



Past simple, past continuous, past perfect and past perfect continuous

Uses of the past simple:

- actions which started and finished in the past, e.g. *She **lived** in New York for three months only. She **didn't live** in Paris.*
*My uncle **returned** from Algeria in 2010.*
***Did** you **visit** the New Administrative Capital Museum a week ago?*
- a sequence of actions or events, e.g.
*She **finished** her degree, then **moved** back to Egypt.*
- repeated actions and habits in the past, e.g.
*Heba **wrote** lots of novels during her thirties.*
*Karim **didn't like** going swimming when he was little.*
***Did** you often **paint** pictures at primary school?*

Past habits

Uses of **used to/didn't use to**

- to describe situations and regular habits in the past: *People **used to leave** a lot of rubbish on the beach. There **didn't use to be** a sports centre in our town.*
- to compare the past and the present:
*My father **used to stay up** late when he was young, but now he goes to bed early.*

Uses of **would** + infinitive

- to describe past habits and typical behaviour (not to describe past situations):
*In the past, we **would go** to the seaside, but this summer we decided to go to the village instead. I asked my brother to volunteer with me many times, but he **wouldn't do** it.*

Uses of the past continuous:

- to speak about an action that was in progress at a particular time in the past: *I was doing my homework at 9 pm yesterday.*
- an action that was already in progress when another action took place, e.g.
*Amira **was studying** in Cairo when she met her husband. When/While I **was walking** to school, I saw a terrible accident.*
- two actions in progress in the past at the same time, e.g. *While I **was listening** to the lecture, I was making notes.*

Note: Use *during*, not *while* before a noun:

I met two of my old friends during the party.



Uses of the past perfect simple:

- for actions or events which happened at an earlier time than another event in the past
- We often use it with adverbs and time expressions such as *after, before, once, when, until, already, etc.* **I'd finished all my homework, so I decided to play tennis.**

*When the journalist **arrived** to do the interview, the player **had** already **left**. Once I'd read the book, I **understood** what she **had** achieved.*

*We **didn't** hear about the earthquake until we **had** read the newspaper.*

*I **had** no sooner **remembered** his phone number, than I **decided** to contact him.*

***Had** Hatim **arrived** before the match **started**?*

*My father **was** angry because I **hadn't** followed his advice.*

Note: Use infinitive + *ing* after **before** and **after** if there is no subject after them:

*Before **going** home, I had bought some bread.*

Past perfect continuous

*She **had been** waiting for a long time when I arrived.*

***Had** you **been** watching TV when that stranger knocked on the door?*

***Had** you **been** waiting for a long time when I arrived?*

Uses of the past perfect continuous:

- to emphasise that the activity had been continuing for some time before another action in the past. Compare:

*I **studied** before I went to bed. I'd **been** studying for two hours before I went to bed.*

- to talk about how long something had been happening:

*She'd **been** studying for four hours when the computer broke down.*

Note: Don't use the past perfect continuous when you use sense verbs or say how many times you did/reported the action:

*I **had** sent ten emails before I left the office. They **had** known each other for ten years before they became partners!*

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Present simple, present continuous present perfect and present perfect continuous

Uses of the present simple

- for actions, facts or for situations that are always or usually true: *The moon orbits the Earth. / We live in the centre of Cairo.*
- for habits and repeated actions: *Children often help their parents and grandparents to do things.*

Frequency adverbs

- Use frequency adverbs with present simple verbs to say how often something happens. Common

frequency adverbs: *never >> sometimes >> often >> usually >> always*

- Frequency adverbs are usually before present simple verbs: *We always help our parents when they're busy.*

Note: frequency adverbs come after the verb *be*: *It is usually sunny in my country.*

We use present simple after time conjunctions to express future: *After Jack reaches London, he will send us an email.*

- Both the present perfect simple (*have/has + past participle*) and the present perfect continuous

(*have/ has + been + verb -ing*) are used to talk about actions or situations which started in the past, but are still connected to the present. The actions are either still happening, they finished a very short time ago or they have a direct effect on the present.

Present continuous

Uses of the present continuous (*am/is/are + present participle*)

- to describe a temporary situation that is happening now: *I'm staying in Paris for six months in January.*
- to describe a current situation which is different to a past situation:
Young people aren't talking to each other on the phone these days.
- to describe an action happening at a specific time in the future (future arrangement):
We are travelling to London tomorrow; we've got our visas and booked the tickets.
- to describe an action that people do again and again: *Why is he always making so much noise?*



Stative verbs

Uses of stative verbs

- for thoughts and opinions: *think, know, mean, imagine, believe*
*I **think** Alexandria is a beautiful city.*
- for feelings and emotions: *like, love, miss, wish, want*
*We **miss** our parents when we are far away from them.*
- to describe how you see the world: *hear, see, look, smell, taste*
*The chicken **smells** delicious!*
- for possessions and measurements: *belong, have, measure, weigh*
*That pencil **belongs** to me. Can you give it back to me, please?*
We cannot use stative verbs in the continuous form:
*I **want** to study abroad when I'm older.*
NOT
*I **am wanting** to study abroad when I'm older.*

