

TENSES

Tenses denote the time of action. They show when the work is done. They are:

- (1) Present Tense
- (2) Past Tense
- (3) Future Tense

They are further divided into:

- (1) **Simple Present**- It is used to denote scientific facts, universal truths and work done on daily basis.

ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + V1 + s/es + object

Example – She writes a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + does not + v1 + s/es + object

Example – She does not write a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE --- Does + sub + v1 + s/es + object

Example – Does she write a letter?

INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE ASSERTIVE --- Does + sub + not + v1 + s/es + object

Example – Does she not write a letter?

- (2) **Present Continuous**– It is used to express an action taking place at the time of speaking.

ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + is/am/are + v1 + ing + object

Example – she is writing a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + is/am/are + not + v1 + ing + object

Example – She is not writing a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE --- is/am/are + sub + v1 + ing + object

Example – Is she writing a letter?

INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE RULE --- is/am/are + sub + not + v1 + ing + object

Example – Is she not writing a letter?

(3) **Present Perfect**– It is used to show an action that started in the past and has just finished.

ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + v3 + object

Example- She has written a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + not + v3 + object

Example – She has not written a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE --- has/have + sub + v3 + object

Example- Has she written a letter?

INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE RULE ---has/have + sub + not + v3 + object

Example– Has she not written a letter?

(4) **Present Perfect Continuous**– This tense shows the action which started in the past and is still continuing.

ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + been + v1 + ing + object

Example – She has been writing a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + not been + v1 + ing + object

Example– She has not been writing a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE ---has/have + sub + been + v1 + ing + object

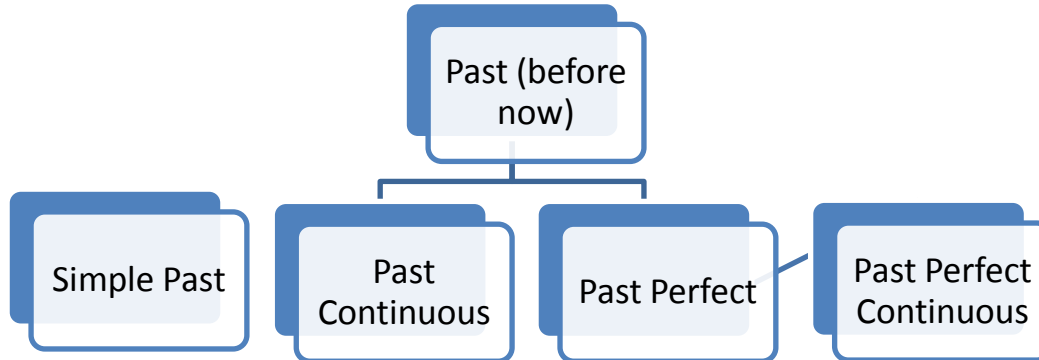
Example – Has she been writing a letter?

INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE RULE --- has/have + she + not + been + v1 + ing + object

Example – Has she not been writing a letter?

Past Tense

Tense symbolizes the ever moving, non-stop wheel of time which is forever busy gathering moments of future and throwing them into the dustbin of past



Simple Past

Used to indicate an action completed in the past. It often occurs with adverb of time. Sometimes it is used without an adverb of time.

Used for past habits.

Eg. I played football when I was a child.

Rule: **Subject + V2**

Eg She wrote a letter

1. Assertive Sentences –
Subject + V2 + Object + (.)
She wrote a letter.
2. Negative Sentences-
Subject + didn't + V1 + Object + (.)
She didn't write a letter.
3. Interrogative Sentences-
Did + Subject + V1 + Object + (?)
Did she write a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Did + Subject + not + V1 + Object + (?)

Did she not write a letter?

Past Continuous Tense

Used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.

e.g. I was driving a car.

Rule: was/were + ing

1. Assertive Sentences –

Subject + was/were + V1 + ing + Object + (.)

She was writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + was/were + not + ing + Object + (.)

She was not writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Was/were + Subject + ing + Object + (?)

Was she writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Was/were + Subject + not + ing + Object + (?)

Was she not writing a letter?

Past Perfect Tense

Used to describe an action completed before a certain moment in the past, usually a long time ago. If two actions happened in the past, past perfect is used to show the action that took place earlier.

e.g. The patient had died before the doctor came.

1. Assertive Sentences –

Subject + had + V3 + Object + (.)

She had written a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + had + not + Object + (.)

She had not written a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Had + Subject + V3 + Object + (?)

Had she written a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Had + Subject + not + V3 + Object + (?)

