



Geel 2000 Language School

NEW Close-up

B1

Prep 1 (First Term)

Name :

Class:

8 Parts of Speech

Part of Speech	Function	Examples
Nouns	Naming people, places, things & ideas/concepts	• Mike owns the fastest car • They decided to buy the house • I believe in free speech
Adjectives	Describing nouns and pronouns	• That was an exciting film • The boy in the red jumper is happy • This is the longest essay
Adverbs	Modifying verbs, adjectives & adverbs	• She walked slowly • They are extremely poor • The police arrived very quickly
Verbs	Expressing a physical action or state	• Federer plays tennis • The floods are serious • Take your time
Prepositions	Showing relationships of words and phrases	• The book is on the table • He went into the room • I'm against abortion
Pronouns	Replacing nouns	• John gave her a gift • Why did you push me? • Please look after yourself
Conjunctions	Joining words, phrases & clauses	• He's tall and slim • I'll wait until she arrives • Tom's sick so he's not here
Interjections	Showing strong emotions or feelings	• Wow, that's brilliant news! • Ouch, that really hurt • Hey! How are you doing?

I-Vocabulary

1-diving (n)	swimming underwater (dive :n, v, diver :n)
2-festival (n)	a number of performances of music, films, plays, dance, etc.
3-quality (n)	sth that people have as part of their character or personality
4-dress (v)	to wear particular clothes (dress :n)
5-pavement (n)	a path where people can safely walk, next to a road
6- wave (v)	to hold up your arm and move it from side to side to greet sb or to attract attention (wave :n)
7- pedestrian (n)	a person who is walking in the street
8-seat belt(n)	a belt on the seat of a car, plane, bus, etc. that you put around you to keep you safe (syn: safety belt)
9-performance(n)	sth that entertains an audience (perform :v, performer :n)
10-film set (n)	a place where a scene from a film is filmed
11-spirit (n)	a general feeling or quality related to sth
12-control (v)	to have power over sb/sth
13-road safety (n)	rules on how to cross the road, drive or cycle safely
14-chance (n)	a situation when it is possible to do sth (syn: opportunity)
15-skill (n)	a particular ability (skilled :adj , skillful :adj , skillfully :adv)
16- community (n)	all the people who live in a place
17- salary (n)	money that you receive for doing your job
18- topic (n)	theme; subject (for discussion)
19- environment (n)	the natural world (environmental :adj, environmentally :adv)
20- strap (n)	a long thin piece of leather or other material, used to hold sth in place (strap :v)
21- attach (v)	to join one thing to another; to connect a document or file to an email so you can send them together(attachment :n)
22- film (v)	to make a film (film, film-maker :n)
23- in trouble (phr)	in a difficult or dangerous situation
24- situation (n)	the circumstances and things happening at a particular time and in a particular place (situate :v)
25- event (n)	anything that happens
26- programme (n)	a schedule of activities or things to be done
27- behave (v)	to act correctly or politely (behaviour :n) (opp: misbehave)
28- persuade (v)	to talk sb into doing sth or believing sth is true (persuasion :n, persuasive :adj)
29- personality (n)	character
30- design (v)	to draw a plan for the shape of sth or to show how sth will work (design, designer :n)

31- fight (v)	to use force in a war against an enemy; use force to beat another person or group (fight, fighter :n)
32- space (n)	the place beyond the Earth's atmosphere
33- law (n)	the system of rules of a particular country (lawyer :n, lawful, legal :adj)
34- care centre (n)	a place where elderly people are looked after
35- career (n)	the jobs or type of work sb does to earn a living
36- focus (n)	the most important or interesting part of sth
37- equipment (n)	the things needed for a particular activity (equip :v)
38- run (v)	to be in control of a business or organisation, etc.
39- wildlife (n)	animals and plants that live naturally in an area
40- candidate (n)	sb who applies for a job
41- qualification (n)	a condition that must be fulfilled before a right can be acquired; an official requirement (qualify :v)
42- apply (v)	to ask for a job or place on a course, etc., especially by completing a form(application, applicant :n)
43- advantage (n)	a quality that makes sth better than other things(advantageous :adj)
44- disadvantage (n)	a quality that makes sth worse than other things (disadvantageous :adj)
45- upset (v)	to make sb sad, disappointed, or worried (upset :adj)

Note:

The difference between the following words:
a job, a work, an occupation, a profession, a
career.

Your **job** is the work that you do regularly in order to earn money, especially when you work for a company or public organization.

Work is used in a more general way to talk about activities that you do to earn money, either working for a company or for yourself.

We use **occupation** to talk about the kind of work that someone usually does. Occupation is used mainly on official forms.

A **profession** is a kind of work for which you need special training and a good education.

Your **career** is the type of work that you do or hope to do for most of your life

Jobs and Occupations

1- architect (n)	a person who designs buildings (architecture :n, architectural :adj)
2- astronaut (n)	a person who works in a spaceship travelling in space
3- athlete (n)	a person who does sport, especially on a track, e.g. running
4- camera operator (n)	a person whose job is controlling a camera to make films or TV shows
5- firefighter (n)	a person whose job is to stop fires burning
6- hairdresser (n)	a person whose job is to wash and cut people's hair and put it in different styles(hairdressing :n)
7- lawyer (n)	a person whose job is to advise people about the law, to write legal documents and to represent people in court(law :n, lawful, legal :adj)
8- librarian (n)	a person whose job is to organise books and deal with people in a library(library :n)
9- politician (n)	a person who is a member of a government or town council, etc.(politics :n, political :adj)
10- sportsperson (n)	a person who does sport, especially as a job (syn: athlete)
11- journalist (n)	a person who writes news stories for newspapers and/or other media (journalism, journal :n)
12- performer (n)	sb who does an act, like dancing or singing, in front of people (performance :n, perform :v)
13- educator (n)	a person who teaches people (educate :v, education :n, educational :adj)





An **adverb** describes a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

It tells us how, where, when, how much and with what frequency.

An adverb can tell...

HOW?

quietly
peacefully
carefully
slowly
badly
closely
easily
well
fast
quickly
cheerfully

WHERE?

above
abroad
far
away
back
here
outside
backwards
behind
below
down

WHEN?

now
yesterday
soon
later
tomorrow
yet
already
tonight
today
then
last year

HOW MUCH?

quite
fairly
too
enormously
entirely
very
extremely
rather
almost
absolutely
just

HOW OFTEN?

always
sometimes
often
frequently
normally
generally
usually
occasionally
seldom
rarely
never

1- safely	in a way that is safe, without getting hurt or causing damage (save :v, safe :adj, safety :n)
2-more importantly	used to stress that your point is very important (important :adj)
3-suddenly	quickly when you don't expect it (sudden :adj)
4-though	however; used at the end of a clause to show information is different to what was already said (though :conj)
5-quite	really
6-recently	not long ago (recent :adj)
7- fortunately	happening because of good luck (fortunate :adj)

ADJECTIVES

Adjective

An adjective gives more information about a noun or pronoun by answering one of these questions.

What kind?

blue car
long rope
tall person
big house

Which one?

this town
last week
the second day
the other woman

How many?

one second
three boys
few cars
several people

1- personal	belonging to one person (personally : adv ,personality :n)
2- part-time	for only part of the day or week in which people work (part-time: adv) (opp. : full-time)
3- full-time	that is done for a whole working week, e.g. about 36–40 hours full-time :adv), full time :n)(opp: part-time)
4- urban	in or of a town or city
5- positive	good or having a good effect (opp: negative)
6- logical	that seems to make sense (logic :n , logically :adv)
7- unemployed	without a job (unemployment :n) (opp: employed)
8- retired	sb who has stopped working permanently because of age (retire :v, retirement :n)

ADJECTIVES TO DESCRIBE CHARACTER AND PERSONALITY

1-creative	with a lot of skill and imagination (create : v, creation :n)
2-honest	truthful, not telling lies (honesty : n, honestly :adv) (opp. : dishonest)
3- polite	having good manners and respect for others (politely :adv, politeness :n) (opp. : impolite)
4- hard-working	putting a lot of effort into a job (opp: lazy)
5- jealous	unhappy because sb you love is showing interest in sb else or because sb has sth you want (jealousy :n)
6- generous	giving freely (generously :adv, generosity :n) (opp: mean)
7- relaxed	calm, not stressed (relax :v), relaxation :n)
8- nervous	anxious about sth (nervously :adv, nervousness, nerve :n)
9- unkind	slightly cruel (unkindly :adv, unkindness :n) (opp: kind)
10- shy	nervous about meeting and speaking to other people (shyly :adv, shyness :n)
11- sociable	enjoying spending time with other people (sociably :adv, society :n, social :adj)
12- reliable	can be depended on or trusted to do sth well (rely on :phr v, reliance :n)
13- calm	relaxed; not worried (calmly :adv, calmness, calm: n)
14- annoyed	feeling a little angry (annoying :adj, annoy :v, annoyance :n)
15- patient	able to wait or do sth calmly without getting annoyed or angry (patiently ;adv, patience :n) (opp: impatient)
16- anxious	nervous or worried (anxiously :adv, anxiety :n)
17- confident	feeling sure (confidence n) (opp: unconfident)
18- cheerful	happy and optimistic (cheer :v, n, cheerfully :adv)
19- miserable	sad or in a pitiable state of distress (misery :n, miserably :adv)
20- serious	sensible ,not funny or not playful (seriousness :n, seriously :adv)

phrasal verbs

Phrasal Verbs: Definition

- ▶ Phrasal verbs are usually two-word phrases consisting of **verb + adverb** or **verb + preposition**. Think of them as you would any other English vocabulary. Study them as you come across them, rather than trying to memorize many at once.
- ▶ The structure of a phrasal verb is:
Verb + preposition
Verb + adverb
- ▶ Phrasal verbs can be:
❖ **transitive** (direct object)
❖ **intransitive** (no direct object)

1- fit in	to match or work easily together
2- put out	to stop sth burning
3- grow up	to become an adult
4- go out (with sb)	to have a romantic relationship with sb
5- split up	to end a relationship
6- out of work	unemployed
7- bring up	to raise
8- look out for sth/sb	to try to notice sth/sb

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct answer.

1-He is a _____ person and has a strong sense of responsibility.

- a. reliable b. confident c. serious d. patient

2- Anna has been a teacher for years, but more _____, she enjoys her work.

- a. recently b. importantly c. fortunately d. patiently

3-I receive my _____ the bank once a month.

- a. equipment b. personality c. society d. salary

4- Don't forget to _____ your photo to your application form.

- a. apply b. attach c. design d. run

5-George was in _____ when he crashed his father's car.

- a. trouble b. focus c. community d. disadvantage

6-They _____ The Lord of the Rings in New Zealand.

- a. applied b. ran c. filmed d. designed

7- The most important _____ of my life was my wedding.

- a. situation b. performance c. festival d. event

8-My grandfather lives in a _____ because he's too old to look after himself.

- a. community b. pavement c. care centre d. space

9- A/An _____ usually designs buildings.

- a. journalist b. athlete c. firefighter d. architect

10-The house was _____ by a famous Japanese architect.

- a. designed b. ran c. dressed d. situated

11- The Greeks _____ bravely against the Persian.

- a. controlled b. waved c. filmed d. fought

12-An astronaut usually works in _____.

- a. space b. care centre c. wildlife d. water

13-The _____ waited nervously before they went in for their job interviews.

- a. candidates b. pedestrian c. performers d. fighters

14-The Glastonbury is one of the most popular music _____ in the UK.

- a. events b. festivals c. skills d. careers

15-It's dangerous for the _____ to cross this busy road.

- a. pedestrian b. candidate c. applicant d. performer

16- Being able to speak two or more foreign languages is a great _____ when you are looking for a job.

- a. disadvantage b. advantage c. focus d. chance

17- He has a _____ job at the bank, from nine to five o'clock.

- a. full-time b. serious c. part – time d. urban

18-When my brother _____, he wants to be a doctor.

- a. splits up b. brings up c. grows up d. goes up

19-Victor wants to work as a teacher, but he has to study and get the right _____ first.

- a. applications b. employments c. qualifications d. advantages

20- Freda Kahlo was famous for her _____ as an artist.

- a. careers b. qualifications c. skills d. spirits

21-We learnt new skills on the training _____.

- a. programme b. education c. equipment d. community

22- Grandpa _____ goodbye to me when I left his house.

- a. ran b. fought c. performed d. waved

23-The filming began when the actors were ready on the film _____.

- a. making b. set c. focus d. upset

24-Parks make _____ areas nicer to live in.

- a. personal b. social c. urban d. retired

25-Magy is _____ and she writes unusual stories.

- a. creative b. hard –working c. serious d. reliable

26-People are not allowed to ride bicycles on the _____ for safety measures.

- a. community b. situation c. pavement d. road safety

27-Put your seat _____ on when you sit in the car.

- a. strap b. skill c. safety d. belt

28-We decorated the classroom to get into the festive _____ of Christmas.

- a. spirit b. event c. skill d. designs

29- We feel happy when our teacher writes something _____ on our homework.

- a. negative b. advantage c. positive d. logical

30-Parents should teach their children about road _____ from an early age.

- a. safely b. safety c. safe d. save

31-Harry built a hospital to help his local _____.

- a. environment b. care centre c. wildlife d. community

32-_____, we heard a noise from the street, so we went to see what had happened.

- a. Recently b. Safely c. Suddenly d. Fortunately

33-We can help the _____ by planting more trees.

- a. career b. society c. environment d. space

34-Look _____ out for birds diving for fish when you go to the lake.

- a. up b. in c. down d. out

35-Mum has an outgoing _____, but Dad is quite shy.

- a. personality b. career c. qualification d. skill

36-The news about the singer's death _____ his fans.

- a. controlled b. upset c. persuaded d. fought

37-She spends her weekends in the countryside taking photos of _____.

- a. community b. environment c. wildlife d. candidates

38-My favourite band members argued so much that they split _____ after a year of their famous concert.

- a. up b. down c. out d. in

39-Anna was _____ out with Thomas for years before they got married.

- a. splitting b. looking c. going d. growing

40-Betty began her _____ as a journalist at a local newspaper.

- a. qualification b. career c. personality d. application

41- Patience and understanding are _____ a successful teacher needs.

- a. qualities b. personalities c. skills d. opportunities

42-11- She carried the bag by the _____.

- a. hand b. strap c. belt d. control

B-Match the word with its definition.

1- generous		a- enjoying spending time with other people
2-miserable		b- happy and optimistic
3-anxious		c- slightly cruel
4-calm		d- nervous about meeting and speaking to other people
5-sociable		e- putting a lot of effort into a job
6-unkind		f- having good manners and respect for others
7-shy		g- giving freely
8-cheerful		h- sad or in a pitiable state of distress
9-hard working		i- nervous or worried
10-polite		j- relaxed; not worried

C-Complete the sentences with the appropriate adjective from exercise 2.

- 1-It isn't _____ to interrupt people when they're talking.
- 2- Tracy sat by the pool, feeling _____ and relaxed.
- 3-Thomas is _____ about going for his interview. He thinks he won't get the job.
- 4-Cloudy grey skies make me feel _____.
- 5-Jerry is _____ and he hates going to places where there are a lot of strangers.
- 6-Aunt Jane is a _____ person. She loves inviting people to her home and going out with her friends.
- 7- Mark has a _____ smile that makes everyone feel happy.
- 8-Nina is a _____ student who works hard because she wants to get into university.
- 9-Why did you take the child's toy away? It was _____ of you.
- 10-It was a surprise to see the captain, who had always seemed so _____, laugh so heartily.

D-Complete the sentences with the correct form of the words in brackets.

- 1-Personally, I believe he is _____, but he is not trusted by many people. **(honesty)**
- 2-I never give all my _____ details on social media sites. **(personality)**
- 3- She made a _____ decision to look for a better job. **(logic)**
- 4-The children always _____ well when they visit their grandparents. **(behaviour)**
- 5-The city has wide pavements, where people can walk _____. **(safe)**
- 6-I don't think computers will ever replace human _____. **(education)**
- 7-The _____ wrote an article about Bolivia. **(journal)**
- 8-We all _____ as animals for the party. **(dress)**
- 9-Sue watched the street _____ who was doing tricks. **(performance)**
- 10-It's against the _____ to park cars on the pavement. **(lawyer)**
- 11-What would you do in this _____? **(situated)**

E-Rewrite with words in brackets.

1- The firefighters arrived quickly and poured water on the fire. (Use a phrasal verb)

.....

2- Have you _____ (persuade) your parents to take you to the match?

(Use the correct form of the word)

3- The supermarket closed and now the shop assistants are all unemployed.

(Rewrite with a phrasal verb)

.....

4- Harry is a generous boss and pays his workers well.

(Use the antonym and make the necessary changes to the sentence)

.....

5- Angie became a well-known athlete when she won the tennis tournament.

(Rewrite with a synonym of the underlined word)

.....

6- Her grandma raised her after her parents died.

(Rewrite with a phrasal verb)

.....

7- Alex didn't have the opportunity to learn to drive until he started work.

(Rewrite with a synonym)

.....

8- It's not politely to tell somebody that they've put on weight.

(Correct the mistake in the sentence)

.....

9- Our dog looks scary, but she's really friendly with children.

(Use a synonym)

.....

10- Mandy's grandfather is a _____ (retire) teacher, so he often helps with her homework.

(Put the word in the correct form)

11- I wrote an article on the theme of road safety.

(Rewrite with a synonym)

.....

F-Complete the sentences with the correct professions from the box.

hairdresser – lawyer – politician – librarian – camera operator – athlete – astronaut – educator –journalist – diver

- 1-Which _____ do you think is best to lead your country's government?
- 2-The school _____ helped me find books to borrow for my project.
- 3-My hair is too long, so I'm going to the _____ to get it cut.
- 4-My _____ advised me not to tell the police what I had done.
- 5-Fotini loves running and she wants to be a famous _____.
- 6- A _____ was sent down the ocean to try and locate the wreck of the ship.
- 7-The _____ was filming the actors on the film set.
- 8-The _____ collected some rocks from the moon before returning to Earth.
- 9-I don't think computers will ever replace human _____.
- 10-In early life he was settled in Barcelona, as a writer and _____ in a well- known magazine.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

1 Simple present tense

Definition we use the simple present tense for things that are true in general, or for things that happen some times or all the time.

Structure of simple present Positive.

subject + main verb + object
I/we/you/they study English
He/she/it studies English

Negative

subject + don't/doesn't + main verb

I/we/you/they don't
He/she/ it doesn't

Examples

I don't like washing the car.
She doesn't speak English.

