

## 1. used to



We use ( used to .... ) to talk about things happened in the past and no longer happens.



Naser **used to** ride a bicycle.

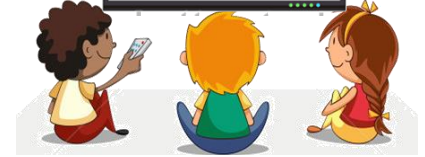
They **used to** watch spacetoon.



The negative form of ( used to...) is ( didn't use to...):



Abdullah **didn't use to** eat green vegetables.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- My young sister used to \_\_\_\_\_ in a beautiful cot.
- a) **sleep**                      b) sleeps                      c) sleeping                      d) slept



The verb always comes in the infinitive form after used to or didn't use to.

Do as shown in brackets:

\*Mona used to paint pictures.

[ Make **Negative** ]

Mona **didn't use to** paint pictures.

## 2. Past Simple Tense

We use this tense to talk about what happened in the past with certain keywords:

\* yesterday, \* last.... ( week, month..), \* ago ( 3 days ago.), \* in the past.



Ayoub Hussein **Painted** pictures about old Kuwait.

Ali **lived** in a small house in the past.



To change the sentence to the negative form, we put didn't and change the main verb to the infinitive form:

Fahed **washed** the car last week.

Fahad **didn't wash** the car last week.





Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Fareeda \_\_\_\_\_ the piano last month.
- a) play      **b) played**      c) plays      d) playing

Verbs can be regular ( walk-walked, live-lived) OR irregular ( sleep -slept, buy-bought)



Do as shown in brackets:

- Sami collected the math books yesterday. [Make **Negative**]  
Sami **didn't collect** the math books yesterday.
- Abeer ( walk ) to school yesterday. [Correct the verb]  
Abeer **walked** to school yesterday.

3. Yet or already?

has  
or + P.P.  
have

We use the **present perfect tense** with these two keywords ( **yet** & **already** ).

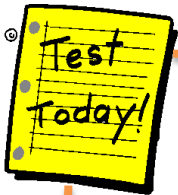
**NEGATIVE QUESTIONS**      **POSITIVE SENTENCES**



Have you done your homework **yet**?

✓ I have **already** done my homework.

\* I haven't done my homework **yet**.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- I have \_\_\_\_\_ written the letter in English.
- a) yet      b) but      **c) already**      d) because
- We \_\_\_\_\_ the new teacher yet.
- a) see      b) have seen      c) has see      **d) haven't seen**

Do as shown in brackets:

- I have **already** visited Dubai. [Make **Negative**]  
I **haven't visited** Dubai **yet**.
- Fatma ( not make ) a cake yet. [Correct the verb]  
Fatma **hasn't made** a cake yet.

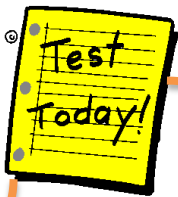


It's important to know the Past Participle of a verb

## 4. Modals

We always use (infinitive) forms after these: ( will/won't/might/could)

will ( 100% ) 	won't ( 0% ) 	might / could ( 50% ) 
I <u>will travel</u> to Dubai tomorrow.	I <u>won't travel</u> to Dubai tomorrow.	I <u>might travel</u> to Dubai tomorrow.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- They \_\_\_\_\_ go to the park. It's raining outside.  
a) will      b) might      **c) won't**      d) could
- Dima might \_\_\_\_\_ pizza for dinner.  
**a) eat**      b) eating      c) ate      d) eats

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She will start the project today. [Make **Negative**]  
She will not ( won't ) start the project today.

You change these modals into negative by adding (not).



## 5. used for ..

We always use the gerund form ( v + ing ) after the word used for..



A camera is used for **taking** photos.

Colours are used for **painting** pictures.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- This life straw is used for \_\_\_\_\_ the dirty water.  
a) clean      **b) cleaning**      c) cleans      d) cleaned



Do as shown in brackets:

1. A racket is used for ( play ) tennis. [Correct the verb]  
A racket is used for **playing** tennis

## 1. like/prefer/enjoy +...ing

We always use the gerund form ( v + ing ) after these words ( like/ prefer/ enjoy )

I like watching Harry Potter films.



