

1-The Past Simple Tense:

Form : (V.2)

We have two types of the verbs:

- a) **regular** end with (ed or d).
- b) **irregular** have different shapes

Keywords :

(Yesterday – last – ago)

Examples :

- 1- I **bought** a new house yesterday.
- 2- She **travelled** to London last year.
- 3- We **went** to the beach two days ago.
- 4- They **ran** very quickly to catch the thief.

Negative :

did not + inf .

- 1- I **didn't buy** a new house yesterday.
- 2- She **didn't travel** to London last year.
- 3- We **didn't go** to the beach two days ago.
- 4- They **didn't run** very quickly to catch the thief.

Note: did not didn't

Past Simple : Questions

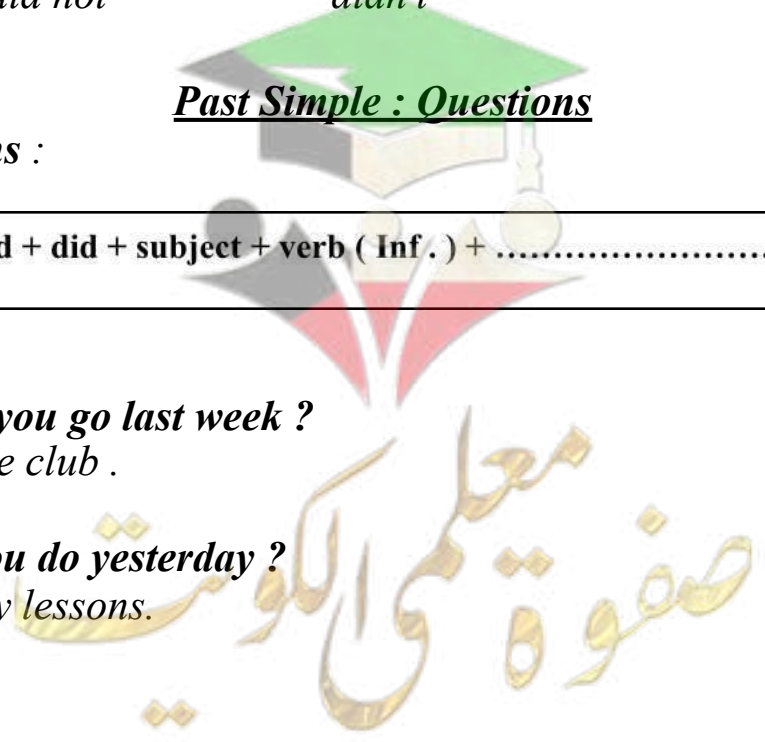
Wh – Questions :

Question word + did + subject + verb (Inf .) +?

Examples :

- A) **Where did you go last week ?**
- B) I went to the club .

- A) **What did you do yesterday ?**
- B) I studied my lessons.



Yes / No questions :

Did + subject + verb (Inf .) +

A) **Did you enjoy your journey ?**

B) **Yes , I did .**

A) **Did Nora win the competition ?**

B) **No , she didn't .**

Do as shown in brackets :

1. I (visit) my uncle to see him last week. (correct)

2. We (buy) our food from the market yesterday. (correct)

5- Bader painted this picture last month. (Negate)

6- The boy ate a delicious cake two hours ago. (Ask a question)

7- Ali went to school by bus. (Ask a question)

3. She watched a film after three hours ago . (Negative)

4. They (played) football at the club last Saturday . (Ask)

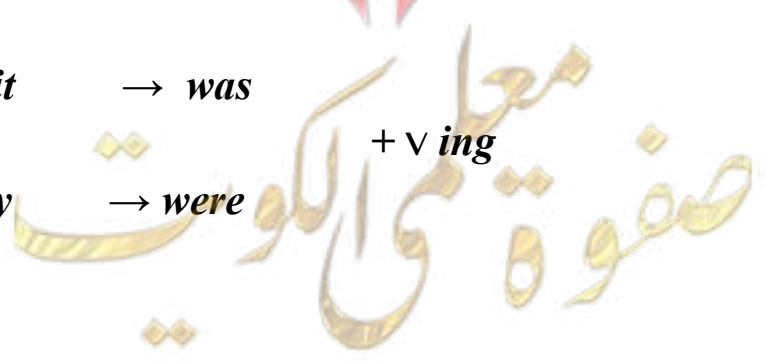
2- Past continuous:

While (was / were + ing) , (past simple)	
When (past simple) , (was / were + ing)	
(past simple)	While (was / were + ing)
(was / were + ing)	When (past simple)

I - he - she - it → **was**

+ v ing

You - We - they → **were**



2- Used to

"used to + inf. مصدر الفعل"

- I used to **play** football a lot when I was at school.
- She used to **smoke** 40 cigarettes a day.
- To make **negative**, you say **didn't use to**
- I **didn't use to** like spicy food. OR I used not to like spicy food.
- In **questions**, you say (**did** + **فاعل** + **use to-**.....?)

Did you use to smoke?

What did she use to call him?

B) Do as shown between brackets:

1) I met Ali while I (go) to the club. (Correct)

.....

2) It rained while we (play) yesterday (Correct)

.....

A) Choose the correct answer in brackets:

Last winter, John and his family (goes – went – go) to France by plane. While they (were flying – was flying – flies), they saw nice views. It was snowing heavily when they ((arrives – arrive – arrived) at the airport.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- They bought a new car last year. (Ask a question)

.....

2- He found a shipwreck while he (dive) in the sea. (Correct the verb)

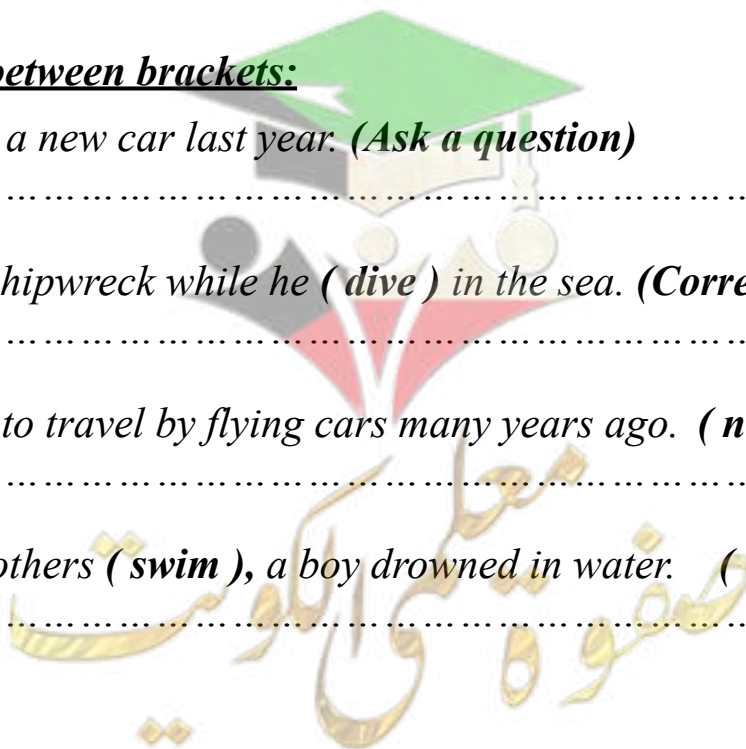
.....

3- People used to travel by flying cars many years ago. (negative)

.....

4- When my brothers (swim), a boy drowned in water. (Correct)

.....



Unit 8

1- Necessity/Obligation:

اثبات	نفي
(I , we , you , they) → have to مضطر ان	(I , we , you , they) → don't have to
(he , she , it) → has to مضطر ان	(he , she , it) → doesn't have to
Must يجب ان	Mustn't

• تستخدم التعبيرات الاتيه لبيان الاضطرار والإرغام (*must / have to (has to)*) ويليهما فعل في المصدر.

- *I must (have to) take a taxi. I'm late*
- *He must (has to) study hard for the exam tomorrow.*

• النفي: نفي هذه التعبيرات كالتالي
don't have to / doesn't have to
mustn't

- *I don't have to hurry. It is still early for the meeting*
- *Soha doesn't have to worry about money as she is rich.*

- *You mustn't smoke here. It is a nonsmoking area.*
- *You mustn't make noise in a library.*

Negative:

Have to	don't have to
Has to	doesn't have to
Must	Mustn't

Examples

- *You **have to** play football.*
 - *You **don't have to** play football.*
- *She **has to** ride the horse.*
 - *She **doesn't have to** ride the horse.*

What would you like to be? ماذا تود ان تصبح.