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Structure of simple present Positive. subject + main verb + object I/we/you/they study English He/she/it studies English

Negative subject + don't/doesn't + main verb

I/we/you/they don't He/she/ it doesn't Examples I don't like washing the car. She doesn't speak English.

Question Do/does + Subject + base form Do I/we/you/they work? Does he/she/it work?

Question

Do/does + Subject + base form

Do I/we/you/they work?
Does he/she/it work?



When do we use the simple present?



Habits

I always drink coffee at work.
He goes to bed at 11 p.m.
They often eat lunch at school.

Future plans/schedules

The train arrives at 3 p.m.
We fly to Paris on Monday.
Classes begin next week.

General facts/truths

The sun rises in the east.
Earth is not flat.
Water boils at 100 degrees C.

Present facts/truths

I live in Washington, D.C.
She is eighty years old.
He works at Microsoft.

Time Expressions

	Adverb	Other time expressions
100 %	Always Usually Often generally Frequently Sometimes Occasionally Rarely Hardly ever Almost never	All the time Most of the time In general As a rule Once a week From time to time Every now and then Off and on Once in a while
0%	Never	

every day/week/month/year, etc.,
in the morning/afternoon/evening,
at night/the weekend,
on Mondays, once a week

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

2 The present continuous tense

Definition The present continuous tense is often used for activities or situations that happening now.

Structure of present continuous tense positive

subject + am/is/are + main verb + ing

I am driving to work now

He/she/it is driving to work now

we/you/they are driving to work now

1. The present continuous tense Definition The present continuous tense is often used for activities or situations that happening now. Structure of present continuous tense positive subject + am/is/are + main verb + ing I am driving to work now He/she/it is driving to work now we/you/they are driving to work now

Negative Subject +am/is/are+ not + main verb + ing. I am not driving to work now He/she/it is not driving to work now. we/you/they are not driving to work now.

Negative

Subject +am/is/are+ not + main verb + ing.

I am not driving to work now

He/she/It is not driving to work now.

we/you/they are not driving to work now.

Question Am/is/are + subject + main verb + ing Am I driving to work now? Is he driving to work now? Is she driving to work now? Are we driving to work now?

Question

Am/is/are + subject + main verb + ing

Am I driving to work now?

Is he driving to work now?

Is she driving to work now?

Are we driving to work now?

When do we use the present progressive?

Happening Now

It is snowing.
She is eating lunch now.
I'm driving my new car.

Temporary Actions

I'm working in New York
this week.
I'm staying here temporarily.

Fixed Plans

(often in the near future)
I'm going out after work today.
We're leaving early today.

Trends

More and more people
are using their phones
to access Facebook.

Longer Actions in Progress Now

She's studying to be a lawyer.
He's training for the Olympics.

- Frequently repeated actions with **always**, **constantly**, **continually**, expressing annoyance or criticism.

He's *always getting* into trouble.
(Here "always" means constantly)

Time Expressions

now, at the moment , today , tonight, tomorrow, next week /year ,this summer /week , these days, Listen !, Look !, Watch out !

DYNAMIC VERBS vs STATIVE

DYNAMIC VERBS describe things that happen within a limited time, things which have a definite beginning and end. They can be used in the simple and perfect as well as the continuous or progressive forms.

Examples of dynamic verbs:

- eat
- walk
- learn
- grow
- sleep
- talk
- write
- run
- read
- become
- go



STATIC VERBS usually refer to a state or condition which is quite static or unchanging. They can be divided into verbs of perception or cognition (which refer to things in the mind), or verbs of relation (which describe the relationships between things).

Examples of static verbs:

- have (meaning "own")
- consist
- believe
- think (meaning "have an opinion")
- disagree
- mind (meaning "care about")
- hate
- adore
- wish
- taste
- cost



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STATIC VERB

Some English verbs, which we call static, non-continuous or static verbs, aren't used in continuous tenses.

These verbs often describe states that last for some time.

1. Possession: Have Own Possess Lack Consist Involve Include Contain

Example: Bread consists of flour, water and yeast.
~~Bread is consisting of flour, water and yeast.~~

2. Emotion: Love Like Dislike Hate Adore Prefer Care for Mind
 Want Need Desire Wish Hope Appreciate Value

Example: Julie's always hated dogs.
~~Julie's always been hating dogs.~~

3. Sense: Sound Hear Smell See Taste Touch Feel Look

Example: Do you hear music?
~~Are you hearing music?~~

4. Mental state: Know Believe Understand Doubt Suppose Recognise Forget Remember
 Imagine Mean Agree Disagree Deny Promise Satisfy Realise
 Appear Astonish Please Surprise Concern Think (have an opinion)

Example: I know this story.
~~I am knowing this story.~~

5. Others: Cost Measure Weigh Owe Seem Fit Depend Matter

Example: This cake weighs 400g.
~~This cake is weighing 400g.~~

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Some verbs can be both stative and dynamic:

Verb	Active	Stative
look	Meaning: to point one's eyes in a particular direction for the purpose of seeing something Example: Jake looked in his closet for a clean shirt.	Meaning: to have a certain appearance Example: Sherry looks beautiful in her wedding dress.
see	Meaning: to be in a romantic relationship with someone / to date OR to have an appointment with (a doctor, dentist, therapist, counselor, etc.) Example: Katie is seeing a doctor.	Meaning: to take information into one's brain through one's eyes Example: I see trees outside.
smell	Meaning: to take information into one's brain through one's nose Example: Jon smelled the tea and said, "No, thank you."	Meaning: to have a certain odor or fragrance Example: Jon said, "This tea smells terrible."
think	Meaning: to focus one's thoughts on something specific Example: I'm very hungry right now, so I'm thinking about food.	Meaning: to have a certain opinion Example: I think pizza is delicious.
have	Meaning: to experience OR to host Examples: I'm having a good time. I'm having a party.	Meaning: to own Examples: I have a dog.
feel	Meaning: to touch something to experience its texture Example: I feel all the different kinds of sheets in the store before I decide which ones to buy.	Meaning: to have a certain emotion Example: I feel happy.
taste	Meaning: to take information into one's brain through one's tongue Example: Billy tasted the soup, and then he added some salt to it.	Meaning: to have a certain flavor Example: The soup tastes salty.
appear	Meaning: to become visible suddenly Example: You know that spring is coming when flowers appear on the trees.	Meaning: to have a certain appearance Example: Jake appeared calm, but he told me he was nervous.

Also verbs:

weigh She **weighs** 70 kilos. I'm **weighing** the ingredients for the cake.
(= action of weighing)

be Your son **is** a very obedient child, isn't he? Your son **is being** very obedient at the moment. (= is behaving obediently)

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct answer.

1-They ____ tricks on their grandma. I don't think it's funny at all.

- a) always plays b) always are playing c) are always playing d) plays

2- Betty ____ a guest list for her wedding at the moment.

- a) writes b) writing c) is writing d) write

3- My aunt ____ late for work.

- a) is often b) often is c) is often being d) always

4- ____ your uncle next weekend?

- a) Do you see b) Are you seeing c) You are seeing d) Did you see

5- That's a lovely family house! Who ____ to?

- a) it belongs b) does it belong c) is it belonging d) does it belong

6- Russ and Katy ____ their wedding next week.

- a) plan b) plans c) are planning d) is planning

7-It ____ harder and harder to bring up children in this city

- a) gets b) is getting c) it's got d) get

8-A-What ____? B: He's an engineer.

- a) does your father do b) does your father doing
c) is your father do d) is your father doing

9-Why ____ sunglasses? It's cloudy today.

- a) are you wearing b) do you wearing
c) are you wear d) do you wear

10-How often ____ to the cinema? B: About once a month.

- a) do you going b) are you going c) do you go d) are you go

11: Where's John? B: He's in the bathroom. He ____ a shower.

- a) has b) is doing c) is having d) is making

12-A: ____ the party? B: Yes, very much, thank you.

- a) Do you enjoying b) Do you enjoy c) Are you enjoying d) Are you enjoy

13-We usually ____ our grandparents at the weekend.

- a) visit b) are visiting c) visiting d) visits

14-He ____ late and that's really annoying!

- a) is always come b) always comes c) always come d) is always coming

15-What time ____ the film ____?

- a) is, starting b) do, start c) does, starts d) does, start

16-The bus ____ in ten minutes.

- a) leaves b) is leaving c) leave d) leaving

17-I ____ what to do.

- a) am not knowing b) not know c) doesn't know d) don't know

18-I ____ up at seven o'clock every morning.

- a) get b) am getting c) getting d) gets

19-What time ____ you ____ to work in the mornings?

- a) are, going b) are, go c) does, go d) do, go

20-The earth ____ around the sun.

- a) go b) going c) is going d) goes

21-My brothers often fight but they ____ now.

- a) are fighting b) doesn't fight c) don't fight d) aren't fighting

22- I love birthdays. My friends and I often ____ to a restaurant or a disco.

- a) go b) are going c) goes d) going

23-Look at Bobby and Charley! They ____ next to Belinda.

- a) sit b) are sitting c) sits d) sitting

24-Our boss ____ a big factory and a lot of buildings.

- a) is owning b) own c) are owing d) owns

25-Can we go skiing? I ____ winter sports.

- a) love b) am loving c) loves d) don't love

26- Hey! That's Patty! Where ____?

- a) does she go b) does she goes c) is she going d) she is going

27-In the evenings, they rarely ____ their homework.

- a) does b) are doing c) is doing d) do

28-Hi, Carol! ____ your holiday?

- a) Does you enjoys b) Do you enjoy c) Are you enjoying d) You are enjoying

29- I am busy. I am having dinner ____.

a) at the moment

b) every day

c) yesterday

d) on Fridays

30- I ____ our neighbors ____ a party. I can hear the music.

a)'m thinking, having

b) think, have

c) think, having

d)'m thinking, have

B- Say whether the time expressions are for *present simple (PS)* or *present continuous (PC)* tense.

1- at weekends:

2-every day:

3-never:

4-always:

5-now:

6-this weekend:

7-often:

8- seldom:

9-at the moment:

10-today:

11-rarely:

12-every week:

13-tomorrow:

14-constantly:

15-more and more:

C-Find the errors and correct them.

1-Magen doesn't knows Tamara very well.

2-Maden is wanting to talk to Nadeem on the phone.

3-He is study art history course to go to college.

4-Michael doesn't study usually in the evenings.

5-He think about his family in Canada.

6-Why he isn't working now?

7-When do the first class start?

8-They play football at the moment.

9-Does he goes to school by bus?

10-She is seeming like an honest person.

D-Put the verb in the correct tense.

1-She never _____ (listen) to anybody. She is very stubborn.

2-We _____ (go) on a trip every weekend with our family.

3-Jane _____ (learn) how to drive at the moment.

5-Look! I _____ (sit) at my desk. Can You see me?

6-She often _____ (play) tennis every Tuesday.

7-The people in the picture _____ (read) the newspaper.

8-She _____ (plan) to go on a holiday in June.

9-He _____ (always, sing) in the shower. This is really annoying!

10-Anna _____ (not, read) stories before she _____ (go) to bed.

E- Rewrite The following sentences.

1-It's Jack's habit to drink coffee in the morning. (usually)

2- Andy is doing his homework at the moment. (Everyday)

3- It's his habit to have tea at night. (He)

4- Yes, water freezes at 0 C. (Does..?)

5- He goes to school early. (late)

6- Fish never live on land. (water)

7- He is used to reading short stories. (sometimes)

8- He has a habit of doing exercises daily. (usually)

9- It isn't my habit to go fishing on Friday. (I)

10- She doesn't hurt her friends feeling. (never)

11- He puts his dirty socks on the floor. (is always)

12- We have arranged to go swimming tomorrow. (we are)

13- They have arranged to go sighting next week. (going)

14- I have made so many arrangements to go camping next week. (I am)

15- He always sleeps at nine o'clock. (not)

16- Today she is traveling to Barcelona. (always)

17 – We're believing in freedom of speech. (correct the sentence)

18- It's Mona's habit to drive to work. (usually)

19-I always go shopping every week. (at the moment)

20-They have arranged to go fishing tomorrow. (They are)

21- He came earlier than usual.

(usually)

22- Sarah usually washes the dishes.

(Use: habit)

23- Teachers are working at schools.

(Find the mistake)

24- Ali gets up at 7 o'clock.

(Ask: When)

25- She is intelligent at all times.

(always)

26- We don't come late.

(never)

27- Our train arrives on time regularly.

(always)

28- She doesn't play tennis.

(never)

Countable and Uncountable Nouns



Countable Noun

Definition

The Countable noun is a type of noun of thing or substance that can be counted.

- | | | |
|----------|----------|-----------|
| • Book | • Egg | • Country |
| • Pen | • Apple | • State |
| • Chair | • Sweets | • Bike |
| • Table | • Car | • Boat |
| • Mobile | • House | • River |
| • Door | • Ring | • Tree |

Examples

1. He is going to start a restaurant.
2. Chairs remain empty on the stage during a program.
3. A Hindu temple is situated in Kedarnath in India.
4. He issued a book from the library.
5. He crossed a bridge built on a river.
6. An orchestra is organized tonight near our hometown.
7. She purchases rubber bands for her friends to give on friendship day.
8. A diet of eggs and milk daily is good for a healthy body.
9. His brother bought two cars from the showroom.



UnCountable Noun

Definition

The uncountable noun is a type of noun of thing or substance that cannot be a count.

List of Uncountable Noun

- | | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| • Water | • Cloud | • Drinks | • Weather |
| • Milk | • Rain | • Beauty | • Work |
| • Sand | • Space | • Life | • Smoking |
| • Air | • Salt | • Food | • Satisfaction |
| • Music | • Perfume | • Electricity | • Wheat |
| • Sapce | • Pasta | • Petrol | • Soil |

Examples

1. Listening to music will make you feel relaxed.
2. We are relaxing our body beside the beach.
3. A spaceship sent by NASA has lost its orbit into space.
4. Add some more sugar to a cup of tea.
5. He was late because of the bad weather.
6. Work is worship until we do it.
7. Anthony's mom made pasta for breakfast.
8. Girls and women love shopping.
9. He needs complete satisfaction after the massage.
10. The taste of salt is more in this soup.

Nouns that Can be Countable or Uncountable

Noun	Used as an Uncountable Noun	Used as a Countable Noun
Iron 	Material They tried to change <u>iron</u> into gold.	Electrical appliance I scorched my dress with the <u>iron</u> .
Glass 	Material Glass can be recycled from old bottles.	Container Champagne was fizzing in the <u>glass</u> .
Time 	Length of an activity How much <u>time</u> did it take you to sing?	Number of instances Mary had seen the film many <u>times</u> .
Paper 	Material This book is made of <u>paper</u> .	A report or essay He wrote a <u>paper</u> on grammar. A newspaper I read about it in the <u>paper</u> .
Light 	Energy form I closed my eyes against the bright <u>light</u> .	Lamps/Light bulbs I switched on the <u>light</u> in the bedroom.

Nouns that Can be Countable or Uncountable

Noun	Used as an Uncountable Noun	Used as a Countable Noun
Chicken 	Food I had <u>chicken</u> for dinner.	Kind of animal They keep <u>chickens</u> in the back yard.
Hair 	Hair in general She had thick brown <u>hair</u> .	Individual strands of hair He had a few grey <u>hairs</u> on his temples.
Room 	Space Is there enough <u>room</u> for me?	Place They had to sit in the waiting <u>room</u> for an hour.
Coffee, Water, Beer, Tea, Soda 	Drink I like tea better.	Number of drinks Two strong black

Nouns that Can Be Countable or Uncountable

Noun	Used as an Uncountable Noun	Used as a Countable Noun
Meat 	Food I gave up eating <u>meat</u> a few months ago.	Type of meat I hate eating red <u>meats</u> like beef and lamb.
Fruit 	Food The <u>fruit</u> was too sour to eat.	Kind of fruit She sells <u>fruits</u> at a market stall.
Experience 	Knowledge or skill My lack of practical <u>experience</u> was a disadvantage.	An incident that affects you It was her first <u>experience</u> of living alone.
Fire 	Element Most animals are afraid of <u>fire</u> .	A burning pile Firemen put out <u>fires</u> .
Memory 	The ability to The ability to	Specific memories of Specific memories of

Quantifiers

MUCH MANY LITTLE FEW SOME ANY

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	COUNTABLE	UNCOUNTABLE	
LARGE QUANTITY	A LOT OF / LOTS OF	MUCH	- ?
	MANY		
SMALL QUANTITY	(A) FEW	(A) LITTLE	
		A BIT OF	
	SOME		+
	ANY		- ?

SOME / ANY

- Use **SOME** in (+)
I have **some** questions for you.
- Use **ANY** in (- ?)
Is there **any** sugar in the jar?
We didn't have **any** problems
- Use **SOME** in (?) when you offer or ask for something.
Would you like **some** tea?
Can I have **some** tea?

A LOT OF / LOTS OF

- Use **A LOT/LOTS OF + noun**
He spends **a lot of** time watching TV.
- Use **A LOT/LOTS (NO OF)** at the end
They made cookies and I had **lots/a lot**.
I like her **a lot**.

MANY / MUCH

- Use **MANY/MUCH** in (- ?)
There isn't **much** coffee.
Did they invite **many** people?
- But you can use **TOO MANY/MUCH** in (+)
There is **too much** salt in the soup.
- HOW **MANY/MUCH** to ask about quantity
How **many** children do you have?

FEW/LITTLE VS. A FEW/A LITTLE

- FEW/LITTLE** = almost none; **not enough**
There's **little** milk in the fridge. We need to buy more.
A: "Do you speak English?" B: "No, sorry. I speak very **little** English."
- A FEW/A LITTLE** = not a lot, but **enough**
A: "Shall I buy some more beers?" B: "No, It's OK. There are **a few** in the fridge."
A: "Do you speak English?" B: "Yes, I speak **a little** English."

Collective and Partitive Nouns

FOOD & DRINK



Collective and Partitive Nouns

THINGS



Containers



Exercises

A-Look at the words and select them into the right category.

water – bread – lemon – chocolate – sugar – tea – milk – orange – cheese –
coffee – egg – grape – a bar of chocolate – chicken – butter – a loaf of bread – a
bar of soap – a cup of tea – honey

Countable

Uncountable

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

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

B-Choose the correct answer.

