

## Present Simple, Present Continuous vs. Stative Verbs

### Grammar 1:

**Simple present tense** is used when an action is happening right now, happens regularly or all the time. The **present continuous** verb tense indicates that an action or condition is happening now, frequently, and may continue into the future. **Stative verbs** describe a state rather than an action. They aren't usually used in the present continuous form.

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

1. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (your train/arrive) in the morning?
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you/do) this weekend?
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ (you/like) your coffee?
4. How often \_\_\_\_\_ (you/practice) playing the guitar?
5. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (she/live)?
6. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (own) that beautiful house?
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (they/watch) a movie right now?
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (she/believe) in ghosts?
9. Why \_\_\_\_\_ (she/laugh)?
10. How \_\_\_\_\_ (you/feel) after a long day at work?



## Relative Clauses

### Grammar 2:

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

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

1. The book that I borrowed from the library is very interesting.

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2. Jomana, who is my best friend, will be joining us for dinner.

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3. The car in which they were traveling broke down on the highway.

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4. The girl whose cat went missing is very upset.

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5. The pen with which I wrote the letter has run out of ink.

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6. The woman who lives next door is a doctor.

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7. My sister, whose birthday is tomorrow, wants a bicycle.

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## Past Simple vs. Past Continuous

### Grammar 1:

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

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

1. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the mall, I drank my juice.
2. Last night, I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie when I was home alone.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner when the phone rang.
4. Yesterday, they \_\_\_\_\_ (play) soccer during P.E. class.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the test all night, and did amazing on the exam!
6. Jawad \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book while his sister was napping.
7. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ (chase) a mouse when it suddenly stopped and stared at me.
8. Yesterday at this time, I \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on my homework.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Turkey last summer.

## Used to, would, be/get used to

### Grammar 2:

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

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

1. morning      every      run      a      for      go      to      used      I

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2. hobbies      if      my      I      pursue      had      to      more      to  
free      able      time      be      I      would

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

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4. took      a while      get      to      peace quiet      the      it      him  
to      used      the      and      countryside of

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## Present Perfect Simple vs. Present Perfect Continuous

### Grammar 1:

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

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

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for three hours, and I'm still not finished with my homework.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in this city since 2010.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to many countries this year.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano since he was a child.
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus for over half an hour.
6. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (work) at that company for five years.
7. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) outside since the morning.
8. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English for two years, and she has made a lot of progress.
9. How long \_\_\_\_\_ (learn) to play the guitar?
10. The chef \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner since early morning.

## Past Simple vs. Present Perfect Simple

### Grammar 2:

**Past simple tense** of regular verbs is generally formed by adding -ed to the verb. However, if the verb ends with the letter “e”, just add “d.” Also, if the word ends with a “y”, and the letter before it is a constant, remove the “y” and add “-ied.” The **present perfect tense** is used to show an action that happened in the past that is directly related to the present. The formula is *have/has + past participle*.

**Question 1:** Circle the correct tense in order to complete meaningful sentences.

1. Yesterday, I **went** / **have gone** to the park with my friends.
2. He **visited** / **has visited** London three times in the past year.
3. We **didn't eat** / **haven't eaten** dinner yet.
4. She **bought** / **has bought** a new car last week.
5. They **played** / **have played** football every Saturday for years.
6. My parents **came** / **have come** to visit us last month.
7. The movie **started** / **has started** half an hour ago.
8. We **didn't see** / **haven't seen** that movie yet.
9. He **worked** / **has worked** at the company for five years before he quit.
10. I **forgot** / **have forgotten** my keys at home this morning.

## Past Perfect Simple vs. Past Perfect Continuous

### Grammar 1:

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

**Question 1:** Fill in the blank using the past perfect simple and the past perfect continuous in order to complete meaningful sentence.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) her work before she left the office.
2. The store \_\_\_\_\_ (close) for renovations when we arrived.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the project for five hours before they took a break.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) his finger while he was cooking.
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ (take) a shower for twenty minutes after she finished exercising.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) to go on a trip for weeks before we saved enough money.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for my keys everywhere, but I couldn't find them.

## Past Perfect Simple vs. Past Simple

### Grammar 2:

The **past perfect** tense includes past perfect simple and past perfect continuous.

**Question 1:** Read the sentences, underline the action that happened first, and identify if it was written in the *past perfect simple*, *past perfect continuous* or *past simple*.

1. Sarah had finished her work before she went home.

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2. We had been waiting for the bus for half an hour when it finally arrived.

