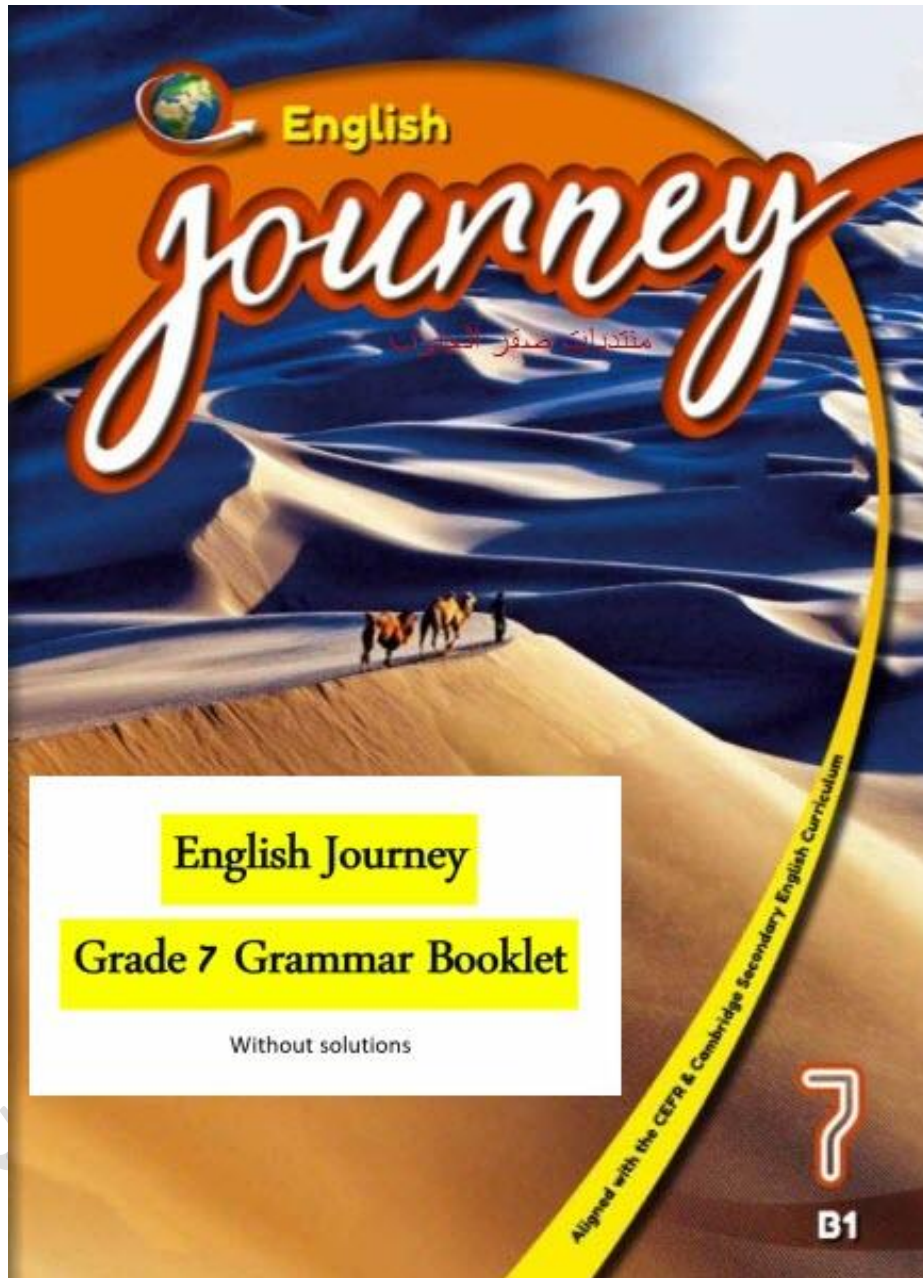




Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Simple present tense is used when an action is happening right now, happens regularly or all the time. The **present continuous** verb tense indicates that an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future.

Question 1: Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the present continuous.

1. She _____ (study) English every day.
2. They _____ (play) soccer at the moment.
3. I usually _____ (go) to the gym on Saturdays.
4. He _____ (work) as a teacher at a public school.
5. We _____ (watch) a movie right now.
6. The train _____ (arrive) at 6:00pm.
7. They _____ (travel) to Europe next week.
8. She _____ (read) a book now.
9. He _____ (play) the piano every evening.
10. We _____ (have) dinner at a fancy restaurant tonight.
11. They _____ (go) grocery shopping every Sunday.
12. The company _____ a new product next month.
13. He _____ (cook) dinner for his family.
14. He _____ (work) on a project with his team.
15. They _____ (listen) to podcasts in their room now.