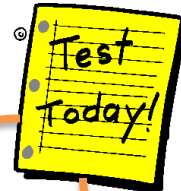
I prefer drinking milk.



The place to be

الأفينوز  
THE AVENUES

I enjoy shopping at the Avenues.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Sara enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ her mother in the kitchen.
- a) help      **b) helping**      c) helps      d) helped

Do as shown in brackets:

- Kuwaiti people prefer ( use ) the instagram. [Correct ]  
Kuwaiti people prefer using the instagram.

## 2. Past Continuous ( while )



It is used to express actions that were going on for a period of time when another event occurred.

While they were eating dinner, their aunt came home.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- While I \_\_\_\_\_ to school, I fell down.
- a) ran      b) running      **c) was running**      d) runs
- They ate popcorn while they \_\_\_\_\_ the film.
- a) were watching**      b) watching      c) watches      d) was watching

Do as shown in brackets:

- While Fahed ( drive ) to work, a car hit him. [Correct th verb]  
While Fahed was driving to work, a car hit him.



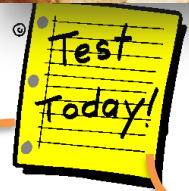
### 3. If Conditional I:

When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the present we use ( will / won't + infinitive ):

If you visit Failakha, you will see the lovely ruins.



If you don't start now, you won't finish on time.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ hard, you won't pass the exam.
- a) studying    **b) don't study**    c) studied    d) haven't study



Do as shown in brackets:

- If you work hard, you ( win ) the prize.    [correct the verb]  
If you work hard, you will win the prize.

### 4. Question Formation

The Formula ( Wh- question )

Wh-Q	+ Helping verb	+ Subject	+ Main Verb	+ ...?
What	did	She / he	play	
When	do	they / you	read	
Why	does	Samia	stay	
Where	can	Ali	go	
How	will	the boys	study	



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- \_\_\_\_\_ did they travel last summer?    To Japan.
- a) When    b) Why    **c) Where**    d) How



Do as shown in brackets:

- Khalid watched a nice film yesterday.    [Form a question]
  - What did Khalid watch yesterday?
  - When did Khalid watch a nice film?



## 5. Linking Words:

### Linking Words

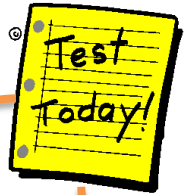
### Why we use it!

### Examples

<b>and</b>	To connect two similar ideas	She likes to play music <b>and</b> read short stories.
<b>because</b>	To give reasons	They came late to school <b>because</b> their car broke down.
<b>so</b>	To talk about results	Ali was the fastest runner <b>so</b> he won the race.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Suad didn't study well \_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't answer the exam.
- a) and                      **b) so**                      c) because                      d) if



Do as shown in brackets:

- I like to go to the aquarium. I like watching fish & sharks. [Join]  
I like to go to the aquarium **because** I like watching fish & sharks.
- Mona studied English everyday. She got top marks. [Join]  
Mona studied English everyday **so** she got top marks.

- Excellent
- Good
- Average
- Poor

**Study Hard**  
**Best wishes for all,,**  
**Dalal Al-Mutairi**

## 1. Past Simple Tense

We use this tense to talk about what happened in the past with certain keywords:

\* yesterday, \* last.... ( week, month..), \* ago ( 3 days ago.), \* in the past.



The Brothers Wright invented the first plane.

Eman stayed at home last weekend.



To change the sentence to the negative form, we put didn't and change the main verb to the infinitive form:

Abdullah studied Geography at the university last year.

Abdullah didn't study Geography at the university last year.



Geography

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• Basil \_\_\_\_\_ some piano lessons last month.

a) take                      **b) took**                      c) takes                      d) taking



Verbs can be  
regular ( surf-  
surfed, live-lived)  
OR irregular ( see  
-saw, buy-bought)



Do as shown in brackets:

1. Sami collected the math books yesterday. [Make Negative]  
Sami didn't collect the math books yesterday.

2. Dana ( buy ) a new blouse yesterday.                      [Correct the verb]  
Dana bought a new blouse yesterday.

## 2. Used to

We use ( used to .... ) to talk about things happened in the past and no longer happens



Naser used to ride a bicycle.