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3. Jawad arrived at the party after most of the guests had already left.

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4. They had been studying all night before the exam.

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5. The movie had already started when we got to the theater.

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6. She had been living in Abu Dhabi for three years before she moved to Dubai.

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## Future simple, shall, be going to, future continuous

### Grammar 1:

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

**Question 1:** Read the sentences and fill in the blank in order to complete meaningful sentences. Next, identify if the sentence is written in the *future simple (FS)* or *future continuous (FC)*.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) my grandparents' next weekend. \_\_\_\_\_
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a party tomorrow. \_\_\_\_\_
3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (the movie/start)? \_\_\_\_\_
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the exam tonight. \_\_\_\_\_
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) on vacation next month. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ (you/be) attending the conference? \_\_\_\_\_
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on his project at 8:00pm. \_\_\_\_\_
8. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at the airport. \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2:** Fill in the blank with the *shall* or verb "to be" + *going to*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ we have a meeting tomorrow?
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ visit her grandmother next week?
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ do after school today?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ I help you with your bags?

## Future simple, shall, be going to, future continuous

### Grammar 2:

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

### Question 1: Read the passage and fill in the blank in order to complete meaningful sentences.

Sara is a dedicated student. She \_\_\_\_\_ (will have completed / will have been completing) her degree in Computer Science next year. She \_\_\_\_\_ (will have been studying / will have studied) for four years by then.

Next month, Sara \_\_\_\_\_ (will have finished / will have been finishing) her final exams. She \_\_\_\_\_ (will have been preparing / will have prepared) for them diligently. After completing her exams, Sara \_\_\_\_\_ (will have deserved / will have been deserving) a well-earned break.

During her break, Sara \_\_\_\_\_ (will have been traveling / will have traveled) to different countries. She has always dreamed of exploring new cultures and experiencing different traditions. By the end of her trip, she \_\_\_\_\_ (will have visited / will have been visiting) at least five countries.

Upon her return, Sara \_\_\_\_\_ (will have found / will have been finding) a job in the software development field. She \_\_\_\_\_ (will have been applying / will have applied) to various companies during her travels. By that time, she \_\_\_\_\_ (will have gained / will have been gaining) a wealth of knowledge and experience in her field.

## Modals: ability, permission, requests, offers and suggestions

### Grammar 1:

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

**Question 1:** Fill in the blanks with the most correct modals in order to complete meaningful sentences.

1. Excuse me, \_\_\_\_\_ (may / can) I ask you a question?
2. I have a meeting at 3:00pm, so \_\_\_\_\_ (can/could) I leave work early today?
3. I'm not sure if I \_\_\_\_\_ (could/will be able to) come to the party tomorrow. I'll let you know later.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (could/shall) you please pass me the salt?
5. I have a doctor's appointment tomorrow morning. \_\_\_\_\_ (could / shall) I reschedule our meeting?
6. Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_ (can't /would) attend the event tonight. I have other commitments.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (shall/could) we go for a walk in the park after lunch?
8. I have been practicing every day, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (am able to/shall) play the piano quite well now.

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

### Grammar 2:

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

**Question 1:** Read the passage and fill in the blank with the correct word in order to complete meaningful sentences.

Adam is a responsible employee. He \_\_\_\_\_ (must / may / might) finish the report by the end of the day. It's important for the meeting tomorrow.

In the office, there are some rules that employees \_\_\_\_\_ (have to / shouldn't / needn't have) follow. For example, they \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't / don't have to / ought to) use personal phones during working hours.

Yesterday, Adam \_\_\_\_\_ (may / might / must) have left his umbrella at the restaurant. It was raining heavily when he went there for lunch.

Sarah gave Adam some advice. She told him he \_\_\_\_\_ (must / shouldn't / needn't) take a break and relax after working long hours.

In the evening, Adam realized he \_\_\_\_\_ (mustn't / don't have to / ought to) rush to complete the task. The deadline was actually extended to next week. Also, Adam \_\_\_\_\_ (may / might / must) attend the training session tomorrow. He received an email invitation, but he hasn't confirmed his attendance yet.

Overall, Adam is a dedicated employee who \_\_\_\_\_ (must / shouldn't / needn't) be praised for his hard work and commitment.