Had she not written a letter?

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Used to denote an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to some time in past.

e.g. I had been learning English in this school for 20 days.

1. Assertive Sentences –

Subject + had been + V1 + ing + Object + (.)

She had been writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + had + not been + V1+ ing + Object + (.)

She had not been writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Had + Subject+ been+ V1 + ing + Object + (?)

Had she been writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

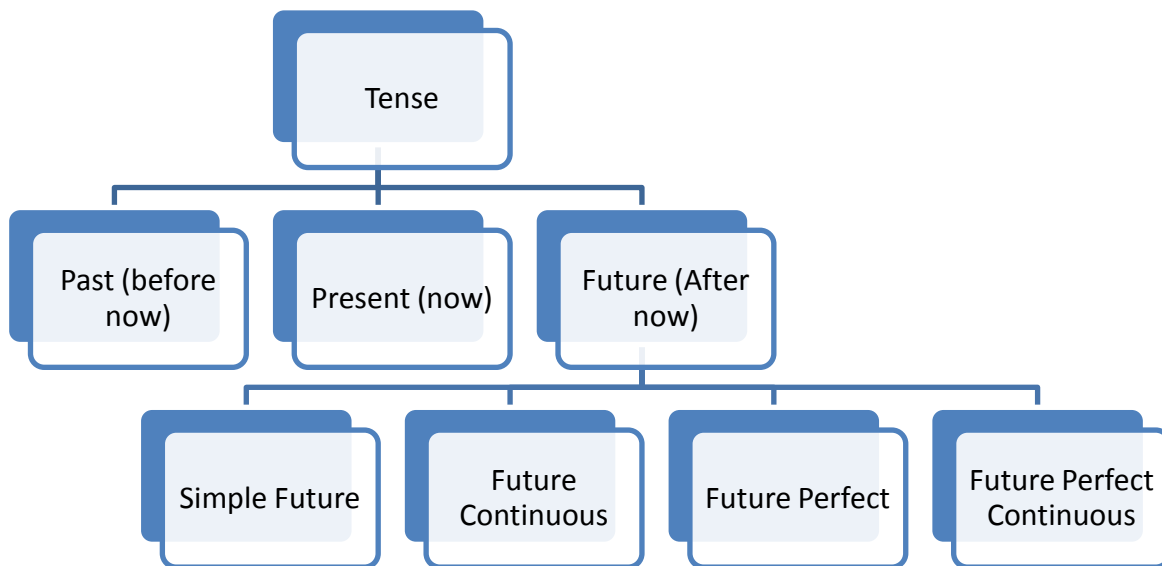
Had + Subject +not + been + V1 + ing + Object + (?)

Had she not been writing a letter?

FUTURE TENSE

Time and tide wait for no man. So, a period of time following the moment of speaking or writing is called as future tense.

For e.g- She will write a letter.



Simple Future

This tense tells us about an action which has not occurred yet and will occur after saying or in future

Rule – **Will/Shall + Verb (1st form)**

In Future Tense helping verb 'Shall' is used with 'I' and 'We'. Helping verb 'Will' is used with all others. When you are to make a commitment or warn someone or emphasize something, use of 'will/shall' is reversed. 'Will' is used with 'I' & 'We' and 'shall' is used with others.

In general speaking there is hardly any difference between 'shall & will' and normally 'Will' is used with all.

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences;

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences –

Subject + Will/Shall + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (.)

She will write a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (.)

She will not write a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (?)

Will she write a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Not + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (?)

Will she not write a letter?

Future Continuous Tense

It is used to express an ongoing or continued action in future.

e.g. He will be distributing sweets in temple tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

In the example, the action will start in future (tomorrow) and action is thought to be continued till sometime in future.

We use the future continuous to talk about something that will be in progress at or around a time in the future.

Rule: **Will/Shall + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing**

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences;

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences –

Subject + Will/Shall + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (.)

She will be writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (.)

She will not be writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (?)

Will she be writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Not + Be + Verb (1st form) + Ing + Object + (?)

Will she not be writing a letter?

Future Perfect Tense

It is used to express an action which will happen/occur in future and will be completed by a certain time in future.

We use the future perfect to say that something will be finished by a particular time in the future.

e.g. They will have shifted the house by Sunday morning.

Rule: **Will/Shall + Have + Verb (3rd form)**

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences;

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences –

Subject + Will/Shall + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (.)

She will have written a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (.)

She will not have written a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (?)

Will she have written a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Not + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (?)

Will she not have written a letter?

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to talk about actions that will commence at a fix time in future and will continue for some time in future.

