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Twelfth grade:

Scientific and literary sections

Comprehensive summary of :

- Grammar*
- Idioms*
- Everyday English Expressions*

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Mrs. Reema Ibraheem

Tenses

1- Present simple:

Form	Negative	Question	Use	Keywords
I / we / you / they (plural nouns) + v1 + com..	I / we / you / they / (plural nouns) + don't v0	Do / does +s + v + com .+ ?	Facts: E.g., water freezes at 0°C E.g., wood floats on water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Usually - Sometimes - Always - Never - Often
She / he / it + v1 + s/es/ies	She / he / it + doesn't + v0		Habits: I visit grandma every month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seldom - Rarely - Generally - Regularly - Everyday - Each - On (Mondays / weekends) - habitually
			Scheduled activity in the future: Exams start on 5 th January.	

➤ We add (es) if the verb ends with (ch – sh – x – ss – o). **Ex:** catches , finishes.

➤ We add (ies) if the verb ends with (y) preceded by a constant. **Ex:** tries.

➤ Examples:

She likes coffee. → She doesn't like coffee. → Does she like coffee?

Laila studies medicine. → She doesn't study medicine. → Does she study medicine?

2- Present continuous:

Form	Negative	Use	Keywords
I am + V _{ing} + com.... (he/she/it) is + V _{ing} + com.... (we/you/they) + are + V _{ing} + com....	(am/is/are) not + V _{ing} I am not doing anything.	1. Temporal activities. تحدث لحظة التكلم لفترة قصيرة The teacher is explaining a rule.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Now - Still - At present - Today - Tonight - Tomorrow - At the moment - this week - this month - these days - nowadays
Examples: I am studying maths. Ruba is helping her mom. Children are playing in the yard.	Question (is/are) + S + V _{ing} + com....?		
Note: Take → Taking CVC → swim → swimming	إذا انتهى الفعل بـ (e) نحذفها عند إضافة (ing)	2. Future plans, arrangements and appointment. Dad is meeting the doctor tomorrow. Layla is going to the dentist this afternoon.	

3- Past simple:

Form		Negative	Use	Keywords
S+V ₂ +com....		Didn't + V ₀ I caught a butterfly.	Completed action in the past at definite time in the past. Eg: I visited grandma last week.	– Last – Ago – In the past – Previous – In + date – Yesterday
Regular +ed Talk → Talked +ied بحرف ساكن (y) إذا سبقت Study → Studied +d decide → decided	Irregular Go → Went Drive → drove	I didn't catch a butterfly. I travelled to Spain. I didn't travel to Spain.		

4- Past continuous:

Form	Negative	Questions	Use	keywords
S (I / he/she/it)+ was + V _{ing} Yesterday evening I was watching TV. My mum was cleaning the house.	S + wasn't + V _{ing}	Was / were + S + V _{ing}	Temporal activity in the past	– Yesterday – Morning – Evening – At 5 o'clock
S (We / you / they) + were + V _{ing} My brothers were playing computer games.	S + weren't + V _{ing}			

❖ يتقاطع الماضي المستمر مع الماضي البسيط بمعنى نشاط يوقف نشاط آخر:

An action stops or interrupts another action.

❖ عادة يكون (long activity) ← ماضي مستمر و (short activity) ← ماضي بسيط

Past continuous

Past simple

when بدلالة عندما

while بينما

➤ Examples:

I was going to the market when I saw my friend.

While I was watering the flowers mum called me.

5- Present perfect continuous:

S + have / has + been + V_{ing}

Keywords: since / for / all + duration (day , night, week , hour ,)

➤ Examples:

I have been cleaning the house all day.

She has been studying for three hours.

6- Present perfect

Form	Negative	Uses	Examples	Keywords
S + have/has + V ₃ + com. I / we / you / they / (plural noun) → have She / he / it (singular noun) → has I have cleaned my room. She has just arrived.	Haven't / Hasn't + V ₃	1. To talk about a completed activity, but we don't mention when it ends.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have visited my friend. She has finished the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recently Lately Since For Ever Never Just Already So far Till now Yet
		2. To talk about an action that has just/already done.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> She has just arrived. I have already watched this movie. 	
		3. To talk about an activity which has happened in the past and continues to the present (since – for)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have lived here since October. She has studied for 3 hours. 	
		4. Unfinished activity		
		5. An action that happened over many times	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have read this story 3 times. 	

