

Manel Habache
English lessons:

Lesson1: Future tense

The future tense in English is used to express actions or events that will happen in the future. However, there isn't just one "future tense." We use a variety of structures to express different nuances of the future. : "will," "going to," and "would."

1. Simple Future: Will \ Shall Subject + will + stem : 'll (e.g., I'll, she'll)

Uses:

Predictions (Based on Opinion/Belief): Expressing what we think will happen without concrete evidence.

- I think it will rain tomorrow.

Instant Decisions: Making decisions at the moment of speaking.

- The phone is ringing. I will answer it.

Offers and Promises: Offering to do something or making a promise.

- I will help you.
- I promise I won't tell anyone."

Facts about the Future: Expressing events that are guaranteed to happen.

- The sun will rise at 6 AM."

Forms:

Affirmative: Subject + will + base form

- They will arrive tomorrow.

Negative: Subject + will + not + base form (won't)

- They won't arrive tomorrow.

Interrogative: Will + subject + base form?

- Will they arrive tomorrow?

2. Future with "Going to" Subject + am/is/are + going to + stem

Uses:

Plans and Intentions: Expressing pre-arranged plans or intentions.

- I am going to travel next week.

Predictions (Based on Present Evidence): Making predictions based on what we can see or know now.

- Look at those clouds. It is going to rain.

Forms:

Affirmative: Subject + am/is/are + going to + base form

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- She is going to bake a cake.

Negative: Subject + am/is/are + not + going to + base form (isn't/aren't)

- She isn't going to bake a cake.

Interrogative: Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + base form?

- Is she going to bake a cake?

III. "Would" Form:

Subject + would + stem . Contraction: 'd (e.g., I'd, she'd)

Hypothetical Situations: Expressing what would happen in conditional sentences.

- If I had more time, I would travel around the world.

Polite Requests or Offers: Making requests or offers more polite.

- "Would you like some tea?" "Would you mind closing the window? .

Past Future: Referring to something that was future at a point in the past.

- She said she would call me later.

Forms:

Affirmative: Subject + would + base form stem

- I would love to travel.

Negative: Subject + would + not + base form (wouldn't)

- I wouldn't want to do that.

Interrogative: Would + subject + base form?

- Would you like some tea? .

"Will": Opinions, instant decisions, offers, promises, future facts.

"Going to": Plans, intentions, predictions based on present evidence.

"Would": Hypothetical situations, polite requests, past future .

Exercise 1: Fill in the Blanks Choose the correct form of "will," "going to," or "would" to complete the sentences.

- 1) I think it (snow) tomorrow.
- 2) Look at those dark clouds! It (rain).
- 3) The phone is ringing!" "I(answer) it."
- 4) They(visit) their grandparents next weekend.
- 5) If I had more money, I(travel) around the world.
- 6)you like some coffee?
- 7) She told me she (call) me later that evening.
- 8) I(study) medicine when I finish school.
- 9) We(have) a party next Saturday.
- 10) I think that people..... (live) on the moon one day.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the following sentences using the specified form.

"I plan to visit Paris." (Rewrite using "going to")

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"I believe it will be sunny." (Rewrite as a question using "will")

"I would not want to do that." (Rewrite in the affirmative) "

Are you going to eat dinner?" (Rewrite in the negative)

"She will arrive soon." (Rewrite using "going to")

"Would you like to come?" (Rewrite in the negative)

"They are going to buy a house" (Rewrite as a question)

"I will not forget." (Rewrite in the affirmative using a contraction)

Exercise 4: Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences.

- ❖ I going to go to the store later.
- ❖ Will you to help me?
- ❖ If I will have time, I would visit you.
- ❖ She would not going to come.
- ❖ They will going to arrive at 6 pm.

Choose a topic (e.g., technology, climate change, travel, fashion). Write or speak 5 predictions about the future of that topic.

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.....

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Practice:

Fill in the blanks with "will," "going to," or "would":

I think I ____ (buy) a new car next year.

Look at that car! It ____ (crash).

____ you like some coffee?

I have decided that I ____ (study) more often.

If I won the lottery, I ____ (buy) a big house.

The sun ____ (rise) tomorrow.

She told me she ____ (be) late

Jason's future plans



My name's Jason, I'm twenty-two years old and I live in London. I'm studying medicine and today it's been a hard day because I've studied a lot. I have an important test tomorrow and I don't want to fail. The test is at 8 o'clock and it is about anatomy. I have studied for six months! If I pass the test, I'll be very happy. My father is a good doctor and I want to be like him, but I want to become a pediatrician, that's a doctor who helps children. I hope I'll finish all my exams before I'm 25. At weekends, I do charity work: I visit old people and do the shopping for them or clean the house. Volunteering is a great experience, and I hope I will be able to do it in the future too. Tonight, I'm going to have a relaxing shower, lay on the sofa and listen to my favourite music because it helps me get rid of the tension. Then, I'm going to bed. What a day! I'm looking forward to my next holiday. I'm leaving in January with my cousin Albert. We are going to the Caribbean. I'm sure we'll have a good time together.

TRUE OR FALSE?

- 1 Jason is a student. ___
- 2 He wants to be a doctor. ___
- 3 He has studied for twelve weeks. ___
- 4 Jason is 25. ___
- 5 Jason's father is a pediatrician. ___
- 6 He helps old people. ___
- 7 He cooks for old people. ___
- 8 He volunteers on Mondays. ___
- 9 He is feeling tense tonight. ___
- 10 He will be on holiday in January. ___

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

- 1 How old is Jason?
- 2 What does he study?
- 3 What does he have to do tomorrow?
- 4 What time is the test?
- 5 What is the test about?
- 6 How long has he studied?
- 7 What does he do at weekends?
- 8 Who does he volunteer for?
- 9 What is he going to do tonight?
- 10 Where will he be in January?
- 11 Who is he leaving with?
- 12 What would you like to be in the future?
- 13 Have you ever done charity work?
- 14 When was your last holiday?
- 15 Where did you go?
- 16 Who did you go with?
- 17 What did you do there?
- 18 What makes you relax?



