

# المراجعة النهائية (قواعد) – ثانوية عامة – إعداد م. محمد المدهون

مركز التميز التعليمي – غزة – الشيخ رضوان – شارع السوق ج / 0595100175

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 1 ) A new start

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Circle the correct option to complete the sentences.

- 1 I'm sorry, but I'm not agreeing / don't agree with what you're saying.
- 2 What happens / is happening outside?
- 3 I'm not enjoying / don't enjoy parties normally, but I enjoy / am enjoying this one.
- 4 She might be able to see you, but she talks / is talking to a customer and it sometimes takes / is taking a long time.
- 5 He works / is working in the afternoons, but today he takes / is taking his son to the doctor.
- 6 That man looks / is looking rather strange.
- 7 Everyone looks / is looking out of the window.
- 8 What do you think / are you thinking is the reason for her success?
- 9 You're very quiet. What do you think / are you thinking about?
- 10 He has / is having a shower because he has / is having an important appointment.

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

realise hope recognise seem believe suppose

- 1 I suppose ----- this is the right answer, but I'm not really sure.
- 2 We hope ----- that this problem will be solved very soon.
- 3 Those people seem ----- to be arguing, but I can't hear very clearly.
- 4 Not many people realise ----- how good he is at painting.
- 5 Have we met before? I recognise ----- your face.
- 6 He says he's ill, but I'm not sure if I believe ----- him.

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: present perfect simple or continuous.

- 1 You should go to bed. You've been playing ----- on the computer for over two hours. (play)
- 2 How many times has he written ----- to his family this month? (write)
- 3 He's been staying ----- with friends for too long. He needs to find a house of his own. (stay)
- 4 I can't find my pen. Where have you put ----- it? (put)
- 5 I think someone has been using ----- my phone. The battery is nearly dead. (use)
- 6 What has he been doing ----- all this time? We've been waiting ----- for more than an hour. (do / wait)
- 7 I have known ----- him for nearly ten years. (know)
- 8 They have been ----- away for three nights. (be)
- 9 You were away a long time. What have you been doing ----- ? (do)
- 10 I've talked to him on the phone, but we have never met ----- .(meet)

Write the full questions. Then ask and answer them with a partner.

- 1 What kind of music / you / prefer? **What kind of music do you prefer?**
- 2 How often / you / go to the cinema? **How often do you go to the cinema?**
- 3 you / enjoy / playing computer games? **Do you enjoy playing computer games?**
- 4 you / enjoy / this lesson? **Have you enjoyed this lesson?**
- 5 you / ever / speak in public? **Have you ever spoken in public?**
- 6 How many text or SMS messages / you / send today? **How many text or SMS messages have you sent today?**
- 7 How long you / study English? **How long have you been studying English?**
- 8 What / you / do / on Sundays? **What do you do on Sundays?**

Circle the correct tense to complete the sentences.

- 1I read / am reading a really interesting book at the moment.
- 2A lot of people think the new building looks / is looking ugly.
- 3I have / am having my breakfast, so I'll call you back in ten minutes.

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- 4 I can't understand what the writer **means** / **is meaning**.
- 5 You should stop for a rest. You've **driven** / **been driving** for four hours.
- 6 I only started this book yesterday and I've already **read** / **been reading** 150 pages.
- 7 His eyes are tired because he's **played** / **been playing** computer games for three hours
- 8 He **doesn't like** / **isn't liking** football. He **prefers** / **is preferring** reading books.
- 9 **Are you seeing** / **Have you seen** the news on TV today?
- 10 She can't speak to you now because she **does** / **is doing** her homework.
- 11 There's a message from my sister. She **is having** / **has had** an accident.
- 12 I **have seen** / **have been seeing** three films this month.
- 13 How long **have you written** / **have you been writing** that letter?.

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## Correct the mistakes in the sentences.