They used to watch spacetoon.



The negative form of ( used to...) is ( didn't use to...):



Abdullah **didn't use to** eat green vegetables.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- My friend used to \_\_\_\_\_ cartoons on TV.
- a) **watch**      b) watches      c) watching      d) watched

The verb always comes in the infinitive form after used to or didn't use to.

Do as shown in brackets:

\*Mona used to paint pictures.

[ Make **Negative** ]

Mona **didn't use to** paint pictures.

### 3. Question Formation

There are two types of questions: ( Wh- question ) & ( Short answer question )

The Formula ( Wh- question )

Wh-Q	+ Helping verb	+ Subject	+ Main Verb	+ ....?
What	do	She / he	play	
When	does	they / you	read	
Why	did	Samia	stay	
Where	can	Ali	go	
How	will	the boys	study	



Short answer questions: starts with a helping verb ( Did / Do / Will / Does / Can )

Examples:

Did you enjoy the film?

Was she listening to the teacher?

Yes, I did

No, I didn't

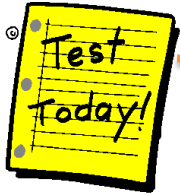
Yes, she was.

No, she wasn't

The Formula ( Short answer questions )

Helping verb	+ Subject	+ Main Verb	+ ....?
Did	Manar	stay	in a hotel?
Were	they	reading	books at school?





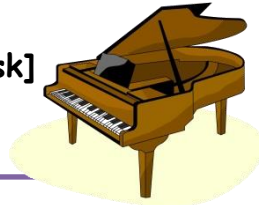
Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- \_\_\_\_\_ did they stay in Japan? For two weeks.
- a) Where      b) How far      c) **How long**      d) How much
- \_\_\_\_\_ they return home yesterday? Yes, they did.
- a) **Did**      b) Where      c) Have      d) Will



Do as shown in brackets:

- Khalid watched a nice film yesterday. [Form a question]
  - **What did Khalid watch yesterday?**
  - **When did Khalid watch a nice film**
- Yes, she played the piano in a concert. [Ask]
  - **Did she play** the piano in a concert?



Note: For the short answer you can form only one question!

## 4. Simple Past Passive

We use the Past Simple Passive to talk about past action not who did it.

He **washed** the car last night.

The car **was washed** last night.



To change a sentence to the past passive:

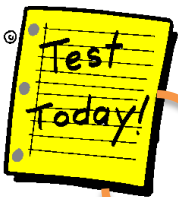
- 1- Start with the **OBJECT**.
- 2- Use ( was / were )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.



Ali **studied** many subjects in school.

Many subjects **were studied** in school.

Islamic Calligraphy



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Arabic numbers \_\_\_\_\_ to Islamic Spain.
- a) **were introduced**      b) introduces      c) was introduced      d) introduced

Do as shown in brackets:

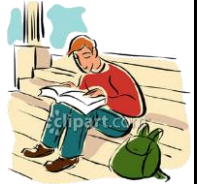
- Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa in 1504 [Change into **Passive**]
  - **The Mona Lisa was painted in 1504.**



## 5. Modals

We always use (infinitive) forms after these words: ( must/ mustn't - should/ shouldn't - Have to/ don't have to - has to/ doesn't have to - had to / didn't have to )

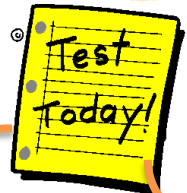
He had to leave the class early.



Fatma must work hard to win the prize.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Naser should \_\_\_\_\_ smoking cigarettes.
- a) stops      **b) stop**      c) stopping      d) stopped



Do as shown in brackets:

- The nurse has to use a computer. [Make negative]  
The nurse doesn't have to use a computer.
- Majed had to sleep early last night. [Make negative]  
Majed didn't have to sleep early last night.



## 6. If Conditional 1:

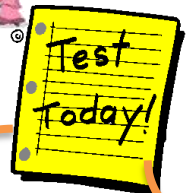
When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the present we use ( will / won't + infinitive ):

If you don't start now, you won't finish on time.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ hard, you won't pass the exam.
- a) studying      **b) don't study**      c) studied      d) haven't study



Do as shown in brackets:

- If you don't eat fruits, you ( not be ) healthy. [correct the verb]  
If you don't eat fruits, you won't be healthy.