The present perfect simple

- The focus is on the **result** of an action in the present:
*I've **worked** here for a long time, so I can show you what to do.*
- The action is 'to work' and the present perfect simple is used to focus on the result of 'working' in the present, which is that this person can show someone else how to do something. actions that have results in the present, e.g.
*He is happy that **he has scored** a goal in the match.*
Uses of the present perfect
- actions that started in the past and still continue, e.g. *I've **started** French classes. (and I'm still going to them).*
*We've **done** a lot of work today. (and we're still working).*
- experiences (often with *ever* and *never*), e.g.
***Have** you ever **interviewed** a famous person? I've **never been** on a plane.*
- actions which haven't happened (often with *still* or *yet*), e.g.
*They **haven't developed** a treatment yet. Salma still **hasn't won** a professional match.*
- periods of time with *since* or *for*, e.g.
*She's played football **since** she was five/ **since** her childhood. I **have lived** abroad **for** 5 years*
*It's years **since** we last met! We **haven't met** for years!*
Note : ***since** three o'clock/ **for** two hours.*
- When we use the present perfect simple, we don't say when an action happened, but we can say how long an action that it still happening has happened, for example, since 2018 or for five years.
- You can't use the verb *to be* and other verbs like *know* in the present perfect continuous tense.
So we say "I have known him for years" (not I have been knowing him for years.)

The present perfect continuous

- The focus is on the activity itself and this is usually an activity that someone has been doing either all the time or regularly for a specific period of time. You also use time expressions with *since* or *for* to say how long an action has been happening.
*We've **been interviewing** a lot of people about their experiences.*
*Mohammad **has been doing** some research in that area.*
*I've **been working** on this project since January.*
Use the present perfect continuous to focus on the reason.
*He is tired because he **has been working** all day*

NOTE:

Some verbs can refer to states or actions depending on context:

~~I **enjoy** living in Barcelona, Spain.~~
permanent situation: this is always true

~~I'm **enjoying** my holiday in Barcelona.~~
(describes an action: this is how I'm feeling behaving at the moment)

What do you **think** I should wear tomorrow?

I **am thinking** about spending my holiday in the village. (think=consider)

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Future tenses

Present perfect for future use

In clauses with *after*, *once* and *when* we normally use the present simple to talk about the future, e.g.

When I finish my studies I'll go and live abroad. Sometimes, however, we use the present perfect.

Once I've done the research, I'll write the report.

After she's finished her degree, she'll get a job as a lawyer. The airport will open again when they've moved the plane.

Common mistakes

When I'll get there, I'll let you know. (When I've got there, I'll let you know.)

I'll keep researching until I'll discover a cure. (I'll keep researching until I've discovered a cure.)

Talking about the future

- Use the **future simple** (*will* or *won't* + infinitive) for: predictions with no evidence, quick decisions, offer, request and future facts.

In ten years' time, the world won't be very different.

Will you finish the article by the end of the day?

We'll see more and more robots in shops in the next few years. It's hot. I'll turn on the fan.

Don't worry; I'll help you clean up this mess.

- Use the **future continuous** (*will* or *won't* + *be* -ing form) for: events that will be happening at a certain time in the future.

This time next year, I'll be living in Spain.

Will you be studying this evening?

I won't be going to that school next week; I'm on sick leave.

- Use the **future perfect** (*will* / *won't* + *have* + past participle) for: actions that will or won't be completed before a specific time in the future.

Before the end of this century, they'll have found life on other planets.

Will they have found a cure by 2040?

I won't have finished typing the report by the time you get here.

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Phrasal verbs, verb patterns

Phrasal verbs

Phrasal verbs are verbs which consist of a verb followed by one or two prepositions. The combination of the verb and preposition(s) in a phrasal verb creates a new meaning which is different than the meaning of the verb and preposition(s) on their own.

Separable phrasal verbs

- The verb and preposition(s) in some phrasal verbs are always separated by a noun and these are called separable phrasal verbs. The noun comes in between the verb and the preposition:

turn up: Can you **turn** the sound **up**? I can't hear it.

Inseparable phrasal verbs

- The verb and preposition(s) in some phrasal verbs are never separated by a noun and these are called inseparable phrasal verbs. The noun always comes after the phrasal verb:

look into: Let's **look into** other ways of having a virtual meeting.

catch up: I need to **catch up** with my homework this evening.

- In some phrasal verbs, the verb and preposition(s) can be either separated by a noun or not but the meaning is the same:

turn off: Can you **turn** your camera **off**? OR Can you **turn off** your camera?

- But with some phrasal verbs the meaning is different when the verb and preposition(s) are separated by a noun from when they aren't separated by a noun: **pick up:**

I can still **pick up** my little sister. (to physically move someone or something upwards)

We're going to **pick** my aunt **up** from the airport tomorrow. (to meet someone somewhere and then take them with you to another place.)

Verb patterns with gerund and infinitive

When two verbs are used together, the second verb is either in the gerund form (or verb-ing) or the infinitive form (to + present participle).

Verbs that are always followed by the infinitive, e.g. decide, encourage, need, seem, try, want, arrange, agree, hope, expect, plan, offer, learn.

We **decided to work** on the project together. The book **seems to be** back in the library now.

Verbs that are always followed by the gerund, e.g. avoid, enjoy, finish, miss, recommend, admit, deny, dislike, practise, risk, consider, suggest

You should **avoid looking at** your phone in bed. I **enjoy watching** films in English.

Verbs that can be followed by the gerund or infinitive:

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive+to and the meaning stays the same, e.g. continue, hate, like, start:

We will **continue looking** for the photos until we find them. We will **continue to look** for the photos until we find them.

