

Unit (6) - Grammar Summary

Time clausesTalking about the present

التحدث عن المضارع

1. for action which happen regularly, use a present tense in both clauses.

لأفعال تحدث بانتظام نستخدم مضارع في كلا الجملتين.

As soon as I **wake up**, I switch on the radio.

I always **have** breakfast before I leave for school

I **talk** to my mother while I eat (...while I am eating).

We **don't go** into school until the bed rings. (...has rung)

Talking about the future

التحدث عن المستقبل

1. When you use a future tense in the main clause, use a present tense in the time clause.

عند استخدامه في الجملة الرئيسية فأننا نستخدم مضارع بسيط في الجملة الزمنية.

I'll phone you as soon as I **arrive**.

He won't have any money until he **finds** a job. (...has found a job).

Jane will say goodbye before she **leaves**.

When Sam **leaves** school, he will go to university.

2. When you use an imperative in the main clause, use a present tense in the time clause.

عند استخدام الأمر في الجملة الرئيسية فأننا نستخدم المضارع البسيط في الجملة الزمنية.

Take off your shoes before you **come** in!

Don't start writing until you **have** permission.

Talking about the past

التحدث عن الماضي

1. For regular actions in the past use the past simple in both clauses.

الأفعال منتظمة الحدوث في الماضي نستخدم الماضي البسيط في كلا الجملتين.

While Madhur **studied**, her mother **sat** knitting.

2. For two actions happening at the same time use the past continuous in both clauses.

عند حدوث ماضي مستمرة في نفس الوقت في الماضي نستخدم ماضي مستمر في كلا الجملتين.

Yesterday while Ann **was sleeping**, her mother **was preparing** a surprise.

3. For a long action interrupted by a sudden action, use the past continuous and the past simple.

عند حدوث أفعال طويلة قطعاً بفعل مفاجئ نستخدم ماضي مستمر وماضي بسيط.

While Madhur **was studying**, a money seller **came** to the house.

4. When one action finishes before another happens, use the past perfect and the past simple.

عند حدوث فعل قبل آخر في الماضي نستخدم ماضي تام وماضي بسيط.

After one **had eaten** the pudding, she **went** to her room.

Madhur's mother **was** not happy until her daughter **had eaten** the cakes.

The past simple is also possible in these time closes.

Past Simple & Past Continuous

- **You can use both tenses in one sentence when a short, sudden action interrupts a longer, continuing action.**

نستخدم ماضي مستمر وماضي بسيط عندما يقطع فعل قصير مفاجئ فعل آخر أطول ومستمر في الماضي.

- **Use **while** or **when****

While Joe **was watching** TV, the telephone **rang**.

Using auxiliary verbs to show agreement.

1. Agreeing with affirmative statements:

A	I am hungry.	B	So am I./ So is Fred/So are they.
A	I like sport.	B	So do I./ So does he/So do they.
A	They went home.	B	So did I./ So did she/So did he.
A	I'll walk.	B	So will I./ So will Meg/So will we.
A	He's finished.	B	So have I./ So has she/So have they.
A	Joe can swim.	B	So can I./ So can Lily/So can you.

2. Agreeing with negative statements:

A	Ben isn't well.	B	Nor am I./ Neither are you.
A	I don't like winter.	B	Neither do I./ Nor does Meg.
A	Joe didn't sleep.	B	Nor did we./ Neither did Bill.
A	They won't help.	B	Neither will Sue./ Nor will I.
A	I haven't seen it.	B	Nor has Lucy./ Neither have I.
A	Jack mustn't go.	B	Neither must you./ Nor must Pat.

Revision based on Unit 6

A. Language functions

1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

You are talking to an assistant in an electrical repair shop.

Assistant : Good morning! How can I help you?

You : Hello!my washing machine.

Assistant :?

You : It makes a terrible noise and there is water leak تسريب ماء in the back.

Assistant :?

You : Six month ago, sir. Will you send someone to check it?

Assistant : Of course!?