Since	For
Followed by a starting point (date or time of day)	Followed by a duration
Since January	For six hours
Since Monday	For three days
Since 2 o'clock	For a month

Note:

يمكن استخدام since / for مع الماضي التام والتام المستمر والحاضر التام والتام المستمر.
حسب زمن الفعل الأول:

- إذا كان حاضر بسيط نختار حاضر تام أو تام مستمر.
- إذا كان ماضي حاضر بسيط ماضي تام أو تام مستمر

➤ Examples:

- She looks tired. She has been working for a long time.
- She looked exhausted. She had been working for a long time.
- She is good at English. She has been practicing for 2 hours every day.
- She was late because she had been waiting for the bus.

7- Past perfect continuous:

Form	Negative	Keywords
Had been + V _{ing} We had been watching TV for an hour before the electricity went out.	Hadn't + been + V _{ing}	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By + past date / time expression After Before By the time

❖ يأتي الماضي التام والماضي التام المستمر مع الماضي البسيط, حدثان في الماضي الأسبق حدوثاً ماضي تام أو ماضي مستمر ويليه الماضي البسيط.

- **Examples:**
- She woke up frightened, she had had a bad dream.
 - They were tired, because they had been walking for 2 hours.

8- Past perfect:

Form	Negative	Keywords
Had + V ₃ By 2020, 2 million Syrian had emigrated	Hadn't + V ₃	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - By + past date / time expression - After - Before - By the time

Passive Voice

Object + Be + V₃ + by + subject

يمكن استخدام with عوضاً عن by في بعض الجمل

The lights were switched on with the car phone.

Tense	Form	Example
Present simple	<input type="checkbox"/> + is/are + V ₃	The food is prepared by the chef.
Past simple	<input type="checkbox"/> + was/were + V ₃	The employer was awarded by the manager yesterday.
Present continuous	<input type="checkbox"/> + is/are + being + V ₃	The house is being painted now.
Past continuous	<input type="checkbox"/> + was/were + being + V ₃	The house was being painted yesterday afternoon.
Present perfect	<input type="checkbox"/> + have/has + been + V ₃	The conference has been concluded by the boss speech.
Past perfect	<input type="checkbox"/> + had + been + V ₃	The play ground had been prepared before the match.
Present modal	<input type="checkbox"/> + modal + be + V ₃	Environment problems could be solved if we cooperate.
Past modal	Modal + have + been + V ₃	This car should have been fixed previously.

نستخدم صيغة المبني للمجهول عندما:

The door was knocked.

The shop was stolen.

The thief was arrested.

1. يكون الفاعل غير معروف تماماً

2. عندما يكون الحدث أهم من الفاعل

3. عندما يكون الفاعل بديهي (واضح)

في الامتحان ليس بالضرورة أن تأتي (by) لتدل على المبني للمجهول, يجب أن تترجم الجملة.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The students _____ by the principal yesterday.
 - a- are awarded
 - b- were awarded**
 - c- have awarded
- 2- Our car _____ now.
 - a- was being fixed
 - b- has been fixed
 - c- is being fixed**

Causative Verbs

Proper noun

It / them

/ making things done /

S + get / have + + V₃

فكرة القاعدة:

شخص قام بفعل من أجلي. ✚
 نصرف (have / get) حسب ✚
 زمن الجملة الأساسية.
 إذا كانت الجملة منفية تثبت ✚
 إذا كانت مثبتة تنفي والمنفية تثبت ✚
 إذا وجد ضمير انعكاس
 (reflexive pronoun :
 myself , himself.....)

Tense	V. Have	V. Get
Present simple	Have / has	Get / gets
Past simple	Had	Got
Present continuous	(is / am / are) Having	(is / am / are) Getting
Present perfect	Have / has + had	Have/ has + got
Past perfect	Had	Had got
Modal	Modal Have	Get

Examples:

- I didn't cut my hair myself. I had it cut / I got it cut.
- We are painting our house. We aren't having it painted.
- I am not going to plant the trees. I am going to have them planted.