- 1- there are _____ things you can do to help.
a- plenty b- much c- too little d- many
- 2- She earns _____ money.
a- any b- few c- much d- many
- 3- He has met _____ interesting people.
a- very little b- a couple of c- too much d- a lot
- 4- There is _____ salt in this soup.
a- hardly any b- a few c- many d- several
- 5- Don't worry, there's _____ time.
a- a couple of b- a few c- many d- several
- 6- the company reports that earnings _____ increased by 5%.
a- is b- has c- have d- was
- 7- will you bring me _____ sugar, please?
a- any b- some c- few d- a lot
- 8- I take a _____ of honey every morning.
a- jar b- tube c- glass d- spoonful
- 9- He hasn't got _____ furniture in his house.
a- a lot of b- some c- any d- many
- 10- There are _____ books on the shelf. They are not enough.
a- many b- few c- a lot of d- any
- 11- He needs _____ bread to make a sandwich.

- a- a few b- a lot of c- a loaf of d- many
- 12- All the news _____ good.
- a- are b- were c- have been d- is
- 13- I have _____ CDs, I need some more.
- a- little b- a little c- few d- a few
- 14- The luggage _____ labelled.
- a- are b- is c- are being d- have been
- 15- She eats just one _____ of meat every day.
- a- slice b- lump c- kilo d- packet
- 16- My brother has _____ experience, so he didn't get the job.
- a- a little b- a few c- little d- few
- 17- the attack on the shop caused _____ damage.
- a- a few b- many c- a lot of d- few
- 18- Are there _____ biscuits left?
- a- some b- a c- any d- an
- 19- Thirty pounds _____ a lot of money for a five – year – old boy.
- a- is b- are c- were d- have been
- 20- the police _____ to interview two men about the robbery.
- a- want b- wants c- has wanted d- is wanted
- 21- Can I have _____ milk in my coffee, please?
- a- an b- some c- many d- one
- 22- He hasn't got _____ luggage.
- a- some b- much c- many d- a lot
- 23- there is _____ in my soup.
- a- hairs b- some hair c- a hair d- any hair
- 24- Oh! that's _____ rice! I don't want to put on more weight.
- a- not enough b- too little c- too much d- little
- 25- There are _____ ants crawling onto the vase.
- a- any b- some c- a little d- much
- 26- My sister put _____ pepper in my food. I can't eat it
- a- many b- little c- much d- too much
- 27- Is there _____ rice in the bowl?
- a- any b- some c- a few d- a little
- 28- There is _____ dirt on Dana's scarf.
- a- a lot b. many c. a lots of d. a lot of
- 29- This _____ of bread is fresh. I will buy it.
- a- bag b. bottle c. loaf d. piece
- 30- There aren't _____ pens in the drawer.
- a- some b. many c. a little d. much

C-Place a , an , or some before the following nouns.

- 1- _____ email
- 2- _____ advice
- 3- _____ love
- 4- _____ music
- 5- _____ women
- 6- _____ ant
- 7- _____ pen
- 8- _____ message

- 9- _____ faith
- 10- _____ rice
- 11- _____ milk
- 12- _____ loaf of bread
- 13- _____ orange
- 14- _____ salt
- 15- _____ bar of chocolate

D-Do as shown between brackets.

1-How (much / many / long / little) people are there in the team? (Choose the correct answer)

2-I want a bowl of pizza, please. (Correct the error)

.....

3- There is some cheese in the fridge. (Rewrite with: any)

.....

4- The teacher didn't give us much homework. (Rewrite using: exercises)

.....

5- Mrs. Green _____ (not work) at weekends, but this weekend she
_____ (have) a lot of work at the office (Put the verb in the correct tense)

6- There are lots of informations in this book. (correct the mistake)

.....

7- No, Adam is not leaving at 6.00 (Form a question)

.....

8- Water _____ (freeze) at 0 C. (Put the verb in the correct tense)

9- You've got very few time to finish, so hurry up. (Correct the mistake)

.....

10- People wear jeans because they are fashionable. (use: now)

.....
11-Can I have _____ biscuits and _____ glass of milk , please?

(Fill in the gaps with a, an or some)

12-Jane doesn't have some friends.

(Correct the mistake)

.....
13-I'm afraid there is (any – no – some – a little) water left.The bottle is empty.

(Choose the correct answer)

14-We haven't got _____ sugar. Can you go to the shops to buy _____?

(Put a suitable quantifier)

15- Ali was listening to (a/ many /one /some) music.

(Choose the correct answer)

E-Fill in the space with quantifiers from the box.

many – a few – much – a little - a lot of - any

1-There is _____ milk in the fridge.

2-There are _____ bananas in the filed.

3-There isn't _____ sugar in the pot.

4-There are _____ books in the library.

5-There is _____ money in the bag.I need to withdraw some from the bank.

6-There are _____ onions in the basket. We can still cook dinner tonight.

7-There is _____ gold in the mine .

8-There aren't _____ fruits in the supermarket.Let's go to another one.

9-There are _____ people in the station.It is very crowded.

10-There isn't _____ oil in the bottle.

Test (1)

1) Complete the following dialogue.

Interviewer: ¹⁾-----?

Person 1: I'm a doctor. Actually, I'm a pediatrician.

Interviewer: Oh. That's great. Do you run a clinic or something?

Person 1: ²⁾-----.

Interviewer: Great. So you must be very busy, going to the hospital in the morning and to your clinic in the evening.

Person 1: Yes, we doctors hardly get any time for ourselves.

Interviewer: But ³⁾----- . Isn't it a noble thing?

Person 1: Yeah, saving lives is what keeps us motivated.

Interviewer: What about you, what do you do for a living?

Person 2: ⁴⁾-----

Interviewer: Really? I've great respect for you guys. ⁵⁾-----?

Person 2: I work for a newspaper.

Interviewer: Great. When I was in college, I was keen on becoming a journalist, but my parents didn't support me. They felt that journalism was a risky field to be in.

Person 2: Yes, journalists have to take a lot of risks and challenges. Sometimes we risk our own lives in our quest to find the truth. But ⁶⁾-----

Interviewer: You are right. Job satisfaction is far more important than job safety.

2) Choose the correct answer:

1) A(An) competes in sports events.

- a. teacher b. architect c. athlete d. soldier

2) My sister is she can't get a job.

- a. retired b. unemployed c. honest d. ancestor

3) I want to apply that job at the bank.

- a. in b. of c. for d. out

4) I fight for my country. I am a(an)

- a. soldier b. lawyer c. hairdresser d. actor

5) She never gets worried- She is really

- a. confident b. nervous c. lazy d. common

6) My uncle finally after 40 years in the same company.

- a. grew up b. retired c. split up d. apply

7) He is never unhappy- he's very

- a. patient b. sociable c. confident d. cheerful

8) My dad is of work at the moment.

- a. about b. leaving c. out d. off

3) Rewrite the following sentences:

1. I arranged to go swimming tomorrow. (am)

.....

2. The firefighters arrived quickly and poured water on the fire. (out)

.....

3. Today, I am traveling to Paris. (always)

.....

4. He sometimes plays computer games. (Use: today)

.....

5. My mother bought some coffee. (any)

.....

4) Writing Practice.

Write a page of your diary about your dream job.

- Explain its advantages and disadvantages
- Why you like this job.
- Use words from vocabulary unit 1

I-Vocabulary

1- takeaway (n)	a ready-cooked meal that you can collect at a restaurant to eat somewhere else
2- decor (n)	the style that a place is decorated (decorate :v, decoration, decorator :n)
3- portion (n)	an amount of food served for one person to eat
4- feel (n)	general atmosphere; the way a place or situation makes you feel (feel :v, feeling :n)
5- option (n)	choice (opt :v, optional :adj)
6- quality (n)	how good or bad sth is
7- article (n)	a piece of writing about something in a newspaper, on a website, etc.
8-blog (n)	a series of articles on a website that sb writes about events, opinions, etc.(blog :v, blogger :n)
9-recommendation (n)	a suggestion to sb that they should choose, see, buy, etc., a thing that you think is good (recommend :v)
10-dessert (n)	sweet food served as the last course of a meal
11-treat (n)	sth special you give sb or do for them because they will enjoy it (treat :v)
12-craft (n)	an activity that needs artistic and practical skills, e.g. making clothes or jewellery
13-owner (n)	sb who owns sth (own :v)
14-head chef (n)	the most important cook in a restaurant
15-menu (n)	a list of the food you can order at a restaurant
16-award (n)	a prize given to sb who has done sth special (award :v)
17-ground floor (n)	the floor at the same level as the ground
18-designer (adj)	selling famous brand names of clothes and accessories (design :n, v)
19-district (n)	an area of a country or city
20-definitely (adv)	without a doubt, certainly (definite :adj)
21-occasion (n)	a special event
22-award-winning (adj)	that has won an award
23-absolutely (adv)	completely (absolute :adj)
24-ingredient (n)	one of the things put with others to make sth
25-regular (adj)	that is often done as a habit; that happens often or usually (regularly :adv)
26-stew (n)	a meal of meat and/or vegetables cooked slowly like a thick soup
27-meatball (n)	a kind of food made with small pieces of meat and other ingredients made into a ball and cooked

28-beef (n)	meat from a cow
29-queue (n)	a line of people who are waiting for something (queue :v)
30-stylish (adj)	fashionable and attractive
31-seafood (n)	fish and shellfish
32-diner (n)	a small cheap restaurant, especially in the USA
33-fries (n pl)	long thin pieces of potato cooked in oil (syn: French fries :US Eng., chips :Br Eng.)
34-milkshake (n)	a drink made with milk mixed with different flavours, e.g. fruit
35-retro (adj)	in a style from the recent past

36-drive (n)	a journey by car (drive :v, driver :n)
37-liquid (n)	sth that can be poured like water
38-snack (n)	a small meal (snack :v)
39-therefore (adv)	as a result (of sth just mentioned)
40-choice (n)	sth that you can select from different things (choose :v)
41-suitable (adj)	right or appropriate (suit: v, suitably: adv, suitability: n) (opp: unsuitable)
42-active (adj)	always moving about, doing different things (activity, action :n, actively :adv, act :n, v) (opp: inactive)
43-celebrate (v)	to do something enjoyable for a special reason (celebration :n)
44-rock and roll (n)	a kind of music that became popular in the 1950s
45-bake (v)	to cook sth in an oven
46-barbecue (v)	to cook food over a fire outdoors (barbecue :n) (also: barbeque)
47-boil (v)	to heat sth until it is very hot and it starts to change into steam; to cook sth in liquid (boiling, boiled :adj)
48-fry (v)	to cook in hot oil (fried :adj)
49-grill (v)	to cook food under a very hot surface in a cooker (grill :n, grilled :adj)
50-roast (v)	to cook food, e.g. meat, without liquid in an oven (roast :n, adj)
51-lamb (n)	a young sheep; the meat from a young sheep
52-chop (n)	a piece of meat served with the bone on it (chopped :adj, chop :v)
53-steak (n)	a thick, flat piece of meat



boil



barbecue



roast



steak



bake



fry



lamb chops



grill

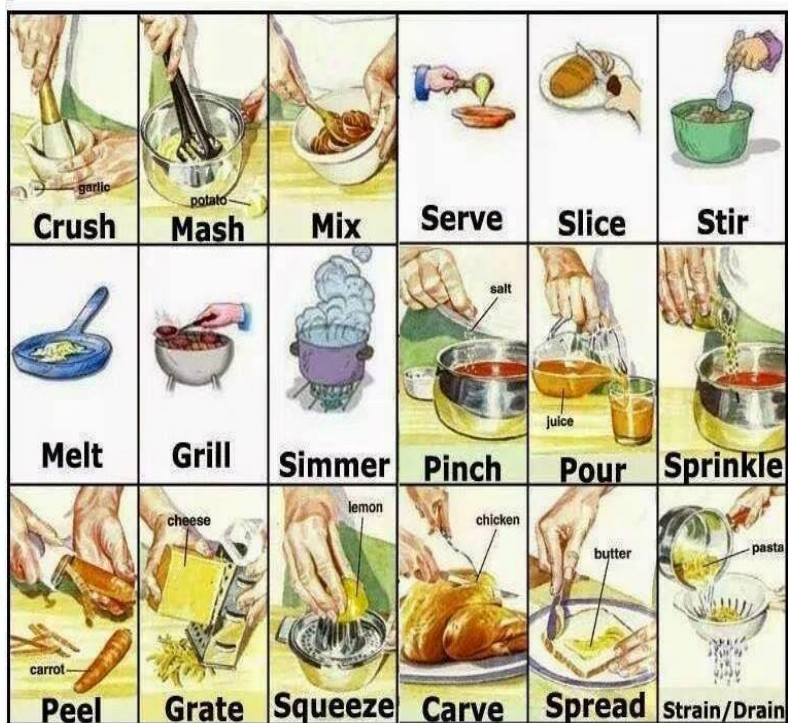
54-theory (n)	an idea that explains why sth happens
55-soldier (n)	a member of an army
56-saddle (n)	seat on a horse (saddle :v)
57-immigrant (n)	sb who comes to live in a country from another country (immigrate :v, immigration :n)
58-sailor (n)	sb who works on a ship; sb who sails a boat(sail :n, v, sailing :n)
59-likely (adj)	Probable (likelihood :n) (opp: unlikely)
60-reach (v)	to get to a place/person
61-tableware (n)	the things used for meals, e.g. plates, knives and forks
62-packaging (n)	the materials used to cover things that are for sale
63-quantity (n)	amount
64-saucer (n)	a small plate that a cup stands on
65-mug (n)	a large cup
66-pour (v)	to put (liquid) in a cup, glass, etc.
67-jar (n)	a food container, often made of glass, with a lid on top
68-type (n)	a group of people or things that share certain qualities or features; a sort
69-raspberry (n)	a small soft red fruit
70-do the washing up (phr)	to wash plates, cups, etc. after using them
71-bunch (n)	a group of things of the same type that grow or are put together
72-flavour (n)	a type of taste; how sth tastes

DESCRIBING FOOD

ADJECTIVES IN ENGLISH

1- delicious	having a very nice taste
2- traditional	done in the same way for many years (tradition :n, traditionally :adv)
3- disgusting	horrible; that smells, tastes or looks bad (disgust :n, v, disgusted :adj)
4- vegetarian	not eating or including meat or fish
5- vegan	not eating meat, fish, dairy products or using materials made from parts of animals (vegan, veganism :n)
6-home-made	made at home, not bought from a shop
7-tasty	having a pleasant flavor (taste :n, v), (opp :tasteless :adj)
8-inexpensive	cheap (opp: expensive)
9-high-quality	very good and well-made (opp: low- quality)
10-light	in a small amount that's easy to eat
11-bitter	having a sharp strong taste (bitterly :adv, bitterness :n)
12-sour	having a taste that's not sweet, e.g. like a lemon (sourly :adv, sourness :n)
13-spicy	having a strong taste and flavour because spices have been used, having a hot taste (spice :n)
14-salty	that has a strong taste of salt (salt :n, v)

Useful Cooking Verbs



Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1- It's healthier to _____ chicken and vegetables than to fry them.
a) grill b) crush c) burn d) chop
- 2- Wait for the water to _____ before you add the spaghetti.
a) boil b) roast c) fry d) pour
- 3- I think blue cheese smells _____! I can't eat it.
a) delicious b) disgusting c) salty d) bitter
- 4- I don't know what food to prepare for the party, but I think salads and sandwiches are the best _____.
a) type b) quality c) option d) ingredient
- 5- Have you read this _____ about healthy eating? It's really interesting.
a) topic b) article c) portion d) menu
- 6- The _____ of the vegetables at the local market is fresher than the ones at the supermarket.
a) quantity b) portion c) quality d) option
- 7- The critics' _____ helped to make the film successful at the box office.
a) celebrations b) recommendations c) immigrations d) decorations
- 8- This strawberry cheesecake is a delicious _____.
a) food b) flavour c) dessert d) snack
- 9- This yoghurt _____ delicious with a little honey.
a) tastes b) feels c) smells d) acts
- 10- The smell of my mum's fresh _____ bread filled the air.
a) high – quality b) bitter c) home –made d) regular
- 11- It's your birthday, so I got you a chocolate as a _____.
a) desert b) blog c) snack d) treat
- 12- The food in the new restaurant was delicious, but the _____ were small, so I was still hungry.
a) qualities b) ingredients c) treats d) portions

13- Have you read our new cooking _____? there are new recipes that are easy to make at home.

- a) blog b) recommendation c) menu d) theory

14-Tony is creative and loves doing arts and _____.

- a) awards b) crafts c) desserts d) designs

15-Mark is a _____ customer to the library. He has lunch there every week.

- a) usual b) definite c) regular d) active

16-Sam is the head _____ in a hotel restaurant in London.

- a) owner b) chef c) vegetarian d) designer

17-We had to wait in a long _____ to get into the newly opened restaurant.

- a) queue b) decor c) pavement d) situation

18- In winter, the Irish make traditional hot _____ with meat and vegetables.

- a) meatball b) raspberry c) stew d) steak

19-We had a snack at a _____ on the road to Los Angeles.

- a) restaurant b) takeaway c) part time d) diner

20-Everything on the menu sounded delicious, so it was difficult to make a/an _____ about what to order.

- a) choose b) option c) choice d) opportunity

21-Milk and water are both _____.

- a) solids b) desserts c) milkshakes d) liquids

22- We were given the keys to our hotel room, which was on the ground _____.

- a) district b) floor c) queue d) saddle

23-The band played _____ music from the 1960s.

- a) retro b) high – quality c) bitter d) active

24-The _____ author, David Williams, signed copies of his latest book for customers in the bookshop.

- a) high quality b) award winning c) homemade d) full time

25- The main _____ of this sauce is cheese.

- a) menu b) option c) ingredient d) flavour

26-They ordered a _____ meal of fresh salad and cheese.

- a) bitter b) light c) salty d) sour

27-We just had a _____ of fruit and biscuits this afternoon, because we'll have a big dinner tonight.

- a) snack b) meal c) dessert d) choice

28-We had a party to _____ the end of our school year.

- a) recommend b) create c) celebrate d) reach

29-I can't stand the _____ of grapefruit. It's too bitter for me.

- a) taste b) smell c) feel d) flavour

30-These green apples are a bit _____, but they're good for making pies.

- a) salty b) bitter c) sour d) spicy

31-Many _____ open restaurants which serve food from their home country.

- a) pedestrians b) candidates c) applicants d) immigrants

32- I can't drink this coffee. It's very _____. It needs some sugar.

- a) spicy b) sour c) sweet d) bitter

33-At first, Dennis didn't believe the _____ that people can live without meat, but now he's completely vegan and feels great.

