

ITC

English

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Structure

1- Present Simple

A-1. Verb be

I **am** from Saudi Arabia.

S + **be** + Comp

Subject	Verb be
I	am
Third person singular such as Ali or pronouns such as He , She or It	is
Plural or Pronouns such as You , We or They	are

	Full Forms	Contraction
Affirmative	I am Saudi. He is a new student. We are cousins.	I' m Saudi. He' s a new student. We' re cousins.
Negative	I am not interested. He is not happy. You are not married	I' m not interested. He' s not / He isn't happy. You' re not / You aren't married.

2-Yes / No Questions and Short Answers

Questions	Affirmative Answers	Negative Answers
Am I early?	Yes, you are.	No, you're not/ you aren't.
Is he Japanese?	Yes, he is.	No, he's not / he isn't.
Isn't she a scientist?	Yes, she is.	No, she's not / she isn't .
Is it late?	Yes, it is.	No, it's not/ it isn't.
Are you cousins?	Yes, we are.	No, we're not / we aren't.

1. Ali _____ a teacher.

- a. am b. is
c. are d. were

2. They _____ Students at KFU.

- a. am b. is
c. are d. was

3. _____ the exams difficult?

- a. Am b. Is
c. Are d. was

4. Am I early? Yes, _____

- a. You're. b. You are.
c. you is. d. You's

5. _____ they from Riyadh?

- a. Am b. Is
c. Are d. Was

6. Aren't you in my English class?

- No, _____
a. You, aren't b. I'm not.
c. you are. d. I'm.

B- Simple Present Tense

The Uses

1. Facts Ali Speaks three languages.
 2. Everyday activities and habits. I drink four cups of tea a day.
 3. Opinions, feelings , emotions. I don't like physic.
-

1. Affirmative

S+ V + Comp

* In third person singular ,the verb ends in –s

Ali

- He goes to school early.

He + **Verb+s**

- Mr. Al-Ahmad teaches math.

She

- They study math together.

It

2. Negative

* In negative , we use don't or doesn't before the verb.

Plural, I, You , We, They + don't

They don't study math together.

He doesn't go to school early.

3rd person singular , He , She, It +doesn't

3. Yes / No Questions

We start yes/ no questions with Do or Does.

Do/ Does + S + V + Comp ?

- Do they study math together?

Yes , they do .

No, they don't.

- Does he go to school early?

Yes, he does.

No, he doesn't.

4. Wh Questions

1. Who people – subject

Who is usually followed by a singular verb.

Who helps you?

2. Whom / who people – object

Whom / Who do you ask?

Wh + do / does + subject + verb?

3. What things

What do you want?

4. Where place

Where do you study?

5. When time

When does the class begin?

6. Why reasons

Why don't you see a doctor?

7. How state or conditions

How do you feel?

A way of doing something

How do you get to school?

7. I'm quite lazy so I _____ much at work.

a. want doing b. 'm not doing

c. don't do d. doesn't do

8. _____ each other every day ?

a. Does they phone b. Does they phones

c. Are they phone d. Do they phone

9. He _____ like his hotel room. It's too small.

a. doesn't b. don't

c. isn't c. do

10. What _____ about my idea?

a. do Ali thinking b. does Ali think

c. Ali does think d. Ali do think

11. This soup _____ delicious.

a. taste b. is tasting

c. tastes d. don't taste

12. _____ teaches you?

a. Where b. Who

c. Why d. What

13. They _____ soccer together every weekend.

a. play b. playing

c. plays d. played

14. Does your brother _____ for SABIC?

a. works b. work

c. working d. worked

C. Adverb of Frequency

Always 100%

Usually 90%

Often 70%

Sometimes 50%

Occasionally 20 %

Rarely 10 %

Never 0 %

Kim is always late.

They don't usually study.

She is often hungry .

He sometimes gets sick.

Students occasionally meet.

They're rarely together.

Ali is never late.

Structure

Sentence with main verbs	Sentences with verb be
Used before the main verbs. - Students occasionally meet. -They don't usually study.	Used after verb be - They're rarely together. - Ali is never late.

15. You _____ tired.

a. look often b. often looks

c. often look d. looks often

16. Does she _____ so hard?

a. work always b. works always

c. always works d. always work

17. We _____ worried about grades.

a. is always b. are always

c. always are d. always is

18. Tom _____ late .

a. is not always b. always is not

c. not is always d. always not is

2- Present Continuous

A. The use: This tense is used to talk about an action happening at the moment of speaking.

B. Structure

<u>1. Affirmative</u> S + <u>be</u> + <u>Verb+ing</u> + comp I + am 3 rd person singular , He , She , It + is Plural , You , We , They + are	I <u>am buying</u> clothes. He <u>is carrying</u> a heavy bag. Ahmad <u>is studying</u> physic right now. They <u>are relaxing</u> by the lake now.
<u>2. Negative</u> Just add <u>not</u> after the verb be .	Ahmad <u>is not</u> studying physic right now. They <u>aren't</u> relaxing by the lake.
<u>3. Yes / No questions</u> <u>Be</u> + S + verb+ing?	<u>Is</u> Ahmad studying physic right now? Yes, he is . No, he isn't .
<u>4. Wh questions</u> <u>Wh</u> + <u>Be</u> + S + verb+ing	<u>What is</u> Ahmad studying ?