If there is no time reference, then it is not a Future perfect continuous tense.

Without continued time reference, such sentences are Future Continuous Tense.

Continued time reference only differentiates between Future Continuous Tense and Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

The future perfect progressive emphasize the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.

e.g. This time tomorrow, I will be enjoying the cricket match in the stadium.

It is also used to talk about planned actions or actions expected to happen.

e.g. They will be staying for a week's

The future perfect progressive emphasize the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.

Rule: **Will/Shall + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing**

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences;

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences –

Subject + Will/Shall + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (.)

She will have been writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object+ (.)

She will not have been writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (?)

Will she have been writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Not + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (?)

Will she not have been writing a letter?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

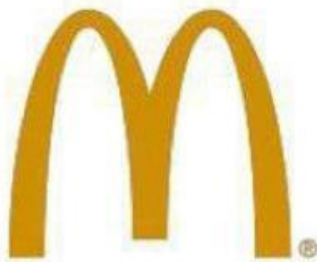
McDONALD'S

Question: *How often do you eat at McDonald's?*

- Read the article below and then answer the questions.



McDonald's Restaurant



There are many restaurants in the world but probably the most famous is McDonald's. McDonald's has more than 34,000 restaurants around the world in 119 countries and **they** serve about 68 million customers every day. The story of McDonald's began in 1940 when two brothers, Richard and Maurice (Mac) McDonald, opened a new restaurant called 'McDonald's Famous Barbeque'.

It was a successful business but the brothers wanted to sell more food and make more money, so in 1948 they made some changes. For example, **they** tried a new way to cook and serve food faster – and McDonald's became one of the first fast food restaurants in the world. In addition, they made the menu more simple: hamburgers, cheeseburgers, sodas and milkshakes. There were no longer any waitresses to serve food, so customers ordered food by themselves at a counter.

In 1954, a man called Ray Kroc joined the company and later bought **it** for 2.7 million dollars. The company is now worth many billions of dollars. There is a McDonald's museum that is located in San Bernardino, California where the first McDonald's was built. It's open daily from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.



NAME: _____

DATE: _____

COMPUTERS

Question: *What do you already know about Steve Jobs?*

- Read the article below and then answer the questions.

Who was Steve Jobs?



Photo: Albert Watson

Do you have an iPad, iPod, iPhone, a smartwatch or a Mac computer? If you don't, you probably know someone who has one (or wants one)! Steve Jobs made the company – Apple – that created these things that are now such an important part of the lives of millions of people.

He was born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, California. When he was a boy, he had a special hobby: he liked to take apart televisions and put **them** back together again. He was a very good student in school and even skipped a grade. After he finished grade four, he went into grade six, and in 1972, when he was seventeen, he graduated from high school. He then began his studies in Reed College, in Portland, Oregon, but dropped out after six months. Deciding to quit was not at all easy. **It** was difficult, but as Jobs later said, "I had no idea what I wanted to do with my life." Two years later in 1974, he travelled to India, and while there he learned about Buddhism.

After Steve Jobs returned to the United States, he found a job as a video game designer at a company called Atari, and two years after that, in 1976, when he was only twenty-one years old, he created his own company – Apple Computer – with his friend, Steve Wozniak. Steve Jobs later got married in 1991 and had four children. Unfortunately, doctors discovered that he had cancer in 2003 and in 2011 he died at the age of only 56.



Healthy food



Doctors tell us to eat more fruit and more vegetables. They tell us to drink more water and less fizzy drinks. But do we listen?? No, we continue to eat lots of junk food like pizzas, sweets, chips, cakes and biscuits.

We are what we eat. If we keep putting bad things into our bodies every day, like lots of fats and sugar, we will see bad things happen to our body. Unhealthy food makes your body unhealthy. When you get older you start to have a lot of problems like heart diseases. But most of us don't think much about the future. We only think about today. We only think that hamburgers taste better than salad. We think that the juice we buy from the supermarket is more delicious than the juice we make at home. Burgers, French fries and fizzy drinks may be delicious, but they haven't got enough vitamins and minerals. Your body needs vitamins and minerals to grow healthy. Healthy food gives our body the vitamins and the minerals it needs.

People eat junk food because it's tasty, but everybody can have a tasty meal at home. The only problem is that buying fresh products and cooking them takes time. And people prefer to spend time doing other activities, such as watching films, meeting friends, walking in the parks etc. I also like to do these activities, but I am very careful of my body. If you want to be healthy, you should eat healthy food every day.