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive but the meaning changes according to the verb form which is used, for example, stop, remember, forget, regret and try.

When I run, I need to **stop to take** a break every 15 minutes. (to stop doing an activity so you can do another activity)

Let's **stop thinking** of ideas now and start making a plan. (to stop doing an activity)

Please **remember to bring** your digital camera tomorrow. (Don't forget to bring it.)

I **remember meeting** this man last year at the wedding reception. (I saw this man last year and now I remember that action.)

I **regret wasting** all my money; now I have no money to buy this T-shirt. (I'm sorry because I have wasted all my money.)

We **regret to inform** you that you have not been accepted for this job. (We are sorry to tell you this.)

Try taking this medicine for your headache. It's very good. (Try something as an experiment to see if it works.)

I'm **trying to learn** Chinese, but it's very difficult. (Try to + infinitive means that something is difficult, but you make an effort to do it.)



seem to, (be) meant to, (be) supposed to

Uses of *seem to* + infinitive

- to talk about how something or someone appears to be when we cannot be completely sure:

*She hasn't said anything, but Grandma **seems to be** having fun.*

Uses of *(be) meant to* + infinitive

- to talk about what the purpose or truth of something should be:

*They **were meant to arrive** by now.*

*It **was meant to be** a chocolate cake, but I dropped it.*

Uses of *(be) supposed to* + infinitive

- to talk about obligations:

*I'm **supposed to** look after my brother on Friday night.*

- to talk about arrangements:

*I'm **supposed to** cook dinner on Monday evenings.*

- to talk about expectations:

*It **was supposed to** rain this morning.*

- to talk about our beliefs about something:

*It **is supposed to be** the best phone that you can buy.*



Have/get something done, causative verbs

Get something done

Uses of *get something done*:

- You use the structure *get/have + object + done* to say that someone will complete a particular task:
*I always **get** my housework **done** in the afternoon.*
*Heba always helps her mother to **get** the washing **done**.*
- Use the past simple form of *get/have* to talk about completing a particular task in the past:
*I **got** my project work **done** last weekend.*
- Use *will get/have + object + done* to talk about completing a particular task in the future:
*I will **get** the book report **done** tomorrow.*

Causative verbs

Use of *make (someone) infinitive without to*:

- to say that someone forces someone (else) to do something:
*Our teacher **made** us read the book again.*

Use of *let (someone) infinitive without to*:

- to say that someone can do something because someone (else) has given them permission to do it:
*The teacher sometimes **lets us do** an easy exercise for homework.*

Use of *allow (someone) infinitive "to"*:

- to say that someone can do something because someone (else) has given them permission to do it:
*My parents **allow me to stay up** later at the weekend.*

Use of *stop (someone) from verb-ing*:

- to say that someone / a situation makes it possible for someone (else) to continue doing something:
*The very hot weather sometimes **stops us from going** outside.*

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Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives

Use an adjective to describe a noun. An adjective always comes before the noun it describes

- Use an adjective after verb to be and sense verbs:

Tamer is angry; what has happened?

Come and have lunch with me; the food tastes nice

- to describe a noun. We put the adjective before the noun. She is a talented singer. That's an expensive car.
- If there is no noun, we put the adjective after the verb be. I am happy. It is interesting.

Uses of comparative adjectives

- to make comparisons: We need a bigger house.
- to compare two things: My brother is older than me.
- to describe how something changes: She is growing taller.

NOTE: We use a *lot*, *much*, *far* or a *little* before the comparative adjective to say that there's a big or a small difference between the two things: *The Giza pyramids are far older than the Cairo Citadel.*

Those cakes are a little cheaper than these ones *Nessma is much more sensible than she used to be*

Uses of superlative adjectives

- to compare three or more things: *I like all your books, but this one is the best.*
- to describe extremes: *Mount Everest is the highest mountain on earth.*
- With short adjectives (1 syllable), we usually add *-er* to make comparatives and *-est* to make superlatives.

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Long	longer	longest

- When an adjective ends in *-e*, we add *-r* to make comparatives and *-st* to make superlatives.

Nice	nicer	nicest
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- When an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, we double the consonant.

Big	bigger	biggest
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- When an adjective ends in a consonant and *-y*, we replace it with *-ier* in comparatives and *-iest* in superlatives.

Happy	happier	happiest
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- With long adjectives (two or more syllables), we usually add *more* for comparatives and *most* for superlatives.

Expensive	more expensive	most expensive
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- Some adjectives have irregular comparatives and superlatives.

Good	better	best
Bad	worse	worst
Far	farther/furthest	farthest/furthest

Compound adjectives

- Use *compound adjectives* (adjective or adverb + past participle) to describe a noun. Put the compound adjective before the noun it describes. Use a hyphen to link the two parts of the adjective together.

She is a very **well-rounded** person.

Spanish is a **widely-spoken** language.