WHAT CAN YOU SEE IN THIS PICTURE?

Lesson2: Used to

"Used To + Stem"

- Describes past habits or states that are no longer true.
- It indicates something that was done regularly in the past but doesn't happen now.
- It can also describe a past state or situation that has changed.

Affirmative: Subject + used to + base form of the verb (stem)

Example: "I used to play soccer every day."

Negative: Subject + didn't use to + base form of the verb (stem)

Example: "I didn't use to like vegetables."

Interrogative: Did + subject + use to + base form of the verb (stem)?

Example: "Did you use to live here?"

Notice that in negative and interrogative forms, "used" becomes "use."

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"Be Used To + V-ing"

- Describes being accustomed or familiar with something.
- It indicates that something is not new or strange to the subject.

Affirmative: Subject + be (am/is/are/was/were) + used to + V-ing

Example: "She is used to waking up early."

Negative: Subject + be (am/is/are/was/were) + not + used to + V-ing

Example: "They aren't used to living in a big city."

Interrogative: Be (Am/Is/Are/Was/Were) + subject + used to + V-ing?

Example: "Are you used to driving on the left?"

"Get Used To + V-ing"

- Describes the process of becoming accustomed to something.
- It indicates a change or adaptation over time.

Affirmative: Subject + get/got + used to + V-ing

Example: "He is getting used to his new job."

Negative: Subject + don't/doesn't/didn't + get used to + V-ing

Example: "She didn't get used to living in the cold weather."

Interrogative: Do/Does/Did + subject + get used to + V-ing?

Example: "Did you get used to the noise?"

1- I used to wake up early.

2- I am used to waking up early.

3- I am getting used to waking up early.

Activity 1:

Fill in the Blanks Fill in the blanks with the correct form of "used to," "be used to," or "get used to."

I _____ (live) in a small town, but now I live in a city.

She _____ (work) long hours, so it's not a problem for her.

They are _____ (get) _____ (eat) spicy food.

_____ you _____ (smoke)?

He _____ (not be) _____ (drive) in heavy traffic.

Activity 2:

Rewrite the following sentences using the correct form of "used to," "be used to," or "get used to."

I played the piano regularly in the past, but I don't anymore.

She is comfortable with speaking in public.

They are in the process of adapting to their new environment.

It was common for him to walk to school.

He is not comfortable with waking up so early.

Activity 3:

Pair up with a partner and ask each other questions using "used to," "be used to," and "get used to."

Examples:

- Did you use to play any sports when you were a child?

·I have seen that movie. (The specific time I saw it is not important; the fact that I have the experience is.)

·She has lost her keys. (The result is that she doesn't have them now.)

◆ **Actions that have happened recently, with a result that is still visible:**

This often involves the adverb "just."

·He has just finished his work. (The result is that he is now free.)

·They have just arrived. (The result is that they are here now.)

◆ **Experiences or accomplishments:**

This emphasizes that someone has done something in their life.

·I have traveled to many countries. (This is part of my life experience.)

·She has won several awards. (This highlights her achievements.)