Stative Verbs vs. Action Verbs

Stative verbs describe a state rather than an action. They aren't usually used in the present continuous form.

Question 1: Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the stative verb.

1. Sarah usually _____ (watch) TV in the evening, but today she _____ (watch) a movie.
2. We _____ (have) dinner at 7:00pm every day, but tonight we _____ (have) a special meal.
3. Adam usually _____ (play) basketball on weekends, but this weekend he _____ (play) soccer.
4. They _____ (go) for a walk every morning, but today they _____ (go) for a run.
5. I _____ (read) a book now, but I usually _____ (read) comics in the morning.
6. She _____ (love) chocolate, but right now she _____ (hate) the taste of it.
7. We usually _____ (visit) our grandparents on Fridays, but today we _____ (visit) our friends instead.
8. He _____ (work) in an office, but at the moment he _____ (work) from home.

Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

Past simple tense of regular verbs is generally formed by adding -ed to the verb. However, if the verb ends with the letter "e", just add "d." Also, if the word ends with a "y", and the letter before it is a constant, remove the "y" and add "-ied." The **past continuous tense** describes ongoing actions in the past. It uses the same construction as the present continuous tense except with the past tense of the verb *to be*.

Question 1: Complete the sentences. Use the correct form and tense of the verb.

1. While I _____ (walk) in the park, I met an old friend.
2. Last night, I _____ (watch) a movie when the power went out.
3. He _____ (cook) dinner when the phone rang.
4. Yesterday, they _____ (play) soccer at the park.
5. We _____ (study) for the test all night, but still couldn't remember everything.
6. Jawad _____ (read) a book while his sister was playing the violin.
7. The cat _____ (chase) a mouse when it suddenly stopped and stared at me.
8. Yesterday at this time, I _____ (work) on my project.
9. They _____ (travel) to Palestine last summer.

Used to, would, be/get used to

Used to and **would** are used to refer to past habits and things that we did regularly in the past. **Verb to be + used to + (noun)ing** is used to refer to something that no longer seems new or unusual.

Question 1: Read the words and write a meaningful sentence.

1. I'm early. not this used getting to up

2. read a lot. I to used

3. do I it, didn't to use but like now.

4. visited? you did to stay visit Where use you
when

5. was to used student. I work when hard
I a

Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous

The **present perfect tense** is used to show an action that happened in the past that is directly related to the present. The formula is *have/has + past participle*. The **present perfect continuous** is a verb tense used to refer to something that started in the past and is continuing at the present time. The formula is *has/have been + verb+ing*.

Question 1: Fill in the blank using the verb in the correct tense.

1. How long _____ (you / wait) for the bus?
2. I _____ (study) French for two years.
3. _____ (he / finish) his homework yet
4. She _____ (work) at the school since last month.
5. We _____ (live) in Jordan since 2009.
6. How many books _____ (you / read) this year?
7. The children _____ (play) outside for hours.
8. _____ (they/ visit) the museum before?
9. I'm exhausted. I _____ (clean) the house all day.
10. We _____ (know) each other since childhood.
11. She _____ (work) as a teacher for 10 years.
12. How long _____ (you / study) for the exam?

Past Perfect Simple vs. Past Perfect Continuous

The **past perfect** tense is used to refer to something that happened before something else in the past. The formula is *had + past participle*. The **past perfect continuous** is a verb tense used to show that an action that started in the past continued up until another time in the past. The formula is *had been + verb+ing*.

Question 1: Fill in the blank using the verb in the correct tense.

1. By the time I arrived, _____ (finish) dinner.
2. She _____ (work) at that company for five years before she got promoted.
3. They _____ (live) in that house since 2010.
4. By the time the concert started, they _____ (wait) for over an hour.
5. He _____ (study) for three hours before he took a break.
6. They _____ (travel) to many countries before they settled down.
7. By the time she arrived, I _____ (clean) the entire house.
8. We _____ (play) tennis for two hours when it started to rain.

Future simple, future continuous, be going to

The **simple future** is used to refer to things that haven't happened yet. The formula is *will + verb*. The **future continuous** is a verb tense that shows an ongoing action in the future. The formula is *will + verb to be + present participle of verb*. **Verb to be + going to** is used to refer something that is already decided or intended to be done in the future or when referring to predictions made based on evidence. The formula is *verb to be + going to*.

Question 1: Fill in the blank using the verb in the correct tense.