Comparative phrases



- Use of **exactly the same as** to say that there is no difference between two things or people:
*Your family's car is **exactly the same as** my family's car. There's no difference between them at all.*
- Use of **almost as ... as** or **slightly ... than** to say that there is a small difference between two things or people:
*The trip to Brazil is **almost as expensive as** the trip to Canada.
My town is **slightly more popular** with tourists **than** your town.*
- Use of **far ... than** to say that there is a big difference between two things:
*I think studying science is **far more interesting than** studying maths.*

Use of adverbs

- to describe the verb: The children talked loudly during the film.
- Many adverbs end in -ly but not all. Waleed played very well in the handball match
- We can form an adverb by doing the following to an adjective:
 - 1 adding **ly**: serious----- > seriously
 - 2 adding **ly**: wonderful-----> wonderfully
 - 3 Adding **ally**: automatic----- > automatically
 - 4 deleting **e** and adding **ly**: terrible ----- > terribly
 - 5 deleting **y** and adding **ily**: easy ----- > easily
- Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives: *hard, fast, early, late, right, wrong, high, low.*
- *The train is **late**. (adjective) I know it never comes **late**. (adverb)*

Irregular adverbs

- The adverb of good is **well**. *They play football **well**.*
- The adverb **hardly** is not related to the adverb **hard**. *She tried **hard** in the exam. (hard = worked very hard) I can **hardly** hear the film. (hardly = almost not)*

There are four types of adverbs: adverbs of manner, place, time and frequency. Position of adverbs

Type	Position	Example
manner	They usually go in end position. They sometimes go in the middle of the sentence if the adverb is not an important part of the clause.	<i>I dressed quickly.</i> <i>I quickly dressed and left the house.</i>
place	They usually go in the end position. They sometimes go in front position in writing.	<i>Can you sit over there?</i> <i>Outside, there was a small pond.</i>
time	They usually go in end position. If the adverb is important, the adverb goes in front position.	<i>I'm going to the cinema tomorrow.</i> <i>Today, we're seeing our cousins.</i>
frequency	They usually go in mid position, but they can go in front or end position. <i>always, ever and never</i> do not usually go in front position.	<i>They often have homework.</i> <i>My dad usually goes to the cinema on Saturday.</i> <i>Sometimes I play video games. She never eats meat.</i>

- We can use adverbs before adjectives and, less commonly, before adverbs.
*This exam is **incredibly** difficult. That film was **surprisingly** funny.*



Mayar did **quite** well in the match. We liked her performance.

- Sometimes adverbs modify adjectives, making them stronger or weaker.

It is not **very** cold today.

The child is **quite** happy.

The car looks **absolutely** wonderful.

- An adverb can modify a whole sentence: **Fortunately**, I had brought an umbrella.

Adverbs and adjectives can have different functions: Gaber is a **serious** worker; he works seriously.
(Here an adjective modifies a noun, while an adverb modifies a verb.)

- We can also use adverbs to modify the adjectives.

It's not **very** cold today. It's **quite** cold today. It's **extremely** cold today

Use an adverb to describe an action.

- **An adverb usually comes after a verb:**

Nobody **treats** her **differently** to the other employees.

- **An adverb can also come before a verb to emphasize the verb.**

I wasn't sure if I could **successfully combine** my job with playing handball.

- **Adverbs usually end in -ly, but some adverbs are irregular.**

I found a job very **fast**.

I won the race **easily**.

Ahmad has always worked **hard**. Heba can swim **well**.

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The passive

Use the passive to focus on the action or activity, rather than the people doing the action. If you don't know which person, the only option is to use the passive. Sometimes you want to say who did the action in a sentence and then you use *by* + the person at the end of the sentence.

The present simple passive

- You form the present simple passive with *am/is/are* + past participle.
- Use the present simple passive for facts, regular activities or processes that are always the same:
*Cotton clothes **are made** in Egypt.*

The past simple passive

- You form the past simple passive with *was/were* + past participle.
- You use the past simple passive for actions, activities and processes that were completed in the past and aren't happening now:

*The competition **was stopped** because of a technical problem. Ali and Yassar **were awarded** a prize by a teacher at their school.*

The passive with *will* and modal verbs

- You use *will*/modal verb + *be* + past participle to form the passive with *will* and modal verbs:
*I **will be given** some more responsibility at work next month. All of these sports **can be played** at your local sports centre.
I **may be awarded** a scholarship for university if I do well in my exams.*

The passive infinitive

- The passive infinitive is a passive form of verbs which are always followed by *to*, for example *have to*, *has to*, *need to*, etc.
- You form the passive infinitive with *to be* + past participle:
*All of these reports **have to be written** before we can go home.*

The present perfect passive

*You use *have/has been* + past participle to form the present perfect passive.*

*You use the present perfect passive to talk about recent actions and events that have results. **New schools have been built** recently.*

The past perfect passive

*You use *had + been* + past participle to form the past perfect passive.*

*You use the past perfect passive to talk about actions that happened before other actions in the past. **After the problem had been discussed**, we reached a reasonable solution.*

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Quantifiers

Quantifiers

Quantifiers are words or phrases that we use before nouns to show how much of something there is. Consider whether the noun you want to say the amount of is a singular or a plural noun and whether it's a countable (i.e. you can use a number directly before it) or an uncountable (i.e. you can't use a number directly before it) noun.