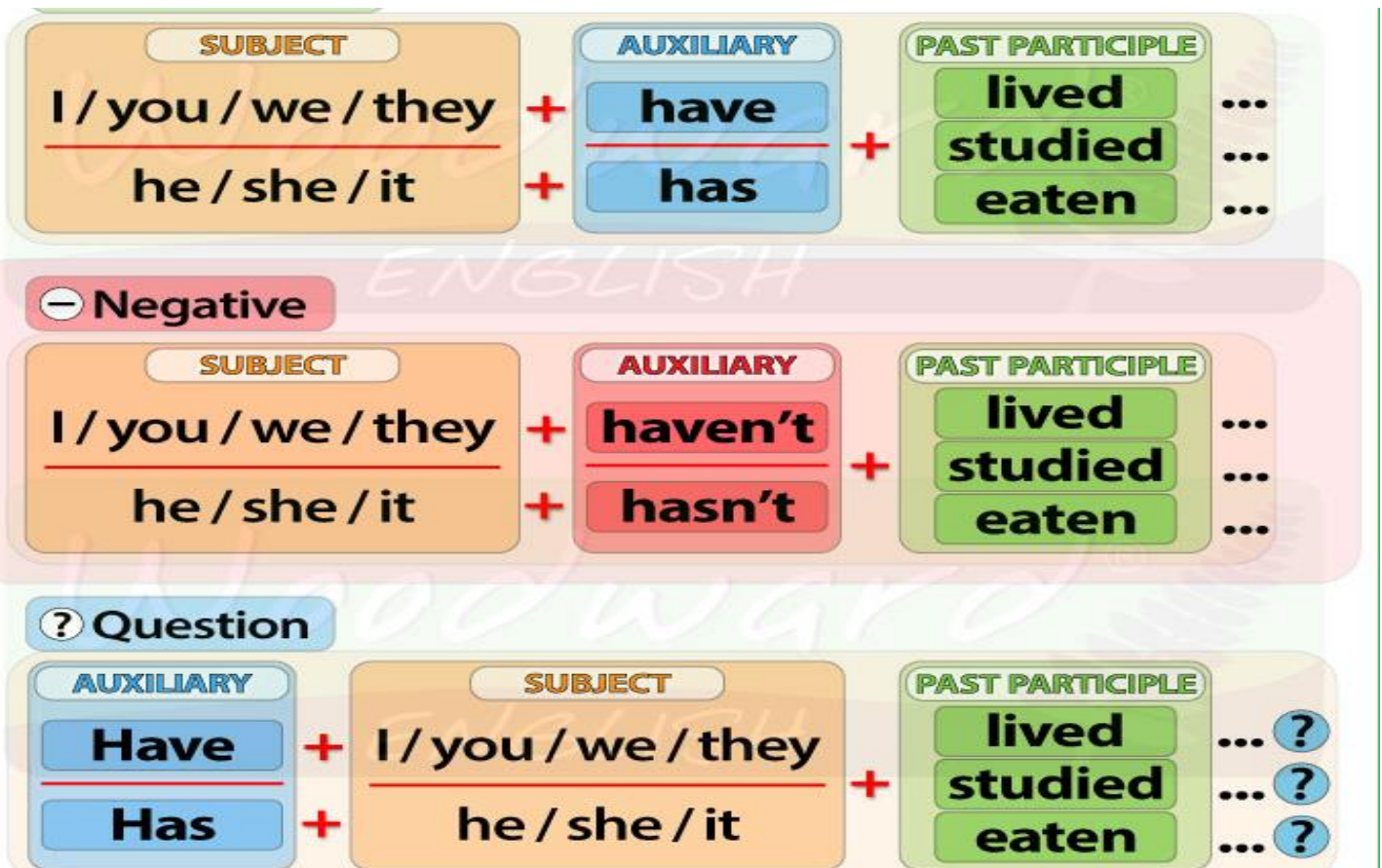
◆ **Changes over time:**

This shows how something has evolved from the past to the present.

·My English has improved a lot this year. (There is a noticeable difference now compared to the beginning of the year.)

·

The city has become much more crowded. (It is different now than it was in the past.)





S + have/has + past participle

I have tried sushi.



S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle

I have not tried sushi.



Have/Has + subject + past participle?

Have you tried sushi?

Usage

Example

To express things you have done in your life

She has never studied Japanese.

To express number of times you have done something

How many times have you tried to call her?

To describe recently completed actions which are important now

I have some bad news. I've lost my job.

To express situations that started in the past and are still true

I've known James for 4 or 5 years.

To describe unfinished actions or situations

I've read half of the book.

To express present result

John has missed the bus, so he'll be late.

My Trip to the Ancient City

I have always been fascinated by history, so recently I have had the incredible opportunity to visit an ancient city. The journey there has been quite long, but the moment I arrived, I knew it has been worth it. The ruins have stood there for centuries, and I could almost feel the presence of the people who had lived there long ago. I have walked through the crumbling walls and have imagined what life must have been like. The local guide has told us many fascinating stories about the city's past. He has explained how the people had built such impressive structures without modern technology. I have taken many pictures to remember this experience. So far, I have learned so much about this civilization. This trip has definitely broadened my understanding of history. I have never seen anything quite like it before. I have already recommended this destination to my friends, and I hope they have the chance to visit it someday too. This experience has left a lasting impression on me, and I know I will always remember the time I have spent exploring this amazing place.

- ..What has the narrator always been fascinated by?
- ..What incredible opportunity has the narrator recently had?.....
- ..Where has the narrator walked?
- ..Who has told the group many fascinating stories?
- ..What has the narrator never seen before?.....

True or False:

1. The narrator has always been interested in science.
2. The journey to the ancient city was very short.
3. The ruins have been standing for a long time.
4. The narrator has already recommended this destination to their family.
5. The experience has left a lasting impression on the narrator.

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Act 1: Fill in the blanks with the present perfect form of the verb in parentheses.

1. I _____ (read) that book already.
2. She _____ (lose) her keys.
3. Can you help her find them?
4. They _____ (visit) Paris several times.
5. He _____ (not finish) his homework yet.
6. _____ you ever _____ (eat) sushi?
7. We _____ (live) in this house since 2015.
8. My brother _____ (just get) a new job.
9. The rain _____ (stop), so we can go outside now.
10. How long _____ you _____ (know) each other?
11. She _____ (not see) her cousins for many years.

Act2 : Turn the following statements into questions using the present perfect tense.

1. You went to that concert.
2. He finished his project.
3. They visited the new museum.
4. She read all the books on the list.
5. You lived here for a long time.
6. He had that car for many years.
7. They traveled abroad. She met your parents. You saw that movie. He lost his wallet.

Act 3 : Complete the sentences using "since" or "for" and the present perfect tense.

1. I _____ (know) him _____ 2010.
2. She _____ (live) here _____ three years.
3. They _____ (not see) each other _____ last summer.
4. We _____ (have) this car _____ a long time.
5. He _____ (work) at that company _____ six months.

Act4 : Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences.

1. I am seeing that movie already.
2. She lose her keys yesterday.
3. They visit Paris last year.
4. He not finished his homework now.
5. Do you ever ate sushi?
6. We live in this house since ten years.
7. My brother just got a new job last week.
8. The rain stopped already.
9. How long you know each other?
10. She not see her cousins for many years ago.