- a) theory b) topic c) blog d) recommendation

34-The _____ all wore their uniforms and carried their weapons.

- a) sailors b) soldiers c) bloggers d) chefs

35- The kitchen is full of dirty dishes, so who wants to _____ the washing up?

- a) make b) set c) do d) wash

36-It's _____ to give flowers to visitors in Hawaii.

- a) delicious b) traditional c) high quality d) suitable

D-Give one word for the following definitions.

1- a group of things of the same type put together: [.....]

2- the things used for meals, e.g. plates: [.....]

3- sb who works on a ship; sb who sails a boat: [.....]

4- an activity that needs artistic and practical skills: [.....]

5- an idea that explains why sth happens: [.....]

6- a journey by car: [.....]

7- a food container with a lid on top: [.....]

8- the materials to cover things that are for sale: [.....]

9- seat on a horse: [.....]

10- a member of an army: [.....]

E-Rewrite with the words in brackets.

1-A simple meal of pasta with cheese is cheap to buy and quick to make. (Use a synonym)

2-We will definite eat out on your birthday. (Correct the mistake)

3-inexpensive – cheap – reasonable – expensive (Circle the odd one out)

4-The hotel had beautiful rooms and a _____ (style) restaurant by the pool.
(Put the word in the correct form)

5-You can't go running in those shoes. They aren't appropriate.
(Replace the underlined word with another synonym)

6-There were no seats in the restaurant. As a result, we decided to get a takeaway.
(Rewrite using a synonym)

7-fry – grill – lamb – roast (Circle the odd one out)

8- Many animals are likely to die because humans are destroying the environment.
(Rewrite with the antonym of the word and make the necessary changes to the sentence)

9-The high street is full of _____ (design) shops that sell expensive clothes, shoes and bags.
(Put the word in the correct form)

10- Thank you for your present. It's _____ (absolute) lovely.
(Put the word in the correct form)

11-When you **get to** the bank, turn left into Park Street.

(Use a synonym)

.....

12-The sails brought their ship safely into the port.

(Correct the error)

.....

13-She bought a **group** of flowers at the market.

(Rewrite with a synonym)

.....

14-saucer – pour – mug – jar

(Circle the odd one out)

15-Let's _____(barbecue) some chicken in the garden and invite our friends for lunch.

(Put the word in the correct form)

F-Fill in with words from the box.

fries – milkshake – rock and roll – meatball – steak –seafood – chops – tableware –
packaging – beef – flavour – roast

1-This restaurant serves _____ like lobster, crab and prawns.

2-I had a cool banana _____ at the café.

3-This fish dish comes with _____ or rice. Whatever you prefer.

4-His favourite dish is spaghetti with _____ and tomato sauce.

5-Elvis Presley was my grandma's favourite _____ singer.

6-We could smell the lamb _____ cooking on the barbecue.

7-We brought out our silver _____ for the dinner party.

8-The company sells its products in _____ made from recycled materials.

9-Would you like _____ rare, medium or well done?

10-Angela is cooking _____ and potatoes in the oven for Sunday lunch.

11-Ted _____ a chicken with potatoes in the oven for dinner.

12-A slice of lemon gives tea a refreshing _____.

Simple Past vs. Past Continuous

Past simple

When do we use the
simple past?

Completed action in the past

He **broke** his tooth last week.

Peter **cooked** dinner last night.

Habits in the past

Peter **played** the piano when he
was a child.

He **studied** Spanish when he **was** a
student.

Series of completed actions

He **sat down**, **took out** a notebook
and a pen, and **started** taking notes.

He **made** breakfast, **drove** his
son to school, and **went** to work.

The simple past tense of most verbs
ends in **-ed**. These verbs are called
regular verbs.

- Base form + **ed**
Watch / Watch**ed** . Play / Play**ed**
- Verbs ending in a consonant + Y
change **-y** to **-i** + **ed**
Study / Stud**ied** . Carry / Carri**ed**
- Verbs ending in **-e** + **d**
Close / Clos**ed** . Like / Lik**ed**

The simple past form of some verbs
does not end in **-ed**. Such verbs are
called **irregular verbs**.

Write / wrote (not writed)
Speak / Spoke (not speaked)
eat / ate (not eated)
Read / read (not readed)

FORM

AFFIRMATIVE:

Subject + past form (-ed or irregular)
- I **worked** very hard.
- My sister **played** tennis yesterday.

RULES FOR

-ED IN REGULAR VERBS:

- Base form add + -ed (worked; played)
- Some verbs ending in 1 cons. + 1 vowel
double the consonant (stopped; planned)
- Verbs ending in cons. + -y change
this into an -i +ed (married;
studied)

NEGATIVE:

Subject + didn't + base form
- I **didn't go** to Paris last summer.
- They **didn't make** any mistakes.

INTERROGATIVE:

Did + subject + base form + ?
- **Did you like** it?
- When **did it rain**?

Time Expressions

- two years ago
- many years ago
- a long time ago
- one day
- yesterday
- last week, weekend, month, year
- when I was six years old
- when I was a child
- when I was younger
- in 2004
- then, next
- during
- from ... to ...
- before / after

Past continuous

When do we use the
past continuous?

Interrupted Continuous Past Action

I was walking home when it started to rain.

I was watching a movie when she called.

Parallel Actions

I was studying while my brother was watching TV.

To Start a Story / Create an Atmosphere

While I was driving to work yesterday...

The sun was shining, and birds were singing...

was/were + verb-ing

Remember: usually STATIVE VERBS are NOT used in the progressive (-ing) form.

Repeated Action

often with "always"

They were always fighting.
She was always complaining about her job.

Action Before & After a Specific Time

Last night at 6 p.m., I was eating dinner.

In August, she was working at a summer camp.

FORM

AFFIRMATIVE:

Subject + was / were + -ing form

- we / you / they were working

- I / he / she / it was working

NEGATIVE:

Subject + wasn't / weren't + -ing form

- we / you / they weren't working

- I / he / she / it wasn't working

INTERROGATIVE:

Was / were + subject + -ing ?

- Was I / he / she / it working?

- Were we / you / they working?

- My sister **wasn't driving** at midnight.
- **Were they reading?**
- Peter **was dancing** when we arrived there.



Time Expressions

LAST...AT...

Last Monday at 3:00...

ALL DAY YESTERDAY

THE WHOLE DAY

YESTERDAY AT...

Yesterday at 6 o'clock, yesterday from 5 to 7.

IN THAT MOMENT

ANNOYING REPETITION

Always, constantly, continually...

WHILE / MEANWHILE

AGO / WHEN

What's the difference?

AS	WHEN	WHILE	DURING
1) used to talk about two events happening at the same time 2) used to mean "during the time that"  1) He folded the laundry <u>as</u> he watched TV. 2) <u>As</u> she was leaving the house, the dog ran away.	1) used to introduce a single, completed action that takes place in the middle of a longer action or event 2) used to mean "during the time that" 3) used to mean "after" 4) used to mean "whenever" 1) We were playing a game <u>when</u> the lights went out. 2) The students cheated <u>when</u> the teacher wasn't looking. 3) <u>When</u> the music stopped, everyone complained. 4) <u>When</u> I travel, I don't bring a lot of luggage.	1) used to talk about two events happening at the same time 2) used to mean "during the time that"  1) <u>While</u> Tim was cooking dinner, Jen was studying. 2) The kids listened <u>while</u> the teacher was teaching.	We use during before nouns and noun phrases to refer to when something happens <u>over a period of time</u>. During can refer to the whole time of the event: - I have to have my window open during the night. (the whole of the night) - You are not allowed to use your mobile phone during class. (the whole of the class) 

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct answer.

- 1-Katy _____ over while she _____ along the street.
- a.was falling/ was running b.fell/was running c.was falling /ran d.fell /ran
- 2-My father _____ for me about twenty minutes while I _____ a shower.
- a.waited / was have b.was waiting /was having
- c.waited /was having d.waited / had
- 3-I _____ up the meaning of the word when my teacher _____ me the answer.
- a.was looking/was telling b.looked/was telling
- c.was looking/told d.looked/told
- 4-He _____ his phone while he _____ in the library.
- a.lost/studied b.was losing/was studying c.lost /was studying d.was losing/studied
- 5-The driver _____ the dog because he _____ at his phone.
- a.didn't see/ was looking b.wasn't seeing/looked
- c.wasn't saw/wasn't looking d.saw/didn't look

6-Scientists _____ experiments while they _____ at university.

a.were doing/ was studying

b.were doing/were studying

c.did/were studying

d.were doing/ studied

7-The washing machine _____ noisily so I _____ it.

a.worked/was stopped

b.was working/was stopping

c.worked/stopped

d.was working/stopped

8-It _____ while the children _____ in the garden.

a.snowed /played

b.was snowing /played

c.was snowing/were playing

d.snowed/was playing

9-I _____ my phone because it _____.

a.didn't take/was charging

b.took/were charging

c.was taking/ was changed

d. wasn't taking/ was charged

10-Where _____ they _____ when you _____ them?

a.were/going/saw

b.did/go/saw

c.did/going/was seeing

d.did/go/was seeing

11-Sandy _____ when she _____ the box.

a. was running / dropped

b. ran / dropped

c. was running / was dropping

d. ran / was dropping

12-While Anne _____ her favourite series, she _____ asleep.

a. was watched / fell

b. was watching / fell

c. watched / was falling

d. was watching / felt

13-When I _____ this morning it _____.

a.woke up/was raining

b.was waking up/ rained

c.woke up/ was rain

d.was waking up /rains

14- The neighbours _____ loud music when I _____ the police.

a.played/ called

b. were playing/ was calling

c.were playing/called

d.played / was calling

15-While they _____ a horror movie they _____ a stange noise.

a.watched/ heard

b.were watching/ heard

c.were watching /were hearing

d.watched/ were hearing

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

1. Sally _____ (eat) dinner last night when someone _____ (knock) on the door.

2. I began to study at seven last night. Fred _____ (come) at seven-thirty.

I _____ (study) when Fred _____ (come).

3. While I _____ (study) last night, Fred _____ (drop by) to visit me.

4. My roommate's parents _____ (call) him last night while we _____ (watch) TV.

5. My mother called me around five. My husband came home a little after five. When he _____ (come) home, I _____ (talk) to my mother on the phone.

6. When Kristin _____ (call) Mark last night, he _____ (study).

7. The children _____ (watch) TV while their mother _____ (cook) dinner in the kitchen.

8. I _____ (not,hear) the phone ring because I _____ (have) a shower.

9. I _____ (see) Mark at the canteen at lunchtime yesterday. He _____ (line) up for food.

10. While I _____ (wash) the dishes last night, I _____ (drop) a plate.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:-

1. It rained heavily. He had an accident. (When)

.....

2. A shark attacked John. He surfed in Hawaii. (While)

.....

3. The ball hit Tom in the face. He watched the game. (When)
.....
4. While Rami was eating lunch. He fell down. (During)
.....
5. Miss Manal listened to him singing a nice song. (As)
.....
6. During homework. The phone rang. (While he)
.....
- 9-She reads a story at night. (6 o'clock yesterday)
.....
- 10-He was watching TV when his father entered. (While)
.....
- 11-He fell down while he was climbing the tree. (when)
.....
- 12-As he was crossing the street, it began to rain. (When)
.....
- 13-He borrows some money . (last week)
.....
- 14-She read an exciting novel yesterday. (not)
.....
- 15-Yes, the novels were being printed. (Were...?)
.....
- 16-It became dark while he was going home. (What.....?)
.....
- 17- I was in the kitchen when the thief broke into the house .[Where ..?]
.....
- 18-When you called me, I was watching TV. (What?)
.....
- 19-It rained last night. (all day last night)
.....
20. The boys played football . Mo'men fell and twisted his ankle . (when)
.....
- 21- He was reading a story when he heard a cry. (While)
.....
- 22- When he was climbing the tree, he fell down. (when)
.....
- 23-He was going home when it began to rain. (While)
.....

USED TO VS WOULD

Grammar 2:

USED TO	
Used to + verb refers to a habit or state in the past. It is used only in the past simple.	
Past habits If you used to do something, you did it for a period of time in the past, but you don't do it any more.	<i>We used to live there when I was a child.</i> <i>I used to walk to work every day when I was younger.</i>
Past states We also say used to to express a state that existed in the past but doesn't exist now. States are not actions. They are expressed using stative verbs such as <i>have, believe, know</i> and <i>like</i> .	<i>I used to like The Beatles but now I never listen to them.</i> <i>He used to have long hair but nowadays his hair is very short.</i>
The form of the question is did(n't) + subject + <u>use</u> to be. The form of the negative is subject + didn't + <u>use</u> to be.	<i>Did(n't) he use to work in your office?</i> <i>We didn't use to be vegetarians.</i>

Would + infinitive

We can also use '**would + infinitive**' to talk about a habit or repeated action in the past. We usually use 'would + infinitive' in this way when we're telling a story about the past.

Example: When we lived in Italy, we would go to a little restaurant near our house.

However, **we don't use 'would + infinitive' to talk about states in the past.** So, with stative verbs **we only use 'used to' not would**:

Used to / would	
I used to have a sports car, but not any more.	✓
I would have a sports car, but not any more.	✗

We also CAN'T use 'would' in the negative form.

Example: I didn't use to go fishing with my grandpa.

I wouldn't go fishing with my grandpa .



Be Used to – Get Used to



Be used to + noun/pronoun/gerund.

Be used to is used to express that a situation is not new or strange, or is no longer new or strange. You have experienced it many times.

- He **is used to** swimming every day.
- I **am not used to** getting up early.



Get used to + noun/pronoun/gerund.

Get used to is used to express that an action/situation becomes less strange or new, or becomes more comfortable.

- Staff will have to **get used to** a new way of working.
- I could not **get used to** driving on the wrong side of the street!



Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

1-I _____ like curry when I was young, but I love it now.

- a) wasn't used to b) wouldn't c) didn't use to d) used not

2-Meg _____ dinner when the phone rang.

- a) was making b) made c) used to make d) will make

3-After living in London for over 25 years, he finally _____ to the foggy weather.

- a) used b) is getting used c) got used d) would use

4-_____ have long blond hair when he first met her?

- a) Would Linda b) Was Linda used to c) Did Linda used to d) Did Linda use to

5-My parents are teachers. They _____ to correcting lots of exams.

- a) is used b) used c) are used d) were used

6- _____ do his homework every day when he was at high school?

- a) Used you to b) Were you used to c) Did you use to d) Did you used

7- My parents _____ to let me travel alone when I was a teenager.

- a) were used b) got used c) didn't use d) are used

8- My sister has been a nurse for 5 years. She _____ to working at night.

- a) was used b) is being used c) used d) is used

9- My dad _____ have a moustache, but he shaved it off last week.

- a) used to b) would c) didn't use to d) used

10- Celebrities _____ to _____ in public.

- a) use / speak b) used / speaking
c) are used / speaking d) are used / speak

11- "Did you use to put a lot of salt on your food?" "Yes, _____."

- a) I did b) I used to c) was used to d) I have

12- Dan got _____ bread quiet quickly.

- a) used to baking b) to use baking c) used to bake d) was used to baking

13- Ben used _____ up early.

- a) getting b) get c) got d) to get

14- When I started to work here, I needed a lot of help, but now I _____ the work on my own.

- a) used to do b) am used to doing c) get used to do d) am used to do

15- I _____ live in the city because I spent all of my life in the countryside.

- a) didn't use to b) used to c) wouldn't d) didn't use

B-Say true or false and correct the false sentences.

1- They would be best friends when they were kids but now they are not.

[.....]

2- Did you used to go fishing when you lived in Alexandria?

[.....]

3- I used to drink coffee but now I prefer tea.

[.....]

4-Jim was a shy student. He wouldn't have any friends when he was at school.

[.....]

5- They used to like vegetables, but now they like them.

[.....]

6-I would have a dog, but now I have a cat.

[.....]

7-My friend can't get used to getting up early.

[.....]

8-Frank uses to eat pizza once or twice a week.

[.....]

9-Was your father used to be a clever student?

[.....]

10-Dan has got a new job in a factory. He is still getting used to it.

[.....]

C-Rewrite with words in brackets.

1- They are at the library now.

(Rewrite with: yesterday)

.....

2-They talked about their jobs.

(Rewrite in the question form)

.....

3-Did your brother used to go out with you.

(Correct the error)

.....

4- I was walking in the woods when I saw a fox.

(Rewrite with: While)

.....

5- As Dan _____(come) down the stairs, he fell down. (Put the verb in the correct tense)

6- He used to ride his bike to school when he was young.

(Rewrite in the negative form)

.....

7- Amanda is a new student in our school. It will take her time to _____ it.

(Complete with the correct form of 'used to')

8- Our mum always cooks healthy food, so we never eat out. (Rewrite with: be used to)

.....

9- While I _____ (sign) the contract, the ink _____ (finish).

(Put the verb in the correct tense)

10- The mechanic repaired my car when you called me yesterday. (Correct the error)

.....

11- He _____ (talk) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.

(Put the verb in the correct tense)

12- While I was driving to the market

(Complete to make a meaningful sentence)

13- Susan _____ (cut) her figure while she _____ (slice) the bread.

(Put the verb in the correct tense)

14- No, my mum wouldn't let me eat a lot of sweets. (Ask a question)

.....

15- While she was studying she was feeling a terrible headache. (Correct the error)

.....

16- I was his habit to visit his grandpa. (used)

.....

17- He was in the habit of smoking. (used)

.....

18- She used to cook when she was at her father's house. (would)

.....

19- I was walking in the woods when I saw a fox. (While)

.....

20- Dan come down the stairs, he fell down. (When)

.....

21- It was his habit to eat chocolate very much. (used)

.....

22- Yes, I rang you yesterday. (Did)

.....

Test (2)

1- Complete the following dialogue.

Client: ¹⁾

Waiter: Here you are.

Waiter: Are you ready with your order, Sir?

Client: ²⁾

Waiter: ³⁾?

Client: I'd like to start with tomato soup .

Waiter: Would you like to try our special course?

Client: ⁴⁾

Waiter :How do you want your steak:rare , meduim or well done?

Client : ⁵⁾

Waiter: ⁶⁾?

Client: Yes ,I'd order both vegetables and salad.

Waiter : ⁷⁾?

Client: iced tea ,please.

Waiter : ⁸⁾?

Client: Credit card, please.