I'd like to be a doctor.

صفوة محمد الكلوب

Choose the correct answer in brackets:

At school, students (*has to – have to – mustn't*) wear a uniform. They (*must – has to – mustn't*) follow the school rules and obey the orders. On Friday, they (*doesn't – must – don't*) have to go to school because it is a holiday.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. She has to take a taxi. (negative)

.....

2. You have to read this e-mail. (negative)

.....

3. He had to stay in the hotel. (negative)

.....

4. A marine biologist has to travel to many places. (negative)

.....

5. Park rangers have to work office hours. (Change into negative)

.....

6 . Students have to go to school at 7:30 in the morning. (Ask a question)

.....

7. You must (doing) your homework and study hard. (Correct)

.....

Unit 9

had to

didn't have to

- He **had to** leave the place.
 - He **didn't have to** leave the place.



Should / shouldn't

Affirmative	Negative	Question	Short Answers	
			Affirmative	Negative
They should eat now.	They should not eat now.	Should they eat now?	Yes, they should .	No, they should not .

المصدر? تستخدم لاسداء النصيحة *Why don't you + V inf*

- *Why don't you go to the doctor?*
- *Why don't you study hard?*

Adverbs / Adjectives

لوصف كيفية حدوث الفعل وتكون باضافة **ly** للصفة

quick quickly happy happily

**The tortoise walks slowly *Nada laughs happily *I carried all the bottles carefully*

Irregular adjectives

well good - fast fast - hard hard

Choose : (Adverb or Adjective)

- 1- My leg injured (bad – badly)
- 2- My brother drives his car (careless – carelessly)
- 3- Ahmed runs (quick – quickly)
- 4- They run (hard-hardly)
- 5- They write (good-well)
- 6- Ahmed is (bad-badly)
- 7- They are (stupid-stupidly)



A) Choose the correct answer in brackets:

To be healthy, we (*should – shouldn't – didn't have to*) eat healthy food. We should also do exercises (*regular – regularly – more regular*) to keep fit. Our teacher always asks us, "Why don't you (*walked – walks – walk*) for thirty minutes every day?"

B) Do as shown between brackets:

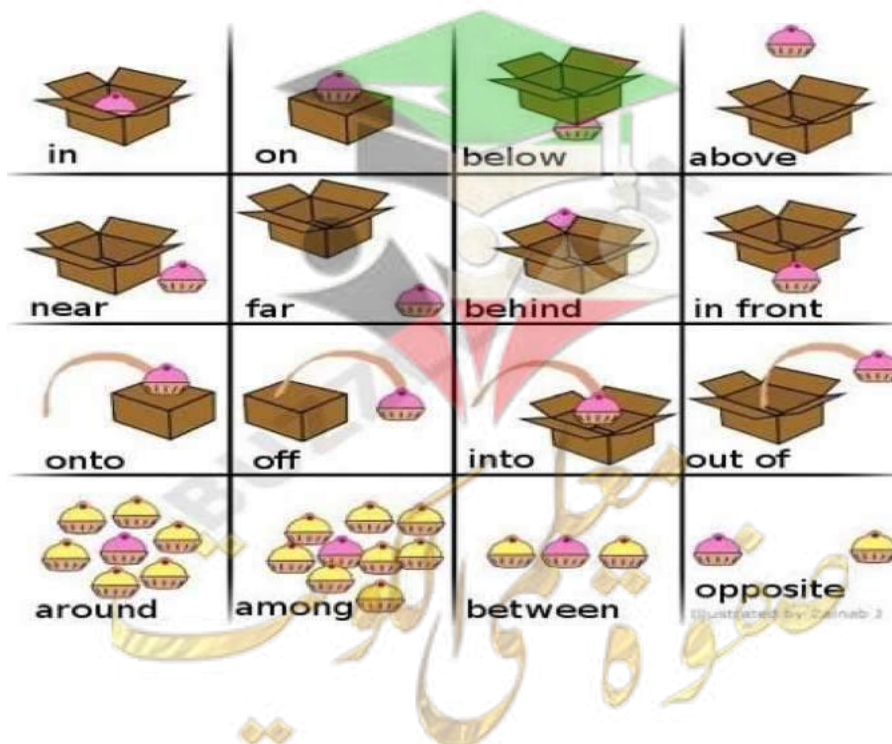
1- Sami had to wake up early on last Friday. (*Change into negative*)
.....