20. He _____ the front bedroom.

- a. is painting b. is paint
c. are painting d. paint

21. They _____ now . They always rest after lunch.

- a. are rest b. are resting
c. is resting d. rests

22. Someone _____ at the door.

- a. are knocking b. knocks
c. am knocking d. is knocking

23. _____ using your pen at the moment ?

Yes, I am .

- a. You are b. Are you
c. Is you d. You is

24. What _____ Tom _____ now ?

- a. do / doing b. is / doing
c. are / doing d. does / doing

25. I can't hear what _____ saying.

- a. you are b. do you
c. is you d. are you

26. Is the traffic making too much noise?

- a. No, it is . b. Yes, it is .
c. No , is it not . d. Yes , is it.

3- Simple Past Tense : We use it to talk about completed past events or activities, which occurred at a specified time in the past.

A. Past of Verb Be

Subject + **the past form of verb be** + complement

<u>1.Affirmative</u> 3 rd person singular was I, He , She, It Plural You , We , They were + Comp	Mario <u>was</u> at home last night. They <u>were</u> born in Al-Hassa.
<u>2.Negative</u> Use not after the verb be.	Mario was <u>not</u> at home last night. They <u>weren't</u> born in Al-Hassa.
<u>3.Yes/ No Questions</u> Begin the question with the verb be.	<u>Was</u> Mario at home last night? Yes, he was. No, he wasn't . <u>Were</u> they born in Al-Hassa? Yes, they were. No, they weren't .
<u>4.Wh Questions</u> Wh + was / were + S?	<u>Where was</u> Mario last night?

B. Statement with Past Tense Verb

1.Affirmative S + Past form (V2) + comp	-I <u>stayed</u> up late last night. -The children <u>played</u> games in the living room. -I <u>slept</u> badly last night.
2.Negative Use did not before <u>the simple</u> form of the verb. S+ <u>did not</u> + V 1	- I <u>did not</u> <u>stay</u> up late last night.
3. Yes/ No question a. Start it with Did or Didn't. b. The main verb must be in the simple form (V 1). Did + s + v (simple form)?	- <u>Did</u> the children <u>play</u> games in the living room? Yes, they did . No, they didn't.

4. Wh question

Wh + **did** + v1 (simple form) ?

Where did the children play games ?

When who/ what is the subject, the main verb is past form and we don't use did.

Who opened the door ?

C. Irregular Past Tense Verbs

Simple Form	Past Form	Simple Form	Past Form	Notes
cost	cost	let	let	The simple and the past forms of some verbs are the same.
cut	cut	put	put	
hit	hit	quit	quit	
hurt	hurt	shut	shut	

Simple Form	Past Form	Simple Form	Past Form	Notes
build	built	send	sent	With some verbs, the simple form ends in -d and the past form ends in -t
lend	lent	spend	spent	
have	had	lose	lost	Some verbs have other consonant changes or add a consonant in the past.
hear	heard	make	made	
begin	began	grow	grew	Many verbs have vowel changes in the past tense.
come	came	know	knew	
choose	chose	ride	rode	
drink	drank	ring	rang	
drive	drove	run	ran	
eat	ate	sing	sang	
fall	fell	take	took	
find	found	throw	threw	
get	got	win	won	
give	gave	write	wrote	
be	was/were	leave	left	Many verbs have consonant and vowel changes in the past tense.
bring	brought	pay	paid	
buy	bought	say	said	
catch	caught	sell	sold	
do	did	sleep	slept	
fly	flew	teach	taught	
go	went	tell	told	
keep	kept	think	thought	

27. We _____ them yesterday.
 a. bought b. bought
 c. buy d. buied
28. She _____ up at 6:30 last morning.
 a. get b. gotten
 c. got d. geted
29. My mother _____ this house.
 a. didn't chose b. didn't choose
 c. choose d. choosed
30. They _____ (not fly) to Kuwait.
 a. didn't flew b. didn't flied
 c. didn't fly d. didn't flyed

31. _____ yesterday ?
 a. Did he rided b. Did he ride
 c. Did he ried d. He did ride
32. His son _____ a new car last summer.
 a. want b. wants
 c. wanted d. went
33. _____ won the match?
 a. Who b. Who did
 c. What did d. What

4- Past Continuous

It describes activities happening or in progress at a specific time in the past.