2- Choose the correct answer :

1. Don't forget to switch off the before you leave the house.

- a) kitchen b) cooker c) cook d) door

2. Could you up the carrots while I'm washing the lettuce?

- a) burn b) bite c) chop d) crush

3. It's healthier to meat and vegetables than to fry them.

- a) grill b) crush c) burn d) chop

4. I love things like lemons and yoghurt.

- a) spicy b) salty c) sour d) sweet

5. The chef says it's a of cake for him to make a pizza in ten minutes.

- a) bunch b) bowl c) piece d) part

6. I like curry when I was young, but I love it now.

- a) wasn't used to b) wouldn't c) didn't use to d) used not

7. Meg dinner when the phone rang.

- a) was making b) made c) used to make d) will make

8. out for lunch last Sunday ?

- a) were you going b) Do you go c) Did you go d) Would you go

9. Uncle Max often take us for a meal when he came to visit.

- a) would b) was used to c) got used to d) will

10. could you some water for tea?

- a) grill b) bake c) roast d) boil

4- Rewrite:

1- I was walking in the woods when I saw a fox. (While)

.....

2- Dan come down the stairs, he fell down. (When)

.....

3- My mum had a room of her own when she was little. (not)

.....

4- Yes, I rang you yesterday. (Did)

.....

5- It was his habit to eat chocolate very much. (used)

.....

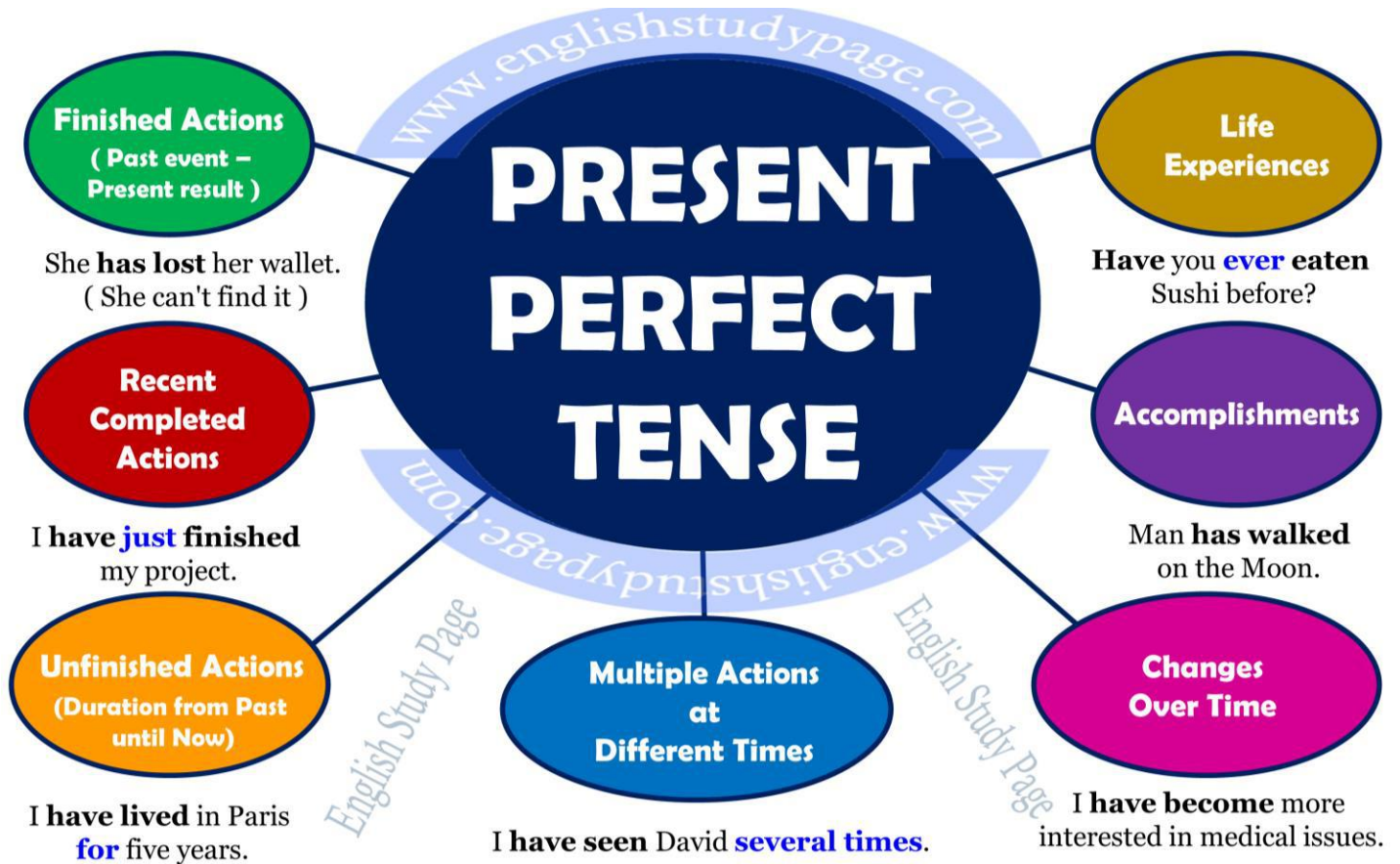
5) Writing Practice: You ate out at a new restaurant and you were happy with the service and the food.

-Write about this day in three paragraphs.

-Use vocabulary from unit 2

II-Grammar 1: Present Perfect Simple Vs Present Perfect Continuous

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE



Present Perfect Simple Tense is used to express an event that started in the past and the impact of the event is now continuing (or a long-running event that started in the past and is still going on). This tense is used to express actions completed recent past. In this tense, it is important whether the event occurred or not. (or the result of the event is important, not the time of the event)

POSITIVE FORM (+):

Subject (I, YOU, WE, YOU, THEY) + HAVE + V3 (third form of main verb – past participle)

Subject (HE, SHE, IT) + HAS + V3 (third form of main verb – past participle)

NEGATIVE FORM (-):

Subject (I, YOU, WE, YOU, THEY) + HAVE + NOT + V3 (third form of main verb – past participle)

Subject (HE, SHE, IT) + HAS + NOT + V3 (third form of main verb – past participle)

QUESTION FORM (?):

HAVE + Subject (I, YOU, WE, YOU, THEY) + V3 (third form of main verb – past participle)

HAS + Subject (HE, SHE, IT) + V3 (third form of main – past participle)

•just
•yet
•never
•ever
•already
•so far
•up to now
•since
•for
•recently

verb

Time Expressions



• **FOR** describes a period of time



• **SINCE** describes when the period of time started

• An incomplete period of time may also be indicated by *today, this morning/afternoon/week... lately, recently...*

• *She has been to the cinema twice this week.* (=and the week isn't over yet)

• *I haven't seen her lately.* (=at any time during the last week/month...)

• The Present Perfect can be used similarly with *ever, never... (before), already, always, often, all my life...* to talk about our experiences. These actions may have taken place *once, never* or *several times*.

• *Have you ever ridden an elephant?* (at any time up to now)

• *We have visited Spain many times.*

• With references to recent time – *just, already, still, yet, recently...*



• **JUST** expresses a recently completed action and is placed between the verbs.

• *She has just arrived.*



• **ALREADY** expresses an action done before or sooner than expected and is placed between the verbs.

• *I have already texted him.*



• **YET** and **STILL** describe something that has not happened but that you expect to happen. **YET** is placed at the end of negative and interrogative sentences. **STILL** is used after the subject in negative sentences.

• *Have you finished this book yet?*

• *He hasn't washed his car yet.*

• *He still hasn't washed his car.*



have been vs have gone

• We use *has/have been* when someone has **gone** to a place and **returned**:

A: Where **have you been**? B: I've **just been** out to the supermarket.

• But when someone **has not returned** we use *has/have gone*:

A: Where is Maria? I haven't seen her for weeks.

B: She's **gone** to Paris for a week. She'll be back tomorrow.

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EVER/NEVER

PRESENT PERFECT: EXPERIENCES

EVER Use it for interrogative sentences to ask if something has happened in your life until now.

*Have you **ever** seen this film?

*Have you **ever** been to Paris?

NEVER Use it to say that something hasn't happened at any time up to the present.

*I have **never** been to Japan.

*Tim has **never** worked in a factory.

Particle	Structure	Where we place it	Examples
JUST	✓ × ?	Between HAVE/HAS + main verb	We have <i>just</i> finished the film Has she <i>just</i> come in the room?
ALREADY	✓	Between HAVE/HAS + main verb	Pete has <i>already</i> been to Italy
STILL	×	Before HAVE/HAS	Pete <i>still</i> hasn't been to Italy
YET	×	At the end	Pete hasn't been to Italy <i>yet</i>
	?	At the end	Has Pete been to Italy <i>yet</i> ?
EVER	?	Between HAVE/HAS + main verb	Have you <i>ever</i> visited London?
NEVER	✓	Between HAVE/HAS + main verb	I have <i>never</i> visited London
FOR	✓ × ?	Before the <i>period of time</i>	I have lived in Santander <i>for</i> five years
SINCE	✓ × ?	Before the <i>specific moment in time</i>	I have lived in Santander <i>since</i> 1999

Present Perfect Continuous

has/have been + verb-ing

This tense is often used with words or phrases indicating a period of time until now, such as *lately*, *recently*, *these days*, *all week*, *for two years*, or *since yesterday*.

Ongoing or Uninterrupted Actions that Began in the Past

Lately, the city has been encouraging people to recycle.

They've been repairing potholes in the road all week.



People's Use Time up to Now (and Possibly Beyond)

Recently, Sheera has been learning how to play the piano.

My kids have been watching online videos about the solar system.



Ongoing Actions that Recently Stopped

I've been gardening. I need to get cleaned up before we eat.

David has been working all day, so he's ready to relax.



Talking about How Long Something Has Been Happening

How long have you been working on that essay?

I've been studying English for five years.



Present Perfect Continuous Tense indicates that something started in the past and is continuing at the present time.

The focus here is on the duration of the action rather than the action itself

The Structures of Present Perfect Continuous/Progressive Tense

POSITIVE FORM (+):

Subject + HAVE/HAS + BEEN + Verb-ING

NEGATIVE FORM (-):

Subject + HAVE/HAS + NOT + BEEN + Verb-ING

QUESTION FORM (?):

HAVE/HAS + Subject + BEEN + Verb-ING

Time Expressions

Signal Words:

All the morning, all the afternoon, all day long, since, for, ...

- all day
- the whole day
- how long

This is all about the **duration** of current events / states. The key words are **how long, for, since** and **all**. If it's an **active verb**, use present perfect continuous. If it's a **state**, use present perfect.

Active verbs		State verbs
How long have you been waiting ?	how long	How long have you had your watch?
How long have you been learning English?	how long	How long have you known about it?
I've been driving for more than 20 years.	for	We've known each other for 30 years.
It's been snowing for three hours.	for	They've been married for 62 years.
I've been cooking since I got home.	since	I've believed in God since I was young.
I've been working there since I left school.	since	I've had this car since I was 18.
You've been lying on the sofa all day!	all	I've been ill all week.
I've been looking for my keys all morning.	all	We've known each other all our lives.
I've been forgetting everything recently.	recently	I've had a lot of headaches recently.

Live and **work** can be active or stative. If it feels like a temporary situation, use perfect continuous. If it feels permanent, use perfect.

We've been living here for a few months.	live	My Grandma has lived here all her life.
I've been working on this project for 2 weeks.	work	He's worked for the same company for 40 years.

When we use **always** to mean 'a very long time' we always use present perfect, even with active verbs.

I've always had porridge for breakfast.	always	I've always loved football.
It's the way I've always done it.	always	I've always wanted to go to New Zealand.
He's always got up early.	always	She's always been a dreamer.
She's always shopped in the same place.	always	My Grandad has always had a dog.

EXERCISES

A-Choose the correct answer.

1-I _____ already _____ doing the dishes.

- a.do/finish b.am/finishing c. have/finished d. has/ finished

2. My father _____ just _____ home.

- a. has/came b. has/come c. have/come d.is/coming

3.My best friend _____ my family yet.

- a. haven't met b. have met c. has met d. hasn't met

4-It is 1 o'clock and it is very late. He has _____ slept. He shouldn't have stayed up that late.

- a. already b. yet c. just d. never

5- How long _____ through the rainforest?

- a. he has walked b. he has been walking
c. has he walked d. has he been walking

6- " _____ on the beach for three hours?" "Yes, I have."

- a. You have been sitting b. Have you been sitting c. Have you sat d. Have you sit

7-Don't touch the wall! I've _____ painted it.

- a. already b. just c. still d. yet

8- He's been exploring the jungle _____ February.

- a. for b. last c. since d. by

9- I _____ for so long, but I am not tired yet.

- a. have ran b. have been running c. have run d. ran

10-Take this picture. I _____ it for you.

- a. was painting b. have been painting c. have painted d. am painting

11-He _____ me since we _____ the argument.

- a. hasn't called/ had b. hasn't been calling / had
c. has called/ was having d. hasn't called/ had had

12-My students have not been working well _____.

- a. already b.so far c.at the moment d. still

13-I _____ the garden all morning, and I'm extremely tired now.

- a. dug b. have dug c. have been digging d. was digging

14-We've never _____ to Africa before.

- a. gone b. been c. stayed d. visited

15-I haven't had a shower _____.

- a. yet b. already c. still d. ever

16-My father _____ a new house recently.

- a. bought b. has bought c. was buying d. has been buying

17-This is a great play. I _____ it many times.

- a. watched b. am watching c. have watched d. have been watching

18-My uncle likes travelling a lot. He _____ to 30 countries so far.

- a. has visited b. has gone c. has been going d. has been

19-I have been awake for _____.

- a. yesterday b. half an hour c. this morning d. two o'clock

20-How long _____ the children _____?

- a. were/sleeping b. have / slept c. have / been sleeping d. are/sleeping

B-Complete each sentence with a time expression from the box.

yet for since often ever never already so far just always

1. Luis has lived in the city centre 1996.

2. Thanks for the present! I've wanted a pet goldfish!

3. Have you drunk pineapple juice? It's fantastic!

4. I've heard some fantastic news! I've passed my exams!

5. Hurry up! Haven't you finished ? You're so slow!

6. Nina has worked in this company five years.

7. I've been on a big ship before. It's an interesting experience!

8. We're very busy today. we've sold over a hundred bikes.

9. I've passed this building, but this is the first time I've been inside.

10. Can I have a different book? I've read this one.

C- Put the verb in the correct tense.

- 1-I _____ (not –do) my homework yet.
- 2-She _____ I (promise) to help me many times, but she doesn't keep her promises.
- 3-I _____ (call) John for hours and hours and he hasn't answered. I'm really angry.
- 4-She _____ (be) in London for three years.
- 5-It is really smelly in here. _____ (you- smoke)?
- 6-Julia _____ (be) in the office since 8 o'clock.
- 7- How long _____ (you –wait) for me? I hope not long.
- 8-She _____ (eat) chocolate all morning, so she feels sick.
- 9-How many books _____ (read) lately?
- 10.They _____ (paint) the room all day, but it is not finished yet.
- 11-We _____ (know) Alan for ages.
- 12-I _____ (clean) the kitchen. It is spotless.
- 13-I _____ (see) this movie about six times and I'm never bored.
- 14-The writer _____ (work) on his book for 3 months and it is not finished yet.
- 15- _____ (visit) Scotland recently?

D. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. It's six years since I started learning English. (for)
.....
2. It's snowing. It started snowing three hours. (has)
.....
3. Tina started going on holiday to Europe five years ago. (has)
.....
4. I started learning Arabic five years ago. (for)
.....
5. He started playing tennis two hours ago. It was 5 p.m. (since)
.....

6. The last time Sandra was ill was in March. (since)
.....
8. Tony bought his laptop in 2009. (since)
.....
9. We moved here in 2005. (lived)
.....
10. I can't find my mobile phone. (lost)
.....
11. I have no experience of skiing. (never)
.....
12. My parents aren't here. They're at the supermarket. (to)
.....
13. The last time we saw Ryan was at one o'clock. (since)
.....
14. John went to the gym earlier, but he's come back home now. (has)
.....
15. I met Sarah six years ago. (known)
.....
16. It's a week since I wrote a paragraph. (since last week)
.....
17. He has lived in Alexandria for 10 years. (since)
.....
18. He has travelled to London since 2000. (for)
.....
19. They have already finished their work. (yet)
.....
20. She has never travelled to Paris. (ever)
.....

ARTICLES (a/an/the)

ARTICLE DEFINITION

An **article** is a word that modifies or describes the Noun. It is used before the noun to show whether it refers to something specific or not.



TYPES OF ARTICLES

TYPES OF ARTICLE

Definite Article

Indefinite Article

DEFINITE ARTICLE

- Definite: To be clear, exact or obvious about something.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE

- Indefinite: Something which is not clear, obvious or exact.



INDEFINITE ARTICLE ~ A - AN

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

"A" or "an" is used to talk about things which are not particular. Usually, these are things that haven't been mentioned before or that the listener is unfamiliar with.



RULES: Usage is on the basis of sound

'A' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound. **Consonant letters** in the English alphabet are:

B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z.
Examples: A boy, a cat, a dog, a fight, a gym, a horse, a joke, a kite, a lion, a mirror, etc.

EXCEPTION:

- A one eyed dog
- A united front
- A European
- A university
- A user
- A unicycle

'An' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound. **Vowel letters** in the English alphabet are A, E, I, O, U.

Examples: An apple, an elephant, an idiot, an orange, an umbrella, etc.

EXCEPTION:

- An hour
- An honorable idea
- An honest man
- An heir

USAGE: When to Use A and An

'A' / 'AN' IS USED	EXAMPLES
When mentioning something for the first time.	• I went for a movie.
When talking about something which belongs to a set of the same thing.	• This is a pen.
When talking about someone who belongs to a certain group.	• She is an engineer.
When talking about a certain kind of a thing.	• I've have made a great movie.
When wanting to say that someone is a certain kind of person.	• She is a shy girl.

And also : In exclamations with "What.....!"

Example: What a beautiful life !



DEFINITE ARTICLE~THE

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

"**The**" is used to give information about particular or known nouns.



Use of 'THE' in Case of Count and Non-count Nouns

"**THE**" can either be used with **non-count nouns** or **the article can be omitted entirely**. For example:

- "She liked to sail over **the water**." - Here, some specific body of water is being talked about.
- "She liked to sail over **water**." - Here, no particular water is being talked about. It can refer to any water.