A Glass of Milk



There once was a poor boy who spent his days going door-to-door selling newspapers to pay for school. One day, as he was walking his route, he started feeling low and weak. The poor boy was starving, so he decided to ask for food when he came to the next door.

The poor boy asked for food but was denied every time, until he reached the door of a girl. He asked for a glass of water, but seeing his poor state, the girl came back with a glass of milk. The boy asked how much he owed her for the milk, but she refused payment.

Years later, the girl, who was now a grown woman, fell sick. She went from doctor to doctor, but no one was able to cure her. Finally, she went to the best doctor in town.

The doctor spent months treating her until she was finally cured. Despite her happiness, she was afraid she couldn't afford to pay the bill. But, when the hospital handed her the bill, it read, 'Paid in full, with a glass of milk.'

The Moral
No good deed goes unrewarded.

Short Story



المصدر الفعل	المعنى	التصريف الثاني Simple past	التصريف الثالث Past Participle
Awake	يستيقظ	Awoke	Awoken
Beat	يتغلب	Beat	Beaten
Become	يصبح	Became	Become
Begin	يبدأ	Began	Begun
Bend	ينحني	Bent	Bent
Bet	يرهن	Bet	Bet
Bite	يعض	Bit	Bitten
Bleed	ينزف	Bled	Bled
Blow	يهب - يعصف	Blew	Blown
Bear	يحمل	Bore	Born
Buy	يشترى	Bought	Bought
Bind	يربط	Bound	Bound
Broadcast	يذيع	Broadcast	Broadcast
Break	يكسر	Broke	Broken
Bring	يُحضر	Brought	Brought
Build	يبني	Built	Built
Burn	يحرق	Burned - Burnt	Burned - Burnt
Burst	ينفجر - يندفع	Burst	Burst
Cast	يلقي	Cast	Cast
Catch	يمسك	Caught	Caught
Choose	يختار	Chose	Chosen
Come	يأتي	Came	Come
Cost	يكلف	Cost	Cost
Creep	يزحف	Crept	Crept
Cut	يقطع	Cut	Cut
Deal	يتعامل	Dealt	Dealt
Dive	يغوص	Dove	Dived
Do	يفعل	Did	Done
Draw	يرسم	Drew	Drawn
Dream	يحلم	Dreamed - Dreamt	Dreamed - Dreamt
Drive	يقود	Drove	Driven

Drink	يشرب	Drank	Drunk
Eat	يأكل	Ate	Eaten
Fall	يسقط - يقع	Fell	Fallen
Feed	يغذي	Fed	Fed
Feel	يشعر	Felt	Felt
Flee	يهرب	Fled	Fled
Fly	يطير	Flew	Flown
Forgive	يسامح	Forgave	Forgiven
Forget	ينسى	Forgot	Forgotten
Fight	يقاتل	Fought	Fought
Find	يجد	Found	Found
Freeze	يتجمد	Froze	Frozen
Give	يعطي	Gave	Given
Go	يذهب	Went	Gone
Get	يحصل	Got	Got - Gotten
Grind	يطحن	Ground	Ground
Grow	ينمو	Grew	Grown
Have	يملك	Had	Had
Hang	يشنق	Hanged	Hanged
Hear	يسمع	Heard	Heard
Hurt	يؤذي - يضر	Hurt	Hurt
Keep	يبقى / يحتفظ	Kept	Kept
Kneel	يركع	Knelt	Knelt
Know	يعرف	Knew	Known
Lay	يضع	Laid	Laid
Lie	يستلقي	Lay	Lain
Lean	يسند - يتكى	Leant – Leaned	Leant – Leaned
Leap	يقفز	Leapt	Leapt
Learn	يتعلم	Learnt – Learned	Learnt – Learned
Lead	يقود	Led	Led
Leave	يترك - يغادر	Left	Left
Lend	يقرض - يعير	Lent	Lent
Let	يدع - يسمح	Let	Let
Lie	يكذب	Lied	Lied
Lose	يفقد - يخسر	Lost	Lost
Make	يصنع - يجعل	Made	Made