S + be (was / were) + verb- ing

1. Affirmative Singular, I , He , She , It + was + V-ing Plural , You , We , They + were + V-ing	I <u>was watching</u> the news at 6:00. They <u>were studying</u> in the library.
2. Negative Use Not after the verb be.	I <u>was not</u> watching the news at 6:00.
3. Yes / No Question The verb be comes before the subject. Was / Were + s + v-ing.....?	<u>Were</u> they studying in the library? Yes, they were. No, they weren't .
4. Wh Question Wh + was / were + s + v-ing	<u>Where were</u> they studying?

34. When I first met him , he _____ in a restaurant .

- a. was working b. were working
c. was work d. were work

35. Ahmad _____ in a corner with a book.

- a. was siting b. were siting
c. was sitting d. were sitting

36. Who _____ to on the phone as I came in ?

- a. was you talking b. were you talking
c. you was talking d. you were talking

37. I went into the garden to see what the boys _____.

- a. were doing b. was doing
c. are doing d. is doing

38. The car had nobody in it but the engine _____.

- a. were running b. was running
c. was runing d. were runing

5- Present Perfect Simple .

We use it to :

1. Talk about an event which occurred at an unspecified time in the past . —→ He **has gone**.
2. Talk about a situation begun in the past and continues to present. Example : I **have lived** here since 2000.

Note: Words related to this tense are [recently , already , yet and just.]

S + [has/ have] + P.P (V3) + complement

<u>1. Affirmative</u> S + has / have + P.P (V3)	He <u>has travelled</u> to USA.
<u>2. Negative</u> Just add <u>not</u> after has/ have .	They <u>haven't finished</u> yet..
<u>3. Yes / No questions</u> <u>Have/ Has</u> + S + V3?	<u>Have</u> they finished ? Yes, they have . No, they haven't .

6- Present Perfect Continuous .

We use it to talk about a situation begun in the past and continues to present.

Example : I have been living here since 2000.

Note: Since and for refer to this tense.

“For” is used to refer to a period of time.

“Since” is used to refer to a point of time.

1. Affirmative

S + has / have been + v-ing

He has been studying for 5 hours .

2. Negative

Just add not after has/ have .

I haven't been living here since 2000.

3. Yes / No questions

Has he been studying for 5 hours ?

Have/ Has + S + been + v-ing

Yes, he has .

No, he hasn't .

7- Past Perfect

We use it to talk about an action which happened before another action in the past .

<u>1. Affirmative</u> S + had + P.P (V 3)	The boss <u>had gone</u> before the meeting ended. Note: Before + Past Simple....., Past Perfect After + Past Perfect .. , Past Simple
<u>2. Negative</u> Just add <u>not</u> after had .	The boss <u>hadn't</u> gone.
<u>3. Yes / No questions</u> <u>Had</u> + S + P.P (V3)?	<u>Had</u> the boss gone before the meeting ended? Yes, he had. No, he hadn't .

39. We _____ math since last year .

- a. have been studying
b. studied
c. study
d. are studying

40. Before he _____, he had called me.

- a. had arrived
b. arrived
c. arrives
d. will arrive

41. She has been cooking _____ three hours.

- a. for
b. since
c. ago
d. after

42. He _____.

- a. has been going
b. have gone
c. has gone
d. had gone

43. After he _____ his homework, he watched TV.

- a. had done
b. had do
c. has done
d. did

8- Future

A. Be Going To

S + be (am / is / are) + going to + verb

1. Affirmative I + am 3 rd person singular , He , She , It + is Plural , You , We , They + are	-I am going to walk to school more often. -It is going to rain. - We are going to meet downtown.
2. Negative Use not after the verb be	It isn't going to rain.
3. Yes / No Question The verb be comes before the subject . Be + s + going to + v?	- Is it going to rain? Yes, it is. No, it isn't . - Are we going to meet downtown? Yes, we are. No, we aren't .
4. Wh Question Wh + be + s + going to + v?	Where are we going to meet?

B- Simple Future Tense (will)

1. Affirmative S + will + verb + complement	- He <u>will</u> / He <u>ll</u> buy a new laptop this semester. - I <u>will</u> / I <u>ll</u> come to the company with you. - It will / It'll be sunny today.
2. Negative S +won't + verb + complement	- He <u>won't</u> buy a new laptop this semester. - It <u>won't</u> be sunny today.
3. Yes/ No Question Will comes before the subject. Will + s + verb + complement?	- <u>Will</u> he buy a new laptop ...? Yes, he will. No, he won't. - <u>Won't</u> it be sunny today? Yes, it will. No, it won't.
4. Wh Question Wh + will + s + verb?	<u>What will</u> he buy this semester?

44. I _____ to go to Dubai next month.

- a. will b. am going
c. are going d. won't

45. He _____ whatever you tell him.

- a. will believe b. will believing
c. will believed d. will believes

46. We _____ visit our uncle next week.

- a. are going to b. is going to
c. is going d. are going

47. _____ be in today?