## The passive: tenses, gerunds, infinitives and modals

### Grammar 1:

The **passive voice** is used to place emphasis on the action itself and not the person who does it. The passive voice is formed by using the appropriate form of the verb to be or verb to get + the past participle of the main verb. In order to change a sentence from **active** to **passive** the object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence. **Gerund** is a form of a verb that ends in **-ing** that is used as a noun. A gerund looks like a verb, but acts like a noun. **Infinitives** are a special form of verbs that can be used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. They are usually made by adding the word to before the base verb, and they can be useful when discussing actions without actually doing the action.

### Question 1: Change the sentences from active to passive.

1. When \_\_\_\_\_ (the book/publish)?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (the car/wash) every week?
3. How \_\_\_\_\_ (the cake/make)?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ (the report/send) to the client yet?
5. \_\_\_\_\_ (the tickets/sell) online?

### Question 2: Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

1. Who wrote this book?

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2. Did they organize the event?

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3. Does she teach English?

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## The passive: impersonal and personal structures

### Grammar 2:

**Impersonal verbs** are verbs that do not use a specific subject, but instead use the generic subject *it*. The **personal passive structure** is formed with noun + full infinitive.

**Question 1:** Read the sentence, identify and write if it is written in the impersonal structure (I) or the personal structure (P).

1. The message was sent by my friend. \_\_\_\_\_
2. It is said that cats have nine lives. \_\_\_\_\_
3. How is this cake made? \_\_\_\_\_
4. The new shopping mall will be opened next week. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The car was repaired by the mechanic. \_\_\_\_\_
6. It is believed that aliens exist. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Who was this novel written by? \_\_\_\_\_
8. The tickets have been booked by our travel agent. \_\_\_\_\_
9. How are these shoes manufactured? \_\_\_\_\_
10. It is known that elephants are the largest land animals. \_\_\_\_\_
11. The proposal was rejected by the committee. \_\_\_\_\_
12. How is this scientific experiment conducted? \_\_\_\_\_
13. It is rumoured that she scored the highest mark. \_\_\_\_\_
14. The speech was delivered by the president. \_\_\_\_\_
15. How is this machine operated? \_\_\_\_\_

## Conditionals: zero, first, second and third

### Grammar 1:

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

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

1. If I win the lottery, I will buy a luxurious house. \_\_\_\_\_
2. If it rains tomorrow, we will stay at home. \_\_\_\_\_
3. If I had more time, I would travel the world. \_\_\_\_\_
4. If I eat too much junk food, I will feel ill. \_\_\_\_\_
5. If I studied harder, I would've passed the exam. \_\_\_\_\_
6. If it snows, we will go skiing in the mountains. \_\_\_\_\_
7. If I were the president, I would make education free for all. \_\_\_\_\_
8. If they had arrived on time, they wouldn't have missed the train. \_\_\_\_\_

## Conditionals: mixed conditionals

## Grammar 2:

**Mixed conditionals** are a combination of two types of conditional patterns, usually second and third conditionals. Mixed conditions are used to express the present result of a hypothetical past event or situation.

**Question 1:** Choose the correct answers to complete the mixed conditional sentences.

## Gerunds and infinitives: make and let

### Grammar 1:

Gerund is a form of a verb that ends in -ing that is used as a noun. A gerund looks like a verb, but acts like a noun. Infinitives are a special form of verbs that can be used as a noun, adjective, or adverb. They are usually made by adding the word to before the base verb, and they can be useful when discussing actions without actually doing the action.

### Question 1: Choose the correct answers to complete the sentences.

Sarah's parents always \_\_\_\_\_ (make / let) her \_\_\_\_\_ (choose / to choose) her own path in life. They \_\_\_\_\_ (make / let) her \_\_\_\_\_ (pursue / to pursue) her dreams and \_\_\_\_\_ (encourage / to encourage) her to follow her passion.

Last week, Sarah's teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (make / let) the students \_\_\_\_\_ (work / to work) on a group project. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (make / let) each other \_\_\_\_\_ (contribute / to contribute) their ideas and \_\_\_\_\_ (collaborate / to collaborate) effectively.

After school, Sarah's friends \_\_\_\_\_ (make / let) her \_\_\_\_\_ (join / to join) their sports team. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (make / let) her competitive spirit \_\_\_\_\_ (shine / to shine) \_\_\_\_\_ (strive / to strive) for excellence in every game.

## Comparison of adjectives and adverbs

### Grammar 2:

Comparative form is used to compare two nouns. The superlative form is used to compare three or more nouns. Other comparative structures are: *as, not as, less than, etc.*

**Question 1:** Read the sentence, rewrite the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

1. He runs faster than anyone else in the race.

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2. She sings more beautifully than her sister.

