shocked.
3. If I go to Alex, I …… (stay) with my friends.
4. You …… (catch) the train if you take a taxi.
5. The water doesn't evaporate if you …… (not boil).
6. If Meg …… (be) a millionaire, she would buy a palace.
7. What …… (she / do) if she is bitten by a snake?
8. She won't understand the lesson if she …… (not listen) to the teacher.
9. They …… (not have) good marks if they don't work hard.
10. I …… (fly) if I had wings.
11. If Robert's brother …… (pass) his exams, he will go to university.
12. If I don't get up now, I …… (not catch) the school bus.

[2] <u>Choose the correct answer between brackets</u>:

1. He will finish his work soon if you (helped – help – helps – would help) him.
2. We will go for a picnic unless it (doesn't rain – rains – rained – didn't rain).
3. His eyes (would get – will get – get – got) tired if he reads a lot.
4. If the library (was – will be – is – been) closed, I will go home.
5. If I (find – found – would find – finds) a wallet in the street, I would take it to the police.
6. Unless you (studies – don't study – will study – study) hard, you won't succeed.
7. We (don't look – won't look – wouldn't look – didn't look) round the museum if it rained.
8. Mary wouldn't be unfit if she (doesn't take – didn't take – won't take – isn't taking) more exercise.
9. If we heat ice, it (melted – melts – would melt – melting).
10. I (will do – would do – am doing – wouldn't do) the washing up if you dry the plates.
11. He will feel better if he (went – goes – go – had gone) to bed early.
12. If you leave metal out in the rain, it (get – gets – will get – had gotten) rusty.

[3] <u>Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets</u> :

1. If he finishes his work, he will help you. (would)

……

2. We (go) for a walk if it (not be) cold. (Type 1)

……

3. You will be fit if you don't eat junk food. (unless)

……

4. She (make) noise. She (wake) up the child. (Type 2)

……

5. Unless Amr is very polite, Nobody will like him. (If)

……

6. The teacher will tell Sarah's parents unless she don’t works hard.
[correct the mistakes]

……

7. Dad will take us to the cinema if he comes home early. (came)

……

8. If I hear a strange noise, I will get up. (would)

……

9. Unless we hurries, we don’t catch the train. [correct the mistake]

……

10. It (not be) raining tomorrow, we (play) football. (Type 1)

……

11. We (go) to London if we (have) tickets. (Type 2)

……

12. Unless people throw rubbish into rivers, the water will be safe to drink. (If)

……

13. I (not have) a car. I (not drive) to work. (Type 1)

…….

14.If she doesn’t study hard, she will fail the test. (Unless)

…….

15. He (not eat) breakfast. He (feel) weak. (Type 1)

…….

16. I (not be) tired, so I (go) to the party. (Type 2)

……..

17.If I don’t know her number, I won’t call her. (Unless)

…….

18. She (speak) too fast, so I (not understand) her. (Type 2)

…….

19. Water reaches 0°C, and it freezes. (Type zero)

……..

20. You eat too much. you could get fat. (Type zero)

……..

If Conditionals

Type (3)

We use Conditional sentences Type (3) to talk about unreal situations in the past. They usually express regret or criticism about something that happened in the past.

If Clause	Main Clause
If + past perfect (had + p.p)	would have + past participle for the verb.

e.g: - If I **had been** more careful, I **wouldn't have had** an accident.

- If he **had studied** hard, he **would have succeeded**.

{1} Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. If I (study – studied - had studied - have studied) harder, I would have passed the exam.
2. She would have come if you (had invited – invited - would invite - invite) her.
3. If they had left earlier, they (catch - had caught - would have caught - would catch) the train.
4. If it (didn't rain - hasn't rained - hadn't rained - won't rain), we would have gone to the park.
5. We wouldn't have been late if we (took – take - had taken - would have taken) a taxi.
6. If I had known about the meeting, I (would have attended – attended - had attended - will attend).
7. They would have enjoyed the trip if it (was – were - had been - would be) warmer.
8. If you (didn't forget - hadn't forgotten - wouldn't forget - forget) your keys, you wouldn't have been locked out.
9. If we had listened to the news, we (would know - would have known – knew - know) about the storm.
10. He (will get – gets - would get - would have got) the job if he had applied.
11. If she had driven more carefully, she (avoided - would have avoided – avoids - would avoid) the accident.
12. I wouldn't have missed the bus if I (get - got-had gotten - have gotten)up earlier.
13. If you had helped me, I (finish - would finish - had finished - would have finished) faster.
14. If they had studied, they (would have gotten – got - will get - would get) better grades.
15. We (went - go - would have gone - would go) to the beach if it hadn't rained.