Conditional sentences

Consists of two parts / if clause / + / result clause/

We can switch between them so we drop the comma.

❖ Zero → If + S + verb (present simple) → S + verb (present simple) + com.....
 If you heat ice, it melts.

❖ First → If + S + verb (present simple) → S + will / won't + V₀ + com.....
 If I have time, I will come.
 I will come if I have time.

❖ Second → If + S + verb (past simple) → S + would / wouldn't + V₀ + com.....
 If she studied well, she would pass.
 She would pass if she studied well.

❖ Third → If + S + verb (past perfect) → S + would + have + V₃ + com.....
 If I had had money, I would have bought a car.

Unless → If not

We can use (when) instead of (if) in Zero and first conditionals.

Expressing wishes

التعبير عن الأمنيات

❖ جملة التمني عكس الواقع، هذا يعني إذا كانت الجملة الأساسية **مثبتة** جملة التمني تكون **منفية** وإذا كانت الجملة الأساسية **منفية** تصبح جملة التمني **مثبتة**.

Affirmative sentence → **Negative** wish

Negative sentence → **Affirmative** wish.

There are 3 types of wishing sentences:

هناك 3 حالات لجملة التمني:

1. Wish in the **present** → Wish **(verb in the past)**

I am too young to **drive** a car. → I wish I **were** older. / I wish I **weren't** young.

He **speaks** quickly. → I wish he **didn't speak** quickly. / I wish he **spoke** slowly.

Was – Were



Hadn't been

2. If the verb in the **past simple** → Wish **(past perfect)**

I **didn't** revise for my exam. → I wish I **had revised** for my exam.

I **forgot** my pencil. → I wish I **hadn't forgotten** my pencil.

Note:

Am – Is – Are → Weren't

If there is criticism

في حالو وجود نقد.

3. **Future wish** → **Would + V₀**

Sami smokes too much. → I wish Sami **wouldn't smoke** too much.

Rami is always late. → I wish Rami **wouldn't be** late.

Inversion

Generally, the verb comes after the subject in statements (S + Verb) في الجمل المثبتة عادة يكون الفعل بعد الفاعل (S + Verb)

But in some cases we invert between them (Verb + S) ولكن هنالك بعض الحالات نقبل بينهم ونضع (Verb + S)

1. **After (so – neither – nor) :**

e.g. **A:** I don't know the answer.

B: Neither do I .

A: I am so tired.

B: So am I.

2. **In phrases:** إذا كان الفاعل اسم ظاهر وليس ضمير

Here come / comes , There go / goes

e.g. Here comes the professor.

There go my parents.

3. **In question tags:** سؤال توكيدي

e.g. We have to wear a uniform don't we?

He cannot swim, can he?

4. **Limiting adverbial:** ظروف مفيدة

• Rarely

• Not only

e.g.

• Only after

• Hardly

Hardly does he come early.

• Never

• No sooner

Remember :

السؤال التوكيدي هو إعادة استفسار بطريقة مختصرة
(بمعنى) (أليس كذلك؟)

Form: aux + S + com..... ?

Negative → **Affirmative**

Affirmative → **Negative**

لا يحدث القلب في الحالات التالية

1. سؤال ضمن سؤال:
- Have you got any idea where my book is?
2. سؤال ضمن جملة:
- I wonder what his name was.
3. سؤال منقول:
- Have you been to Egypt before?
- He asked me if I had been to Egypt before.

Reported speech

في الكلام المنقول دائماً زمن الجملة ماضي (تام | بسيط | مستمر)

يحدث تغيير في الأزمنة والضمائر

الكلمات التي نبدأ بها الجملة المنقول:

Said (that)

Replied (that)

Told (that)

A. Change in pronouns:

إذا كان ضمير الفاعل اسم ظاهر أو ضمير غائب نضعه كما هو.