You : My name is Mr. Shawky and I live at 23, Degla street..

Assistant :within an hour.

You : Thank you.

B. Vocabulary & Structure

2. Choose the correct words in brackets.

1. Our (**broken - break - breaks - broke**) car was pulled by a lorry yesterday.
2. (**Eat - Eaten - Eats -Eating**) healthy food is important for our children.
3. The whole (**cause - mind - distress - land**) was soaked in water during the floods.
4. The (**kind - honest - good - wily**) seller sold the goods more than its real price.
5. (**Aroma - Army - Sail - Arm**) is a synonym of the word "smell".
6. Rasha doesn't like milk, (**so - nor - and - but**) does her brother Akram.
7. As soon as it started to rain, we (**go - goes - went - has gone**) home.
8. We will leave (**so - why - while - as soon as**) the taxi arrives.
9. Mohamed and Omar (**read - are reading - were reading - reads**) when the telephone rang.
10. Before we watched the film, we (**studied - study - have studied - had studied**) English and maths.

2. Choose the correct words in brackets.

1. After they (**finish - finishes - has finished - are finishing**) work, they are going to leave the office.
2. Haitham doesn't play chess, (**and - so - but - nor**) does Gehad.
3. As soon as Mohsen (**had drunk - drink - has drunk - drinking**) his juice, he went to bed.
4. Don't (**forgets - forgot - has forget - forget**) to water the plants when you arrive.

5. The kids usually (**sleeping - sleeps - sleep - slept**) before drinking their milk.
6. My mother always (**kicks - knits - causes - crosses**) a pullover for my father every year.
7. The police (**assumed - drafted - contacted - fortified**) that the crime took place two days ago.
8. To (**sting - sing - shout - fling**) means to move your body and limbs violently.
9. Kings and queen always live in (**castles - bustles - cases - rattles**).
10. Pupils can't do (**up - away - without - with**) books at school.

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Rania often works hard with more presents. (do)
.....
2. Bassem came back home with some stains of ink on his uniform. (stained)
.....
3. They will leave the moment the taxi arrives. (As soon as)
.....
4. They were fighting when their father came in. (while)
.....
5. The house seemed new after they painted it. (do - up)
.....

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. Samy loves flowers, so do I. (neither)
.....
2. Jane passed her exams, so did Rana. (not)
.....
3. I had dinner. then I went to bed. (As soon as)
.....
4. Salwa is an energetic girl. She always gets high marks. (who)
.....
5. I'm going to redecorate my room. (do)
.....

C. Reading comprehension

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

The Olympic Games began in Olympia, in Greece, in 776 B.C. They took place from time to time until A.D. 393. Then they stopped. At first, they lasted only one day and there was only one race. Later there were more races and other contests and the Games lasted several days. People all over Greece took part.

In 1894 a Frenchman, Baron de Coubertin, thought of starting the games again and two years later the first modern Olympic Games took place in

Greece at the place of the first games. Many countries took part. Since then, the games have taken place in many different countries, every four years, except during the two World Wars. At the beginning of every game, someone lights a torch, using the rays of the sun, in Olympia, a number of runners then carry the flame to the country where the games are taking place. They may have to go by sea or by air but at last the flame reaches the games. There it lights a big torch: The Olympic Flame. This is burning all the time that the games are taking place. At the end, the Flame goes out and the games are over for another four years.

The country that is hosting the games has a lot to do. There are now many new contests, for example, there are rowing, football, sailing, weight - lifting and many other contests. All these need the right kind of place and there also have to be seats for the people watching.

There must also be places for the players to live in. There must be places for the men and women from newspapers or from radio and television

A. Answer the following questions:

1. What happens when the burning flame goes out?

.....

2. What marks the beginning of every game?

.....

3. How is the Olympic flame carried?

.....