Mean	يقصد - يعني	Meant	Meant
Meet	يجتمع	Met	Met
Meet	يقابل	Met	Met
Pay	يدفع	Paid	Paid
Put	يضع	Put	Put
Read	يقرأ	Read	Read
Ride	يركب	Rode	Ridden
Rise	ينهض - يرتفع	Rose	Risen
Run	يجري	Ran	Run
Ring	يرن - يدق	Rang	Rung
Say	يقول	Said	Said
Sit	يجلس	Sat	Sat
See	يرى	Saw	Seen
Send	يرسل	Sent	Sent
Set	يضبط	Set	Set
Sew	يخيط - يحيك	Sewed	Sewn
Shake	يهز	Shook	Shaken
Shine	يشع - يلمع	Shone - Shined	Shone - Shined
Shoot	يسدد - يطلق	Shot	Shot
Show	يعرض - يبين	Showed	Shown
Shrink	ينكمش	Shrank	Shrunk
Shut	يغلق	Shut	Shut
Slay	يذبح	Slew	Slain
Sleep	ينام	Slept	Slept
Slide	ينزلق	Slid	Slid
Smell	يشم	Smelt	Smelt
Sell	يبيع	Sold	Sold
Spit	يبصق	Spat	Spat
Spend	ينفق - يصرف	Spent	Spent
Spoil	يفسد	Spoilt	Spoilt
Speak	يتحدث	Spoke	Spoken
Steal	يسرق	Stole	Stolen
Stand	يقف	Stood	Stood
Strike	يضرب	Struck	Struck
Sting	يلدغ	Stung	Stung
Sing	يغني	Sang	Sung

Sink	يغرق	Sank	Sunk
Sweat	يعرق	Sweat	Sweat
Sweep	يكنس	Swept	Swept
Swear	يقسم	Swore	Sworn
Swim	يسبح	Swam	Swum
Swing	يتأرجح	Swung	Swung
Take	يأخذ	Took	Taken
Teach	يعلم	Taught	Taught
Think	يفكر - يعتقد	Thought	Thought
Throw	يرمي	Threw	Thrown
Tell	يخبر	Told	Told
Tread	يدوس	Trod	Trodden
Understand	يفهم	Understood	Understood
Upset	يزعج	Upset	Upset
Weep	يبكي	Wept	Wept
Wake	يستيقظ	Woke	Woken
Win	يربح	Won	Won
Wear	يرتدي	Wore	Worn
Write	يكتب	Wrote	Written

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PRESENT CONTINUOUS FOR FUTURE ARRANGEMENT

Exercise 1

Complete using the Present continuous or future tense where appropriate.

1. Tony _____ a friend tomorrow. (meet)
2. I think it _____ soon. (snow)
3. Perhaps I _____ New York one day. (visit)
4. What time _____ tomorrow? (leave/you)
5. Who _____ the next World Cup? (win)
6. I'm sure you _____ the exam next week. (not fail)
7. I _____ my parents at the week-end. (visit)
8. Don't touch that dog. It _____ you. (bite)
9. They _____ for a meal tonight. (come)
10. Look at those clouds, it _____. (rain)

Exercise 2

Complete using the correct form of the present continuous tense.

1. I did really well in the interview, so I (start)_____ a new job on Monday.
2. My wife and I (have) _____ a party this weekend. We've already bought the drinks and sent the invitations.
3. Celia (move) _____ to Chicago later this month. She got a job there.
4. Marla (come/not) _____ to the meeting today. She has to catch a flight at 2.30 p.m.
5. What (do) _____ on Friday evening? Do you want to catch a movie?



Future Perfect Tense

Q. Fill in the blanks using the correct form of the verb (future perfect tense) given in the bracket:

1. David _____ (finish) his exams by 14th September.

2. They _____ (leave) the classrooms by the end of the day.

3. He _____(write) the book by the end of this year.

4. The sun _____ (rise) before we start out.

5. The birds _____(fly) to the South by winter.

6. Richard _____(received) his package by now.

7. Shruti and Priya _____(take) a bus home after the concert.

8. My sister _____(buy) a present for her birthday by 8 o'clock.

9. Robin _____the Bonsai plants by this evening.
(inspect)

10. The Physics teacher _____an experiment in the laboratory. (demonstrate)

Future Simple

Affirmative

Subject + will + Verb (I will go)

Negative

Subject + will not + Verb (I will not go)

Interrogative

Will + Subject + Verb (Will I go?)

Int. word. + will + Subject + Verb.
(Where will you go?)

Short form of will - 'll

Ex. (I'll go)

We use future simple to say:

1. That something will happen in the future.

I will go to the market tomorrow.

2. To make promises or threats.

I will be there at 7 p.m., I promise.

3. To request help or to offer help.

Will you please help me to do my homework?

4. To express spontaneous decision /
to volunteer to do something (the action is
decided at the moment of speaking)

I will close the window

5. To predict future events

I think it will rain.



Signal words

tomorrow, today, later today, in five minutes, in two hours, on Monday, on Saturday afternoon, next week/month, this year, etc.



Ask a question for the underlined word.

Put the verb in brackets in the correct form.