[2] Rewrite each sentence using (the third conditional) form:

1. I (set) an alarm. I (not be) late.

……..

2. She (bring) an umbrella. She (not get) wet.

……..

3. They (not miss) the flight . They (leave) early.

……..

4. I (know) it was your birthday, so I (buy) you a gift.

……..

5. He (not forget) his homework, so he (not get) in trouble.

……..

6. We (take) the map, so we (not get) lost.

……..

7. She (study) hard. She (pass) the test easily.

……..

8. You (tell) me. I (help) you.

……..

Exercises on If (3 types)

[1] Correct the verb between brackets:

1. If he …… (run) fast, he will win the race.
2. If the sun doesn't shine, we …… (die) of cold.
3. If I …… (know) his address, I would give it to you.
4. Tourists ……. (not come) to visit Egypt if it doesn't have fine weather.
5. If I (not go) ……to the cinema, I would have had dinner with my family.
6. If they had walked slowly, they …….. (not be) on time.
7. I (be) ……. happy if you had joined us.
8. You ……. (know) the answer if you had tried hard.
9. If I ……. (be) you, I would have a rest soon.
10. If the traffic …….. (not be) terrible, they would have arrived early.
11. The teacher …… (not punish) you if you had done your homework.
12. If you had told me about your problem, I ……. (help) you.

[2] <u>Rewrite using the word between brackets</u>:

1. If she passes the exam, her parents will reward her. **(Type 2)**

……

2. If they (have) more time, they (watch) T.V **(Type 3)**

……

3. You would feel much better if you took the medicine regularly.

(Type 3)

……

4. Ahmed (tell) me if he (know) the news. **(Type 2)**

……

5. He (pass) the exam. He (join) the university. **(Type 3)**

……

6. Adel (get) high marks. He (join) the faculty of medicine.

(Type 1)

……

7. If I (not be) hungry, I (not eat) anything. **(Type 3)**

……

8. If I met Samy, I would give him the message. **(Type 3)**

……

9. We would have gone for a walk if it hasn't rain.

[correct the mistakes]

……

10. If they won the final match, they would get the cup. **(Type 3)**

……

[3] <u>Choose the correct word</u>:

1. You won't get up early unless you (went – go – had gone – would go) to bed early.
2. If we (have been – were – had been – had be) hungry, we would have eaten some sandwiches.
3. If the boy hadn't drunk the dirty water, it (won't poison – wouldn't have poisoned – wouldn't poison – would poison) him.
4. I (am – would be – will be – wouldn't be) grateful if you helped me carry the bag.
5. The girl would have drowned if her brother (didn't pull – doesn't pull – had not pulled – don't pull) her from the water.
6. If I (know – knew – had known – have known) you were hungry, I would have made you some sandwiches.
7. If you put sugar in water, if (will dissolve – dissolved – dissolves – had dissolved).
8. What (will you do – would you do – would you have done – you would have done) if you had missed your school bus?
9. If the traffic (wasn't – hadn't been – isn't – hasn't been) very heavy, she would have arrived in time.
10. If he hadn't run to the station early, he (would have missed – will miss – would miss – wouldn't missed) the train.

Done on the board

Final Revision

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

1. Dad repaired the car a week ago. (I think)

……..

2. Mary has written two letters for two hours. (since)

……..

3. My cousin won the swimming race. (rarely)

……..

4. My brother didn't find a new job yet. [correct the mistakes]

……..

5. My friend Nada takes life seriously. (not)

……..

6. It has been raining heavily for three hours. (How long)

……..

7. She decided to go to the party tonight. (going to)

……..

8. He (be) very sick. He (go) to the hospital. (If type 1)

……..

9. The man (run) after the bus. He (fall) down. (as)

……..

10. She studied German last year. (for two years)

……..

11. Jane runs fast to school everyday. (yesterday)

……..

12. We were going home at six yesterday. (at the moment)

……..

13. They have never eaten Chinese food. (ever)

……..