1. What time _____ (the train/arrive) tomorrow?
2. What _____ (you/do) at this time tomorrow?
3. What _____ (you/do) this weekend?
4. She _____ (study) hard for her exams next week.
5. They _____ (not/wear) jackets because it is warm.
6. They _____ (have) a meeting from 10:00am to 12:00pm.
7. They _____ (go/visit) their grandparents next month.
8. We _____ (go) to the beach this weekend.
9. _____ (you/help) me with my project later?
10. We _____ (not/play) tennis tomorrow afternoon.
11. _____ (she/start) a new job next week?

Future perfect simple, future perfect continuous, temporals

The **future simple perfect** is used for actions that will be completed before some other point in the future. The formula is *will have + past participle*. The **future perfect continuous** is a verb tense that will continue up until a point in the future. The formula is *will have been + verb+ing*.

Temporals are used to refer to the sequence of time or a particular time. They are used to refer to the future and are written in the present simple tense.

Question 1: Fill in the blank using the verb in the correct tense.

1. By the time they arrive, we _____ (finish) all the preparations.
2. By the end of the month, I _____ (work) on this project for six months.
3. _____ (you/be) ready by 8 o'clock?
4. I _____ (complete) my project by next week.
5. They _____ (not/practice) for the competition for long enough.
6. They _____ (not/start) the meeting until Arwa arrives.
7. _____ (she/arrive) by the time the concert starts?
8. We _____ (not/wait) for you more than an hour.
9. _____ (she/finish) her homework before the deadline?

Adjectives vs. Adverbs

Adjectives describe the qualities or states of being of nouns. They can also describe the quantity of nouns. **Adverbs** modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. Adverbs often end in -ly, but some don't.

Question 1: Use the bolded words as adjective and/or adverb appropriately in order to complete meaningful sentences.

1. She is a _____ learner, and she grasps new concepts _____. (**quick**)
2. The car has a _____ ride, and it glides _____ on the road. (**smooth**)
3. He drives _____ to avoid accidents. He is a _____ driver. (**careful**)
4. The baby smiles _____ at everyone. She has a _____ smile. (**sweet**)
5. They had a _____ argument. They were shouting _____. (**loud**)
6. The movie has a _____ scene, and it made me jump _____ in my seat. (**scary**)
7. The athlete has a _____ physique, and he lifts weights _____ at the gym. (**strong**)

Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs; other types of comparison

Comparative form compares two nouns. **Superlative form** compares more than two nouns. **As** is used to describe nouns as the same or equal. **Less than** is used to refer to a noun that has a quality to a smaller degree. **Comparative + comparative** to show that something is increasing or decreasing all the time. **The (adjective) comparative + the (adjective) comparative** to say that a change in something depends on a change in something else.

Question 1: Use the adjectives and adverbs in parenthesis in the correct form in order to complete meaningful sentences.

1. Adam is _____ (tall) than his sister.
2. This book is _____ (interesting) than the one I read last week.
3. This is the _____ (beautiful) sunset I have ever seen.
4. My car is _____ (fast) than yours.
5. Adam is _____ (tall) _____ his brother.
6. The exercise is _____ (easy) _____ the previous one.
7. My car is _____ (fast) than yours.
8. My cat is _____ (friendly) than yours.
9. That was the _____ (difficult) exam I have ever taken.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns vs. Quantifiers

Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted. They can be singular or plural.

Uncountable nouns are nouns that cannot be counted. They do not have a plural form. A **quantifier** is a word that usually goes before a noun to express the quantity of the object.

Question 1: Fill in the blank with the correct quantifier to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. I have _____ (few/ a little) money in my wallet.
2. I need _____ (some/any) information about the project.
3. We have _____ (few/ a few) oranges left.
4. Can I have _____ (some/any) sugar for my coffee?
5. I need a _____ (piece/slice) of bread.

Question 2: Identify the noun as countable or uncountable.

1. Sugar _____
2. Table _____
3. Water _____
4. Chair _____
5. Butter _____

Articles

The **definite article "the"** limits the meaning of a noun to one particular thing. The **indefinite article "a"** precedes a word that begins with a consonant. The **indefinite article "an"** precedes a word that begins with a vowel.

Question 1: Fill in the blank with the correct article to complete a meaningful sentence.

1. _____ sun is shining brightly today.
2. She is _____ excellent speller.
3. I have _____ appointment with
_____ doctor at 3 p.m.
4. I need to buy _____ new laptop for work.
5. My sister wants to become _____ astronaut.
6. I found _____ interesting book at the library.
7. Please pass me _____ salt.
8. He is _____ honest person; he always tells the truth.
9. I saw _____ elephant at _____ zoo yesterday.
10. There is _____ apple on _____ table.
11. Can you please pour me _____ cup of water.