2- We should listen to the teacher to understand the lesson. (*Ask*)
.....

3- Yesterday, we (*have to*) finish our work early. (*Correct the verb*)
.....

4- People should drive their cars (*slow*) in snowstorms. (*Correct*)
.....

Unit 10
1- Prepositions



2- The relative pronouns ضمائر الوصل

1- **When** _____ time للوقت / للزمان

a- This the year **when** I was born.

2- **who** _____ people (عاقل) للاشخاص

a- The man **who** works in that shop is Egyptian.

b- This is the girl **who** comes from New Zealand.

3- **which /that** _____ animals and objects (غير عاقل) للاشياء

a- This is a poem **which** is very interesting.

b- The magazine **which /that** I bought was very interesting.

4- **Where** _____ places للمكان

a- We live in a street **where** there are lots of trees.

b- This is the beach **where** we go every Friday.

3-Wh-questions:

Who invented the first aero plane?

What did Leonardo da Vinci paint?

Where did you go last week?

Whom did you travel with?



Use one of these words: **what , when, where, whom** to complete questions

Questions form to be completed:	Possible answers
..... did you travel last holiday?	To Dubai.
..... did you travel there?	In Spring.
.....did you travel with?	My family.
..... did you stay?	With my relatives.

Choose the correct answer in brackets:

My uncle is a doctor (**which – who – when**) is specialized in surgery. He always goes to his work early (**in – on – at**) the morning. He works in a big and modern hospital (**when – that – where**) he helps a lot of sick people.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I've lost my ring . It is very expensive. (Join)

.....

2- That's the teacher . She teaches us French. (Join)

.....

3- He does a lot of exercise. He is still fat. (Join)

.....

4- They went to the zoo last month. (Ask a question)

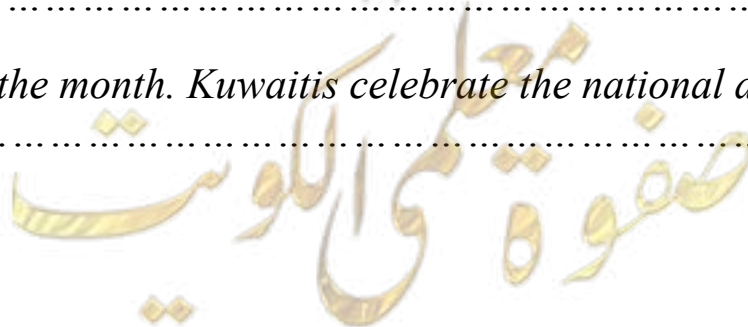
.....

5- I stayed in Dubai for five days. (Ask a question)

.....

6- February is the month. Kuwaitis celebrate the national day. (Join)

.....



7- My father has got a car. It was made in 1980. (Join using 'which')

8. I bought a book yesterday . It is very interesting. (Join)

9.The spring is the time . People go camping in the spring. (Join)

10.Yesterday was a day. Everything went well . (Join)