- a. The supervisor is b. Is the supervisor
going to going
c. Are the supervisor d. Is the supervisor
going to going to

48. If you eat less and exercise more _____ weight.

- a. you're losing b. you will loses
c. you lose d. you'll lose

49. Your garden _____ beautiful this summer.

- a. is going to look b. are going to look
c. is looking d. is going look

50. _____ today ? Yes, it will .

- a. It will rain b. Will rain it
c. Will it rain d. It rain will

9- Personal Pronouns

	Subject pronouns	Object pronouns	Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns	Reflective pronouns
	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
	He	Him	His	His	Himself
	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
	It	It	Its	-----	Itself
	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
Example	I speak English.	We invited <u>them</u> .	<u>My</u> car is new.	This car is <u>mine</u> .	Ali fell down and hurt <u>himself</u> .

10. Demonstrative Pronouns

	Near	Far	Example
Singular	this	that	This is heavier than that .
Plural	these	those	These are bigger than those.

51. Everybody should do _____ best.

- a. one's b. our
c. his d. their

52. _____ farm is wonderful.

- a. Mine b. It
c. Him d. Their

53. He is my best friend. I talk to _____ every day.

- a. him b. her
c. he d. his

54. _____ cold outside.

- a. Its b. It's
c. She's d. He's

55. She can carry the luggage _____. .

- a. himself b. herself
c. myself d. themselves

56. The desk is _____.

- a. me b. I
c. our d. mine

57. _____ tastes good.

- a. Those b. This c. These

58. _____ are my classmates sitting over there.

- a. Those b. That c. These

11- Possessive Noun

	Possessive Form	Notes
Singular Nouns	- The boy's toy - Ali's pencil - The man's car	Add 's after the noun.
Plural Nouns	- The boys' toys - The students' class - The men's team	If the plural ends in –s add ('). If the plural doesn't end in –s add 's .

59. That is _____ house.

- a. Ali's b. Alis'
c. Alis d. Ali is

61. Where is _____ toilet ?

- a. the men' b. the men's
c. the mens d. the mens'

60. (Sarah parents) _____ house is on a farm.

- a. Sarah parent's b. Sarah parentis
c. Sarah parents d. Sarah parents'

12- Modal Verbs

A. Structure

Affirmative	S + modal + v + comp	We can fix it.
Negative	S+ modal + not + v...	We can not fix it.
Question	Modal + s + v ...?	Can you fix it ____ ? Yes, I can./ No, I can't.

B. The Uses

Modal	Example	Uses
Can	They can control their own budgets.	Ability / Possibility
	We can't fix it.	Inability/ Impossibility
Could	Could / Can I borrow your dictionary?	Asking for permission
	Can/ Could you help me?	Request
May	May I have another cup of coffee?	Asking for permission
	China may become a major economic power.	Future possibility
Might	We'd better phone tomorrow, they might be eating their dinner now.	Present possibility
	They might give us a 10% discount.	Future possibility
Must	We must say good-bye now.	Necessity / Obligation
	They mustn't disrupt the work more than necessary.	Prohibition
Ought to	We ought to employ a professional writer.	(advice)

Shall	Shall I help you with your luggage? Shall we say 2.30 then? Shall I do that or will you?	Offer Suggestion Asking what to do
Should	We should sort out this problem at once. I think we should check everything again.	Saying what's right or correct(advice) Recommending action
Would	Would you mind if I brought a colleague with me? Would you pass the salt please? Would you mind waiting a moment? Would you <u>like</u> to play golf this Friday? "Would you <u>prefer</u> tea or coffee?"	Asking for permission Request Request Invitation Preferences

13- Have to

1. Affirmative 3 rd singular, He, She, It has to Plural , you, I , they, we have to S + have to / has to + v + comp	He <u>has to</u> study hard. I <u>have to</u> go.
2. Negative Use don't or doesn't before <u>have</u> .	He <u>doesn't have to</u> study hard. I <u>don't have to</u> go.
3. Yes/ No Question Do/ Does + s + have to + v ..?	Do you have to go ? Yes, I do. No, I don't .

62. He _____ more slowly.

- a. must to b. should drive
c. can drives d. can't drives

63. It _____ snow tomorrow.

- a. may b. must
c. can't d. have to

64. The library _____ closed . Nobody answering the phone.

- a. can't be b. won't
c. couldn't d. must be

65. Bill _____ ESL next year.

- a. may teaches b. might teach
c. mays teach d. might teaches

66. Ahmad _____ his homework if the work in the ESL Centre is done.

- a. could do b. couldn't do
c. can does d. can do

67. Can I _____ your book?

- a. borrow b. lend
c. make d. do

68. He _____ to work harder to pass the exam.

- a. have b. has
c. must d. should

14-Quantifiers

الاداة	المعنى	الاستخدام	
many	كثير	مع المعدود	Ali brought many photos last night
A few	قليل		There were a few books on the desk
few	قليل جدا		I've few pens. Can I borrow some?
much	كثير	لغير المعدود	How much money do you have?
a little	قليل		here's a little milk in the fridge?
little	قليل جدا		I've little salt so I will buy two kilos.
a lot of lots of	كثير	للمعدود و غير المعدود	They have a lot/lots of books There was a lot/lots of water.
some	بعض	للمعدود و غير المعدود	Some studer s have come early I need some juice and bread
any	أي	للمعدود و غير المعدود	I haven't got any friends There isn't any milk in the fridge.