I → He / She My → His / Her Me → Him / Her
We → They Our → Their Us → Them
You → I / We Your → My / Our

B. Change in tenses:

Direct	Indirect
1. Present simple • The train arrives on time.	Past simple • She said the train arrived on time.
2. Present continuous • I am leaving later today.	Past continuous • He said he was leaving later that day.
3. Present perfect • I have read this book.	Past perfect • He said that he had read that book.
4. Past simple • I went to the station.	Past perfect • He said that he had gone to the station.
5. Present perfect continuous • Ruba has been working all day.	Past perfect continuous • Ruba had been working all day.

Will → Would. I will be there at noon. → He said he would be there at noon.

Can → Could. I can't go with you. → He said he couldn't go with you.

Have to / Has to → Had to.

Is / Am / Are → were.

Was / Were → Had been.

Reported questions:

1. في السؤال المنقول دائماً زمن الجملة ماضي
2. نعيد ترتيب الجملة (S + Verb + com.....)
3. تبدأ جملة السؤال المنقول عادةً بـ (asked – wondered – wanted to know - inquired)
يوجد نوعان للسؤال المنقول:

A. WH questions:

1. نضع كلمة السؤال كما هي (what / where / who....)
 2. ثم نضع الفاعل (نحدد الفاعل حسب الضمير الذي يتبع عبارة السؤال)
- He asked - Me → I
 - Us → We
 - Them → They
 - Her → She
 - Him → He

3. إذا كان ضمير الفاعل في السؤال غائب نضعه كما هو.
3. نضع الفعل الأساسي بالزمن المناسب. لا وجود للفعل المساعد (do – does – did) بالسؤال المنقول.
4. تتمم الجملة. Don't forget the point.

B. Yes / No questions:

نضع (whether / if) ونكمل باقي الخطوات كما في الحالة الأولى.

Other changes:

❖ Here → There	❖ Last → Previous
❖ Today → that day	❖ Now → Then
❖ Tomorrow → The next day → The following day	❖ This → That
❖ Yesterday → The previous day → The day before	❖ These → Those

➤ Examples:

- Where do you live? → She asked him where he lived.
- How did you hear about it? → She asked her how she had heard about it.
- Do you have a car → She asked him if he had a car.
- When can you start? → She asked them when they could start.
- How long have you been married? → I asked them how long they had been married.

Modals

We / You /
They / I

She / He / It

Obligation

Have to / Has to + V₀

- When obligation comes from another person / situations.

Examples:

- We have to wear black shoes to school.
- I don't have money to take a taxi I have to walk.
- Lubna has to complete her project on Tuesday.

Don't have to / Doesn't have to

- Something unnecessary

Examples:

- I don't have to cook today, we're going to have lunch at the restaurant.
- Louna doesn't have to wake up early she starts working at 11:00 p.m.

Had to + V₀

- Obligation in the past

Examples:

- Last week I had to finish correcting exam papers.

Didn't have to + V₀

- Something unnecessary

Example:

- I didn't have to walk yesterday. I went by car.

Must + V₀

- When the obligation comes from the person himself.

Examples:

- I must remember my mom's birthday.
- General rules / Public rules.

Examples:

- All passengers must fasten seatbelts.
- All parents must send their children to school.

Mustn't + V₀

- Something forbidden

Examples:

- You mustn't smoke in the clinic.
- You mustn't throw rubbish on the ground.

Should have + V₃

- Criticize something in the past.

Example:

- I didn't do well in my exam.
- I should have studied hard.

Must have + V₃

- Certain deduction in the past.

Example:

- He looked pale. He must have worked hard yesterday.

Relative pronouns

Relative clause: is the clause that starts with a relative pronoun.

1. Who/that → people (subject)

This is the teacher who teaches us English.

This is my cousin who lives in Lebanon.

2. Whom/that → people (object)

This is the man whom I told you about.

3. Which/that → things

The bill which / that you received yesterday needs to be paid.

Lubna bought a dress which cost 40\$.

4. Where → place / in which/ that.

Damascus is the city where my aunt lives.

This is the house which / that I grew up in.

ملاحظة إذا كان في الجملة اسم مكان وبعد الفراغ فعل نضع (which)

Eg. I live in Damascus which is the capital of Syria.

5. When → time / on which

Saturday is the day when I tidy the flat.

Saturday is the day on which I tidy the flat.