Unit 11

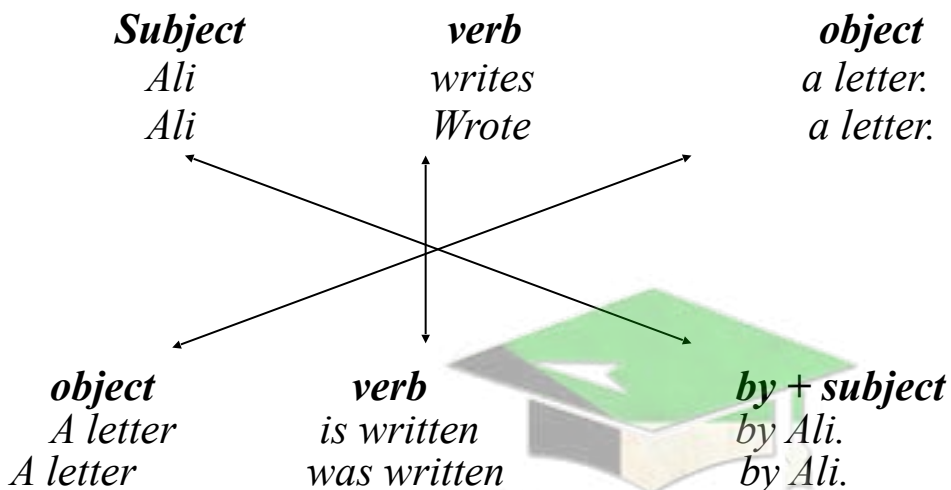
1-The simple present / past Passive

To change the sentence into passive :

1. Put the object at the beginning.

2. Use (is / was) with singular or (are / were) with plural + the past participle of the verb. (V3)

Ex: He paints a beautiful painting.
A beautiful painting **is painted**.



* **Present passive:** (is / are + P.P) (is) for sing. - (are) for pl.

1- I send an e-mail to my friend . (Active)
An e-mail **is sent** to my friend. (Passive)

****Past passive :** (was / were + P.P) (was) for sing. - (were) for pl.

2- I sent an e-mail to my friend . (Active)
An e-mail **was sent** to my friend. (Passive)

C- Change these sentences into passive :

10- CDs store information.

11- People make shirts of cotton .

12- I send e-mails every day.

13- They used camels for travelling.

14- people speak English all over the world.

15- They built Kuwait Towers in 1979.

2- Talking about the future:

1	am	am not	
he-she it	is + going	isn't	going to+ inf
to+inf		aren't	
we- you – they	are		

Examples:

- 1- I am going to **finish** my homework after this lesson.
- 2- He is going to **study** English this evening.
- 3- They are going to **visit** their uncle tonight.

3- Tag Question السؤال المذيل

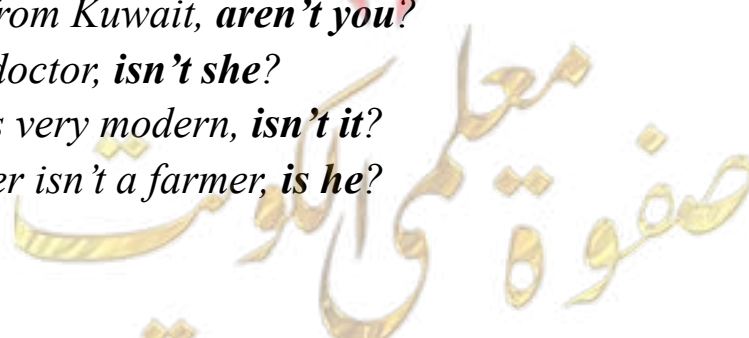
* يأتي السؤال القصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى (أليس كذلك؟) ويتكون من:

1- فعل مساعد.

2- نضع *n't* إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة و نحذف النفي اذا كانت الجملة منفية.

3- ننتهي بالفاعل و لابد ان يتحول إلى ضمير.

1. You are from Kuwait, **aren't** you?
2. She is a doctor, **isn't** she?
3. Kuwait is very modern, **isn't** it?
4. Our father isn't a farmer, **is** he?



Tag Question

Is-----isn't

are-----aren't

was-----wasn't

were----weren't

Isn't -----is

aren't -----are

wasn't -----was

weren't ----

*

إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نأتي بـ :