الجدول التالي يوضح استخدام (Quantifiers) حسب نوع الجملة:

much	السؤال	How much money do you have?
	الجملة المنفية	I don't have much time to stay here
many	الجملة المثبتة	There are many people today
	السؤال	How many tickets do we need?
	الجملة المنفية	They don't have many apples.
A lot of lots of	الجملة المثبتة	I have a lot of/ lots of friends.
	السؤال	Do you want a lot of/lots of pizza?
some	الجملة المثبتة	I have some papers to you.
	السؤال اجابته بـ (yes)	A: Did you meet some people last night? B: Yes, I did.
any	الجملة المنفية	There Isn't any sugar in the kitchen
	السؤال اجابته بـ (no)	A: Do you have any money now? B: No, I don't
	السؤال مجهول الاجابة	A : Is anybody home/ B : ----- (NO ANSWER)

14-Quantifiers

الأداة	المعنى	الاستخدام	الأمثلة
many	كثير	مع المعدود	Ali brought many photos last night.
a few	قليل		There were a few books on the desk
few	قليل جداً		I've few pens . Can I borrow some?
much	كثير	لغير المعدود	How much money do you have?
a little	قليل		There's a little milk in the fridge?
little	قليل جداً		I've little salt so I will buy two kilos.
a lot of lots of	كثير	للمعدود و غير المعدود	They have a lot / lots of books . There was a lot / lots of water .
some	بعض	للمعدود و غير المعدود	Some students have come early. I need some juice and bread.
any	أي	للمعدود و غير المعدود	I haven't got any friends . There isn't any milk in the fridge.

الجدول التالي يوضح استخدام (Quantifiers) حسب نوع الجملة:

much	السؤال	How much money do you have?
	الجملة المنفية	I don't have much time to stay here.
many	الجملة المثبتة	There are many people today.
	السؤال	How many tickets do we need?
a lot of lots of	الجملة المنفية	They don't have many apples .
	الجملة المثبتة	I have a lot of / lots of friends .
some	السؤال	Do you want a lot of / lots of pizza ?
	الجملة المثبتة	I have some papers to you.
any	السؤال اجابته بـ (Yes)	A : Did you meet some people last night? B : Yes, I did?
	الجملة المنفية	There isn't any sugar in the kitchen.
	السؤال اجابته بـ (No)	A : Do you have any money now? B : No, I don't.
	السؤال مجهول الإجابة	A : Is anybody home ? B : ----- (NO ANSWER)

69. How _____ vegetables do you have?

- a. much b. many
c. a few d. some

70. I like to eat lunch with _____ friends .

- a. much b. a
c. a few d. a little

71. I want _____ coffee.

- a. some b. any
c. a few d. much

72. There are _____ books on the teacher's desk.

- a. some b. any
c. much d. little

73. I don't have _____ money.

- a. some b. a few
c. little d. any

15- Articles

A- Indefinite Article

Use a/an when you mention something for the first time.

a	I bought <u>a</u> new car.	Use " a " before singular nouns which start with Consonant sound.
an	It is rainy. I need <u>an</u> Umbrella.	Use " an " before singular nouns which start with vowel Sound.
Ø	I ate <u>rice</u> and <u>soup</u> . How many <u>hotels</u> are there in your city?	Don't use a/an before uncountable nouns. Don't use a/an before plural.

B- The Definite Article (the)

The Use	Example	Notes
1	I bought a new car. <u>The</u> new car is black.	'The' is used when something is mentioned for a second time.
2	<u>The</u> oldest building in my town is the library.	'The' is used to talk about something specific or unique, and with superlative.
3	Do you want to take <u>the</u> subway or the bus?	'The' is used when the speaker and the listener both know the thing.

74. Everyone who works in this department uses _____ Computer.

- a. a b. an
c. Ø d. the

75. Can you repair _____ computer in Hashmi's office?

- a. a b. an
c. Ø d. the

76. Be careful, radiation from _____ sun can cause skin cancer.

- a. a b. an
c. Ø d. the

77. I had eggs and orange juice for _____ Breakfast.

- a. a b. an
c. Ø d. the

78. I have to go to _____ bank this afternoon.

- a. a b. an
c. Ø d. the

79. Where is _____ nearest post office?

- a. a b. an
c. Ø d. the

80. There is _____ interesting aquarium in Dubai Mall.

- a. a b. an
c. Ø d. the

16- Prepositions of Location

Prep	Example	Notes
in	Adnan is <u>in</u> the library. Dammam is a city in KSA.	- 'in' for enclosed space. - before buildings, cities, regions, countries and continents .
on	<u>On</u> the street On the river/ On the page	- Use 'on' for a surface.
at	<u>At</u> the corner At King Faisal University	- Use 'at' for a point. Use 'at' with addresses.