- 1 There's something about this photo that is looking strange. **that looks strange**
- 2 I'm sorry, he's not here. He has lunch with some customers. **... is having ...**
- 3 I've been drinking five cups of coffee so far this morning. **I've drunk ...**
- 4 I must remember thanking Hassan next time I see him. **... to thank ...**
- 5 What subjects have you studied last year? **... did you study ...**

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 2 ) Under pressure

### Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box + (not) to.

Decide    agree    promise    refuse    offer    manage

- 1 She won't like it if you **refuse to** do what she asked.
- 2 I'm sure they'll **decide to / agree to** stay when they see how enjoyable the place is.
- 3 I didn't **manage to** catch the early bus, so I was late.
- 4 If you lend your phone to me, I **promise not to** lose it.
- 5 When there's a problem, they always **offer to** help.
- 6 Let's shake hands and **agree to / decide to** forget the argument.

### Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

give up    avoid    feel like    mind    keep    finish

- 1 I didn't **feel like** cooking anything, so I went out to a café .
- 2 The important thing is that you should never **give up** trying .
- 3 I don't **mind** playing computer games, but it isn't my favourite way of passing the time.
- 4 The cat crossed the road suddenly and the driver couldn't **avoid** hitting it.
- 5 I'll call you back as soon as I **finish** writing this report .
- 6 He doesn't like it when people **keep** interrupting him .

### Complete the sentences with like / love / hate + -ing or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets .

- 1 I'm happy here in the country. I would **hate to live** (live) in a city .
- 2 She **likes / loves listening** (listen) to music. It's her favourite way of passing the time .
- 3 Would you **like / love to go** (go) out to the theatre this evening ?
- 4 Most young people **hate getting up** (get up) early when they're tired .
- 5 He would **like / love to be** (be) a famous film star. It's his dream .
- 6 If I had the chance, I would **like / love to study** (study) in another country .

### Complete the sentences with the infinitive or -ing form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 The first thing I remember **hearing** is the sound of my mother singing. (hear)
- 2 You shouldn't stop **trying** just because it's a bit difficult. (try)

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- 3 I must remember **to post** this letter while I'm in town. (post)
- 4 If you're getting confused, remember **to think** about what you want to say. (think)
- 5 I remember **feeling** surprised when I first heard the news. (feel)
- 6 While walking along the street, I saw him stop **to look** in a shop window. (look)

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Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: to + infinitive or -ing form.

- 1 Thank you for agreeing **to help** me with this work. (help)
- 2 I enjoy **watching** TV, but tonight I'd like **to do** something different. (watch / do)
- 3 They wouldn't stop **talking**, but they promised **to speak** more quietly. (talk / speak)
- 4 Did you remember **to bring** the tickets?' (bring)
- 'Yes, I remember **putting** them in my pocket before we left. (put)

Circle the correct verb forms.

- 1 He promised **to let** / **letting** me have the report by next week.
- 2 She enjoys **to read** / **reading** poetry in her free time.
- 3 He seems **to know** / **knowing** me, but I don't remember **to meet** / **meeting** him before.
- 4 Where would you like me **to put** / **putting** these books?
- 5 Children want to know everything: they never stop **to ask** / **asking** questions.
- 6 If he's busy, I don't mind **to wait** / **waiting**.

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 3 ) A funny thing happened

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple or past continuous.

- 1 I **asked** him to come back later because I **was working** (ask / work)
- 2 He **gave** the right answer, but the teacher **didn't hear** him. (give / not hear)
- 3 Her mother **asked** her why she **was crying** (ask / cry)
- 4 It **rained / was raining** while I **was walking** to work. (rain / walk)
- 5 She **took** a taxi to the station and **arrived** just in time. (take / arrive)
- 6 While he **was looking** around the room, he **heard** someone come in. (look / hear)

Match the sentence beginnings 1–8 with their endings a–h.