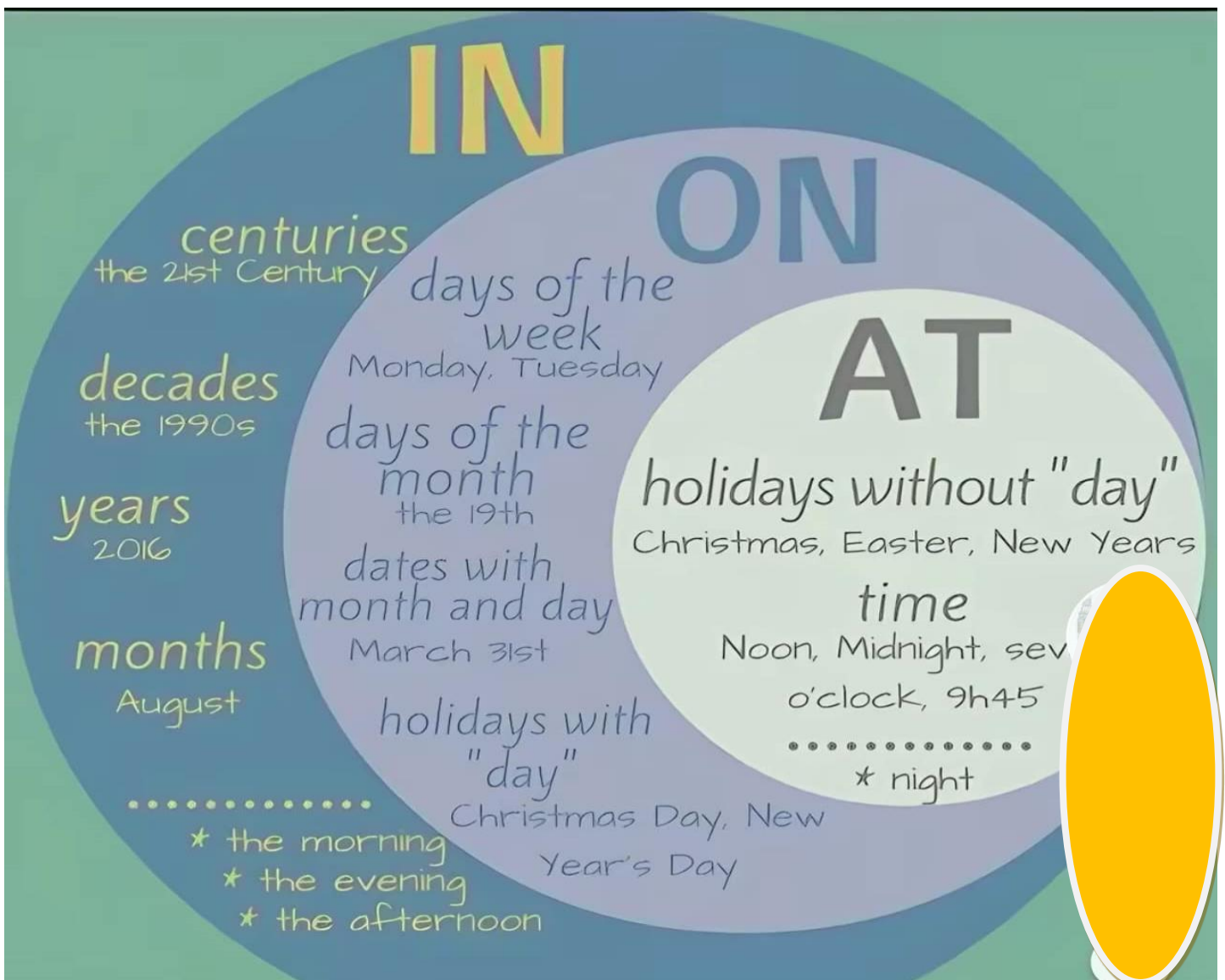
Lesson4 : Prepositions of time



What is a Preposition?

Preposition a word that shows the relationship between a noun or a pronoun and some other word or element in the rest of the sentence.

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• with• at• from• into• during• including• until• against• among• throughout | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• despite• towards• upon• concerning• of• to• in• for• on• by | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• about• like• through• over• before• between• after• since• without• under | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• within• along• following• across• behind• beyond• plus• except• but• up |
|---|--|--|--|



Preposition - At - In - On

AT

Specific Time

- At 5 o'clock
- At 12.30 am
- At sunset
- At the moment
- At sunrise
- At bedtime
- At noon
- At dinnertime

IN

Months, Years, long Perions

- In the past/future
- In 1980
- In the 1970s
- In the next century
- In April
- In the Ice Age
- In the winter
- In summer

ON

Days and Dates

- On Saturday
- On Tuesdays
- On 9 May
- On 12 April 2012
- On my birthday
- On New Year's Eve
- On Independent Day
- On Cristmas Day

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

- Complete the chart below.

the morning	Sunday	Tuesday afternoon	spring
noon / midday	February	winter	2013
my birthday	a weekday	the evening	a holiday
10:30	midnight	the weekend	Monday morning
May 5	the afternoon	night	the 1990s
summer	Wednesday evening	fall / autumn	bedtime

at	in	on
10:30		

At •

times: at 8 pm, at midnight, at 6:30 • at night, at the weekend

On •

days: on Monday, on my birthday, on Christmas Day

- days + morning / afternoon / evening / night: on Tuesday morning
- dates: on the 20th of June

In •

years: in 1992, in 2006

- months: in December, in June
- decades: in the sixties, in the 1790s
- centuries: in the 19th century
- seasons: in winter, in summer
- in the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening

- **No preposition**

- next week, year, month etc • last night, year etc
- this morning, month etc • every day, night, years etc
- today, tomorrow, yesterday

Let's review!

Write 'in', 'at', 'on'

We were in Scotland _____ June.

The meeting starts _____ 10 am.

Did you go out _____ night?

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Lesson5 : Prepositions of place

At

We use **at** to refer to a point near something.