don't

..... إذا كان الفعل مضارع

doesn't

..... إذا كان الفعل مضارع به s

didn't

..... إذا كان الفعل ماضي

1. You like fish, *don't* you?
2. Ali speaks English well, *doesn't* he?
3. Mona travelled to Egypt, *didn't* she?

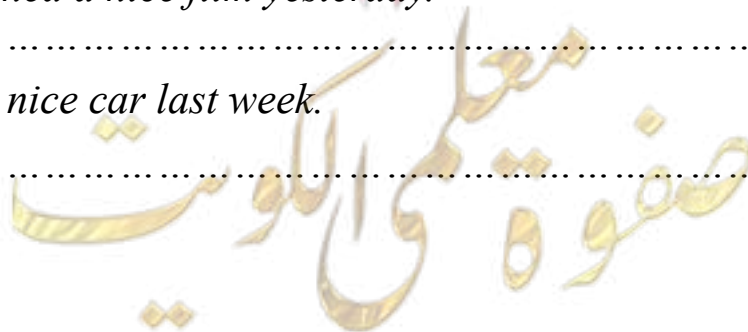
= *am – is – are – was – were – can – could – will – would – shall – should – have – has – had – must....* الأفعال المساعدة

Add question tags:

1. We can swim, ?
2. They will travel to Qatar,?
3. Our teacher wasn't at school,?
4. The picture is on the wall,?
5. Huda would like to be a teacher, ?
6. We love our country,?
7. Ahmed looks smart,?
8. Aya went to the club,?

Do as shown in brackets:

4. The boy is playing tennis now,? (Tag question)
5. Ahmed watched a nice film yesterday. (negative)
.....
6. He (buy) a nice car last week. (correct)
.....



Choose the correct answer in brackets:

Camels and horses (*were used – is used – uses*) for travelling in the past. Nowadays, planes (*was preferred – prefer – are preferred*) to other means of transport. In the future, people (*are – am – is*) going to use modern machines to travel.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- Scientists make useful inventions to save time and effort. (*passive*)
.....

2- The maid cleaned the room yesterday. (*Change into passive*)
.....

3- Sara is doing her homework,? (*tag question*)

4- We (*visit*) our friends this evening. (*Correct the verb*)
.....

5- They are going to buy a car next week. (*Ask a question*)
.....

Unit 12

.They will phone us tomorrow

They won't phone us tomorrow.

You may take the red car.

She could come to the party.

Modals:

- Will
- May
- Could
- Might

نفي {will}

- Will not →→→ won't
- I will have a party tomorrow.
- I won't invite my classmates.

صفوة معلمة الكويت

will / won't / might / could

1. *will* (سوف (أكيد) = I **will** meet you tomorrow.
2. *won't* سوف لا (أكيد) = I **won't** play in the street.
3. *might* ربما (احتمال) = It's cloudy. It **might** rain.
4. *could* من الممكن (إمكانية) = He studies hard. He **could** pass the exam.

Conjunctions كلمات الربط

so لذلك (بعدها نتيجة)

نتيجة سبب
Ali was ill. He went to the doctor.
Ali was ill so he went to the doctor.

because لأن (بعدها سبب)

نتيجة سبب
Ali went to the doctor. He was ill.
Ali went to the doctor because he was ill.

and و (في الجملة المثبتة لإضافة معنى جديد)

I'd like to study. I'd like to go to bed.
I'd like to study and I'd like to go to bed.

but لكن (تعبر عن التناقض بين جملتين)

Ali likes to eat fish. He doesn't like to eat meat.
Ali likes to eat fish, but he doesn't like to eat meat.

Fill in the spaces with (so/because, and, but):

1. *Mona made a delicious cake..... her mother thanked her.*
2. *Saif was very happy, he has got high marks.*
3. *Ahmed didn't go to school he got up too late.*
4. *They played well..... they won the match.*
5. *There was no electricity, there were paraffin lamps.*

6. *They ate lots of fish..... they ate fresh vegetables.*
7. *I'd like to sleep on the roof,..... I wouldn't like to go to bed early.*
8. *I like fruit I don't like vegetables*
9. *I'm good at playing football basketball.*
10. *He likes English, he doesn't like Arabic.*

A) Choose the correct answer in brackets:

I am not sure about my plan for tomorrow. I (will – may – won't) go shopping. But I (could – may – will) visit my grandpa as I do every week. In the evening, I could (meet – meets – meeting) my friends.

B) Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- *I will finish my work at 7 o'clock. (Negate)*

- 2- *The weather could be very hot tomorrow. (Ask a question)*

- 3- *All people may become homeless in the future. (Change into negative)*

- 4- *Ali won't (travels) to London next year. (Correct the verb)*

Thanks to Al-Farazdaq School