6. Whose → for possession.

This is the man whose car was stolen.

Defining clause → gives essential information جملة تعريفية

Non defining clause → gives extra information جملة غير تعريفية

حذفها لا يغير المعنى ولا يؤثر على الجملة

إذا وجد فواصل في الجملة لا نختار (that)

Paired conjunctions

1. Both and

Both Ahmad and Sarah are late.

Both girls and boys have to walk to school.

Plural verb → have / are / do / were

تأخذ دائماً فعل جمع

2. Not only but also

نضع الفعل حسب الفاعل الأقرب

Not only the teacher but also the students are here.

Not only the teacher but also the student is here.

3. Neither nor

أيضاً عدد الفعل حسب الفاعل الأقرب.

Neither my daughter nor my sons have got homework.

4. Either or

Either Judy or Laila has left the door open.

Future

There are many ways to express future events in English and sometimes many choices are possible.

1. Will: → **Predictions without evidence**

I think it will be hot tomorrow.

→ **Immediate decisions**

It is cold in here, I'll close the window.

2. Going to : → **Prediction with evidence**

There are many activities, we are going to have a varied trip.

→ **Plans – intentions**

We are going to go hiking after exams.

3. Present continuous → **Appointment / Arrangement**

We are having a party next week.

I am meeting my friend tonight

4. Present simple: → **Scheduled activities**

Public appointments (flights, train, schools, exams)

The train leaves at 6:00 am tomorrow.

Exams start on April 5th .

→ **After these linking words**

(before – after – as long as – until – the moment – by the time – as soon as – no sooner)

I must go there before the before it closes.

The moment I receive my result, I'll text you.

5. Future continuous : actions that will be in progress in the future.

This time next week, I will be doing my exams.

6. Future perfect: something that will happen before a set time in the future.

By next Friday, I will have finished the report.

Future continuous:

Will + be + Ving

Future perfect:

Will + have + V3

Everyday English Expressions

To give advice: إعطاء نصيحة

- if I were you لو كنت مكانك
- You'd be better من الأفضل
- You should
- Try to حاول أن
- Instead of بدلاً من ذلك

Accepting advice: قبول النصيحة

- That's true
- Ok, I can do that
- Yes, you're right
- Of course! I should have thought about that

Sympathy: تعاطف

- I'm sorry about what happened.
- You mustn't let this depress you.
- I'm sure this won't last.
- I've no doubt that you will do much better next time.

Congratulations: تهنئة

- Congratulations!
- We are proud of you.
- You really deserve this honor.
- Very well done! Keep it up.

Asking for information:

- Can you tell me
- It is necessary to
- What happens if

Hesitating / uncertainty: تردد

- Maybe, _____ but
- Well, you see
- I am not sure about that لست متأكداً من هذا
- I'll have to think about that..... يجب أن أفكر بهذا
- Perhaps I can ربما أستطيع
- I don't know much about لا أعرف الكثير عن
- I can't decide yet
- I haven't made up my mind yet
- Ok, I don't know whether I could
- It might work
- I am not very good at

Complaints: شكاوي

- I'm afraid I have a complaint to make.
- It is very inconvenient, don't you think it is time you got it working properly.
- It isn't good enough.

Apologies: اعتذار

- I'm sorry to bother you.
- I must apologize.
- I am awfully sorry.
- I assure you that won't happen again.

Modesty: تواضع

- It was nothing really, nothing at all.
- That's very kind of you.
- I feel the real credit must go to the whole team.
- You're embarrassing me. أنت تحرجني
- You are exaggerating. أنت تبالغ
- I only played a small part in the whole thing.

Phone terms: مصطلحات الهاتف

- I'd like to speak to
- Just a moment
- I'll put you through
- Line's engaged
- Will you hold or can I take a message.
- Could you ask her to ring me back
- Thank you for calling.

Asking for help: طلب المساعدة

- I need your help urgently.
- Could you rush us...
- Do you think you could possibly, bring...

Asking for permission: طلب إذن

- May I / Can I
- Do you think I could
- Is it ok if I
- Do / Would you mind if I ...?