- I _____ (play) tennis tomorrow.
- He _____ (pay). I promise
- _____ you _____ (open) the window, please?
- It's dark. I _____ (switch on) the light.
- The weather tomorrow _____ (be) sunny and warm.
- That suitcase is too heavy. They _____ (help) you.
- She _____ (go) to the sea later today.
- I _____ (be) back.
- We _____ (finish) our homework in an hour.
- I think Tom _____ (pass) the exam.

- They will visit my friends today.
Ex. What will they do today?

- She will come to me in the evening.

- We will go to France.

- He will buy a new car.

- I will have dinner at a restaurant.

- They will go to London tomorrow.

- He will help me.

- The weather will be poor tomorrow.

- We will go to the sea next week.

- I will play tennis in the afternoon.

Form an interrogative sentence and answer.

- He/buy/dog/cat. (a cat) -
Will he buy a dog or a cat? 1) He will buy a cat.
- she/live/London/Manchester. (London)

- you/stay/at a hotel/at home. (at home)

- he/buy/a car/a bike. (a car)

- she/wear/a dress/a skirt and blouse. (a dress)

- they/eat/a cake/a pie. (a pie)



PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- 1- I _____ (plant) a tree now.
- 2- My sister _____ (watch) TV in the living room.
- 3- Children _____ (water) the plants.
- 4- They _____ (write) a letter.
- 5- We _____ (swim) in the pool.
- 6- My sisters _____ (ride) their bikes.
- 7- She _____ (talk) on the phone now.
- 8- I _____ (not read) a magazine at the moment.
- 9- She _____ (not run) in the garden
- 10- The students _____ (not study).
- 11- We _____ (not cook) in the kitchen.
- 12- I _____ (not watch) TV.
- 13- _____ she _____ (cook)?
- 14- _____ they _____ (walk) in the forest?
- 15- _____ you _____ (write) a story?
- 16- _____ your brother _____ (drive)?
- 17- What _____ you _____ (do)?
- 18- Where _____ she _____ (go)?
- 19- Why _____ they _____ (cry)?
- 20- Which book _____ he _____ (read)?

Simple Present Tense

I. Write affirmative sentences. Use the verbs in parenthesis.

1. Mary and I _____ (go) to the cinema every Friday.
2. Claudia and her friends _____ (have) lunch once a month.
3. My brother Peter _____ (do) karate three days a week.
4. Mr. Dean _____ (be) a baker. He has a big bakery.
5. Mr. and Mrs. Parker _____ (come) from Canada.
6. My parents _____ (love) to travel.
7. Joan is a good teacher. She _____ (prepare) her class with enthusiasm.
8. Ben is a good swimmer. He _____ (swim) 400mts very fast.
9. Sebastian _____ (study) at Bellas Artes School. He _____ (draw) beautiful pictures.
10. Ben's sisters _____ (be) ballet dancers.

II. Write negative sentences. Use the verbs in parenthesis.

1. My brother _____ (not like) to dance but he loves having a good talk.
2. Gina _____ (not live) in Paracas, she lives in Pisco.
3. My parents _____ (not be) lawyers, they work in a school.
4. My school workers _____ (not do) the homework on time.
5. Georgia _____ (not cook) well. She wants to have some cooking lessons.
6. My cousin Lucas _____ (not have) to walk his dog, he pays to someone else to do that.
7. If you _____ (not study) on time, you will have many problems.
8. Please, _____ (not forget) to do the chores.
9. Mario _____ (not wear) shirts because he _____ (not like) them.
10. Jean and his brother _____ (not be) twins. Jean is 12 and his brother is 10.

III. Write interrogative sentences. Use Do or Does and the verbs in parenthesis.

Answer the questions.

1. _____ you like to _____ (go) to the movies? _____. Let's go today.
2. _____ your mother _____ (read) the newspaper everyday?
_____. She prefers to watch the news.
3. _____ your cousins _____ (come) to visit you every weekend?
_____. We all play soccer and then we watch a movie.
4. _____ Ximena _____ (study) in New York?
_____. She is studying Art.
5. What _____ you _____ (like) for dinner? I _____ chicken.
6. What _____ Milena _____ (study)? She _____ (study) Architecture.
7. _____ your grandma _____? _____. She cooks very well.