Use of 'THE' in Case of Geography

USE 'THE' BEFORE:	• names of rivers/oceans/seas	the Ganga, the India Ocean
	• points on the globe	the Equator, the South Pole
	• geographical areas	the South East, the Asia Pacific
	• deserts, forests, gulfs	the Kalahari, the Sunderbans

And also:

THE	USES	EXAMPLES
	Second mention	I saw a man and a dog. The man was old.
	Specific things	The children are in the garden .
	Only one thing	The moon looks beautiful today.
	Common places	We are going to the park .
	Superlatives	He is the best student in the class.
	Musical instruments	My daughter plays the violin .

Note that

1

But: when it's specific:

The dolphins in the Amazon are pink.
(we're talking about a specific group of dolphins in the Amazon river)

2

Right: I need **a** bottle of water.

(bottle is countable)

Wrong: I need **a** water

Right: I need (some) water.

(water is uncountable)

ZERO ARTICLE

We cannot use "the" before:

• names of most countries/territories	India, Brazil, Canada; however, the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, the United States
• names of cities, towns, or states	Toronto, Delhi, Sao Paulo
• names of streets	Callowhill Drive, Park Avenue
• names of lakes and bays	Lake Michigan, Lake Ontario; except while referring to a group of lakes - the Great Lakes
• names of mountains	Mount Everest, Mount Fuji
• names of continents	Asia, Europe
• names of islands	Easter Island, Maui, Key West

ZERO ARTICLE	USES	EXAMPLES
	General meaning	I don't like children (=children in general).
	Meals	What time do you have breakfast ?
	Years, months, days	2005 was a great year.
	TV	There's a good film on TV .
	Languages, school subjects	He doesn't speak English . I study biology .
	Next, last	We went to the theater last week.

And also names of sports.

Example: He plays **football** very well.

DON'T USE THE WITH.....

- people (Susan, Prince Charles)
- languages (Sorry, I don't speak French.)
- continents (Europe)
- countries (Great Britain)
- states (Iowa)
- lakes (Lake Geneva)
- mountains (Mount Everest)
- cities, towns (New York, Birmingham)
- streets, parks, squares, etc. (Hyde Park)
- most of bridges (Tower Bridge)
- place-name + Airport, Station, Cathedral, University, Palace, Castle, School (Oxford Airport, Cambridge University...)
- name + possessive 's (Mac Donald's)



USE THE WITH.....

- deserts (the Sahara Desert)
- rivers (the Thames)
- seas (the North Sea)
- oceans (the Pacific)
- canals (the Suez Canal)
- of structures (the City of London)
- planets (the Earth)
- plural names (the Alps, the Netherlands)
- Republic, Kingdom, etc... (the United Kingdom, the Czech Republic)
- large areas of the world (the Far East)
- most names of buildings (the Globe Theatre, the Eiffel Tower, the London Eye, the British Museum, the Taj Mahal, the Hilton Hotel, the Odeon, etc...)



Exercises

A-Choose the correct answer.

1-I've been learning to play _____ and now I want to buy one.

- a) a guitar b) the guitar c) guitar d) -

2- This type of tigers live in _____ India.

- a) the b) - c) an d) a

3- Elephants are _____ land animals.

- a) largest b) the largest c) the larger d) -

4-I saw _____ accident of _____ car on my way to _____.

- a) the/a/the b) an/a/- c) an/the/the d) -/a/the

5-Alex is training to be _____ engineer.

- a) an b) a c) the d) -

6-I need _____ kilo gram of _____ salt.

- a) a /the b) a /a c) a/- d) the /-

7- What time do you have _____ lunch.

- a) the b) a c) an d) -

8-How many dots are there on _____ pair of dice?

- a) the b) a c) - d) the

9-He can play _____ flute very well.

- a) - b) a c) the d) an

10- _____ topic we are discussing in class is very interesting.

- a) A b) - c) The d) An

11-Do you want _____ orange?

- a) the b) a c) an d) -

12-I like to play _____ football at the club.

- a) - b) the c) a d) an

13-Tom is _____ honest person who you can trust.

- a) a b) the c) an d) -

14-_____ Friday is my favourite day of the week.

- a) The b) - c) A d) An

15- I don't watch_____ TV. I prefer to listen to _____.

- a) the /the b) a/ a c) -/the d) -/-

B-Complete with the suitable article (a/ an/the).

1. My mom is _____ doctor, and my dad is _____ actor.
2. _____ woman was playing with _____ cat when it fell out of the window. _____ cat landed on _____ walking man.
3. Jill bought _____ ice cream. _____ ice cream was delicious.
4. We went to _____ cinema last weekend.
5. Do you have _____ vacuum? I dropped _____ biscuit, and I need to clean it.
6. Yesterday morning _____ sun was shining and it was warm. It was _____ beautiful day.
7. Sam recommended _____ book to Liza. She didn't like _____ book. She said it was boring. _____ book was about history.
8. Do you have _____ computer? I have _____ laptop and _____ iPad.
9. Carl bought _____ new car last month. _____ car is red and very fast.
10. _____ old man was walking down the street. _____ man was wearing _____ brown coat and _____ orange scarf.

C-Rewrite with words in brackets.

1-Yesterday I went _____ shopping and bought _____ blouse and _____ skirt. _____ blouse was surprisingly cheap, but _____ skirt was more expensive.

(Complete with a/an/the or -)

2-River Nile is in Egypt.

(Correct the error)

3- The boys are still looking for their ball.

(Rewrite with: not ... yet)

4- The scientist started working 2 hours ago.

(Rewrite with: for 2 hours)

5- They moved to America in 1999 and still live here.

(Use: since)

.....
6-I really did all my house chores.

(Use: already)

.....
7- He can speak many languages, but he can't speak (the / a/ –/ an) Arabic.

(Choose)

8-I have been studying English since 2000.

(Use: for)

.....
9- There's _____ cat in the garden. I think it's _____ cat from next door.

(Use a suitable article)

10-Do you know where _____ Canary Islands are?

(Use a suitable article)

11- John went shopping earlier, but he's come back home now.

(Use: been)

.....
12- I last played the piano when I was at college.

(Rewrite with: haven't)

.....
13-She has been studying for three hours.

(Make a question)

.....
14- He has been learning English since seven years.

(Correct the error)

.....
15- Children like the sweets.

(Correct the error)

II-Grammar 1

Future forms

Future Simple Be going to

WILL

The future simple with 'will' is used for:

- spontaneous decisions or offers
- promises and threats:
- what is certain to happen

Spontaneous decisions/offers:

- The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.
- Let's get some food. I will order a pizza.
- I'll carry that for you. It looks heavy.

Promises and threats:

- I will contact you as soon as I arrive.
- Stop all that noise or I will call the police.

What is certain to happen:

- You will be tired after your long journey.
- We will be hungry if we get no food.
- I will be nervous before the interview.
- If the heating goes off we will be cold.
- The sun will rise tomorrow.

GOING TO

The structure 'be going to' is mainly used:

- for plans and intentions
- when signs show that something is likely to happen

Plans and intentions:

- I am going to buy a new computer.
- We are going to take the train next time.
- Hugo is going to watch the match on TV.

What is likely to happen:

- The ladder is shaking. He's going to fall!
- It's late. We're going to miss the bus!
- Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.
- She's the best player. She's going to win.

In very informal spoken English, 'going to' is sometimes pronounced 'gonna'.
"I'm gonna surprise you all one day."

Future: will



AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I will play.	I won't watch TV.	Will I swim?
You will play.	You won't watch TV.	Will you swim?
He will play.	He won't watch TV.	Will he swim?
She will play.	She won't watch TV.	Will she swim?
It will play.	It won't watch TV.	Will it swim?
We will play.	We won't watch TV.	Will we swim?
You will play.	You won't watch TV.	Will you swim?
They will play.	They won't watch TV.	Will they swim?

Usage:

1. After: I think, I hope, I doubt, I'm sure, I'm afraid etc.
2. I decide now: I'll answer the phone
3. Prediction in the future: In 2054 we will live on other planets.
4. A promise. I won't tell anyone, I promise.

Future: I am going to



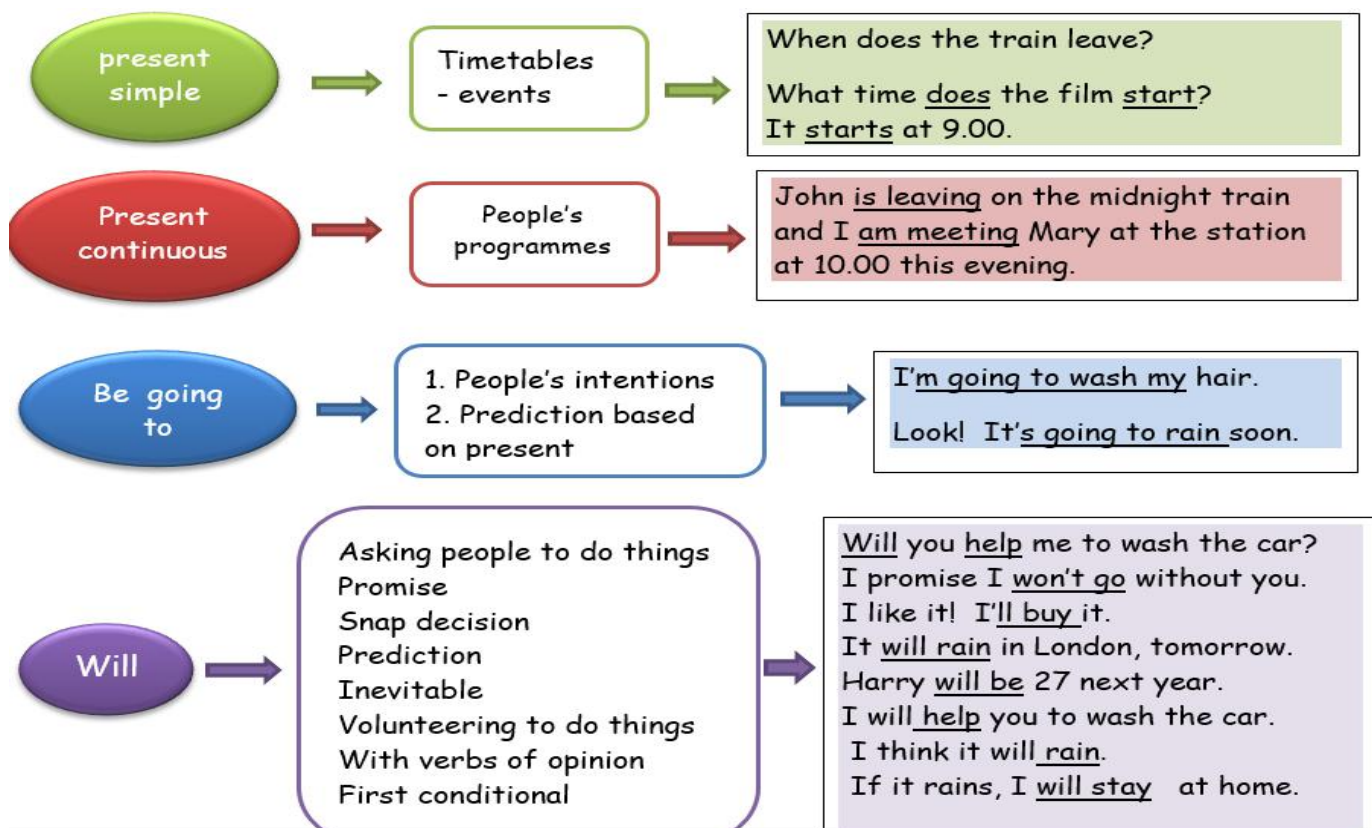
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	QUESTIONS
I am going to play.	I am not going to watch TV.	Am I going to swim?
You are going to play.	You aren't going to watch TV.	Are you going to swim?
He is going to play.	He isn't going to watch TV.	Is he going to swim?
She is going to play.	She isn't going to watch TV.	Is she going to swim?
It is going to play.	It isn't going to watch TV.	Is it going to swim?
We are going to play.	We aren't going to watch TV.	Are we going to swim?
You are going to play.	You aren't going to watch TV.	Are you going to swim?
They are going to play.	They aren't going to watch TV.	Are they going to swim?

Usage:

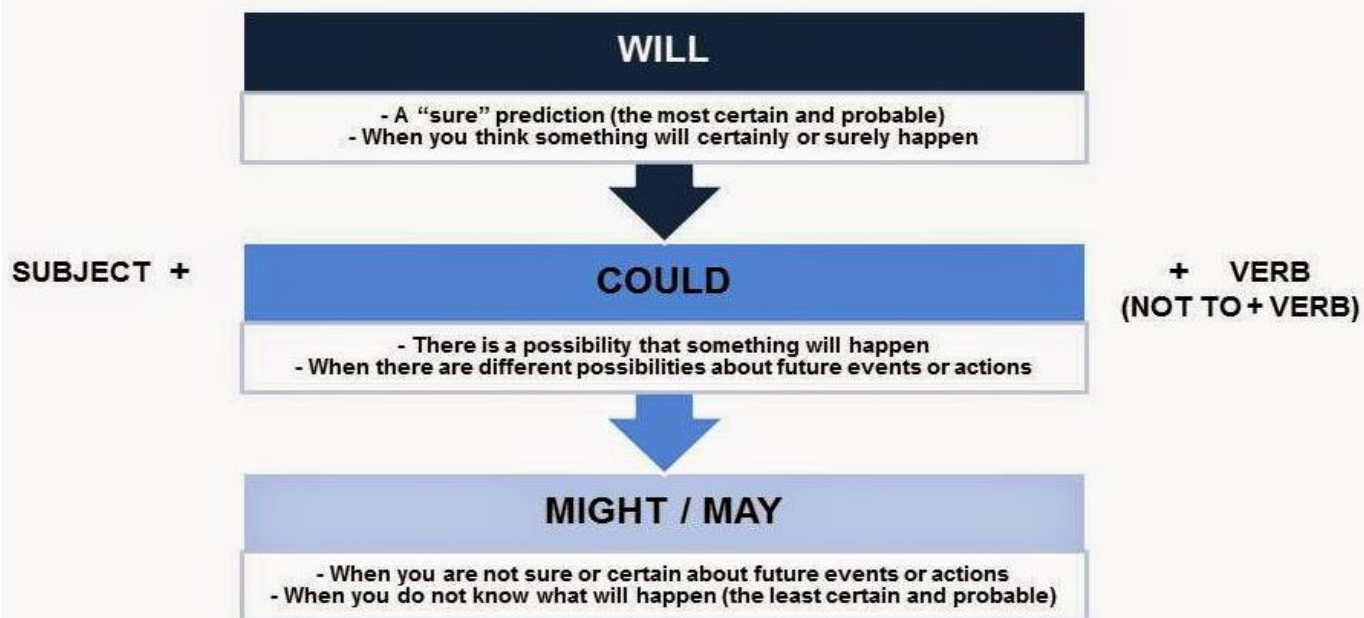
1. Plans: I'm going to visit Spain this summer.
2. Proof something is going to happen: Look out! You are going to drop the glass.

Time words: tomorrow, next week, soon

Expressing Future



Making Predictions



EXERCISES

A. Choose the correct answer.

1-My sister _____ 16 next month.

- a) is going to b) will be c) might be d) is

2- After they _____ their flat, they will move to Germany.

- a) will sell b) are going to sell c) sell d) sold

3- I don't think there _____ much construction work in the next few years.

- a) is being b) will be c) is going to be d) are

4-Next Monday I _____ attend an important meeting so I can't travel anywhere.

- a) might b) will c) am going to d) won't

5-I'm sure you _____ find your lost ring soon.

- a) are going b) will c) won't d) might

6-I _____ help you carry those books. They look really heavy.

- a) will b) am going to c) might d) won't

7-My father _____ to Australia next week.

- a) will go b) is going c) is going to go d) goes

8- 'The phone is ringing. 'OK. I _____ it.

- a) am going to answer b) am answering
c) will answer d) might answer

9-I don't think schools _____ much in the next few years.

- a) are going to change b) are changing c) will change d) change

10-The play _____ on the 26th June. We need to buy the tickets.

- a) Is starting b) is going to start c) will start d) starts

11-My sister and I _____ to Holland in August.

- a) will travel b) are travelling c) might travel d) travel

12- You _____ spill the milk if you don't slow down.

- a) are going to b) won't c) will d) would

13-Jim has a terrible headache. He _____ some pills to get better.

- a) will take b) is taking c) is going to take d) takes

14-Mrs. Smith _____ her neighbours this afternoon. We can't pass by.

- a) visits b) will visit c) is visiting d) might visit

15-Ann _____ her room in an hour. It is very dirty.

- a) cleaning b) is going to clean c) cleans d) will clean

B-Say Yes or No.

1-will is used for plans _____

2-will is used for predications _____

3-Be going to is used for threats _____

4-will is used for on spot decisions _____

5-might to is used after 'definitely, sure, probably' _____

6-be going to is used for predictions based on evidence _____

7-be going to is used for offers of help _____

8-will is used for asking for help _____

9-be going to is used for plans _____

10-might is more certain than will _____

C- Put the verb in the correct form of *will* or *be going to*.

1-When we get home, we _____ (have) dinner.

2-I know they _____ (fee) happy if they win the match.

3-They've already decided on their next summer holiday. They _____ (do) a tour of Norway.

4-She thinks that the concert _____ (be) very exciting.

5-I _____ (meet) my friends this evening then go to a birthday party.

6-If you revise for the exam, I'm sure you _____ (get) good result.

7-The weather forecast is good for the next few days. It _____ (be) very sunny.

8-I can't come to school tomorrow. I _____ (look after) my little brother.

9-I _____ (give) you a call as soon as I arrive, I promise.

10-Look out! you _____ (drop) the vase.

- 11- Have you had lunch? I _____ (make) you a sandwich if you want.
- 12- There's ice on the path. They _____ (slip) and fall.
- 13- I'm thirsty. Oh, I _____ (bring) you a glass of water.
- 14- Jack, you've been in the sun for hours. You _____ (have) terrible sunburn.
- 15- We _____ (go) on a holiday after we finish our exams.

D-Rewrite with words in brackets.