- Specific Expressions

in	on	at
in a car in a boat	on a bus on a train on a ship/plane on an island	at home at work at school / university

81. He works ____ Jeddah.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

82. The mall is ____ the end of the street.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

83. Please, read the passage ____ page 23.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

84. There is no water ____ that island.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

85. Look ____ the board.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

17- Prepositions of Time

Prep	Examples	Notes
in	in June in the spring time in the afternoon	Use 'in' before years, seasons, months and parts of the day.
on	on the March 17 th / on Sunday	Use 'on' before days and dates.
at	at night, at noon, at sunrise, at sunset , at dinner time, at the moment / at 9 o' clock	Use at before a specific time of day and before time.

86. I'm going on holiday ____ August.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

87. The company opens ____ 8 am .

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

88. I moved to Dahrn ____ 1990.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

89. The meeting is ____ Monday.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

90. I'll call you ____ half past ten .

- a. in b. on
c. at d. Ø

Common English Prepositions						
about	before	through	around	near	down	from
above	against	to	behind	of	under	Next to
across	between	toward	beside	over	with	on
after	among	up	by	out	for	

18- Adjectives and Adverbs

	Examples	Notes
Adjective	This is a <u>beautiful</u> garden. He is a <u>safe</u> worker. That boy is <u>smart</u> .	An adjective describes a noun or a pronoun.
Adverb	He works <u>safely</u> . He came <u>early</u> .	An adverb describes the action of the verb.

The adjective and the adverb form are the same in these words:

Fast, hard, early and late.

He is late . Adj	He is fast . Adj	Ali studies hard . Adv.
He came late . Adv	He drives fast . Adv	He is hard . Adj

- 91. Ahmad is a _____ boy.**
 a. naughty b. well
 c. badly d. strongly
- 92. He slept _____ last night.**
 a. late b. bad
 c. good d. fast
- 93. He drives _____.**
 a. careful b. carefully
 c. careless d. quick

- 94. He looks very _____.**
 a. tired b. tiredly
 c. happily d. sadly
- 95. This equipment is _____.**
 a. badly b. useful
 c. usefully d. use

19. Comparative – Superlative Form

	Adj	Comparative Form	Superlative
One syllable	sweet tall big tasty	sweeter than taller than bigger than tastier than Add –er to most one syllable adjectives.	the sweetest the tallest the biggest the tastiest Add 'the' before the adj and – est after it.
Irregular form	good bad far	better than worse than farther than	the best the worst the farthest
More than one syllables	expensive	more expensive than More + adj + than less	the most expensive most the + least + adj

96. He is _____ his brother.

- a. smartest b. smarter than
c. smarter d. the smartest

97. Hamad is _____ in the class.

- a. wiser b. wisest
c. the wisest d. wiser than

98. KSA is _____ than Oman .

- a. bigger than b. bigger
c. the biggest d. biggest

99. Makkah is _____ city for Muslims.

- a. the most b. more important
important than
c. more important d. the least
important

100. Faisal's research is _____ Kareem's.

- a. better b. good
c. the best d. better than

101. His car is _____ mine.

- a. more expensive b. the most expensive
c. most expensive d. more expensive than

102. If you want to join Aramco, you should work _____.

- a. hardest b. the hardest
c. harder than d. harder

20- If conditional

<u>NO</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Structure</u>
<u>Zero</u> <u>Conditional</u>	If you <u>freeze</u> water, it <u>turns</u> into ice.	If + present simple .., present simple
<u>1st</u> <u>Conditional</u>	If you <u>study</u> hard, you <u>will pass</u> .	If + present simple , S + will/ wont + V / be
<u>2nd</u> <u>Conditional</u>	If I <u>had</u> a million dollars , I <u>would travel</u> around the world.	If + Past simple , S + would + V/ be

103. If it rains, we _____ the trip.

- a. cancel b. would cancel
c. will cancel d. canceled

106. If I _____ you, I would visit the doctor .

- a. was b. am
c. are d. were

104. If they _____ their house, they would be rich.

- a. sold b. sell
c. have sold d. sells

107. You will get the prize if you _____ hard .

- a. work  b. works
c. worked d. working

105. you get wet if you _____ in the rain .