Present Perfect Worksheet

Fill in the blanks with present perfect verb form

1. I _____ not _____ him today. (see)
2. He _____ the whole book. (read)
3. They _____ to the park. (go)
4. He _____ not _____ his lunch yet. (eat)
5. The cat _____ onto the roof. (climb)
6. I _____ this car for five years. (have)
7. I _____ animals since I was a little girl. (love)
8. I _____ the present perfect since we started learning it. (like)
9. She _____ shopping with her mom. (go)
10. She _____ to go to Europe for years. (want)
11. She _____ the story. (read)
12. I _____ my homework. (do)
13. We _____ our project. (finish)
14. She _____ a cake. (make)
15. They _____ to the park. (go)
16. I _____ a cold. (catch)
17. We _____ our homework. (do)
18. They _____ soccer in the rain. (play)
19. James _____ just _____ a new car. (buy).
20. We _____ our math lesson. (finish)

Past Perfect

I. Complete the sentences

1. When she went to bed, she remembered that she _____ off the light.
2. She felt tired because she _____ a lot that day.
3. She went for a holiday after she _____ the exams.
4. He didn't start speaking until the children _____ the room.
5. He understood the book only after he _____ it again.

had walked

had read

hadn't switched

had left

had passed

II. Look at the sentences and choose which happened first.

1. By the time Charles arrived at the office, the boss had already left for the meeting.
 - a. Charles arrived at the office.
 - b. The boss left for the meeting.
2. Britney had washed all the dishes when her husband came.
 - a. Britney washed all the dishes.
 - b. Her husband came.
3. After he had had the accident, he reported it to the insurance company.
 - a. He had an accident.
 - b. He reported it to the insurance company.
4. Tom had saved a lot of money so he bought a motorbike.
 - a. Tom saved a lot of money.
 - b. He bought a motorbike.
5. After Margaret had read the book, she took it back to the library.
 - a. Margaret read the book.
 - b. She took the book back to the library.
6. Before my parents visited London, they had visited Paris.
 - a. My parents visited London.
 - b. My parents visited Paris.

III. Choose the right variant

1. When I _____ (come), they _____ (eat) my water-melon.
2. We _____ (reach) the station when rain _____ (start).
3. I _____ (remember) that I _____ (leave) my umbrella at home.
4. When we _____ (arrive) at the party, Tom _____ (go) home.
5. After Ann _____ (turn) off the light, she _____ (close) the door.
6. My friends _____ (show) me the pictures which they _____ (take) on holidays.
7. The wind _____ (blow) away the paper materials that I _____ (leave) on the table.

PAST SIMPLE

MISS ANA M.R

I. Write the past tense of the following verbs.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------|------------|-------|
| 1. do | _____ | 2. drink | _____ |
| 3. clean | _____ | 4. speak | _____ |
| 5. take | _____ | 6. watch | _____ |
| 7. eat | _____ | 8. wake up | _____ |
| 9. write | _____ | 10. play | _____ |

II. Complete the sentences below by using simple past.

1. I _____ to Canada last month to see the snow. (go)
2. My mom _____ pasta yesterday. (prepare)
3. Last year my dad _____ a course about fires (take)
4. Our cousin Matthew _____ with us because he was ill. (play)
5. Your brother _____ many TV shows so he didn't sleep. (watch)
6. The choreographer _____ for many years to be the best. (dance)
7. OMG! It _____ a lot, now we can't go to the park. (rain)

III. Change the sentences to negative form.

1. I ran 5 kms in the last marathon.

2. My uncle Joe sang a romantic song in the karaoke last weekend.

3. My cat ate so much food!

4. The coach asked us to practice more our strategies for the game.

5. My sister's boyfriend gave her some flowers and chocolates last night.

6. I did my homework on time.

IV. Choose the correct option.

1. What ____ you do yesterday?
a. do **b. did** **c. are**
2. I _____ the exam, now I have to repeat it.
a. didn't passed **b. didn't pass** **c. didn't passing**
3. He _____ take a shower because we ran out of shampoo.
a. did't **b. did not** **c. didn't**
4. My mom _____ angry with me yesterday but now she is ok.
a. is **b. were** **c. was**
5. _____ you study for the exam that we have today?
a. are **b. did** **c. do**
6. I _____ English in Canada in 2018.
a. studied **b. study** **c. studies**

Name: _____

Mark: _____

Date: ___/___/___

Teacher: _____



Past Simple and Past Continuous

1 Circle the correct verb form in each of the following sentences.

- a) Mary **prepared / was preparing** lunch when they **came / was coming**.
- b) Tom was very unlucky. It **rained / was raining** every day during his holidays.
- c) Who was that nice girl you **talked / were talking** to when I **walked / was walking** by the pub?
- d) Last weekend Susan **fell / was falling** and **broke/ was breaking** her leg.
- e) When I **entered / was entering** the cafeteria Mary **had / was having** lunch with Peter.
- f) We **drove/ were driving** to Berlin in Robert's new car.
- g) The sun **shone / was shining** brightly when I **got up / was getting up** this morning.
- h) Ann finally **told / was telling** us the whole story about Peter.