Giving permission: إعطاء إذن

- Sure
- Yes, of course
- Help yourself
- No problem
- It' ok

Refusing permission: رفض إذن

- Sorry
- I'm afraid...
- That's not possible

Offering help: عرض مساعدة

- Can I / Shall I?
- Would you like?
- Do you want me to....?
- I'd be glad to help?

Accepting offers: قبول عرض

- Yes, please. I'd love to
- I wouldn't, mind
- Thank you, that would be great.

Declining offers: رفض العرض

- It's ok, I can do it myself.
- Don't worry, I'll do it.
- No, thank you.

Expressing surprise: تعاجؤ

- A new job?
- Is he? How amazing!
- In the main office!?
- Oh! That's incredible!
- Are you serious.
- You're kidding.

Being tactful:

- 1- Using past form: We were planning to go to the cinema tomorrow.
- 2- Modal: I'd go for black instead if I were you.
- 3- I think darker colors suit you better.
- 4- Honestly, I've heard better singers, unfortunately.

Idioms

Success idioms:

Idiom	Meaning	Key words
Back the wrong horse	تراهن على الشخص الخطأ	Always fails
Ace a test	يتفوق	High score
Join the ranks of	ينضم إلى صفوف	Become part
On a roll	يستمر بالنجاح	Progress
To be dead in the water	لا أمل منه	Little hope

Law idioms:

Idiom	Meaning	Key words
Beat around the bush	يراوغ	Hesitate in getting to the point
An act of god	قضاء وقدر	Will of god
Break the law	يخترق القانون	Act against the law
Assemble the case	يجمع معلومات	Collect data
By the book	بموجب القانون	As the rules say

Body idioms:

Idiom	Meaning	Keywords
Pain in the neck	مزعج	Annoying
Speak her mind	صريح	To say exactly what she thinks
Cost you an arm and a leg	مكلف جداً	Costly / Expensive
Jump out of his skin	مصدوم	Shocked
Follow your heart	يتبع إحساسه قلبه	To go after your deeper feeling

Culture idioms:

Idiom	Meaning	Keywords
To have a wide face	وجه بشوش	To have many friends. Well liked
Lose face	يشعر بالإحراج	
Save face	ينقذ نفسه من الإحراج	
Give someone pumpkins	تخذل شخص ما	To reject
Pull someone down	تخذل شخص ما	To reject
To break bread with	عشرة عمر علاقة وحيدة مع شخص ما	To be close friends

Medical idioms:

Idiom	Meaning	Keywords
A taste of one's own medicine	يعامل بالمثل	Treated badly
At death's door	على حافة الموت	Very close to death
On the mend	يتحسن	Recovered
Take a turn for the worse	يسوء وضعه	Got sicker suddenly
Go under the knife	يخضع لعمل جراحي	Have surgery
Just what the doctor ordered	هذا المطلوب	What's needed

Test your knowledge

Worksheet on everyday English expression

1. You want to talk to dr. Amal. The operator answers your call. (ask the operator to put you through to Dr. Amal)

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| a) Don't you think you'd feel isolated | b) May I ask who's calling please |
| c) "Good morning. I'd like to speak to Dr. Amal please" | d) I'd never hurt your feelings |

2. " Dr. Amal's line is engaged. Will you hold or can I take a message?"

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) Certainly. Thank you for calling. | b) May I ask who's calling, please? |
| c) Could you ask her to ring me back, please? | d) I'd never hurt your feelings. |

My phone number is 0303-242892.

3. " Hello, Frank and brothers. How can I help you? " (introduce yourself)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) This is Peter Martin. Can I have extension 3421? | b) May I ask who's calling, please? |
| c) Could you ask her to ring me back, please? | d) I'd never hurt your feelings. |

My phone number is 0303-242893

4. Your friend tells you that he's tired. You know that he's always staying up late.

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| a) I'm not surprised. | b) No wonder. |
| c) Do you seriously expect me to believe that. | d) Both A and B. |

5. Someone tells you that he's just seen Messi at the local supermarket. (Express surprise)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) That's absolutely amazing | b) I can do that. |
| c) I'll take word for it. | d) I have a complaint to make. |