Modals: ability, permission, requests, offers and suggestions

Modal verbs may show possibility, intent, ability, or necessity. They go alongside the main verb of a sentence. Modal verbs are used to express: *ability* to do something (can and cannot), ask *permission* (can, could, may, etc.), to make a *request* (Can you give me...?), to *offer* something (can, could, shall, etc.) and to make suggestions.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the correct modals.

1. **were allowed to**

were able to

The students were happy they _____ eat their snack inside the classroom.

The teachers were happy they _____ to allow the students to enjoy their snacks.

2. **shall**

could

_____ you call my mom? My phone is turned off.

_____ I call your mom?

3. **wasn't allowed to**

can't

I _____ sleepover at my cousin's house. My mom said I _____.

4. **would**

may

_____ I speak to the principal now? I

_____ like to tell him about my project.

Modals: obligation, prohibition, possibility, advice, criticism, and deduction

Modal verbs may show obligation and necessity, prohibition, possibility, advice and criticism, and deduction.

Question 1: Complete the sentences with the correct modals.

1. **shouldn't**

needn't have

She _____ have to learn how to sew.

2. **must**

may

I _____ say, I really like this colour on you!

3. **might**

have to

I _____ go home early today. I'm not sure yet, depends on the weather.

4. **mustn't**

don't have to

You _____ put too much stress on yourself. It's not healthy.

5. **needn't**

ought to

You really _____ go to the doctor. Your cough is getting worse.

Gerunds vs. Infinitives

Gerund is a form of a verb that ends in **-ing** that is used as a noun. A gerund looks like a verb, but acts like a noun. **Infinitives** are a form of verbs that can be used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. They are usually made by adding the word *to* before the base verb.

Question 1: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word in between parenthesis in order to complete meaningful sentences.

1. I enjoy _____ (read) books in my free time.
2. He promised _____ (help) me with my project.
3. They suggested _____ (visit) the art museum.
4. She can't stand _____ (listen) to loud music.
5. It's important _____ (exercise) regularly for good health.
6. We decided _____ (go) camping for the weekend.
7. My friends avoid _____ (eat) spicy food.
8. He loves _____ (play) the guitar in his band.
9. Would you mind _____ (close) the window, please?
10. I can't imagine _____ (live) without you.
11. She apologized for _____ (arrive) late to the meeting.
12. They are excited about _____ (travel) over seas.

Wishes vs. Preferences

We use the term “**I wish**” to express our desire for something. A **preference** is used to refer to things you may prefer.

Question 1: Fill in the blank with **if only**, **I wish**, and **prefer** in order to complete meaningful sentences.

1. _____ I could speak French fluently.
2. _____ I had more free time to pursue my hobbies.
3. I _____ to go to the beach instead of hiking.
4. _____ I had studied harder for the exam.
5. _____ it would stop raining so we could go for a walk.
6. I _____ I didn't have to work tomorrow.
7. _____ I could travel to Japan someday.
8. I _____ if you could help me with this task.
9. _____ I had a bigger house with a garden.
10. I _____ going to the gym rather than sitting at home.
11. _____ I had known about the sale earlier.
12. I _____ I could play a musical instrument.
13. _____ I didn't have to wake up early every day.
14. I _____ chocolate ice cream over vanilla.

Conditionals

Conditional sentences are statements discussing known factors or hypothetical situations and their consequences. We use them to communicate that something is true or happens only if something else is true or happens. **Zero conditional sentences** express general truths. **First conditional sentences** are used to express situations in which the outcome is likely (but not guaranteed) to happen in the future. **Second conditional sentences** are useful for expressing outcomes that are completely unrealistic or will not likely happen in the future. **Third conditional sentences** are used to explain that present circumstances would be different if something different had happened in the past.

Question 1: Read the sentences and write which conditional it is written in.

1. If it rains, we will stay indoors.

2. If you study hard, you will pass the exam.

3. If I won the lottery, I would travel the world.

4. If she calls me, I will give her the message.

5. If I had enough money, I would buy a new car.

6. If you go to bed early, you will be more rested.

7. If it snows, we can build a snowman.

8. If I see him, I will tell him the news.

9. If she misses the train, she will be late for work.

10. If you don't hurry, you'll miss the bus.

11. If I find the time, I will help you.

12. If they invite me, I would attend the party.

Relative Clauses

Relative clauses give us more information about the subject or the object of the sentence. **Defining relative clauses** give information essential to the meaning of the main clause. **Non-defining relative clauses** give extra information that is not essential to the meaning of the sentence. **Prepositions in relative clauses** are usually at the end of the relative clause.