2 Read the following sentences and put the verbs in brackets in either the Past Simple or the Past Continuous. Put any other words in brackets in the correct place.

- a) As Sophie _____ (walk) up Regent Street she _____ (meet) an old friend from college.
- b) When _____ (father/arrive) yesterday?
He _____ (arrive) late. The train _____ (be) delayed due to an accident.
- c) Who _____ (you/ speak) to on the phone when I _____ (come) in?
- d) Mary _____ (read) in bed when she _____ (hear) a strange noise downstairs.
- e) When Mr. Lawrence _____ (leave) home at 8.30 this morning, the sun _____ (shine) brightly. However, by 10 o'clock it _____ (rain) heavily.
- f) Sebastian _____ (arrive) at Susan's house a little before 11 a.m., but she _____ (not/be) there. She _____ (study) at the library.
- g) The fireman _____ (rescue) a 75-year-old woman who _____ (be) trapped on the second floor of the burning building.
- h) _____ (you/do) any shopping yesterday?
- i) Yesterday Jane _____ (fall) and _____ (hurt) herself when she _____ (ride) her bicycle.
- j) What _____ (Peter / do) when you _____ (knock) on his door?
- k) Helen _____ (wear) her dress to the party last night.

Subject Pronouns

Change the underlined noun to a subject pronoun (I, you, he, she, it we, they)

Example: Susan eats pizza every day. She eats pizza every day.

1. Tom likes hockey. _____
2. Fran and Elena are friends. _____
3. Sharon and I are students. _____
4. Ana eats sushi. _____
5. The bicycle is red. _____
6. The children are happy. _____
7. Carol and I are from Canada. _____
8. The men are in the kitchen. _____
9. The cats are beautiful. _____
10. The English teacher is wonderful! 😊 _____

Pronouns



Choose the correct pronoun for the underlined words in the below sentences.

1. The train has stopped.
a. He b. She c. It D. They
2. The dog ran behind the car.
a. He b. It c. We d. They
3. Sita, Renu and Priya are friends.
a. He b. It c. We d. They
4. Nitin And I had breakfast.
a. It b. He c. They d. We
5. My dad is a doctor.
a. They b. It C. He d. She
6. The man is reading a book.
a. It b. She c. They d. He
8. Rosy is a bright student.
a. He b. She c. It D. They
9. Mom, dad and me went to a party.
a. They b. We c. He d. It

Don't Give Up

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A long time ago, there was lived a boy named Rodney in a village. He was very happy with his family. But his happiness could not last for long. Rodney and his fellow villagers faced a severe drought. They desperately waited for rains but with no luck. All the crops, land and even trees dried up. The cattle started dying. As there was no rain, the stream was drying up slowly.



One night, during a meet with the villagers, Rodney said, “Friends, we all have heard tales from our grandparents about an underground river flowing through our village. Why don’t we dig and see?” The villagers agreed and started digging. They dug for some days but gave up soon. However, Rodney kept on digging. When people told him to give up, he said, “God is helping and guiding my way.”

One day, when he had dug deep enough, Rodney saw water. His attitude of not giving up saved the whole village. “Never give up so easily,” Rodney advised all the villagers. Now, they are never short of water. And whenever any problem arises, all the villagers came up together and find a solution.

Name: _____

Class: _____

Part A: Read about Fred the fireman and answer the questions.
Write full sentences please.



This is Fred. He's a fireman. He's big and strong. He works at the fire station. He helps people.

Every day he gets up at five o'clock in the morning. He takes a shower and puts on his clothes. Then he eats breakfast at six o'clock. At quarter past six, he rides his bike to the fire station.

Fred starts work at seven o'clock. He cleans his hat and boots. Then, he talks with his friends. Sometimes he puts out fires and helps people. He cleans the fire-engine in the afternoon. He goes home at five o'clock.

In the evening, he takes a shower and he feeds his dog. He has dinner at half past six. Then he plays football with his friends. At ten o'clock, he goes to bed.

1. What's his name? _____
2. Where does he work? _____
3. Is he weak? _____
4. Does he drive a car to work? _____
5. Does he get up at five o'clock? _____
6. Does he eat breakfast at seven o'clock? _____
8. Does he clean his hat? _____
9. Does he play football in the afternoon? _____
10. What time does he go home? _____
11. Has he got a dog? _____
12. What time does he have dinner? _____
13. What time does he go to bed? _____