- a. stood b. stand
c. will stand d. would stand

21- Conjunctions

Conjunction	Example	Notes
and	I bought a note book <u>and</u> pen. He can swim <u>and</u> dive.	And adds information and connects similar ideas.
but	He can swim <u>but</u> I can't.	But shows contrast and connects opposing ideas.
or	Would you like coffee <u>or</u> tea? Is he tall or short?	Or expresses an alternative or a choice.
so	She doesn't like to cook, <u>so</u> she often eats fast food.	So introduces a result.
because	I felt homesick <u>because</u> I missed my family . <u>Because</u> I missed my family, I felt homesick.	Because shows cause and effect

108. I like the country _____ I live in the city.

- a. and b. but
c. so d. or

111. He **didn't** study hard _____ he failed.

- a. so b. and
c. because d. but

109. Our oven broke last week _____
our dishwasher too.

- a. and b. but
c. so d. or

112. Do you want to eat at home _____ you
want to go to a restaurant.

- a. so b. or
c. because d. but

110. He was very sad _____ he got bad marks.

- a. so b. and
c. because d. but

Vocabulary

1-Family

Father	Son	Boy
Mother	Daughter	Girl
Parents	Grandfather-	Kid
relative	grandmother	Child
Husband	Grandson	Nephew
Wife	Uncle	Niece
Children	Aunt	Cousin

1. My _____ is my children's grandfather.

- a. mother
- b. husband
- c. father
- d. uncle

2. My mother's sister is my _____.

- a. aunt
- b. niece
- c. uncle
- d. sister

3. His uncle died _____ a heart attack.

- a. of
- b. in
- c. at
- d. on

4. My son is my mother's _____.

- a. niece
- b. cousin
- c. grandfather
- d. grandson

2-Parts of Body

head	Leg	Hair	Mouth
Eye	Knee	Neck	Hand-Finger
Nose	Foot	Shoulder	Stomach
Tooth/Teeth	Chest	Arm	Blood
Ear	Back	Heart	Brain

6. You _____ with your eyes.

- a. see
- b. touch
- c. taste
- d. smell

7. We have ten _____ on our hands.

- a. toes
- b. fingers
- c. thumb
- d. forefinger

8. You have two eyes and two _____.

- a. ears
- b. mouths
- c. noses
- d. chest

9. Your _____ connects your head with your back.

- a. hair
- b. blood
- c. neck
- d. heart

10. Your _____ is at the top of your arm.

- a. shoulder
- b. knee
- c. toe
- d. chest

3-Clothes

Hat	Suit	Trainers
Coat	T-shirt-Shirt	Trousers
Jacket	Watch	Umbrella
Scarf	Ring	Glasses
Gloves	Dress	Goggles
Shoes	Belt	Bag

11. Some people wear a _____ to show that they are married.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a. watch | b. hat |
| c. ring | d. belt |

12. It's cold today .I'll wear my_____.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. jacket | b. hat |
| c. shoes | d. glasses |

13. I'll go to play tennis .I need my_____.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| a. shoes | b. trainers |
| c. gloves | d. belt |

14 .A big_____will keep you dry in the rain.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| a. umbrella | b. goggles |
| c. bag | d. scarf |

15. A Saudi man usually wears a_____.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. tie | b. suit |
| c. thobe | d. shirt |

4-Health

Hospital	diabetes	dizzy
Clinic	Backache	Dentist
Dispensary	Headache	Doctor
Fine	Toothache	Sneeze
Well	Cold	Asthma
ill	Fever	Cancer
Sick	Appointment	Feel
Patient		

21. People with _____ find it difficult to breathe sometimes.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. toothache | b. headache |
| c. fever | d. asthma |

22. Have you got any _____?I've got a headache.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. aspirin | b. sneeze |
| c. fever | d. cold |

23. If you have a _____, You should see a dentist.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. toothache | b. headache |
| c. fever | d. asthma |

24. Sami has got a cold and he can't stop_____.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. eating | b. breathing |
| c. sneezing | d. drinking |

25. Faisal is absent today because he is_____.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. well | b. patient |
| c. fine | d. sick |

5-Food and Drink

1-Meals:

Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner
-----------	-------	--------

-Nouns:

Bread	Pepper	Vegetarian	Fruit
Rice	Meat	Sugar	Juice
Pasta	Fish	Coffee	Water
Salt	Chicken	Tea	Milk
Chips	Vegetable	Salad	

2-Fruit and Vegetables:

Carrots	Onions	Pineapple	Cucumber
Beans	Garlic	Grapes	

3-cook:

Fry	Grill	Boil	Steam
-----	-------	------	-------

4-Verbs:

Eat	Cook	Drink
-----	------	-------

5-Adj:

Thirsty	Hungry	Awful	Delicious
---------	--------	-------	-----------

26.Apples are often used to make_____.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a. rice | b. juice |
| c. milk | d. tea |

29.Most people eat three_____a day.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a. apples | b. lunch |
| c. meals | d. dinner |

27. _____is one of the most important food in Saudi Arabia.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. chips | b. pasta |
| c. rice | d. pizza |

30.Tea,Coffee,Milk and Juice are_____.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| a. fruit | b. vegetables |
| c. food | d. drinks |

28. _____made from potato.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a. chips | b. pasta |
| c. rice | d. pizza |

6-Jobs

Job

Doctor/ Nurse
Pharmacist
Mechanic
Teacher
Secretary
Barber
Farmer

Place

Clinic/Hospital
pharmacy
Garage
School
Office
Barbershop
Farm

Job

Police officer
Traffic warden
Librarian
Bank clerk
Cashier
Engineer
Waiter

Place

Town
Town
Library
Bank
Bank/Shop
Field/Office/Factory
Restaurant

36.The motor worked well after_____repaired it.