- ☐☐ *Can you see that car **at** the traffic light?* (=The car is at a point near the traffic light)
- ☐☐ *Who is that man **at** the door?* (=The man is at a point near the door)

We use **at** in the expressions **at the top of**, **at the bottom of** and **at the end of**

- ☐☐ *She is **at** the top of the stairs.*
- ☐☐ *Please sign **at** the bottom of the page.*
- ☐☐ *The new café is **at** the end of the street.*

We use **at** to refer to group activities like **parties, concerts, and other events.**

- ☐☐ *We were **at** the cinema.*
- ☐☐ *I didn't see you **at** Jackie's party.*
- ☐☐ *We met **at** a concert.*

We normally use **at** with **school, university** and **college.**

- ☐☐ *He is **at** school every morning until 12.*
- ☐☐ *I'm studying **at** Oxford University.*

We say **be at home/at work** (without **the**)

- ☐☐ *She's **at** home.*
- ☐☐ *She's **at the** home.*
- ☐☐ *I'll be **at** work all morning.*
- ☐☐ *I'll be **at the** work all morning.*

We use **at** to refer to **shops, restaurants, cafés, etc.**

- ☐☐ *'m **at** the bakery.*
- ☐☐ *If you are **at** the chemist's, can you buy some aspirin?*

In

We use **in** to refer to a position **inside** of a **three-dimensional space.**

- ☐☐ *The book is **in** the bag.*
- ☐☐ *She is waiting **in** the classroom.*

We also use **in** for areas that have limits or boundaries, like **continents, countries, cities, regions, etc.**

- ☐☐ *We are **in** France.*
- ☐☐ *I love the houses **in** the Alps.*

We use **in** for **cars** and **vans.**

- ☐☐ *They are **in** the car.*

We also use **in** when something is in the water: **in the sea, in the river, in the swimming pool, etc.**

- ☐☐ *The kids have fun **in** the swimming pool.*

We also use **in** for things that are printed in **books, pictures, documents, etc.**

- *Who's that woman **in** the picture?*
- *Does it say anything about the concert **in** the newspaper?*

On

We use **on** to refer to a position on a surface.

- *The book is **on** the table.*

On the first/second/etc. floor . We use **on** to refer to floors in a building.

- *The office is **on** the third floor.*

We use **on** in the expressions **on the right** and **on the left**.

- *The office is **on** the third floor **on** the left.*

We use **on** when we are using public transport: **on the bus, on a train, on a plane, etc.**

- *She's **on** the bus right now.*

On TV/the radio/the Internet/a website .We use **on** when we read, see or learn something in the media.

- *I saw it **on** TV last night.*

- *I learned it **on** the internet.*

Task 1 : Use in on or at

1. And ____ at the window stood a girl.
2. ____ On her way she came to a house.
3. It was ____ in this room when you arrived.
4. ____ this room, too, she died.
5. I could see no reason for the look ____ her face.
6. Who's that ____ the floor?
7. It is ____ the hands of the people.
8. There is no one like him ____ this country.
9. She is the only good one ____ the house.
10. There was always a smile ____ his face.
11. It is just the same ____ home.
12. His eyes are fixed ____ the ground.
13. She put her head in ____ the door.
14. And he wanted to be ____ bed.
15. She is never seen ____ the town now.
16. She put one hand ____ my arm.
17. There is nothing like it ____ the world.
18. He is ____ town, isn't he?
19. But what could he do ____ home?

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME AND PLACE



Activity : fill-in-the-gaps correctly :

With the right Prepositions of Place and Time

1. I was born ___ January 5th.
2. The meeting is scheduled ___ 3 p.m.
3. She lives ___ a small village in Italy.
4. We will have a party ___ Friday night.
5. The book is ___ the table.
6. They are sitting ___ the sofa in the living room.
7. My birthday is ___ summer.
8. The cat is hiding ___ the bed.
9. We usually go on vacation ___ August.
10. I left my keys ___ the car.
11. The cat is sleeping ___ the chair.
12. We have a test ___ Monday morning.
13. She arrived ___ the airport at 6 p.m.
14. I like to read a book ___ the evening.
15. The store is ___ the corner of the street.
16. We usually have lunch ___ noon.
17. My brother lives ___ New York City.
18. I will meet you ___ the park later.
19. The concert is ___ Friday night.
20. He was born ___ the 21st of October.

Lesson6 :Past perfect

The Past Perfect is used to show that an action happened before another action in the past.
It is formed with:

Subject + had + past participle

Uses :

1. To talk about something that happened before another past action:

- ☐☐ When he called, I had already finished my homework.
- ☐☐ By the time we got to the airport, the plane had taken off.
- ☐☐ After she had left, it started raining.

2. To explain the cause of something in the past:

- ☐☐ He failed the exam because he had not studied enough.
- ☐☐ They were angry because the hotel had lost their reservation.
- ☐☐ I was late because my alarm clock had stopped working.

3. To show the order of two past events clearly:

- I had packed my suitcase before I went to bed.
- She had already seen the movie when we suggested watching it.
- After they had eaten dinner, they went for a walk.

We often use the adverbs already before the specified time'), still as previously), just 'a very short time before the specified time'), ever 'at any time before the specified time') or never 'at no time before the specified time') with the past perfect.

- I called his office but he'd already left.
- It still hadn't rained at the beginning of May.
- I went to visit her when she'd just moved to Berlin.
- It was the most beautiful photo I'd ever seen.
- Had you ever visited London when you moved there?
- I'd never met anyone from California before I met Jim.

Forms of Past Perfect :

1. Affirmative (Positive) Form: **Subject + had + past participle**

- She had finished her homework.
- Peter had eaten the pasta because he was hungry.

2. Negative Form: **Subject + had not (hadn't) + past participle**

- They had not visited the museum.
- I had not (hadn't) finished my work when the boss arrived.
- She hadn't eaten anything all day.

3. Question Form: **Had + subject + past participle?**

- Had you seen that movie before?
- Had you finished your homework before dinner?
- Had she ever been to Paris before 2020?