## 1. The Infinitive Form

Grade 7 Grammar  
Fourth Period

We put the verb in the infinitive form after these words: ( **should, shouldn't, why don't you, will, won't, may, could** )

They shouldn't **smoke** inside the mall.

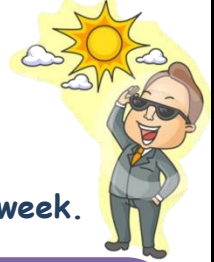
Why don't you **learn** to cook?

It will **be** sunny and windy next week.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Why don't you \_\_\_\_\_ a haircut, Abdullah?  
a) **get**                      b) gets                      c) getting                      d) got
- Muslims should \_\_\_\_\_ five times a day!  
a) prayed                      b) praying                      c) prays                      d) **pray**



## 2. had to/ didn't have to

We use ( **had to** ) to show obligation, the infinitive comes after had to. The negative of had to is ( **didn't have to** ).



Saleh had to **take** the bus for school.



She didn't have to **wake up** early.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- My father had to \_\_\_\_\_ 300 km to get there.  
a) drives                      b) **drive**                      c) drove                      d) driving



Do as shown in brackets:

1. We had to collect the papers so quick. [Make **Negative**]  
We **didn't have to** collect the papers so quick.

### 3. Future Simple:

We use the future simple { ( be) going to / will } with these keywords: [ **tomorrow, next..., this evening, this afternoon** ]



Khalid is going to buy a big boat in the future.



They are going to paint the fence this afternoon.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- I \_\_\_\_\_ meet my friends at the theatre.
- a) going to      **b) am going to**      c) has      d) had



Do as shown in brackets:

- We ( watch ) the fireworks this evening. [Correct]  
We are going to watch the fireworks this evening.

### 4. Question Tag

We use question tags at the end of sentences to check information. It can be positive or negative.

☺ **Main Verbs question tags**

- You don't believe her, do you?
- Abeer speaks French, doesn't she?
- We recycle things, don't we?



☺ **Helping Verbs question tags**

- You will help me, won't you?
- It wasn't raining, was it?
- They have been late, haven't they?



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- It takes hours for Maha to study math, \_\_\_\_\_?
- a) isn't it      **b) doesn't it**      c) has it      d) did it



Do as shown in brackets:

- We can't see in the dark, \_\_\_\_\_? [Add a question tag]  
We can't see in the dark, can we?

## 5. Conjunctions

Conjunction	Why we use it!	Examples
<b>and</b>	To connect two similar ideas	She likes to play music <u>and</u> read short stories.
<b>but</b>	To connect two contradicting ideas	Mariam is kind <u>but</u> she has no friends.
<b>so</b>	To talk about results	Ali was the fastest runner <u>so</u> he won the race.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Suad didn't study well \_\_\_\_\_ she couldn't answer the exam.
- a) and                      **b) so**                      c) because                      d) if



Do as shown in brackets:

- I like math so much. I am not good in solving math problems. [Join]  
I like math so much but I am not good in solving math problems.
- Mona studied English everyday. She got top marks. [Join]  
Mona studied English everyday so she got top marks.



**Study Hard**  
**Best wishes for all,,**  
**Dalal Al-Mutairi**



## 1. present continuous as future

Sometimes we use the present continuous to express the future. Keywords are :  
{ tonight, this evening, tomorrow, next ..( week )..}



I **am buying** a new computer next week.



Saleh **is visiting** his friends this evening.



They **are camping** in the desert tomorrow.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Basam \_\_\_\_\_ to Abu Dhabi this weekend.

a) **is travelling**      b) travelling      c) travels      d) travelled



You can also use  
will + inf. To  
express the  
future

Do as shown in brackets:

\*Mr. Hassan ( sell ) his old car tonight. [ Correct ]

Mr. Hassan **is selling** his old car tonight.

## 2. Adverb conjunctions

We form an adverb by adding ( ly ) to the adjective. Some adverbs are irregular:  
{ fast = fast , good = well , hard = hard }



The teacher waited until we sat **quietly**.