- 1- The children are playing football now. (Use: Tomorrow)
.....
- 2- Yes, Jack will come back from China soon. (Make a question)
.....
- 3- There will be some food left when you are back. (Put in the negative form)
.....
- 4- If the pizza arrives late, I am going to eat salad. (Correct the error)
.....
- 5- We may arrive late for the party. (Rewrite with definitely)
.....
- 6- My friends will buy the tickets and we will go to the theatre immediately. (As soon as)
.....
- 7- I'm sure you
(Complete to form a meaningful sentence)
- 8- I am sure that everything might be all right in the end. (Correct the mistake)
.....
- 9- I am going to
(Complete to form a meaningful sentence)
- 10- Hurry up! or you _____ (miss) the bus. (Put the verb in the correct tense)

II-Grammar 1



A question tag is a small question at the end of a statement.
Question tags are used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

a positive statement + a negative question tag

You ⁺are a student, ⁻aren't you? A subject pronoun comes after an auxiliary or a form of the verb To Be

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Mary ⁻isn't a teacher, ⁺is she? A subject pronoun is used to replace the noun or noun phrase

Intonation and Meaning

The intonation of a question tag shows the exact meaning of it.
If the intonation of the question tag goes **up**, it means you are not sure and you want to know the answer.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

If the intonation of the question tag goes **down**, it means you are checking / confirming information or making conversation.

John **doesn't** speak Spanish, **does** he?

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

You **aren't**
He **isn't**
He **wasn't**
They **weren't**

You **don't** speak
You **didn't** study

You **haven't** been
You **hadn't** done
You **won't** fail
You **can't** drive
You **couldn't** do
We **mustn't** say
You **shouldn't** be
You **wouldn't** stop me,

a teacher,
crazy,
relaxed,
late,

French,
for the test,

here all week,
it before then,
the exam,
a car,
it for me,
anything,
so busy,
stop me,

Positive Tag

are you?
is he?
was he?
were they?

do you?
did you?

have you?
had you?
will you?
can you?
could you?
must we?
should you?
would you?

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

Nobody **went** to the meeting, **did** they?
Nothing **is** ready, **is** it?

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement

Negative Tag

You	are	a student,	aren't you?
He	is	very busy,	isn't he?
He	was	happy,	wasn't he?
They	were	surprised,	weren't they?

You	speak	English,	don't you?
He	studies	Spanish,	doesn't he?
You	studied	for the test,	didn't you?

You	have	studied	all week,	haven't you?
You	had	arrived	before he left,	hadn't you?
You	will	pass	the exam,	won't you?
You	can	speak	two languages,	can't you?
You	could	do	it for me,	couldn't you?
We	must	be	patient,	mustn't we?
You	should	go	now,	shouldn't you?
You	would	like	a new job,	wouldn't you?

Negative auxiliaries and verbs in tags are usually in their contracted form (= n't)

Exception!!! Irregular question tags

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| • I am lucky to be alive | aren't I? |
| • Everyone is looking you | aren't they? |
| • Let's hike in the mountains, | shall we? |
| • Don't forget to let me know, | will you? |
| • Be careful, | won't you? |
| • This/that is so dangerous, | isn't it? |
| • These/ those are brave men | aren't they? |

EXERCISES

A-Complete the sentences with the correct tag ending.

Present

1. You are my friend, _____?
2. You don't like carrots, _____?
3. My sister is at your home, _____?
4. Jane lives in São Paulo, _____?
5. Roger and Jack are students, _____?

Past

1. My friends were invited, _____?
2. George didn't study, _____?
3. She paid you, _____?
4. Susan was at home, _____?
5. Laura called you, _____?

Present Perfect

1. My sister has arrived, _____?
2. They have traveled, _____?
3. You haven't bought it, _____?
4. Bob and you have met, _____?
5. We haven't watched it, _____?

Future

1. You will visit me, _____?
2. We are going to travel, _____?
3. He isn't going to talk to me, _____?
4. They won't arrive, _____?
5. She will invite me, _____?

Present Continuous

1. She isn't studying, _____?
2. Your dog is sleeping, _____?
3. Her friend is calling you, _____?
4. Mary and Peter aren't working, _____?
5. Miss Smith and you are dating, _____?

Past Continuous

1. They were exercising, _____?
2. Samantha was running, _____?
3. Mary and Peter weren't playing, _____?
4. Silvio wasn't watching a movie, _____?
5. She was living in Rio, _____?

Past Perfect

1. You hadn't slept early, _____?
2. She had met him, _____?
3. He had come, _____?
4. We hadn't been late, _____?
5. They had played a lot, _____?

Modal Verbs

1. She can come, _____?
2. They should study, _____?
3. You wouldn't cheat, _____?
4. It couldn't fail, _____?
5. He shouldn't stay home, _____?

B-Choose the correct answer.

1. I don't like this book. _____ I?
a. do b. don't c. does d. doesn't
2. My sister is reading in library, _____?
a. is she b. is my sister c. isn't she d. isn't my sister
3. We have two teachers, _____?
a. don't we b. do we c. have we d. haven't we
4. I am not lazy, _____?
a. am I b. are I c. aren't I d. amn't I
5. My grandfather will read magazines, _____?
a. will he b. won't he c. will not I d. won't my grand father
6. I am singing a song, _____?
a. am I b. are c. aren't I d. do I
7. I bought three books yesterday, _____?
a. did I b. was I c. didn't I d. wasn't I

8. They never come to my house, _____?
a. don't they b. do they c. did they d. didn't they
9. She has visited her grandparents, _____?
a. does she b. doesn't she c. has she d. hasn't she
10. They had a lot of friend last year, _____?
a. had they b. hadn't they c. did they d. didn't day
11. You are beautiful, _____?
a. are you b. aren't you c. do you d. don't you
12. She was not studying English at 7 o'clock yesterday, _____?
a. was she b. was not she c. wasn't she d. isn't she
13. They dislike writing a novel, _____?
a. do they b. don't they c. did they d. do not they
14. Your brother is impolite, _____?
a. is your brother b. is he c. isn't he d. isn't your brother
15. She cut her hair, _____?
a. did she b. does she c. doesn't she d. didn't she
16. I was lazy last time, _____?
a. was I b. wasn't I c. were I d. weren't I
17. The solution is impossible, _____?
a. is it b. isn't it c. is the solution d. isn't the solution
18. My father seldom has problem, _____?
a. has he b. hasn't he c. does he d. doesn't he
19. The cow has taken the food, _____?
a. has it b. hasn't it c. does it d. doesn't it
20. My niece will go to Mecca, _____?
a. will she b. won't she c. will he d. won't he

C-Fill in the blank with the suitable question tag.

1. I got three letters two days ago, _____?
2. Her uncle be working at 8 o'clock tomorrow, _____?
3. You can do the test, _____?
4. Few men came to here last night, _____?
5. A few men came to her last night, _____?
6. You took my book, _____?
7. I always make you happy, _____?
8. I never make you happy, _____?

9. He hardly ever visited his parents last year, _____?
10. My boyfriend gives me two flowers, _____?
11. A widow is sitting alone beside a window, _____?
12. His aunt will be sad, _____?
13. Writing makes me tires, _____?
14. His name is jack, _____?
15. The play was very interesting, _____?
16. The young man said rudely, _____?
17. I never get up early on Sunday, _____?
18. She isn't studying English, _____?
19. She's been studying English, _____?
20. She's studying English, _____?
21. She's studied English, _____?
22. A police man drives a police car, _____?
23. Her son will help her tonight, _____?
24. My name is Judi, _____?
25. Mark is my brother, _____?
26. They were expecting valuable parcel, _____?
27. They couldn't speak English well, _____?
28. Cindy isn't your name, _____?
29. You will never be patient, _____?
30. My mother cut my flower, _____?

Grammar 2

Difference between Subject and Object questions

SUBJECT QUESTION

A subject question asks about the subject of the sentence.
Do NOT change the word order of the question.

ANSWER

Gina is fixing the computer.
An accident happened last week.

QUESTION

Who is fixing the computer?
What happened last week?

OBJECT QUESTION

An object question asks about the object of the sentence.
You MUST change the word order of the question.

ANSWER

Gina met Mary.
Frank saw an accident.

QUESTION

Who did Gina meet?
What did Frank see?

EXERCISES

A-Ask a question about the underlined words.

1-I thought her name was Sarah.

2-Jose brought a new shirt yesterday.

3-Tom sold his house 2 days ago.

4-Julie got married last year.

5-I will answer the phone.

6-The food smells delicious.

7-George wrote a letter.

8-Carmen is listening to music.

9-My father drives a taxi.

10-They have eaten pizza for lunch.

11-Daisy often telephones David.

12-Children likes to go to the funfair.

13-I know Tim very well.

14-Angela loves her students.

15-School starts at 9 o'clock.

16-We see the Browns every morning.

17-The film lasts about an hour.

18-Cars make a lot of noise.

19-The police caught a pickpocket yesterday.

20-A book fell off the shelf.

B-Chose the correct question for these answers.

1. I bought a newspaper this morning.

- a. What bought you this morning?
- b. What did you buy this morning?
- c. What you did buy this morning?

2. Something odd happened during the storm last night.

- a. What happened during the storm last night?
- b. What did happen during the storm last night?

3. One of the students didn't do the final exam.

- a. Who didn't the final exam do?
- b. Who didn't do the final exam?

4. I wrote a romantic letter to one of the teachers.

- a. Who did you write a romantic letter to?
- b. Who wrote you a romantic letter?

5. Something disturbed me when I was working.

- a. What did you disturb when you were working?
- b. What disturbed you when you were working?

- c. What did disturb you when you were working?
6. I dreamt about a strange animal last night.
- a. What did you dream about last night?
- b. What dreamed about you last night?
7. Somebody rang me at 3am last week!
- a. Who did you ring at 3am last week?
- b. Who you rang at 3am last week?
- c. Who rang you at 3am last week?
8. Someone gave me a watch for my birthday.
- a. Who gave you a watch for your birthday?
- b. Who did give you a watch for your birthday?

C-Complete the questions for each of the answers.

- 1) Mike and Brenda bought a new laptop.
_____ bought a new laptop?
_____ did Mike and Brenda buy?
- 2) Good students go to the library.
_____ do good students go?
_____ do good students do?
_____ goes to the library?
- 3) Sandra Bullock starred in *Gravity*.
_____ did Sandra Bullock star in?
_____ starred in *Gravity*?
- 4) Emma ate all the chocolate cake at the party.
_____ ate all the chocolate cake at the party?
_____ did Emma eat at the party?
- 5) Frank saw an accident in front of his house.
_____ saw an accident in front of his house?
_____ did Frank see an accident?
- 6) The repairman worked on the oven yesterday.
_____ worked on the oven yesterday?
_____ did the repairman work on yesterday?
_____ did the repairman work on the oven?
- 7) She gave the money to Michael.
_____ did she give to Michael?
_____ did she give the money to?
- 8) Jack likes ice-cream.
_____ likes ice-cream?

_____ does Jack like?

9) Thirteen people are sitting in the room.

_____ are thirteen people sitting?

_____ are sitting in the room?

D-Choose who or what to complete the sentences.

1-Something bit me. **What/ who** bit you?

2-Mary poured me with coffee? **What / Who** poured you with coffee?

3-The doll fell on the floor. **What/ Who** fell on the floor?

4-My friend gave me a letter. **What/ Who** did your friend give you?

5-The food smells so good. **What/Who** smells so good?

6-There is something in the box. **What/ Who** is there in the box.

7-Lisa bought her friend a present. **What/ Who** gave her friend a present?

8-Tom broke the window. **What/Who** broke the window?

9-Joe met a new friend at school. **What/Who** met a new friend at school?

10-The Blacks have dinner at 6:pm. **What/Who** do the Blacks have at 6:pm?

PAST Simple, Continuous, Perfect & Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect

We form the Past Perfect with **had** and the **past participle**

Had + Past Participle

Express the past action, already finished when another past action happened

I met them after they **had divorced** each other.

Emphasize the result of an activity in the past

I **had been** to London twice by the time I got a job in New York.

Show two events in the past that are linked

I **couldn't take** my flight because I **had forgotten** my boarding pass.

Past Perfect Continuous

We form the Past Perfect Continuous with **had been** and the **-ing form** of the verb

Had been + V-ing

Express a past action which started in the past and continued to happen after another action or time in the past

Sara **had been working** here for two weeks when she had the accident.

Emphasize the duration of an activity in the past

Richard **needed** a holiday because he **had been working** hard for six months.

Show the cause of a past action

I **had been travelling** all night, so I was tired.



Time Expressions

The following are the useful time expressions used in past perfect.

by the time

never

just

when

as

as soon as

until

after

already

before



Past Perfect VS Past Simple

When there are two actions in past, the earlier action will be in Past perfect and the later action will be in Past simple.

Example : *The Patient had died before the doctor came*

Which one is earlier and which one is later, how ?

When something happened in Past

Example : They got home very late last night.

There is just one action

Exercises

A-Fill in the gaps with the past perfect simple or past perfect continuous.

1. Recently I _____ (feel) really tired.
2. The boy _____ (broke) his leg before his mother came.
3. I could smell cigarettes. Somebody _____ (smoke).
4. Suddenly, my car broke down. I was not surprised. It _____ (not/run) well for a long time.
5. I _____ (eat/already) when you called me.
6. Kathy put on weight because she _____ (not/do) exercise for months.
7. My mother _____ (already/cook) the dinner when I arrived.
8. I _____ (run) for an hour when it started raining.
9. If it _____ (not/rain), we would have played football.
10. Mary _____ (not/finish) her homework yet.
11. I _____ (not /study) Chinese before I went to China.
12. He _____ (wait) in the office for two hours when the boss finally arrived. 13. Tom sat on the bench, out of breath. He _____ (run) for an hour.
14. I gave Tom the address before I _____ (leave) the office.
15. We _____ (walk) along the road for about 30 minutes when a car stopped and the driver offered us a lift.
16. When the waiter arrived with the food, the guests _____ (already/ leave) the restaurant.

17. By the time the show started, Betty _____ (not/do) half her work, so she couldn't watch the show.
18. When I visited my friend the other day, he was busy cleaning up because he _____ (drop) a glass.
19. When we arrived, Tom _____ (already /fall) asleep. He _____ (wait) for us for too long.
20. By the time I went over to help him, he _____ (put) almost all the berries in the bucket.

B-Choose the correct answer.

- 1- They ____ to find water the day before they were rescued.
a) had been managing b) had managed c) manage d) managed
- 2- The plane ____ over the Alps when it got caught in a storm.
a) flew b) had flown c) had been flying d) flying
- 3- Who ____ to ask for help when you needed some assistance?
a) had you called b) have you called
c) will you call d) has you been calling
- 4- ____ up your tents by the time the rain started?
a) Did you put b) Had you put
c) Had you been putting d) Have you put
- 5- He ____ his leg, so he couldn't go skiing.
a) had been breaking b) had broken c) break d) has broken
- 6- She had ____ for hours before she reached the village.
a) walks b) walking c) been walking d) walked
- 7- I ____ that hiking in the mountains would be so difficult until I actually attempted it.
a) hadn't been imagining b) didn't imagine
c) hadn't imagined d) hasn't imagined
- 8- Andrew didn't have any difficulty on the dangerous slopes because he ____ for years.
a) had skied b) had been skiing c) skied d) has skied
- 9- They found the injured explorer, ____ him to hospital and contacted his family.
a) took b) had taken c) had been taking d) has taken
- 10- I was starving because I ____ anything for three days.
a) hadn't been eating b) had eaten c) hadn't eaten d) hasn't eaten
- 11- My aunt is very rich because my uncle ____ millions before he died.
a) has made b) was making c) have been making d) had made
- 12- 'Had they told the actor about the award before he came on stage?'
'No, they ____.'

- a) hadn't b) hasn't c) hadn't told d) didn't
- 13- Karen ____ well for ages, so she looked very tired.
a) didn't sleep b) hasn't slept c) hadn't been sleeping d) wasn't sleeping
- 14- Sandra had ____ seen a worse film than *Crazy Mutant Aliens*.
a) yet b) ever c) never d) since
- 15- The journalist ____ for weeks before he got what he was looking for.
a) was nosing about b) nosed about c) had been nosing about d) is nosing about
- 16- ' ____ the novel before you saw the film? 'Yes, and the book was better.'
a) Have you read b) Had you read c) You had read d) Were you reading
- 17- Julia was very hungry because she ____ all week.
a) dieting b) had been dieting c) dieted d) diets
- 18- By the time he got to the theatre, the play ____.
a) started b) has started c) had start d) had started
- 19- 'Had they been gossiping about you when you ____ in? 'Yes, I think so.'
a) were walking b) walked c) had walked d) have walked
- 20- They ____ who she was until her fans started screaming her name.
a) not realize b) hasn't realized c) hadn't realized d) haven't realized

C- Combine the following sentences by using AFTER / BEFORE.

1 . My mother took her umbrella. She went out.

.....

2 . Frank called me. I went to school.

.....

3 . I washed the dishes. I watched TV.

.....

4 . She washed her hands. She had lunch.

.....

5 . The boys bought a ball. They played football.

.....

6 . My mother made a cake. The guests came.

.....
7 . He put sugar in his tea. He drank it.
.....

8 . I got up. I had breakfast.
.....

9 . The children ran away. They broke the window.
.....

10 . I fastened my seat belt. The plane took off.
.....

D-Rewrite with words in brackets.

1-Andy does his homework after he eats lunch. [Rewrite with: had]
.....

2- Does he go to school every day? [Rewrite with: Yesterday]
.....

3- Our dinner was burnt an hour ago. [Rewrite with: Had been]
.....

4- She first got dressed, then went out. [Rewrite with: After]
.....

5-The woman slept. Then, her husband came home. [Rewrite with: Before]
.....

6-After we finished the training, we had a shower. [Rewrite with: before]
.....

7- She ate her breakfast and she went to work. [Rewrite with: after]
.....

8- He had been following me for 2 hours before I noticed him. [Rewrite with: How long]
.....

9- I bought a new car and started taking driving lessons. [Rewrite with: had]
.....

10- She fell asleep before by the end of the film. [Rewrite with: By the time]

.....
11- Dogs like meat,? [Rewrite with a question tag]

12- Having handed the report, he handed it to his boss. [Rewrite with: After]
.....

13-My brother works in a hospital. [Rewrite with a subject question]
.....

14-Something happened during the night. [Rewrite in question form]
.....

15-She had been work in the company for three years when it went out of business.
[Correct the error]
.....

16-Tom was eating dinner yesterday. [Rewrite with an object question]
.....

17- She is collecting stickers, aren't she? [Correct the error]
.....

18- We watered the garden. Then we cleaned the house. [Rewrite with: When]
.....

19-How long had you waited for John before he finally arrived? [Correct the error]
.....

20- Mary didn't do her homework last Monday,?
[Rewrite with a question tag]



1. What is poetry?

Poetry might be defined as a kind of language that says the most in the fewest number of words.