Quantifiers to show that there's nothing or a small amount

- **None** is used with countable and uncountable nouns to say that there's nothing:
***None** of the books I ordered have arrived yet.*
*Despite her illness, she lost **none** of her enthusiasm for life.*
- **A few** is used with countable nouns and it means a small number:
***A few** of my friends thought that I was too old to become an actor.*
*Few is used with countable nouns and it means a very small number:
Few people know what job they want to do when they're still a child.*
- **A little** is used with uncountable nouns and it means a very small number:
*We only need **a little** help from our teacher and then we can finish the project.*
- **Little** is used with uncountable nouns and it means a very small amount of something with the negative meaning of 'not enough':
*There's **little** hope that they'll arrive before 4 p.m.*

Quantifiers to show that there's a large amount

- **Much** is used to refer to uncountable nouns in negative sentences and questions:
*There isn't **much** chance of me going to work on a farm.*
- **Many / A lot of** is used with countable nouns for a large number of people. They can be used in positive sentences, negative sentences and questions:
***Many / A lot of** people don't find their perfect job until they're over thirty.*
- In affirmative sentences, we sometimes use **much** and **many** in more formal styles:
*There is **much** concern about development projects in Egypt.*
*The manager has sent **many** emails to customers recently.*

Quantifiers that refer to one thing in a group

- **Each** is used with countable nouns to focus on one person or thing in a group:
***Each** student in this class has their own special qualities.*
- **Every** is used with countable nouns to focus on all of the people or things in a group and usually shows that something happens regularly or something is true for everyone:
*After finishing secondary stage, **every** student hopes to join the faculty they want.*
- **Some** and **any** are used with countable and uncountable nouns.
Some is used in positive sentences.
*I have **some** novels to read.*

Note:

We can use **some** in questions when we make offers or requests.

*Would you like **some** tea?*

*Can I have **some** more sugar?*

Any is used in negative sentences and questions.

*I don't have **any** plays to read.*

*Did you buy **any** toys?*

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Modal verbs

Modal verbs are used for degrees of possibility, ability and permission. They are also used for requests, suggestions and advice.

- **can / can't + infinitive without to** is used to talk about possibility, present ability and permission:
*We **can't** see the stars very clearly tonight.* (possibility)
*I **can** usually cope with difficult situations.* (present ability)
*You **can** talk to the teachers in ten minutes.* (permission)
- **could/couldn't + infinitive without to** is used to talk about possibility and past ability.
*When I was six, I **could ride** a bike, but I **couldn't swim**.* (past ability)
- **have to / don't have to** is used to say that something is necessary/not necessary:
*Students **have to** do their school work and take exams.* (necessary)
*You **don't have to** read every page in the book.* (not necessary)
- **might** is used to show that we think there's a small chance that something will happen, but it's still possible:
*I **might visit** you next week; I haven't decided yet.*
- **should / shouldn't + infinitive without to** is used to say that it is or isn't a good idea to do something, for example when giving advice:
*You **should** spend more time on self-care. You **shouldn't** hesitate to ask for help.*
- **Use should/ought to have + past participle to express regret (for doing or not doing an action in the past.)**
- You **shouldn't/oughtn't to have** wasted your time playing on your cell phone. Now your grades are quite low.
- use **must/mustn't + infinitive** for a rule, law, warm invitation and strong advice: *You **mustn't** talk in the library. You **must** wash your hands before you eat. You **must** come and have dinner with us.*

Modal verbs for making deductions about the past: **must, can't/couldn't, may/might**

Must

- Use **must + have + past participle** when you are sure about what happened.
*It **must have been** very difficult to live without computers in the past.*

May/might/could

- Use **might / may / could + have + past participle** when you think it is possible that something happened but you're not sure.
*She **might've told** him about the accident, I'm not sure..*
*They **may not have understood** you properly; she did the opposite!*

Can't/couldn't

- Use **can't or couldn't have + past participle** when you are sure it is not possible that something happened.
*He **can't have known** that the pool closed at 7pm or he would be here by now. They **couldn't have arrived** before us because they didn't leave until 6pm.*

Would + infinitive for talking about past habits

Would/wouldn't

- Use **would + infinitive** to talk about past habits and typical behaviour in the past.
*My grandmother **would tell** me a story every night before I went to bed. His brother **wouldn't ride** a bicycle very often.*
- Don't use a hyphen if the compound adjective follows the noun it describes.
*Smart phones are **widely used** all over the world.*
*The Arabic language is **widely spoken** in all the villages.*



Relative clauses

Relative clauses

- Use relative clauses to give more information about someone or something.
- Use *who* or *that* to refer to people, and *which* or *that* to refer to things.
- Use *Whom* to refer to an object (then *whom* is followed by a subject.)

*My cousin **whom** I visited in the hospital is getting better now. Manal **who** won the gold medal is over the moon!*

- Use *whose* to refer to possession or relationship, *where* to refer to places, and *when* to refer to time.

*This is the honest man **whose** job is to guard our cars.*

*The park is the place **where** I usually spend a nice time with my friends. July is the month **when** we spend our summer holiday outside Cairo.*

- Put the relative clause immediately after the noun you are talking about:

*Mr Sami works at a bank. He is loved by all. Mr Sami, **who** works at a bank, is loved by all.*

- Use **non-defining relative clauses** with commas, to give further (non-essential) information about something or someone. (In this type, that can't replace who, whom and which.)

*The ancient temple, **which was mentioned in the guide book**, was difficult to find. Mr Kamel, who is 50 years old, is the new manager.*

Aisha, whose father is a famous doctor, is my best friend.

- Use **defining relative clauses**, without commas, to give essential information to explain who or what you are talking about. In this type, that can replace *who* and *which*.