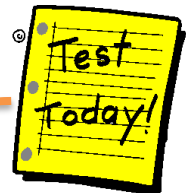
The children were playing **happily**  
with their toys.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- She speaks \_\_\_\_\_ all the time on the phone.

a) slow      b) **slowly**      c) slower      d) slowest



### 3. Neither / nor

✓ I'm going to do my homework.

\* I'm not visiting my aunt tonight.

So am I.  I'm not

Neither am I.  I am.



Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d:

1. A: She is not going to travel next month. B: \_\_\_\_\_ am I.  
a) Either      **b) Neither**      c) All      d) With

Do as shown in brackets:

1. I am starting a new project in summer. [Complete]

So **am I.**

### 4. Present Simple Passive

We use the Present Simple Passive to talk about processes and facts. Changing the focus on the action not who does it.

We **store** information in the computer.

Information **is** stored in the computer.

They **sell** new machines in the store.

New machines **are** sold in the store.

To change a sentence to the present passive:



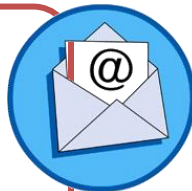
- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use ( is / are )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

## 4. Past Simple Passive

We use the Past Simple Passive to talk about past processes and facts. Changing the focus on the action not who does it.

She **sent** an e-mail to the teacher.

An e-mail **was sent** to the teacher.



To change a sentence to the past passive:

- 1- Start with the **OBJECT**.
- 2- Use ( was / were )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.



Jobbs **invented** smart phones in 1985.

Smart phones **were invented** in 1985.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- This network \_\_\_\_\_ the internet.  
a) calls    b) calling    **c) is called**    d) are calling
- The winners \_\_\_\_\_ by a group of teachers.  
**a) were selected**    b) selecting    c) is selected    d) selects

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She collected the books yesterday.

[Change into Passive]

**The books were collected yesterday .**

2. They make good cars in Japan.

[Change into Passive]

**Good Cars are made in Japan.**

## 5. Relative Clauses

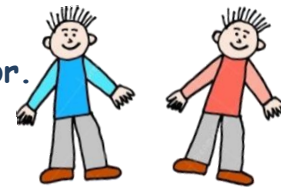
We use them to join two sentences, **who** with humans- **that/which** with non-humans, **where** with places

He took the box **which** was full of chocolates.





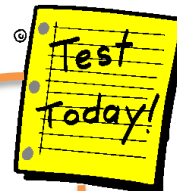
Saad went with Ali who lives nextdoor.



That is the school where my mother works.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- They found the man \_\_\_\_\_ stole the bank.
- a) where      **b) who**      c) that      d) which



- Do as shown in brackets:
1. I sold my old car. It broke down last week. [ Join the sentences]  
I sold my old car which broke down last week.
  2. We helped Mona. She had a lot of work to do. [ Join]  
We helped Mona who had a lot of work to do.

Non-human

human



## 6. Conjunctions

The Conjunction

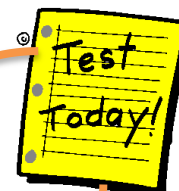
Why we use it.

Examples:

The Conjunction	Why we use it.	Examples:
Although	Contracts two ideas	Although Fatma is kind, she has no friends.
Both... and	Is stronger than and	Both Sara and Huda live in Rehab Area.
Either... or...	Indicates a choice	You can either play tennis or football there.
Neither... nor...	Means 'not one and not the other'.	She uses neither snapchat nor Instagram.

Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- You can start with \_\_\_\_\_ soup \_\_\_\_\_ salad. Enjoy!
- a) both and      **b) either..or**      c) neither..nor      d) although
- \_\_\_\_\_ he worked hard, he didn't win the prize.
- a) But      b) When      **c) Although**      d) Because



Do as shown in brackets:

- Fahad can paint. Salim can paint. ( Join with both... and)  
**Both Fahad and Salim can paint.**

## 1. Indefinite Pronouns

We use ( somebody, something, somewhere ) in positive sentences. We use ( anybody, anything, anywhere ) in negative sentences and questions. We use ( everybody, everything, everywhere ) to talk about all. The negative forms are ( nobody, nothing, nowhere ) . Use a singular with these words.