Question 1: Read the sentences and write which relative clause is used.

1. The book that I borrowed from the library was fantastic.

2. My sister, who lives in New York, is coming to visit next week.

3. The movie, which was released last month, was a huge success.

4. The person to whom I spoke on the phone was very helpful.

5. The house where I grew up is now a museum. _____

6. The dress that she wore to the party was stunning.

7. The dog, whose name is Max, loves to play fetch.

Reported speech: statements, questions

Reported speech is used to tell someone what another person said. **Reported questions** have the same tense and word changes as reported statements.

Question 1: Use the words in the parenthesis to complete meaningful sentences. Rewrite sentences if needed. Then, identify if it is RS (reported speech) or RQ (reported questions).

1. She said she _____ (leave) early. _____
2. She asked me _____ (leave) early). _____
3. He asked if I _____ (watch) the movie. _____
4. He wanted to know _____ (watch) the movie. _____
5. They told us they _____ (arrive) tomorrow. _____
6. They wondered _____ (arrive) tomorrow. _____
7. I asked him what time _____ (start) the party. _____
8. I asked him what time _____ (start) the party. _____
9. He told me he _____ (visit) his family. _____
10. He inquired if I _____ (visit) my family. _____
11. They said they _____ (buy) a new car. _____
12. They wanted to know _____ (buy) a new car. _____
13. He asked how much the tickets _____ (cost). _____
14. She asked when they _____ (meet) for lunch. _____

Reported speech: commands and requests, reporting verbs

Reported commands and requests change the imperative to a full infinitive.
Reporting verbs can be used to summarise what someone said.

Question 1: Change the direct speech into reported speech.

1. "I am going to the party," she said.

2. "I will help you with your homework," he said.

3. "I have seen that movie," they said.

4. "Can you lend me some money?" she asked.

5. "I won the competition," he exclaimed.

6. "I don't like spicy food," she said.

7. "I have already finished my work," he said.

The passive: tenses, modals, by and with

The passive voice is used to place emphasis on the action itself and not the person who does it. The passive voice is formed by using the appropriate form of the *verb to be* or *verb to get* + *the past participle of the main verb*. In order to change a sentence from **active** to **passive** *the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence*.

Question 1: Change the sentences from active to passive.

1. The teacher is explaining the lesson.

2. They are repairing the car.

3. She will write the report.

4. We have finished the project.

5. The company awarded her a promotion.

6. They elected him as the president.

7. The police caught the thief.

Causative Form

The causative form is used to express something that is done for someone else. The causative form is formed by using the appropriate tense: *subject + have + object + past participle*.

Question 1: Rewrite the sentences in the causative. Include the agent.

1. He had his car fixed.

2. She cleaned the house every weekend.

3. They will paint the room next week.

4. We cooked dinner for our guests.

5. He repaired the broken chair.

6. She washed her car at the car wash.

7. They are going to build a new house.

8. I will cut my hair at the salon.

Question Tags and Indirect Questions

Question tags are short questions that are added to the end of statements. It is used when the speaker expects the listener to agree with the statement.

Indirect questions are used in order to make the question more polite.

Question 1: Choose the correct answer.

1. She's a doctor, _____?

- a. is she b. isn't she c. has she?

2. They don't like coffee, _____?

- a. don't they b. do they c. do them

3. He won't be late, _____?

- a. won't he b. will he c. was he

4. We should start now, _____?

- a. should we b. shouldn't we c. we shouldn't

Question 2: Rewrite the questions in the form of indirect questions.

1. What time does the movie start?

2. Where did they go on vacation?

3. How long will the meeting last?

Sentence Linking

Linking words and phrases are used to show the relationship between sentences or parts of sentences. **Clauses of purpose** explain why someone does something. **Clauses of reason** explain why something happened. **Clauses of result** tell us the result or consequence of an action. **Clauses of contrast** and **concession** show some kind of “disagreement” in a sentence.

Question 1: Fill in the blank with the appropriate linking word in order to complete a meaningful sentence. Use the words: **therefore**, **as a result**, **in addition**, and **consequently**.

1. She studied hard for the exam; _____ she passed with flying colors.
2. He missed the train; _____, he was late for the meeting.
3. I enjoy playing soccer; _____, I also like watching it on TV.
4. The weather was terrible; _____, we decided to cancel the picnic.

Question 2: Read the sentences and identify which clause is used in the sentence.

1. She studied so that she could improve her grades. _____
2. He missed the bus because he woke up late. _____
3. The rain was pouring heavily; therefore, we decided to cancel the event.

4. She is talented, whereas her sister is not. _____

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