*He is the writer **who/that** wrote these interesting articles. The place **where we used to live** was very noisy.*

So and such

We can use *so* to mean *very*, often to emphasise or to give a reason for something.

- Use *so* + adjective/adverb (+ *that* ...)*The novel is **so** interesting.*

*The novel is **so** interesting **that** I decided to read it again. Sami behaves **so** politely **that** all his friends respect him.*

- We can also use *so much* + uncountable noun + (*that*) ... or *so many* + plural noun + (*that*) ...*He has spent **so much** time working **that** he felt exhausted.*

*Hala has **so many** tasks to do **that** she can't go to the club with her friends.*

- We can use *such* in the same way but always before a noun.

Use **such** + (adjective) + uncountable/plural noun + (*that*) ...

*Egypt has **such** amazing monuments **that** a lot of tourists enjoy seeing them.*

- We can also use *such a/an* + (adjective) + countable singular noun + (*that*) ...

*It is **such** a nice film **that** I watched it twice. Gamal is **such an** honest man **that** all people trust him.*

<https://wordwall.net/play/15432/220/1988>



Reported speech

- Direct speech is a way of saying what someone said, using quotation marks.
Jack said, "I visited Luxor last week".
- Indirect /Reported speech is used to report what someone has said without using quotation marks.
Jack said that he had visited Luxor the week before.

Reported statements

In reported statements, ...

- we use *told* instead of *said to*. *Said* remains as it is. We can use other reporting verbs instead of *said* such as *stated, declared, explained ...etc.*
- we can use *that* between the reporting verb and the statement.
- we usually move verb tenses one step back and change pronouns according to the meaning.
{Present simple → past simple / present continuous → past continuous / present perfect → past perfect / will go → would go...etc.}
"I will visit my relatives in Tanta," Leila said.
Leila said that she would visit her relatives in Tanta.
- we usually make changes to time and place words and phrases: tomorrow → the next / the following day - yesterday → the day before/the previous day- this week → that week / here → there ...etc.
She said to me, "I bought a new mobile last week".
She told me that she had bought a new mobile the week before.
- past perfect verbs and past modal verbs don't change.
Yasmeen said, "I could solve the problem after I had discussed it with my parents". Yasmeen said that she could solve the problem after she had discussed it with her parents.
- we don't change the tense when we report a fact and when someone says something now or aroundnow.
Adel says, "I am ready for the trip". Adel says that he is ready for the trip.
"Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System," the teacher said. The teacher said that Mercury is the smallest planet in the Solar System.

Reported questions

In reported questions, ...

- we use *asked* instead of *said to* and we use *asked, inquired* or *wanted to know* instead of *said*.
- for Yes/ No questions, we add *if/whether* between the reporting verb and the question.
She said, "Do you like reading short stories?" She asked if / whether I liked reading short stories.
- we change tense verbs, pronouns and time / place words as we do in reported statements.
- in wh-questions, we don't use *if / whether*: we use the same question word.
- we change the word order. Question marks are not used.
Tamer said, "What are you doing now?" Tamer inquired what I was doing then
My friend said, "When did you return from London?" My friend asked me when I had returned from London.

Reported orders, suggestions and advice

- We usually report orders, suggestions and advice with a reporting verb + object + (not) to + infinitive.
- Verbs which are followed by object + (not) to + infinitive: **advise, ask, encourage, instruct, order, tell, urge, and warn**: *The teacher said to us, "Revise the lesson again". The teacher advised us to revise the lesson again.*
The policeman said to me, "Don't drive so fast". The policeman instructed me not to drive so fast.
- Suggest and recommend are followed by verb + -ing or that + subject + infinitive without to.
Rami said, "Let's go to the library". Rami suggested going to the library.
Dalia said to me, "You should follow the doctor's advice". Dalia recommended following the doctor's advice.
I said to Heba, "You should avoid repeating mistakes".

Playing a Game - Quizizz



<i>If</i>	<i>she was / were taller,</i>	<i>she would (she'd) be in the school team.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>you did not (didn't) work hard,</i>	<i>you would not (wouldn't) do very well.</i>

<i>If</i>	would + infinitive	if + past simple
<i>She</i>	<i>would (She'd) be in the school team</i>	<i>if she was / were taller.</i>
<i>You</i>	<i>would not (wouldn't) do very well</i>	<i>if you did not (didn't) work hard.</i>

Wh- questions

What	would you do	if you didn't pass the exam?
-------------	---------------------	-------------------------------------

Use of the second conditional

- to talk about events that are unlikely to happen:
If he was / were very rich, he would buy an aeroplane.

Third conditional

Statements and negative statements

<i>If</i>	past perfect	would have + past participle
<i>If</i>	<i>Hanan had been at school yesterday,</i>	<i>she'd have met the new teacher.</i>
<i>If</i>	<i>my brother hadn't walked so slowly,</i>	<i>he wouldn't have missed the bus.</i>

would have + past participle	<i>if</i>	past perfect
<i>Hanna would have met the new teacher</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>she had been at school yesterday.</i>
<i>My brother wouldn't have missed the bus</i>	<i>if</i>	<i>he hadn't walked so slowly.</i>

Wh- questions

What	would you have done	if you'd been late for the exam?
-------------	----------------------------	---

Use of the third conditional

to talk about a different past, in which something did or did not happen, and we imagine a different result:

- If he *had been* careful, he *wouldn't have* made these mistakes.
(He *wasn't* careful, so he *made* these mistakes.)