I've looked everywhere for my book. But I can't find it.

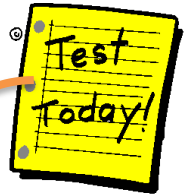


Have you got anything to eat? I'm hungry!



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- The lights are off. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ in the house.
- a) everyone      **b) anyone**      c) someone      d) everything
- \_\_\_\_\_ in the class has this pen. Ms Mona gave us all.
- a) Everyone**      b) Anyone      c) Someone      d) Everything



## 2. had to/ didn't have to

We use ( **had to** ) to show obligation, the infinitive comes after had to. The negative of had to is ( **didn't have to** ).



She didn't have to wake up early.

Saleh had to take the bus for school.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- My father had to \_\_\_\_\_ 300 km to get there.
- a) drives      **b) drive**      c) drove      d) driving



Do as shown in brackets:

1. We had to collect the papers so quick. [Make **Negative**]

We didn't have to collect the papers so quick.



### 3. Modals

When you're sure

When it's possible

We always use (infinitive) forms after these words: ( must be ) ( could/ couldn't be )  
( can't be )

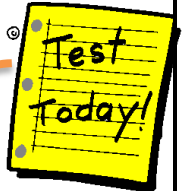
When it's impossible

Take an umbrella. It could be raining in London.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

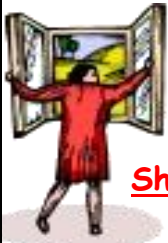
- Nader didn't steal the store. He was travelling. It \_\_\_\_\_ be him.
- a) could      **b) can't**      c) can      d) must



### 4. Future Simple

We use the future simple for decisions and predictions : { ( be ) going to / will / shall } with these keywords: [ **tomorrow, next..., this evening, this afternoon** ]

Dima is going to buy a new bag this afternoon.

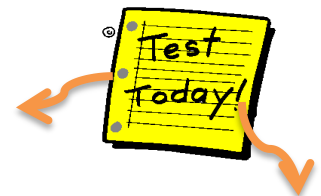


Shall I open the window? It's hot in here.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- I \_\_\_\_\_ meet my friends at the cinema.
- a) going to      **b) am going to**      c) has      d) had
- \_\_\_\_\_ I help you with cleaning the dishes, Aisha?
- a) Shall**      b) Will      c) Can't      d) Isn't



Do as shown in brackets:

- We ( watch ) the fireworks this evening. [Correct]  
We are going to watch the fireworks this evening.
- Waleed will work at the sweets factory. [ Make Negative ]  
Waleed will not ( won't ) work at the sweets factory.

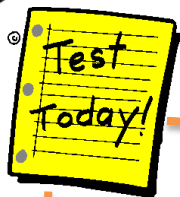
## 5. If Conditional:

We use the zero conditional ( If + present simple , present simple ) for things that are always true. We use the first conditional (If + present simple , can + infinitive ) for things that are always possible.

If it doesn't rain, plants don't grow.



If you start early, you can finish on time.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If you work hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of money.
- a) earning      **b) can earn**      c) earned      d) won't earn

Do as shown in brackets:

- If you surf the net, you (find ) a lot of information. [correct the verb]  
If you surf the net, you can find a lot of information.

You can also say will find

**Study Hard**  
**Best wishes for all,,**  
**Dalal Al-Mutairi**

1. I'll.. - Shall I..?  
Be going to ..

We use ( will, I'll ) to express the future or for momentarily decisions.

We use ( be going to ) also for decisions, we use ( Shall I..? ) for suggestions and offers.

I **will** start the diet this weekend.

He **is going to** fly to Istanbul in March.



**Shall I** open this window for you?



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• I will \_\_\_\_\_ some tea. Would you like to drink some?

a) **make**                      b) makes                      c) making                      d) made

• They \_\_\_\_\_ watch the news at home tonight.

a) going to                      b) have                      c) are going to                      d) going



The verb is always  
in the infinitive  
form after will,  
shall & going to.

Do as shown in brackets:

\*I've decided. I ( change ) my mobile phone.      [ Correct ]

I've decided. I **will change** my mobile phone.