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Anna: How was your trip to London?

Ben: It was great! I had never been there before, so everything was exciting.

Anna: Did you visit the museums?

Ben: Yes! We visited the British Museum. Luckily, I had read about it before we went, so I knew what to look for. **Anna:** Sounds like you had an amazing time!

Ben: Definitely. By the time we left, we had taken over 500 photos!

Text

Last summer, I had planned a road trip across the country. I had booked all the hotels in advance, and I had packed my bags the night before. Before we left, my friend had already prepared the snacks for the journey. We had traveled for hours before we stopped at the first city. By the time we arrived at the hotel, we had already seen so many beautiful places.

We had never been to the mountains before, and the views were breathtaking. After we checked in, we realized we had forgotten to bring the camera. Luckily, we had already taken pictures at the previous stop. It was an unforgettable trip, and we had enjoyed every moment of it. When we returned home, we realized we had made memories that would last forever.

1. Find and write down all the sentences from the text and dialogue that use the Past Perfect tense. Then, identify the use of the Past Perfect in each sentence.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Answer the following WH questions based on the text. Use the Past Perfect tense where necessary.

1. What had the speaker done the night before the trip?

.....

2. What had the friend prepared before the trip started?

.....

3. Where had the group traveled before stopping at the first city?

.....

4. What had the speaker forgotten to bring?

.....

5. Why had the speaker's trip been unforgettable?

.....

3. Read the sentences below. Decide if they are true or false based on the text. Correct the false sentences.

1. The speaker had packed their bags after they left for the trip.

.....

2. They had traveled for hours before stopping at the first city.

.....

3. The speaker had forgotten to bring the camera after they had checked in.

3. The speaker had already taken pictures at the previous stop.

5. The trip was unforgettable because they had made memories that would last forever.

Activity 1 : Complete using the Past Perfect:

1. When I opened the door, I realized I _____ (forget) my keys.
2. After they _____ (finish) dinner, they went for a walk.
3. We _____ (not/pack) our bags before the taxi arrived.
4. She _____ (learn) some Spanish before she traveled to Madrid.
5. The students _____ (not/understand) the lesson before the teacher explained it again.

Activity 2 : Choose the correct form:

1. When we arrived at the party, everyone _____ (already/leave).
2. I _____ (never/see) that movie before last night.
3. She _____ (finish) her homework before she went out.
4. They _____ (not/eat) anything all day.
5. Had you _____ (visit) Rome before your trip last summer?

Activity 3 : Find and correct the mistake:

1. They hadn't ate anything before lunchtime.
2. I had wrote a letter before I got your email.
3. She hadn't saw that movie before yesterday.
4. We didn't had booked the tickets in advance.
5. Had he finished his homework before he go out?

PRESENT PERFECT vs PAST SIMPLE

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WE DON'T SAY WHEN STH HAPPENED (IT'S RELEVANT NOW)

- I've finished my essay. (It's done now.)
- He has left. (He's not here now.)

WE SAY OR ASK WHEN STH HAPPENED

- When did you finish your essay?
- He left after the game.
- I didn't go to work yesterday.

WE MENTION A PAST EXPERIENCE OR RECENT EVENT

- She has won two gold medals.
- I've broken my arm.
- They have travelled a lot.

WE ASK ABOUT OR GIVE THE DETAILS

- She has won two gold medals. She got the first one in Tokyo and...
- "I've broken my arm." "How did it happen?" "I fell in the park."

UNFINISHED TIME

- He has lived in Japan for years. (=He still lives in Japan.)
- How long have you been married? (=You are still married.)

FINISHED TIME

- He lived in Japan for years. (=He does not live in Japan now.)
- How long were your married? (=You aren't married anymore.)

Lesson7 : Past and present perfect contrast

1. Read the dialogue carefully.

Alice: Hey, Bob! Have you ever been to Japan?

Bob: Yes, I have been to Japan twice. The first time I went, I had saved money for months before I booked the flight. Alice: That's awesome! I've always wanted to visit. When did you go?

Bob: I went there two years ago, but I had already planned the trip before I actually went. The second time, I visited Kyoto and Tokyo.

Alice: Sounds like a great trip! I haven't been to Japan yet, but I really hope to go next year.

Bob: You should! It's amazing. By the time you go, I'm sure you will have traveled around Japan more than I have!

Instructions:

1. Read the information in the Learn this box
2. Circle the Present Perfect and Past Perfect sentences.
3. Label the Present Perfect sentences with "Experience up to now" or "Recent actions."
4. Label the Past Perfect sentences with "Action before another past action."

Learn this box :

	Present Perfect	Past Perfect
Form	have/has + past participle	had + past participle
Example	I have visited London.	I had visited London before I moved to Paris.
Time Reference	From the past until now (no exact time).	Before a specific moment in the past .
Use	1. Experience up to now 2. Recent actions 3. Actions affecting the present	1. An action completed before another past action 2. To show the order of past events
Key Words	ever, never, already, just, yet, recently, so far, up to now	before, after, by the time, already, when

2. Complete each sentence with the correct form:

Present Perfect or Past Perfect.

1. I ____ (never/try) sushi before I went to Japan.
2. She ____ (just/finish) her homework, so now she can relax.
3. We ____ (know) each other since primary school.
4. They ____ (already/leave) when we arrived at the party.
5. By the time I got home, my family ____ (eat) dinner.
6. I ____ (not/see) him this week.
7. After he ____ (lose) his job, he moved to another city.
8. I ____ (study) English for five years before I took the exam.

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3. Fill in the gaps using the correct form of the verbs in Present Perfect or Past Perfect.

Story:

John was really excited. He (1) (never/see) such a beautiful place before.