- a. teacher
- b. mechanic
- c. farmer
- d. traffic warden

37.Sarah works in the hospital. She's training to be a_____.

- a. waiter
- b. doctor
- c. secretary
- d. librarian

38.I work in a_____. We make cloths.

- a. hospital
- b. office
- c. bank
- d. factory

39._____usually look after lands and animals.

- a. farmers
- b. doctors
- c. engineers
- d. barbers

40.You have to like children to be a good_____.

- a. traffic warden
- b. school teacher
- c. bank clerk
- d. librarian

7-Time

1-Days:

Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

2-Months:

January February March April May June

July August September October November December

3-Expressions:

-Once a day , week , month , etc.

Twice a day , week , month , etc.

-Three/four etc times a day , week , month , etc.

-Soon , Recently , Now , In the future , In the past .

-An hour ago .

Last Saturday , week , month , year .

Next Sunday , week , month , year .

4-Telling the time:

-What time is it.

7:00

5:15

It's 7 o'clock

It's five fifteen

It's 7 am/pm

It's a quarter past five

3:30

10:45

It's three thirty

It's ten forty- five

It's half past three

It's a quarter to eleven

8- Important words

Workshop	Smith	Manual	Plane	Silver
Shop	Kind	Chisel	Ticket	Wool
Store	Lazy	Hammer	Ship	Paper
Employ	Dirty	Wrench	Truck	Leather
Employee	Messy	Ladder	Bridge	Metal
Employer	Cheap	Razor	Highway	Iron
Hire	Rich	Outlet	Crowded	moon
pay	Poor	Elevator	Noise	sun
Company	Borrow	Knife	Journey	summer
Salary	Lend	Dull	Trip	autumn
Carpenter	Tools	Cut	Travel	winter
Welding	Scissors	Transportation	Gold	spring
welder	Rope	train	wood	weather
remember	Allow	Liquid	Lecture	meet
remind	Agree	Price	Catch	Meeting
Try	Disagree	Taxes	Successful	Get up
Delay	Tired	Fat	Realize	Conversation
Cautious	Enough	Alone	Complain	Freeze
Install	Look forward to	Sharp	Effective	Dangerous
Overtime	Interested in	Details	General	Hazardous
Worried	Maybe	Favorite	Explain	Wealth/ wealthy
Amount	heavy	boss	stage	absent

Reading

1-Cars:

The car is one of the greatest inventions of the modern world. Cars convey us from place to place quickly. However , every year , road vehicles kill and injure thousands of people. They also produce poisonous gases that make people sick when they breathe in . Factories most produce vehicles that are as safe as possible. Also , government must make rules to make people safer drivers.

Today , cars are much faster than they were in the past. However , they are also stronger. Strong cars help to protect people during accidents . Two other things that make cars safer are seat belts and air bags . Today, they also have much better brakes. Good brakes make it possible to stop very quickly.

1.What is the main idea of the passage ?

- a. you must have good brakes in your car
- b. people should not drive cars because they are poisonous
- c. cars are dangerous, so safety is very important
- d. government must make unsafe cars that injure people

4.The passage tells us about_____ safety changed in modern cars.

- a. two
- b. three
- c. four
- d. five

5.You can stop quickly if you have_____.

- a. seat belts
- b. good brakes
- c. a strong car
- D .bags

2.People are safer in modern cars because they are_____.

- a. faster
- b. newer
- c. smaller
- d. stronger

3.the underlined word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to_____.

- a. air bags
- b. seat belts
- c. cars
- d. things

2-Different jobs in the oil industry:

Many people think that every employee in an oil company work with oil. But the jobs of many oil company employees have nothing to do with oil. These employees give services that make life a lot easier for all of the other workers. They function in areas such as security , office work , housing and health. They do all sorts of maintenance. Some are drivers, and some are teachers. All of these jobs are important, but it is often difficult to measure how important they are. It is easy to count the barrels of oil that a company produces, but it is not easy to measure the services that its employees give.

6.Many people think all oil company employees_____.

- a. have service jobs
- b. do all sorts of maintenance
- c. work with oil
- d. work in security or safety

7.Many employees of oil companies_____.

- a. have easy jobs
- b. count barrel of oil
- c. do not work with oil
- d. are not important

8.The underlined word " they" refers to employees that work_____.

- a. in services
- b. with oil
- c. in security
- d. in easy jobs

9.Services like housing and health_____.

- a. are not important
- b. make life easier to workers
- c. pay the company employees
- d. are easy to measure