14. Sandy will buy her mother a nice present. (a few days ago)

……..

15. Magy doesn't go to school in everyday clothes. (never)

……..

16. I (chat) with my friend. The light (go) out. (when)

……..

17. She left for work an hour ago. (just)

……..

18. If he doesn't follow my advice, he will make a mistake.(Unless)

……..

19. The servant has just swept the floor. (not)

……..

20. I expect ,Kate took a loan from the bank. [correct the mistake]

……..

21. I (be) in your shoes. I (consult) a lawyer. (If type 2)

……..

22. Unless she eats a lot of rice, she won't be fat. (If)

……..

23. I began teaching English ten years ago. (for) (since)

……..

……..

24. I will get angry if something goes wrong. (would)

……..

Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. You (can- may- shall- must) tell your mother about the problem. It's necessary.
2. Adel (will- can- is going to- going to) save some money to buy a car. He intended.
3. I (paint- is painting- painted- was panting) a picture while my brother (fly- flies- was flying- is flying) his kite.
4. Unless he (wasted – wastes - doesn't waste - was wasting) his time, he (won't get- will get- gets- was getting) high marks.
5. If we (be- were- is- are) neighbors. We (could - could saw- could see- saw) each other every day.
6. The woman (who- whose- when- when) jewels were stolen, called the police.
7. If you (doesn't- didn't- weren't - never) raise your voice, I wouldn't hear you quite clearly.
8. The surgeon (when- whose - when- that) performs operation successfully, is very clever.
9. Tomorrow is a holiday. You (mustn't- can't- needn't- might not) wake up early.
10. (Would- Shall- Need- Must) you give me some more sugar in my tea. , please?
11. You (can't- mustn't- don't- couldn't) walk on the wet grass.It's forbidden.
12. Our teacher (can- going to- will- can't) reward the brilliant pupils. He promised.
13. The train (can – will –going to - won't) leave the station in an hour

14. They would attend the party if she (invite- invites- invited-will invite) them.
15. Perhaps he (would buy- will buy- may buy- is going to buy) a Mercedes.
16. The hotel (where- which- who- that) was really luxurious, we spent our holiday in.
17. The hotel (where- which- who- that) we spent our holiday, was very luxurious.
18. Unless grandpa (take- takes- doesn't take- took) the medicine, he doesn't get better.
19. It (snows- has snowed- has been snowing –will snow) on Tuesday and it hasn't stopped yet. (since)
20. The government (built- is going to build- will build) more school in 2030.
21. I (have read- is reading- was reading- reads) an interesting book at 9 o'clock yesterday.
22. I (knew- had known- have known- knows) Peter (for- since) five years.
23. If you (likes- have liked- will like- liked) the book, you (must- will- would- had to) like the film.
24. If My brother (drove- had driven- have driven- drive) the racing car. He would have won.
25. If they had studied well, they (would pass- will pass- would have passed- pass) the exam.
26. She usually (go-goes-is going-went) to work by bus.
27. Right now, they (eat-ate-are eating-have eaten) lunch at a restaurant.
28. I (don't finish-haven't finished-didn't finish-am not finishing) my homework yet.

29. Last weekend, we (go-gone-are going-went) to the beach.

30. While he (watched-was watching-watches-has watched) T.V, the phone rang.

31. They (live-lived-have lived-are living) in London since 2015.

32.My brother (plays-is playing-played-has played) football every Saturday.

33. Listen! Someone (knocks -is knocking-knocked-has knocked)at the door.

34. I (go-have gone-went-was going) to the gym yesterday.

35. She (has answered -answered-is answering-answers)all her emails this morning.

36. When we arrived, they (cook-cooked-are cooking-were cooking) dinner.

37. How long (do you know-did you know-have you known-are you knowing) your best friend?

38. They (go-went-have gone-are going)to the same school when they were kids.

39. I can't talk now. I (take-took-am taking-have taken) a shower.

40. We (saw-see-have seen-are seeing)this movie three times already!

41. What (are-have-do-did)you do every morning?

42. She (lost-is losing-has lost-loses)her keys, so she can't open the door.

43. While they (study-were studying-studied-have studied) the lights went out.

44. He always (drink-drank-drinks-is drinking) his coffee black.

45. I (work-worked-have worked-am working) in this company for two years.