He (2) (arrive) at the beach yesterday, and he

(3) (already/swim)

in the sea this morning. By the time he met his friends, they

(4) (already/have) lunch.

John wished he (5) (bring) his camera to take photos. But it was too late now, as his friends (6) (already/leave) for a walk .

Spot the Mistakes!

Paragraph:

Last year, I have traveled to Italy. Before I have arrived, I had booked my hotel. I have visited Rome, Florence, and Venice, and I had saw many beautiful places. After I had returned home, I have shared my photos with my friends. They were excited because they have never see Italy before.

Instructions:

- Find the mistakes (wrong verb tenses).
- Correct the sentences using Present Perfect or Past Perfect correctly.

4. Choose the correct tense (Present Perfect or Past Perfect) and complete the sentences.

1. She ___ (finish) her homework before dinner.
2. I ___ (never/see) such a beautiful sunset before.
3. They ___ (live) in this city since 2015.
4. By the time we arrived at the station, the train ___ (leave).
5. He ___ (already/buy) the tickets, so we didn't have to wait.
6. I ___ (not/meet) her yet.
7. After he ___ (eat) lunch, he went back to work.
8. We ___ (just/receive) your message.

Lesson 8: Conditionals

Conditionals are sentences that describe a situation and its possible result. They often include the word "if" and are used to talk about real or imaginary situations and their consequences.

Types of Conditionals

1. Zero Conditional (Facts and general truths)

Form: If + present simple, present simple

Use: To describe facts, rules, or things that are always true.

Example:

- If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.

2. First Conditional (Real future possibilities)

Form: If + present simple, will + base verb

Use: To describe a real possibility in the future.

Example:

- If it rains, we will cancel the trip.

2. Second Conditional (Unreal or hypothetical situations in the present or future)

Form: If + past simple, would + base verb

Use: To imagine situations that are unlikely or impossible.

Example:

- If I had a car, I would drive to work.

3. Third Conditional (Imaginary situations in the past)

Form: If + past perfect, would have + past participle

Use: To talk about regrets or imaginary past events.

Example:

- If she had studied harder, she would have passed the exam.

Alternative Ways of Saying "If"

You can replace "if" with other expressions, especially in more formal or varied contexts. Here are some options:

1.1. Unless Meaning:

"Unless" is used in negative conditionals to mean "if not."

Example:

- If you don't hurry, you will miss the bus. → Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus.

1.2. In case Meaning:

"In case" refers to an action you do to prepare for a possible future event or situation.

Example:

- If you see her, tell her to call me. → In case you see her, tell her to call me.

1.3. Provided (that) / Providing (that)

It is used to give a condition for something to happen.

Example:

- If you follow the instructions, you will succeed. → You will succeed provided that you follow the instructions.

1.4. As long as

This phrase is used in the same way as "if" to show a condition or requirement.

Example

- If you bring your ID, you can enter. → As long as you bring your ID, you can enter.

1.5. On condition (that)

Used to state a specific condition for something to happen.

Example

- You can go out if you finish your homework. → You can go out on condition that you finish your homework.

2. Negative Forms of "If"

When making a conditional statement negative use :

2.1. Unless :

"Unless" can be used to indicate a condition where something will not happen if something else does not occur.

Example :

- If you don't study, you won't pass the exam. → Unless you study, you won't pass the exam.

Activities

Activity 1: Complete the Sentences Fill in each blank using the correct type of conditional.

1. If you drop an egg, it _____ (break).
2. If I see her, I _____ (tell) her the news.
3. If I were you, I _____ (not take) that job.
4. If they had left earlier, they _____ (catch) the train.

Activity 2: Match the Situation to the Conditional Match the sentence with the type of conditional (Zero, First, Second, or Third).

- A. If it gets cold, water freezes.
- B. If I win the lottery, I'll buy a house.
- C. If I had studied, I would have passed the test.
- D. If I were rich, I would travel the world.

Activity 1: Fill in the Blanks with the Correct Alternative Expression Complete the sentences using unless, in case, provided that, as long as, or on condition that.

1. You can borrow my car _____ you return it by 6 p.m.
2. I'll go to the party _____ I finish my work first.
3. I'll bring an umbrella _____ it rains.
4. You can go to the park _____ you take your dog with you.
5. You're allowed to stay here _____ you don't disturb anyone.







Activity 3: Speaking Practice









- What would you do if you found a wallet on the street?
- What will you do if you miss your bus tomorrow?
- If you had gone to bed earlier last night, how would you feel today?

Lesson 9: Wh questions

Wh questions are questions begin with : (**what, where, when, why, which, whose and how**).

we use them to ask for information . the answer can not be yes or no .

Why <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asking for a reason, explanation• Why were you late?• Why was he late? 	What <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asking for a specific thing, object• What's the matter?• What time is it? 	How <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asking for a way, manner, form• How does it work?• How do you go to school? 
Which <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asking about choice• Which is better exercise – swimming or tennis?• Which of the applicants has got the job? 	How many <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asking about quantity• Used with countable nouns• How many people were there? 	How often <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Asking about frequency• How often do you go swimming? 

 Where Ask about place or position. For example, Where do you live?	 When Ask about time, occasion or moment. For example, When can i meet you?	 Why Asking For reason or explanation. For example, Why are you late?	 Whose Ask about ownership or possession. For example, Whose are these keys?
 What Asking For specific thing or object. For example, What is your name?	 Whom Asking about person (object of sentence). You can replace it with "him" or "her". For example, Whom did you come with?	 Who Ask about person (subject of the sentence). You can replace it with "he" or "she". For example, Who is that man?	 Which Asking about choice or preference. For example, Which is better, fruits or candy?

1. Verb to be : (am is are) (was , were)

WH + TO BE + subject + ?

she is the new nurse

- is she ?