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3. Jawad works harder than anyone in the office.

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4. This car is more expensive than the one I saw yesterday.

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5. They arrived later than we did.

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6. She speaks English better than most of her classmates.

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7. The new restaurant is more popular than the old one.

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8. He writes more neatly than his brother.

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**Reported speech: statements, questions, commands and requests****Grammar 1:**

**Reported speech** is used to tell someone what another person said. **Reported questions** have the same tense and word changes as reported statements. **Reported commands** and **requests** change the imperative to a full infinitive. **Reporting verbs** can be used to summaries what someone said.

**Question 1:** Read the reported question and fill in the blank with the answer in the form of reported speech or reported.

1. “Where are you going?” she asked.

Reported speech: \_\_\_\_\_

2. “Can you lend me your pen?” he asked.

Reported request: \_\_\_\_\_

3. “What time does the train leave?” he asked.

Reported speech: \_\_\_\_\_

4. “Are you ready for the presentation?” she asked.

Reported speech: \_\_\_\_\_

5. “Could you please close the door?” she asked.

Reported request: \_\_\_\_\_

6. “Will you come to the party?” they asked.

Reported request: \_\_\_\_\_

7. “Have you seen my keys?” he asked.

Reported speech: \_\_\_\_\_

## Reported speech: reporting verbs

## Grammar 2:

We can use different **reporting verbs** to summarize what someone said. Different structures are used depending on the verb.

**Question 1:** Fill in the blanks with the correct reporting verb.

## Causative forms

### Grammar 1:

**The causative form** is used to express something that is done for someone else.

**Question 1:** Fill in the blanks with the correct reporting verb.

1. My car broke down, so I \_\_\_\_\_ (repaired) by a mechanic.
2. I'm too busy to clean the house, so I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) tomorrow.
3. The teacher didn't want the students to miss the field trip, so she \_\_\_\_\_ (fill out) a permission slip.
4. We don't know how to install the new software, so we'll have \_\_\_\_\_ (redesign) by a professional designer.
5. Jawad's hair was getting too long, so he decided to \_\_\_\_\_ (cut) by a hairdresser.
6. The manager didn't have time to draft the report, so she asked her assistant to \_\_\_\_\_ (draft) for her.
7. The photographer took some amazing pictures at the wedding, so the couple \_\_\_\_\_ (print) professionally printed.
8. The dog had a tangled coat, so the owner had \_\_\_\_\_ (groom) at the grooming salon.

## Wishes vs. Preferences

### Grammar 2:

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

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

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ I could speak English fluently.
2. She would \_\_\_\_\_ to go to the beach rather than the amusement park.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I had studied harder for the exam, I would have passed.
4. We \_\_\_\_\_ we could take a vacation to Palestine this summer.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ you could come to my gathering tomorrow.
6. He would \_\_\_\_\_ to eat pizza for dinner instead of burgers.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ it would stop raining so I could play outside.
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ we could visit our grandparents more often.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ I had more time, I would learn how to play the guitar.

## Question Tags, pronouns

## Grammar 1:

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

**Reflexive pronouns** are words ending in -self or -selves that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., I believe in myself). They can act as either objects or indirect objects. **Indefinite pronouns** are nouns that refer to non-specified things.

**Question 1:** Choose the correct answer.

**Question 2:** Choose the correct pronoun in order to complete the sentence.

Then, identify if the pronoun is written in the reflexive (RP) or indefinite (IP) form.

1. She hurt \_\_\_\_\_ (herself/someone) while playing tennis. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (someone/everybody) is knocking on the door. Shall I answer? \_\_\_\_\_
3. We enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ (ourselves/anybody) at the beach last weekend.

## Inversion

### Grammar 2:

**“Not only \_\_\_\_, but also”** is used for emphasis. **“Had better”** used to express what someone should do or to go advice. **“It’s about time”** or **“it’s high time”** is used to complain or criticize something or someone in the present.

**Question 1:** Fill in the blank with the inversions from the box above.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ did he study hard, but he also practiced regularly.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ start preparing for the exam if you want to do well.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ we arrived at the theater, the movie had already started.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ she finished her assignment, she can finally relax.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ should we go for a walk in the park, but also bring snacks.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ I found a new job, I'll be able to save more money.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ they submitted their application, they won't be considered for the scholarship.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ you finished your homework, it took you forever to complete!
9. \_\_\_\_\_ they apologized for their behaviour, the situation remained tense.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ I went to the dentist, my gums were killing me.