I've decided. I **am going to change** my mobile phone.

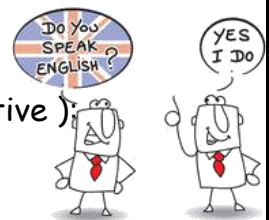
2. If Conditional I:

When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the present we use ( will / won't + infinitive )



If you **don't start** now, you **won't finish** on time.

If you **speak** in English all the time, you **will improve** a lot.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• If you \_\_\_\_\_ hard, you won't pass the exam.

a) studying      **b) don't study**      c) studied      d) haven't study



Do as shown in brackets:

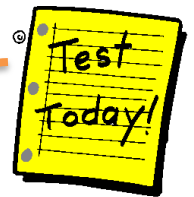
1. If you eat fruits, you (be ) healthy.

[correct the verb]

If you eat fruits, you **will be** healthy.

### 3. Connectors:

The connector	What it means:	Examples:
When	At the time something else happens	Will you tell Fatma <u>when</u> you are ready?
As soon as	immediately	<u>As soon as</u> I saw that man, I recognized him.
until	Up to a point in time	They stayed <u>until</u> it got dark.
before	At an earlier time.	We reached the town <u>before</u> the fair started.
After	At a later time	I went to sleep <u>after</u> I had seen the film.



Do as shown in brackets:

- We saw the accident. We called the police. (Join)  
As soon as we saw the accident, we called the police.  
We called the police after we saw the accident.

### 4. Wh- questions

The Formula ( Wh- question )

Wh-Q	+	Helping verb	+	Subject	+	Main Verb	+ ....?
What		do		She / he		play	
When		does		they / you		read	
Why		did		Samia		stay	
Where		can		Ali		go	
How		will		the boys		study	



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- \_\_\_\_\_ does she speak English well? She practise it a lot.
- a) Where      b) Where      c) How      d) Who

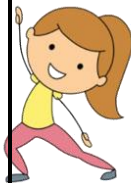
Do as shown in brackets:

- Shoug saved a lot of money to buy a new iPad. [Form a question]  
1. Why did Shoug save a lot of money?



## 5. If Conditional II:

When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the past simple we use ( would / wouldn't + infinitive



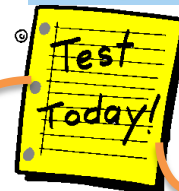
If she wanted to get fit, she would do some exercises.

I would travel around the world if I had the money.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ me some tea, I would drink it.
- a) offer      **b) offered**      c) offering      d) shall offer

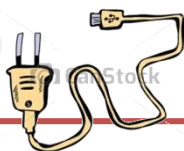


Imaginary situation

Do as shown in brackets:

- If I were you, I ( ask ) the counsellor about this problem. [correct]  
→ If I were you, I would ask the counsellor about this problem.

## 6. Passive Voice



She can use this charger anytime.

This charger can be used anytime.

(1) To change a sentence to the passive with can:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use ( can be )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

(2) To change a sentence to the present continuous passive:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use ( is / are/ am/ being )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

They are painting the walls now.

The walls are being painted now



He washed the car last night.

The car was washed last night.



(3) To change a sentence to the past passive:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use ( was / were )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.





Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Spain \_\_\_\_\_ "Andalus" in ancient times.  
a) calls    b) calling    **c) was called**    d) are called
- The boxes \_\_\_\_\_ to store your books.  
**a) can be used**    b) are using    c) were use    d) used

Do as shown in brackets:

1. They selected the winners yesterday.

[Change into **Passive**]

**The winners were selected yesterday .**

2. They can make good cars in Japan.

[Change into **Passive**]

**Good Cars can be made in Japan.**

3. The coastguard is rescuing the sailors now.

[Change into **Passive**]

**The sailors are being rescued now by the coastguard.**



You can add the agent at the end of the passive sentence preceded with ( by ).

## 1. Present Perfect Continuous

has  
or + been + (V)ing  
have

Grade 9 Grammar  
Fourth Period

We use it to talk about actions that were in progress at a time in the past and are continuing in the present. (generally with since / for)



Manar has been waiting here for many hours.