The kids are at the school

-are the kids ?

The meeting was boring.

- was the meeting ?

They were late because their car broke down

- were they late ?

2. subject + aux v + main verb :

wh + aux verb + subject + main verb +..... ?

They are watching a movie

- are they watching ?

omar can speak two languages .

- languages can omar speak ?

They are traveling next month .

- are they travelling ?

3. subject + main verb

wh + do \does \did (auxiliary) + subject + main verb ?

She works at a hospital .

- she work ?

He slept early because he was sick.

- sleep early ?

Amin plays football .

- amin play ?

But if (WHAT WHO WHICH WHOSE) is the subject or part of it we don't use the auxiliary .

wh + verb + ?

ex

Jhon meets **Peter** once a week .

- who does john meet once a week ?

Jhon meets Peter once a week .

- who meets peter one a week ?

Ali eats an apple

-Ali eat ?

Ali eats an apple

- eats the apple ?

Lesson 10: US American vs GB British English

- US American English:
 - simpler spelling
 - more direct communication
 - strong “R” pronunciation
 - modern vocabulary
- GB British English:
 - traditional spelling
 - more polite expressions
 - softer or silent “R”
 - richer variety of vocabulary

◆ 1. Pronunciation Differences (Accent) :

Feature	American English US	British English GB	Example
R sound	Always pronounced (rhotic)	Often silent after vowels (non-rhotic)	car → /kɑr/ vs /kɑ:/
T sound	Flap sound (/d/)	Clear /t/	water → “wa-der” vs “wa-ter”
A sound	/æ/ (short)	/ɑ:/ (long)	class → /klæs/ vs /klɑ:s/
O sound	/ɑ/	/ɒ/	hot → /hɑt/ vs /hɒt/
Y sound (tune, student)	Often dropped	Pronounced /j/	student → /studənt/ vs /stju:dənt/
Stress	Different stress patterns	Different stress patterns	advertisement
Intonation	Flatter, smoother	More musical, expressive	sentence rhythm
Linking sounds	Less linking	More linking	

◆ 2. Vocabulary Differences

Category	American English us	British English GB	Example
Home	apartment	flat	I live in a flat
Transport	truck	lorry	big vehicle
Food	fries	chips	I like fries

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Category	American English us	British English GB	Example
General life	vacation	holiday	summer holiday
Money (informal)	candy	sweets	children love sweets
Vegetables	eggplant	aubergine	cooking ingredient
Vegetables	zucchini	courgette	

◆ 3. Spelling Differences

Type	American us	British GB	Example
-or / -our	color	colour	favorite colour
-er / -re	center	centre	city centre
-ize / -ise	organize	organise	organise event
Double L	traveled	travelled	I travelled
-og / -ogue	catalog	catalogue	product catalogue

◆ 4. Grammar Differences

Feature	American us	British GB	Example
Present perfect	I just ate	I have just eaten	recent action
Possession	I have a car	I have got a car	ownership
Collective nouns	The team is	The team are	sports team
Prepositions	on the weekend	at the weekend	time
Articles	in the hospital	in hospital	health
Past forms	learned, burned	learnt, burnt	past verbs
Got / gotten	gotten	got	He has gotten better
Tag questions	right?	aren't you?	You're coming, right?
Politeness	direct	indirect	Can you help? vs I was wondering...

◆ 5. Writing & Formal Style

Feature	American us	British GB	Example
Dates	April 5, 2026	5 April 2026	date format
Titles	Mr. / Dr.	Mr / Dr	punctuation
Emails	Sincerely,	Yours sincerely,	closing
Style	direct	polite	communication

	PRESENT TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE		PRESENT TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE		PRESENT TENSE	PAST PARTICIPLE
1	be	been	35	give	given	69	shake	shaken
2	become	become	36	go	gone	70	shine	shone
3	begin	begun	37	grow	grown	71	shoot	shot
4	bend	bent	38	hang	hung	72	shut	shut
5	bet	bet	39	have	had	73	sing	sung
6	bite	bitten	40	hear	heard	74	sink	sunk
7	bleed	bled	41	hide	hidden	75	sit	sat
8	blow	blown	42	hit	hit	76	sleep	slept
9	break	broken	43	hold	held	77	slide	slid
10	bring	brought	44	hurt	hurt	78	speak	spoken
11	build	built	45	keep	kept	79	speed	sped
12	buy	bought	46	know	known	80	spend	spent
13	catch	caught	47	lead	led	81	spin	spun
14	choose	chosen	48	leave	left	82	spread	spread
15	come	come	49	lend	lent	83	stand	stood
16	cost	cost	50	let	let	84	steal	stolen
17	cut	cut	51	light	lit	85	stick	stuck
18	deal	dealt	52	lose	lost	86	sting	stung
19	dig	dug	53	make	made	87	strike	struck
20	do	done	54	mean	meant	88	sweep	swept
21	draw	drawn	55	meet	met	89	swim	swum
22	drink	drunk	56	pay	paid	90	swing	swung
23	drive	driven	57	put	put	91	take	taken
24	eat	eaten	58	quit	quit	92	teach	taught
25	fall	fallen	59	read	read	93	tear	torn
26	feed	fed	60	ride	ridden	94	tell	told
27	feel	felt	61	ring	rung	95	think	thought
28	fight	fought	62	rise	risen	96	throw	thrown
29	find	found	63	run	run	97	understand	understood
30	fly	flown	64	say	said	98	wake	woken
31	forget	forgotten	65	see	seen	99	wear	worn
32	forgive	forgiven	66	sell	sold	100	win	won
33	freeze	frozen	67	send	sent	101	write	written
34	get	got/gotten	68	set	set			

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