Making suggestions

Giving advice about the future:

- How / What about + verb-ing?* **How about going** to bed earlier?
- What about doing** your homework with a friend?
- Have you considered/ thought about + verb-ing?* **Have you considered making** a study plan?
- Have you thought about** asking to take the exam again?
- Why don't you + infinitive without to?* **Why don't you try** a new sport?

<https://wordwall.net/play/7948/912/2497>



Tag Questions

A question tag is a short phrase at the end of a statement that turns it into a question:

*He likes musicals, **doesn't he?*** (negative tag)

*Your sister can't drive, **can she?*** (positive tag)

Uses of tag questions

- The meaning of a question tag depends on how you say it. When the intonation falls, we are not really asking a question, we just want the listener to agree with us.

*That film was brilliant, **wasn't it?***

- If we are asking a real question, our intonation rises.

*You're enjoying yourself, **aren't you?***

- After *Let's ...* the question tag is *shall we?* *Let's go to the park, **shall we?***
- After *I'm ...*, the negative question tag is *aren't I?* (= am I not?): *I'm right, **aren't I?***

Notes:

- In question tags, we change nouns into pronouns:
*Teachers play an important role in our lives, **don't they?***
- We use *it* instead of *this* and *that* and *they* instead of *these* and *those*:
*That question was difficult, **wasn't it?***
- Tag questions are affirmative with *none of*, *nobody*, *never* and *hardly*:
*None of those boys were lazy, **were they?***
- We use *they* instead of *someone*, *everybody*, *no one* and *nobody*: *Nobody came early, **did they?***
- We use *it* instead of *nothing* and *everything*: *Nothing is correct, **is it?***

<https://wordwall.net/play/2701/565/8453>

Countable and uncountable nouns, and articles

Countable nouns

- Nouns with singular and plural forms are called countable nouns:
a bottle, two bottles, a hundred bottles; a child, three children; a man, ten men
- Singular countable nouns can be used with *a/an* or *one*:
Ali is eating a banana. Sara would like an apple. Hassan has eaten one banana and two oranges.
- Plural countable nouns can be used with numbers, *How many*, *so/not many*, *a few*, *fewer*:
How many grapes would you like? Can I have a few grapes?
Fewer people live in the country today than in the past.



Uncountable nouns

- Nouns which have only one form (no plural) are called uncountable nouns:

air, water, light, money, glass, paper

- Uncountable nouns are used with *some, How much, so/not much, (a) little*:

Be careful, there's some glass on the floor. How much light is there in the cave?

We don't have much money. There is only a little water to drink.

- Uncountable nouns can't be preceded by a/an: *Money is the root of all evil.*

- Before uncountable nouns, we can use: a piece of/pieces of ..., etc.

My teacher gave me useful pieces of advice to follow.

Indefinite article

Uses of the indefinite article *a/an*

- to refer to something for the first time: *Her father has just bought a new car.*

When Ali visited Thailand, he had a ride on an elephant.

- to talk about someone's job: *Imad wants to be a scientist when he finishes university.*

His sister, Sara, wants to be an architect.

- to one of many things: *My uncle and aunt live in a flat in the town centre.*

I usually have an egg for breakfast.

A or an?

- If a noun (or adjective before a noun) starts with a vowel sound, use the indefinite article *an*:

an animal, an elephant, an interview, an orange bus, an unusual building

- The letter *u* at the beginning of a word is pronounced as if it begins with the consonant *y*. In these cases, use the article *a*: *a uniform, a university, a useful boo*

Definite article

Uses of the definite article *the*

- to refer to something you have already talked about:

His father works in an office. The office is near the city centre.

She bought a book by Charlotte Brontë yesterday. The book is called Jane Eyre.

- when there is only one of something, or when everyone knows

<https://wordwall.net/play/9028/923/1278>



which thing or person you are talking about:

The moon looks very near to the earth tonight.

(There is only one moon and earth.)

We had a picnic in the park at the weekend. (This is the park we all know, probably the nearest or only park in the town.)

- with superlative adjectives and other words
(*first, last, only, etc.*):

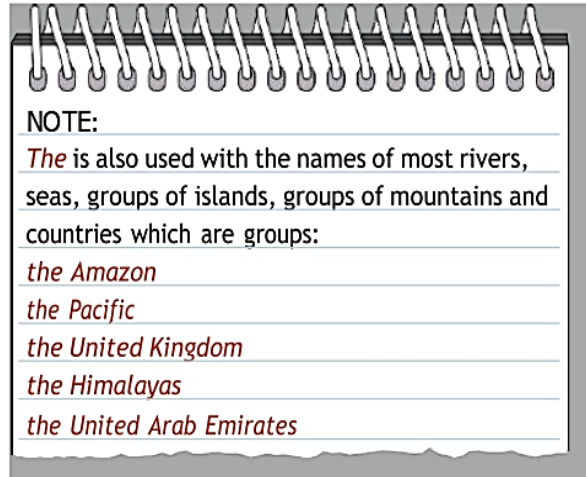
That's the best film I've ever seen.

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

The first letter of the alphabet is A.

Note: We say: I have lunch with my family.

The lunch (which) I had with friends in Alexandria is unforgettable.



Punctuation Marks

- Punctuation marks are signs such as full stops, commas and question marks. We use them in sentences to make the meaning clear.