B. Choose the correct answers.

4. Old Olympic Games lasted only for (**two days - one day - three days - six days**).

5. The Olympic Games stopped during the (**first World War -second World war - two World wars - Greek War**).

D. Writing

5. Write a paragraph of six sentences on One Only of the following topics:

1- The Olympic Games

2- A bank robbery

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Test On Unit (6)

A. Language functions

1. Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Nour is buying a dress at a store department.

- Shop assistant** : Can I help you?
Nour : Yes,?
Shop assistant : I've got wonderful styles of dresses.....?
Nour : I'd like to take this.
Shop assistant : What do you think of this dress too? it's made of silk.
Nour : Yes, I like it. it's fashionable.....?
Shop assistant : Five hundred pounds.
Nour : Oh, soaring prices today.....?
Shop assistant : Well, you can pay 475 pounds for it.
Nour :

B. Vocabulary & Structures

2. Choose the correct words in brackets.

- Mum blamed him for speaking with her (~~coarsely~~ - politely - kindly - properly).
- After running 2 km, Ayman was so (~~sweetly~~ - salty - sweaty - oily).
- All kids can swim in this pool. It's very (~~deep~~ - shallow - poisoned - dangerous).
- Why did the taxi drivers raise the (~~fur~~ - fare - fire - fair) last month?
- The little boy could do (~~up~~ - out - with - away) some encouragement.
- Emad's test was difficult (~~And~~ - Nor - So - Neither) was Ahmed's.
- Rawan said that she enjoyed the play, so (~~do~~ - does - done - did) her friends.
- (~~Then~~ - While - For - Ago) Magda was cooking, her sister was washing the plates.
- After I (~~eating~~ - eats - had eat - had eaten) my lunch. I phoned my cousin.
- As soon as Yehia (~~arrive~~ - arrives - arriving - has arrived) home, he will call me.

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- Ali can't play chess. Neither can his brother. (so)
.....
- Fatma lives in Tanta. So does Abeer. (not)
.....
- Khadiga has got much work, really she can finish it with some help. (do with)
.....
- First he wrote the letter. Then he posted it. (After)
.....
- That lake is not deep. (shallow)
.....

C. Reading comprehension

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

The ancient Greeks always asserted that “a healthy mind is in a healthy body” is the key to a well - balanced life. Nowadays many schools are decreasing the amount of time given to sports, and some schools are removing it altogether. Although academic subjects are certainly a very important part of the school curriculum, I am strongly opposed to the complete removal of sports.

Firstly, schools have a responsibility to educate children in all areas. For that reason, it is just as important to provide sports practice for the professional sportsmen and women of the future, as it is to provide academic training to those who will go on to university.

In addition, students these days spend long hours studying or working at their computers. Therefore, they need the opportunity to do some physical activity during the school day. This will not only help to increase their level of fitness and make them healthier, it will also mean that they develop better social skills and are able to concentrate on their studies for longer, and thus achieve better result.

In conclusion, I strongly believe that sports should remain a key part of the school curriculum. All children have the right to get a balanced education, and they should not be deprived of the opportunity to learn how to play sports.

A. Answer the following questions:

1. Does the writer support or oppose the issue of increasing sport time at school?
.....
2. In your opinion, how could practicing sports at schools help students later in university and at work?
.....
3. Why is it important to practice sports during the school day?
.....

B. Choose the correct answers.

4. Which statement is not true
a-sports encourage team spirit. b- sports give the chance to be physically fit.
c-sports help students become more successful. d-sports lead to overweight.
5. The ancient Greeks believe that
a-There is a connection between intelligence and a strong body.
b- Well - balanced food is important.
c-There is a negative effect of sports on the body.
d-Studying is more important than sports.

D. Writing**5. Write a paragraph of six sentences on One Only of the following topics:****1- A good teacher****2- My best friend**

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.....

.....

.....

.....

E. Literature**6. Poetry (night)****Answer the following questions:**

The moon like a flower.
In heavens high bower.
With silent delight.
Sits and smiles on the night.

.....

.....

1. Paraphrase the stanza.
2. Extract the figures of speech in the stanza.

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