Figures of Speech

1. Simile:

It is a clear and direct comparison between two things that are unlike using words such as:

"like, as, seems, similar to "

2. Metaphor:

It is an indirect comparison between two things that are unlike it is not made with clues as "like or as"

Example: I am a sword.

3. Personification:

It means to speak of a thing as it were a person.

Example: Snow speaks to the people.

Stars bring me up with you.

4. Alliteration:

When two or more words in a line begin with the same letter or sound.

Example: Dressy Daffodils.

Rabbits running over roses.

5. Paradox:

It occurs when two things that should not be able to exist at the same time are said in a poem, to exist at the same time.

Example: Dark knows daylight.

Hot understands cold..

☒ **Rhyme:** is the repetition of similar sounds. The most common kind of rhyme is the end rhyme which occurs at the end of two or more lines.

It is identified with the alphabetical letters arranged assendingly, and a new letter is used to identify each new end sound.

Poetry Prep 1

(Day) By Sir Cicel Spring Rice

"I am busy," said the sea.

"I am busy, think of me.

Making continents to be.

"I am busy," said the sea.

"I am busy," said the rain.

"When I fall it's not in vain.

Wait and you will see the grain.

"I am busy," said the rain.

"I am busy," said the air.

"Blowing here and blowing there,

Up and down and everywhere.

"I am busy," said the air.

"I am busy," said the sun.

"All my planets, every one,

Know my work is never done.

"I am busy," said the sun.

Sea and rain and air and sun,

Here's a fellow toiler-one,

Whose task will soon be done.

Vocabulary:-

Continents: - big masses of land.

Fellow: - friend.

Task: - duty.

In vain: - without use.

Toiler:-worker

Grain: - seeds of food, plants such as wheat and rice.

***Stanza (1)**

Vocabulary: -

***continents** a large masses of land.

Paraphrase: -

-The poet talks about the sea and the great work it does, as it builds up continents on which we live.

Figures of speech:-

1) **Alliteration** {said-sea} to give music.

2) **Personification** "I am busy" said the sea the poet personifies the sea and makes it talking.

The rhyme scheme:- aaaa

Stanza (2)

The poet talks about the rain and the important work it does. The rain doesn't fall uselessly, but it falls to help the crops grow in fields and feed the world.

Vocabulary: - * In vain useless=without success.

***Grain** the seeds from crops as rice and wheat.

Figures of speech:

1) **Alliteration** wait-will}.It gives music.

2) **Personification** the poet personifies the rain and makes it talking in "I am busy "said the rain.

The rhyme scheme:- bbbb

Stanza (3)

Paraphrase:- The poet talks about the air and the work it does. as it moves everywhere to cool down the weather and makes it pleasant .it also carries clouds and helps us to breathe.

Figures of speech:-

1) **contrast** here# there up #down. It makes the meaning stronger ,and clearer.

2) **Personification** the poet personifies the air and makes it talking in "I am busy "said the air.

The rhyme scheme:- Cccc

Stanza (4)

Vocabulary:- Planets large objects that move around the sun mars, earth...etc

Paraphrase:- The poet says that the sun also has a great work to do and its work is known by all the other planets around it. The sun's work is never finished as if it were nothing would be existing. It is the life source for earth. If the sun died, so would life on earth. With out sun light, plants would not be able to complete photosynthesis! They would die. Then the human race would be threatened, and we would die.

Figures of speech:-

1) Alliteration {said-sun} to give music.

2) Personification am busy" said the sun the poet personifies the sun and makes it talking.

The rhyme scheme:- dddd

Stanza (5)

Vocabulary *Fellowman or a friend.

***Toiler** worker.

***Task** job.

Paraphrase:- The poet describes himself as a hard worker .his work unlike the elements of nature(sea-sun-air-rain) will come to an end one day because he will die, but the work of nature is endless ,and if it stops life will stop and end.

Rhyme scheme:- eee

Commentary

The poem consists of five stanzas. The language said is simple but beautiful. The rhyme scheme is easy and regular. There are some personifications and devices like alliteration and contrast.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

Chapter-1

I. Answer the following questions:

1- Compare between France and England?

in England, it was the best of times. the age of wisdom and the season of light and stability. On the other hand, in France, it was the worst of times, the age of inequality and the season of darkness and violence. That was during the French revolution.

2- Describe the life of poor people?

The poor led a miserable life; they didn't have the right to protest, so they could only complain in whisper. Poor people had nothing and were nothing. They lived desperate lives; they believed that the world would never change.

3- Who is Lucie? Describe her.

Mis Lucie was a young, slim, pretty young woman with blue eyes and long golden hair. She was taken from France to England after her mother passed away and her father, Dr Manette, was taken to prison.

4- Who was she waiting for?

She was waiting for Mr Lorry; he was an official of Tellson's Bank and an old friend of Dr Manette.

5- How old was she when she was taken from France?

She was only two years old.

6- What happened to her parents?

Her mother passed away and her father, Dr Manette, was taken to prison.

7- What is Lorry's job?

He was an official of Tellson's Bank. He was in charge of Lucie's money and education.

8-Who was like a mother to Lucie?

Miss Pross had become like a mother to Lucie and would have given her life for her

9- Why was Dr. Manette sent to prison?

He was unjustly sent to prison not because he had done anything wrong but because he had a powerful enemy.

10- How long did he stay in prison?

He remained for eighteen years.

11- What happened to Lucie after hearing Lorry's news?

Her face went white. She gripped Mr Lorry's hand and began to faint.

12- Describe Miss. Pross?

She was a large, wild-looking woman. She was very red in the face and had a strange hat on her head. She was so strong.

13- Where are they travelling to? Why?

They are travelling to Paris to see Lucie's father and bring him to England.

II. Comment on the following quotations:

1- "Good to see you, Lucie,"

These words were said by Mr Lorry as she was waiting for him at Dover

2- "No need to worry, dear. I have some news to tell but I want you to stay calm."

These words were said by Mr Lorry to Lucie then he told her that he father is still alive.

3- "Your message didn't make any sense to me! What did you mean by CAME BACK TO LIFE?"

These words were said by Lucie to Mr Lorry. She was only a two-year-old girl when her father was taken to prison; she didn't know he is still alive.

4- "What have you done? Couldn't you tell her your news without frightening her to death? Do you call that being a banker?"

These words were said by Miss Pross to Mr Lorry when Lucie fell unconscious on the floor.

Chapter-2

I. Answer the following questions:

1- Describe Saint Antoine and its people?

It is one of the poorest and dirtiest parts of Paris, restaurants and inns were empty as people didn't have money to get food for themselves and their families. Hunger seemed to be written on the face of every man and woman.

2- Who is Defarge? Describe him?

He was one of the servants of Dr Manette. Then, he owned a wine shop in Paris where he kept Dr Manette. He was a large man in his thirties, with a heavy chin with dark eyes. He had a friendly face, but a face that showed no trace of weakness.

3- What was Defarge's wife doing?

She was knitting fast without looking at the needles. She cunningly observed all the people sitting at the tables.

4- Where did Defarge take Lucie and Lorry to?

He took them inside his shop guiding them towards the room upstairs where Dr Manette was kept.

5- Why did Defarge lock the door?

Because Dr Manette lived so many years behind closed doors and now he panics if the door is not locked.

6- describe Dr. Manette when Lucie saw him?

He had grey uneven hair and a pale white face. He had a white beard which was not very long, and bright large eyes that give him a hungry look.

7- What was Dr. Manette doing?

He was busy making shoes.

8- Where are they taking Dr. Manette to?

They are taking him away from France to live safely in England with his daughter.

II. Comment on the following quotations:

- 1- "They haven't turned up yet,"

These words were said by Defarge to his wife who was sitting in the shop but she kept on knitting with no response

- 2- "Is Dr Manette alone?"

These words were said by Mr Lorry whispering to Defarge while they were going upstairs. Then Defarge answered "Yes."

- 3- "Why did you lock the door on him? Surely he is a free man now?"

These words were said by Mr Lorry to Defarge; he was surprised when Defarge stopped to unlock the door.

- 4- "Good day! You are still hard at work, I see,"

These words were said by Monsieur Defarge to Dr Manette as he was busy making shoes.

- 5- "One hundred and five, North Tower,"

These words were said by Dr Manette when Defarge asked him about his name.

- 6- "Suffering from the long journey is better than staying in this city, where he lost his entire life,"

These words were said by Lorry to Lucie; she thought her father is not ready for the long journey to England.

Chapter-3

I. Answer the following questions:

1-Describe Tellson's Bank?

Tellson's Bank was a dirty place. It was very small, very dark and very ugly. It was an old-fashioned place

2- What's special about the workers of the bank?

The workers of the bank were proud of the smallness, proud of its darkness and proud of its ugliness. They had a strong believe that , the more unpleasant and ugly the bank was, the more respectable it appeared.

3- Who is Jerry?

He is a messenger who worked at Telson's Bank. His task was to collect a message from Mr Lorry who was waiting inside the court to give his testimony.

4- What is Old Bailey ?

It was one of the most famous criminal courts in England. It was well-known as the court for dangerous criminals.

5- Why was Jerry there?

His task was to collect a message from Mr Lorry who was waiting inside the court to give his testimony.

6- Why was Mr. Lorry there?

To give his testimony. He was also in the court as a representative of Tellson's Bank in order to find out whether the prisoner is guilty or not.

7- What was Charles Darnay accused of?

He was accused of being a spy as he travels from England to France and has secret information about the English army.

8- Describe Charles Darnay?

He was a handsome young man of about twenty-five, with long dark hair. He appeared self-confident and unusually calm.

9- Who is Stryver?

Mr Stryver was the main lawyer working on behalf of Charles Darnay. He was a large man who looked older than his years. He was good at speaking in front of the court.

10- What was Charles charged with?

He was charged with having given lists of information to the French about the nature and size of the army.

11- Who was the main witness?

The main witness was a man by the name of John Barsad.

12- Who was the second witness?

The second witness was Roger Cly. He was a former servant of Darnay.

II. Comment on the following quotations:

1- "What is the next case?"

These words were said by Jerry Cruncher; he asked the doorman of the Old Baily court who answered Charles Darnay.

2- "John Barsad, have you ever been a spy yourself?"

These words were said by Mr Stryver to the main witness John Barsad and he answered "no".

3- "Mr Jarvis Lorry, are you a clerk in Tellson's Bank?"

These words were said by Mr Stryver to Mr Lorry as he was questioning him in the court.

4- "Miss Manette! Please come to the stand!"

These words were said by Mr Stryver to Lucie as he was questioning her in the court.

5- "On board the ship just now referred to, sir, and on the same occasion."

These words were said by Lucie when she was asked if she had seen the prisoner before.

6- "Yes, my mind was completely blank. As my daughter said I was in a weak state of health."

These words were said by Dr Manette to the court when he was asked why he didn't remember seeing the prisoner.

Chapter-4

I. Answer the following questions:

1- Who was gathering around Charles?

there were Dr Manette, Lucie, Mr Lorry, Mr Stryver and his assistant

2- Who can charm Dr. Manette out of his black moods?

Only his daughter, Lucie, had the power to charm him out of his black moods.

3- Where did Darnay and Carton go to?

They went to a tavern, where they sat opposite to each other.

4- Describe Carton's life?

He was careless and messy. He was a man with great abilities and good emotions who was unable to help himself.

5- What was Carton clever at?

He was very clever at finding clues. he did all the detective work for Mr Stryver.

6- What was Stryver known as?

He was known as The Lion. He took all the reputation of a clever lawyer.

7- Who are the frequent visitors to the doctor's house?

Darnay and Carton.

8- Why was Miss. Pross angry?

She was angry because Darnay and Carton frequently come to see Lucie. She said they are not worthy of her.

9- Who is the only one who deserves to marry Lucie from Pross's point of view?

She thought only her brother, Solomon, deserves to marry Lucie.

10- What has Pross's brother done?

He had stolen all Pross's possessions and ran away.

II. Comment on the following quotations:

- 1- "I owe you my life, Mr Stryver."

These words were said by Darnay to Mr Stryver after he was released from the court.

- 2- "I am glad to have cleared your name, Mr Darnay. It was a terrible false charge against you, but a dangerous one."

These words were said by Mr Stryver to Darnay after he released him from certain death.

- 3- "You look faint, Mr Darnay,"

These words were said by Carton to Darnay then he suggested going to an inn to have some rest.

- 4- "Well, since you are going to pay, let me order another bottle of wine,"

These words were said by Carton to Darnay; they were drinking in a tavern.

- 5- "I am not comfortable having hundreds of visitors coming to see my Lucie. No one is worthy of my ladybird."

These words were said by Miss Pross to Mr Lorry; she was angry that Darnay and Carton frequently visits Lucie.

Chapter-5

I. Answer the following questions:

1- Why was the Marquis angry?

He was disappointed as he had waited for hours at the palace of the king of France, but the King hadn't spoken to him.

2- Why had the poor people escaped the carriage?

To escape being killed under the wheels of the carriage which was racing through the narrow streets.

3- What was the Marquis's reaction after killing the child?

He was careless and even indifferent as for him, poor people were just animals with worthless lives.

4- What is Defarge's opinion after the accident?

he said it is better for the little child to die in this way than to live. He died in a moment without any pain.

5- Describe the poor people?

They were like slaves – so frightened of the aristocracy that not one of the men dared look the Marquis in the eye.

6- Why couldn't the villagers afford the cost of the living?

Because they earned a measly amount of money a lot of it went towards paying taxes.

7- Who is Gabelle? What order was he given?

He was the tax collector and an official in the Marquis's castle. He was asked to find the man who had been following the Marquis and arrest him.

8- Who is the Marquis's nephew?

He is Charles Darnay

9- What is Charles's opinion of his family?

He thinks the family no longer has the power it is used to have. It is hated all over the country. He said they were oppressors and cruel land owners.

10- Show that Charles is a good man?

He didn't want to be associated with such a disgraceful family so he gave up the land and went to have a fresh start in England.

II. Comment on the following quotations:

1- "It is unbelievable that you people cannot take care of your children. I hope my horses aren't hurt,"

These words were said by the Marquis after hitting and killing the little child. He was indifferent.

2- "Be brave, my Gaspard,"

These words were said by Defarge to the father of the dead child

3- "Monsieur Gabelle, find this man and arrest him!"

These words were said by the Marquis; he wanted to arrest the man who had been following him.

4- "Where have you been Charles? I haven't heard from you for a long time,"

These words were said by the Marquis to his nephew, Darnay, who has just returned from England.

5- "I had nothing to do with your troubles; our family no longer has the power it used to,"

These words were said by the Marquis to Darnay as he suspected him of being responsible for the troubles he had in England.

Chapter-6

I. Answer the following questions:

1- Where has Charles settled?

He settled in England after a year of the death of the Marquis.

2- What was his job?

He worked as a French teacher.

3- Describe Charles's feelings towards Lucie?

He was incredibly in love with her. He had never heard a sound as sweet as the sound of her gentle voice, never seen a face so beautiful as hers.

4- Why did Charles visit Dr Manette?

He decided to declare his love for Lucie to Dr Manette.

5- Who loves Lucie as well?

Sydney Carton.

6- What's wrong with carton's life?

He lives in a complete mess which is not good for his health. He doesn't even try to change this.

7- Why was Dr Manette pale?

The reason for that was the shocking revelation of the real identity of Charles Darnay.

8- Where did they spend their honeymoon?

In Scotland.

9- What happened to Dr Manette after his daughter's marriage?

He fell into a deep depression, not only because he had been separated from his daughter, but also because his daughter had married Charles Evermonde.

10- How long did Dr Manette stay in his state?

For nine days and nine nights.

II. Comment on the following quotations:

- 1- "She is well. She has gone out with Miss Pross, but she will soon be back."

These words were said by Dr Manette when Darnay asked about her health.

- 2- "I'm in love with your daughter, Sir. If there was ever love in the world, I love her."

These words were said by Darnay to Dr Manette; he promised him that he won't separate them.

- 3- "I just want you to promise me if Lucie tells you she loves me, you will never stand in my way,"

These words were said by Darnay to Dr Manette who promised to give Lucie to him if she accepted.

- 4- "Stop! Tell me when I ask you, not now. If Lucie should love you, you may tell me on your wedding day."

These words were said by Dr Manette to Darnay when Darnay wanted to tell Dr Manette about his true identity.

- 5- "It is the life I lead. I live in a complete mess which is not good for my health."

These words were said by Lucie to Carton when she asked what was wrong with him.

- 6- "I just want you to know that there is a man who would give his life away to keep someone you love alive and close to you,"

These words were said by Carton to Lucie after she told him she was in love with another person.

Chapter-7

I. Answer the following questions:

1- What is the common name given by Defarge to his men?

He gave them all the name of the common man " Jacques ".

2- What happened to Gaspard?

He was executed and his body was left hanging in the middle of the village until he rotted.

3- Who is the strange man at Defarge's café? Why did he go there?

He was John Barsad, the spy. He told Defarge that Lucie got married to the Marquis nephew.

4- What did they decide to do the Marquis family?

They decided to destroy the Marquis family and his race. They added them all to the list of destruction.

5- What was the district of Saint Antoine like?

It was like a boiling pot, ready to overflow.

6- Describe the mob?

They were like a pride of lions had come out of the forest looking for their prey.

7- What were they carrying?

They were carrying knives, sticks, guns and anything that could kill.

8- What did Defarge ask the officer to show him?

He asked the officer to show him the North Tower.

9- What was written on the wall?

There was a scratch written "AM".

10- What is the Bastille symbol of?

It was considered the symbol power and oppression.

11- What happened to the Marquis's castle?

It was burnt by the revolutionaries.

12- Show that the people of France were blood thirst?

They danced around the swinging bodies like merry makers at a summer festival.

II. Comment on the following quotations:

1- “The Marquis’s family and his race must die,”

These words were said by one of the Jacques when they knew what happened to their friend Gaspard.

2- “That’s not my name; my name is Defarge, Ernest Defarge.”

These words were said by Defarge to John Barsad when he called him Jacques.

3- “You don’t hear much about Dr Manette now?”

These words were said by John Barsad to Defarge then he told him that Dr Manette’s daughter got married to the Marquis nephew.

4- “Follow me, women! We can kill as well as men,”

These words were said by Defarge’s wife as she was carrying an axe in one hand and a pistol in the other.

5- “Show me the North Tower. Now!”

These words were said by Defarge to one of the prison officers who was shacking with fear and answered “Yes!”