6. The person opposite you in the train has been trying to read your newspaper. What do you say? (Make an offer)

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too? | b) Sure. I don't think it will start on time anyway. |
| c) Would you like to read the newspaper? | d) Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first. |

7. The person on your right is looking hungrily at the vegetable dish on you left. What do you say?

- | | |
|---|--|
| a) Yes, of course. Do you want me to write the reply too? | b) Shall I pass on the vegetable dish to you? |
| c) Sorry, I'm afraid I can't at the moment, as the machine is broken. | d) Can you make it the week after? I need to write the report first. |

8. Your sister has just moved into a new flat, which you think is horrible. (Give your opinion)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) I'm sorry about that. | b) Honestly, I've seen wider flats. |
| c) Are you serious? | d) Both B and C. |

9. You friend is excited about a CD he's bought which you really dislike. (Give your reaction)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| a) I've seen better types of CDs. | b) No, thanks. |
| c) Are you serious? | d) Both A and B. |

10. Your aunt invites you to a party, but you really don't want to go. (apologize tastefully)

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| a) Unfortunately, I can't come to the party. | b) Congratulations! |
| c) That's bad. | d) That's terrible. |

11. Your partner has taken you to the cinema as a birthday present. You didn't like the film but you partner did. (express your opinion)

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) Are you serious? | b) I've seen better performances. |
| c) No, thank you. | d) Congratulations! |

12. Your brother has won the lottery. (expressing surprise)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| a) Ok. I can do that. | b) Maybe you're right. |
| c) I'm not sure if this is the best thing to do. | d) Has he? How amazing! |

20. _____ leave the university, if you studied hard, you properly have nothing to worry about. (give advice)

- a) Why don't you try to
 b) I think you should
 c) It is a good idea to
 d) I don't think it is a good idea,

21. I think you should go to the exams even if you feel like you won't pass, you should at least try. (accept advice)

- a) I am not sure
 b) Yes, you are right. I'll do that.
 c) Instead of you can.
 d) Maybe you're right but...

22. Your little brother has got a new promotion at work. The appropriate response is:

- a) I'm sorry about what happened
 b) It seems bad
 c) Well done!
 d) You mustn't let this depress you.

23. Your father has got a new promotion at work. The appropriate response is:

- a) I'm sorry about what happened.
 b) It seems bad.
 c) You deserve this honor.
 d) It would be worse.

24. Now you are in the post office. Ask about the cost.

- a) How much does it cost?
 b) How long does it cost?
 c) Can you tell me the way?
 d) What is the weekend's play?

25. I've heard that a huge amount of oil has just been found in the country. The suitable follow up question is:

- a) Could this have an impact on the price of petrol?
 b) It's worth nothing.
 c) Do you think it is a bad thing?
 d) What is the play about?

26. Your friends are going on a journey to Aleppo and want you to join them. But it's your sister's birthday at the same time. Express hesitation:

- a) When is the journey?
 b) I agree.
 c) I'm not sure about that.
 d) But what could be the reason behind it?

27. Your family are having dinner at a restaurant but you have an exam next week.

Express hesitation:

- a) Sure, I will go.
 b) Certainly, I can go.
 c) I haven't made up my mind yet.
 d) That's true. I haven't thought about that before.

Grammar worksheet

1. It rarely _____ in desert.
 - a) rain
 - b) rains
 - c) has rained
 - d) is raining
2. We _____ on a new drug these days.
 - a) work
 - b) worked
 - c) are working
 - d) have worked
3. The manager _____ the schedule many times.
 - a) changed
 - b) changes
 - c) is changing
 - d) has changed
4. I _____ to open the door for an hour when I found the key.
 - a) have been trying
 - b) had been trying
 - c) tries
 - d) have tried
5. She _____ for a while at the bus stop.
 - a) is waiting
 - b) waits
 - c) has been waiting
 - d) waited
6. I won't say any word until I _____ the complete story.
 - a) knew
 - b) know
 - c) have known
 - d) am knowing
7. A letter _____ to the boss next week.
 - a) will send
 - b) will be send
 - c) will be sent
 - d) will have been sent
8. The best project will be _____ by the committee.
 - a) choose
 - b) chose
 - c) chooses
 - d) chosen
9. The first winner _____ an outstanding prize by the government.
 - a) will be given
 - b) gives
 - c) gave
 - d) will give
10. Drawings and pictures _____ in the story.
 - a) must be include
 - b) must be included
 - c) must include
 - d) must included