Sentence endings

Full stop

- Use a full stop (.) at the end of declarative, imperative and conditional sentences:
Yasser and Peter went to the club an hour ago.
- Use a full stop (.) after abbreviation:
My grandson Ahmad was born in Jan. 2020.
- Use full stops in initials for personal names:
T. S. Eliot (Tomas Stearns Eliot) was a great poet.
Let's find an A.T.M. so I can withdraw some money.
- In British English, full stops are placed outside the final quotation mark.
The general manager said, "This is a great day for the company".

Question mark

- Use a question mark (?) at the end of direct questions (interrogative sentences and tag questions).
When did Amani leave for the supermarket?
You seem busy now, don't you?



Exclamation mark

- An exclamation mark is used after a command, an interjection, or what shows surprise or anger.
“Look out behind you!” she yelled.
I’m so excited to go to the park tomorrow! What an amazing place!

Note:

We sometimes use a *full stop* after a command when we don’t focus on interjection, surprise or anger.
Sit down.

Capital letters

- Use capital letters to mark the beginning of a sentence.
We went to London last summer.
- Use capital letters at the beginning of proper nouns. Proper nouns include personal names (including titles before names), nationalities and languages, names of countries, continents, days of the week and months of the year, public holidays as well as geographical places.
Dr Adel Fahmi is the consultant at Cairo Hospital.
Rami and Fadi can speak Japanese although they live in South Africa.
- Use capital letters for the titles of books, magazines and newspapers, plays and music.
‘Oliver’ is the main character in ‘Oliver Twist’ written by Charles Dickens.

Pauses or breaks

- The comma, semicolon and colon are used to indicate a pause in series.

Comma

- Use a comma (,) to show a separation of ideas or elements within the structure of a sentence.
- Use a comma after *yes* and *no*, and before *please* in sentences. We sometimes use a comma after *Please* at the beginning of a sentence.
Yes, it’s a quarter past three, Samir.
Could I have more cake, please?
Please, allow me to use your camera.
- You also use a comma before or after the name of the person you are speaking to.
Omar, you have done an excellent job.
- Use a comma to separate two complete sentences:
When I was doing the housework, a stranger knocked on the front door.
- Use commas to separate lists or elements within sentences.
Huda bought two kilos of sugar, a packet of tea, a bottle of oil and five loaves of bread.
- Use commas to separate a list of similar words, adjectives or phrases.
It’s important to write in clear, simple, accurate words.
- Use commas to separate words or phrases that mark where the voice would pause slightly, (after transitions.)
I can’t tell you now. However, all will be revealed tomorrow at midday.
- Use a comma to separate the direct speech from the rest of the sentence. The comma comes before the quotation mark.
Tamer said, “I have already tidied my room”.
- Use commas to mark non-defining clauses. (The clauses which add extra / non-essential information).
The police officer, who arrived after just five minutes, arrested the criminal.
- Use a comma to set off a tag question from the rest of the sentence.
She is your sister, isn’t she?
- Use a comma to separate parts of the date.
May 2, 2016, was when I graduated.
- Put a comma at the end of the direct sentence in case the speaker is placed after that sentence.



"I'm coming home late tonight," my father said.

Colons (:)

- Use colons to introduce lists
There are three main reasons for the success of the government: challenging work, determination and patience.
- Use a colon between sentences when the second sentence explains or justifies the first sentence.
Try to keep calm during the interview: this will cause a good impression.

Semicolon (;)

- Use the semicolon between two independent clauses linked by a transitional expression (e.g., accordingly, consequently, for example, nevertheless, so, thus).
Heavy rain had continued to fall at the airport; consequently, all flights were canceled.

Apostrophe (')

- Use an apostrophe with an s ('s) to show who owns something. The's is added after singular nouns or names.
This is our aunt's house.
- When a name or a singular noun ends in -s, either add an apostrophe or an apostrophe as well as another (s).
This is Charles's phone. These are James' books My father is at his boss's party
- For plural nouns that end in -s, put the apostrophe after the -s.
Miss Leila is marking her pupils' work.
- When plural nouns do not end in -s, just add's to these plural nouns.
Doctors look after people's health.
- To make a possessive form of two people joined by and, such as Rami and Sameh, or Mary and Anne, put's only after the second name.
We were at Eman and Ahmad's party.
- The apostrophe can also be used to show that one or more letters in a contraction have been left out.
We'll come to your party, but Sue won't be able to come. She's meeting her uncle at the airport.

Quotation marks ("")

- In direct speech, we enclose what is said within a pair of single or double quotation marks, although single quotation marks are becoming more common.
Wael said, "I haven't put those shelves up yet".
She said, "Where is the nearest fish restaurant?" "I'm coming home late tonight," my father said.
- We can put quotation marks around titles.
Have you watched the famous film 'Titanic'?
- We can use quotation marks when we mention a word or phrase in a sentence.
What does 'punctuation' mean?

Hyphen (-)

- Use a hyphen to join two or more words together into a compound term. Do not separate the words with spaces.
My eight-year-old boy loves reading
Do you have sugar-free cookies?
 - Don't use a hyphen if the compound adjective follows the noun it describes.
English is widely spoken. We use a widely-spoken language.
- Use a hyphen to link prefixes to words. *These things happened before the pre-enlightenment era.*

<https://wordwall.net/play/33160/719/383>



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مع تمنياتنا بالتوفيق

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