We have been studying English since 2007.

ENGLISH



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- She \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for two hours.

a) made      **b) has been making**      c) was making      d) makes



Do as shown in brackets:

1. They ( live ) in Rabia Area since 2005. [correct]

They have been living in Rabia Area since 2005.

## 2. Question Tags:

We use question tags at the end of sentences to check information. It can be positive or negative.

### ☺ Main Verbs question tags

- You don't believe her, do you?
- Abeer speaks French, doesn't she?
- We recycle things, don't we?



### ☺ Helping Verbs question tags

- You will help me, won't you?
- It wasn't raining, was it?
- They have been late, haven't they?



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- It takes hours for Maha to study math, \_\_\_\_\_?

a) isn't it      **b) doesn't it**      c) has it      d) did it



Do as shown in brackets:

1. We can't see in the dark, \_\_\_\_\_? [Add a question tag]

We can't see in the dark, can we?

### 3. Reported Speech

We use the reported speech to report what someone says or said. In the reported speech we usually change **Tenses & Pronouns**.

Tenses

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple ( sleep / sleeps ) - am , is , are	Past Simple ( slept ) Was , were
Present Continuous is - am sleeping are sleeping	Past Continuous Was sleeping Were sleeping
Present Perfect has eaten - have eaten	Past perfect had eaten
Past Simple walked	Past Perfect had walked
Present modals will   can has to - have to	Past modals would could had to

How to report the speech?

1- read this sentence carefully.

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said.....

2- Circle the words that should be changed.

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said.....

3- start with that then change the words as explained here!

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said that they were going to visit Mariam the day after.

Pronouns & Expressions

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	he , she
We	they
my	his, her
our	their
this	that
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The day after
Yesterday	The day before



Change into Reported Speech:

- " I changed my furniture yesterday."  
Sami said that he had changed his furniture the day before.
- " Our class is going to the muesum."  
The girls said that their class was going to the muesum.
- " I broke my leg in the football practice today."  
Rashid said that he had broken his leg in the football practice that day.
- " I will show you the photos from my holiday."  
Fatma said that she would show me the photos from her holiday.



## 4. Reported Questions

We need to remember that we have two types of questions:



### (Wh- questions)

1- First read the question and answer it on the side:

"What are you going to do after school?"

He asked

I am going to do after school

2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.

I am going to do after school

"What are you going to do after school?"

He asked what I was going to do after school.

3- Note: the ( wh- ) is added after (asked).

### ( Yes / No questions )

1- First read the question and answer it on the side:

"Did you enjoy the class?"

He asked

I enjoyed the class.

2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.

I enjoyed the class.

"Did you enjoy the class?"

He asked if I had enjoyed the class.

3- Note: We start the answer with ( if / whether ) in reported yes/no questions.



### Change into Reported Speech:

1. "Where did you go to school?"

She wanted to know where I had gone to school.

2. "Can you help Basma with her homework?"

The teacher asked if I could help Basma with her homework.

3. "How did you find this book?"

Dana asked how I had found that book.

4. "Did Mona sleep early yesterday?"

Mom wanted to know whether Mona had slept early the day before.



## 5. Conditional If III:

We use the third conditional to talk about imaginary situations in the past. When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the past perfect we use ( would / wouldn't have + Past Participle ):

If she had studied well, she would have passed the exam.

If I hadn't been so busy, I wouldn't have missed the film.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ the health club, you would have been fit.
- a) joined      **b) had joined**      c) joining      d) would join



Imaginary situation

Do as shown in brackets:

1. If it had been me, I ( start ) my homework sooner. [correct]  
→ If it had been me, I would have started my homework sooner.

## 6. I wish ( Past Perfect ):

We use I wish + past perfect ( had + PP ) to talk about past situations you wish had been different.

I wish I had bought the red car.



I wish my father had stopped smoking.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ home instead.
- a) staying      b) have stayed      **c) had stayed**      d) would stay

Do as shown in brackets:

1. I wish I ( phone ) Ahmed before coming to his house. [correct]  
I wish I had phoned Ahmed before coming to his house.

**Best wishes for all,,  
Dalal Al-Mutairi**

Dalal Al-Mutairi  
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