- 11. The hotel was chosen because it _____ by the owner.**
 a) renovated
 b) was renovated
 c) is renovated
 d) renovate
- 12. The organizers _____ the paintings till the end of the month.**
 a) will exhibited
 b) will be exhibited
 c) will have been exhibited
 d) will exhibit
- 13. The police officers _____ the evidence when the lights went off.**
 a) was examining
 b) were examining
 c) had examine
 d) are examining
- 14. All goods with defects _____ back now.**
 a) are sent
 b) were sent
 c) are being sent
 d) are being send
- 15. My father mended the car himself. He _____ .**
 a) didn't have it mended
 b) has it mended
 c) had it mended
 d) have it mended
- 16. Ali's driving license was taken away by the police . Ali _____ .**
 a) had his license take
 b) had his license taken
 c) has his license taken
 d) is his license taken
- 17. Our electricity was cut off, because we _____ to pay the bill.**
 a) forgotten
 b) had forgotten
 c) were forgetting
 d) have forgotten
- 18. The train _____ at 6:00 p.m tomorrow.**
 a) leaves
 b) is leaving
 c) has left
 d) will leave
- 19. Food _____ all over the country.**
 a) is grown
 b) was grown
 c) grew
 d) had grown
- 20. Doctors _____ the patient's leg yesterday.**
 a) amputated
 b) amputate
 c) are amputating
 d) have amputated
- 21. A friend of mine is going to repair my DVD, I _____ .**
 a) have it repaired
 b) had it repaired
 c) am going to have it repaired
 d) am going to get it repaired

- 22. A photo copier is a machine _____ makes copies of documents.**
 a) who
 b) which
 c) where
 d) when
- 23. A launderette is a place _____ you can wash your clothes.**
 a) which
 b) when
 c) where
 d) whom
- 24. A plumber is a person _____ job is to mend the central heating etc.**
 a) who
 b) which
 c) whom
 d) whose
- 25. Your brother wouldn't have found such a nice job if he _____ a university diploma.**
 a) hadn't had
 b) have had
 c) had
 d) didn't have
- 26. If you had come in time, you _____ the lesson.**
 a) wouldn't miss
 b) wouldn't have missed
 c) wouldn't have miss
 d) would miss
- 27. You would have some money if you _____ is generously.**
 a) wouldn't spend
 b) hadn't spend
 c) don't spend
 d) didn't spend
- 28. What _____ you _____ this time tomorrow?**
 a) will – be doing
 b) will – do
 c) will – have done
 d) are – doing
- 29. He wishes he _____ back and see Noras this summer in Italy.**
 a) would travel
 b) could travel
 c) could to travel
 d) travelled
- 30. I am so tired. I wish I _____ home earlier.**
 a) had gone
 b) go
 c) went
 d) would have gone
- 31. If only children _____ their books on the floor.**
 a) wouldn't leave
 b) left
 c) had left
 d) didn't left
- 32. Both Mary and Jack _____ a doctor in science.**
 a) have
 b) has
 c) had
 d) is

33. Neither my father nor my brothers _____ me.

- a) annoys
- b) annoy
- c) is annoying
- d) has annoyed

34. I am very hungry, I _____ eat something

- a) mustn't
- b) shouldn't
- c) must
- d) don't have to

35. If he has a credit card, he _____ pay in cash.

- a) don't have to
- b) has to
- c) should
- d) doesn't have to

36. Judy told me they _____ the nine o'clock train.

- a) were taking
- b) take
- c) have taken
- d) are taking

37. She said she _____ have to get up early.

- a) will
- b) would
- c) has to
- d) is going to

38. Sami asked Mr. Hamad who he _____ to meet.

- a) wants
- b) has wanted
- c) wanted
- d) want

39. Seldom _____ go to the football match.

- a) did they
- b) they did
- c) does they
- d) they do

40. There _____ to hold the meeting.

- a) goes he
- b) went he
- c) he goes
- d) he went