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1 I felt much better                  | a while the sun was shining.            |
| 2 She found it hard to think clearly  | b when I'd finished reading it.         |
| 3 As soon as I saw the photo          | c until she'd explained it twice.       |
| 4 I took the book back to the library | d that something strange was happening. |
| 5 When I told them about my mistake   | e when the loud music was playing.      |
| 6 They didn't really understand       | f after I'd taken the medicine.         |
| 7 They decided to go for a walk       | g I recognised who it was.              |
| 8 When I arrived I knew immediately   | h they all laughed.                     |

Rewrite the sentences as single sentences, changing the tense of one verb and the order of the events if necessary. Use the word or phrase in brackets to join the two events.

- 1 I left the key inside the house. I got home in the evening and realised the problem. (when)  
When I got home in the evening, I realised I had left the key inside the house.
- 2 The bell rang. Everyone stopped working and left the building. (as soon as)  
**As soon as the bell rang, everyone stopped working and left the building.**
- 3 He rang me. It was in the middle of watching my favourite TV programme. (while)  
**He rang me while I was in the middle of watching my favourite TV programme.**

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4 His colleagues came to collect him. He was in the middle of eating his breakfast. (when)

**He was in the middle of eating his breakfast when his colleagues came to collect him.**

5 I spent a long time studying this subject. I passed the exam easily. (because)

**I passed the exam easily because I had spent a long time studying this subject.**

Complete the sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets: past simple, past continuous or past perfect.

1 While we **were talking**, she **mentioned** someone who had been in our class when we were at school. (talk / mention)

2 He got wet during his walk because it **was raining** and he **had forgotten** to take an umbrella. (rain / forget)

3 The day before, I **had promised** to phone him, so I gave him a quick call while I **was having** my breakfast. (promised / have)

4 When I went in, everyone **was laughing**, probably because someone **had just told** a joke. (laugh / just tell)

5 I thought the dog **was barking** because it **had heard** someone outside, but there was nobody there. (bark / hear)

6 I needed to be at work early this morning because there was some work that I (1) **hadn't finished**

(not finish) the day before. Unfortunately, just as I (2) **was leaving** (leave) the house, the phone

(3) **rang** (ring). It was my mother. After talking to her, I (4) **ran** (run)

to the bus stop, but the bus (5) **had already gone** (already go).

7 While I **was staying** in Amman, I **met** an old friend of mine. (stay / meet)

8 Where **did** you **go** after you **left** here yesterday? (go / leave)

9 The teacher **asked** her to show him the homework, but **hadn't finished** she it yet. (ask/not finish)

10 When I **got** to the meeting, half an hour late, everyone **was waiting** for me. (get / wait)

11 He knew something funny **had just happened**, but he **didn't know** what it was. (just happen/not know)

12 When I **was walking** to work, I suddenly realised that I **had left** my keys at home. (walk / leave)

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 4 ) The shrinking world

Complete the sentences with a modal verb of possibility and the infinitive form of a verb in the box.

get      find      not happen      catch      improve

1 If we run, we **may** still **catch** the train. At least we can try.

2 Don't worry. I'm sure the economic situation **will** **improve** soon.

3 There's no point worrying about it. It **might / may not** **happen**.

4 Just try it. You **might / may / could** **find** that it's easier than you thought. Who knows?

5 You obviously **won't** **get** the job if you don't apply for it.

Change the sentences so they make sense by choosing the correct part of the sentence.

1 I can't be sure, but this idea will/ will probably solve the problem.

I can't be sure, but this idea will probably solve the problem

2 We might/ might well get there on time, but I don't think so.

**might get there**

3 She's better than most of the others, so she may well/ may not win the prize.

**may well win**

4 I probably won't/ 'll probably go shopping this afternoon. There are several things we need.

**'ll probably**

5 He's quite unpopular, so he could/ probably won't win the election.

**probably won't win**

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Complete the sentences with will (or 'll) and the verbs in the box.

Find visit walk take help **begin**

- 1 Please take your seats. This evening's concert **will begin** in five minutes.
- 2 It's no problem. If we miss the bus, we **we'll walk**.
- 3 The government has announced that the President **will visit** Russia next month.
- 4 Those bags look heavy. I'll **help** you carry them if you like.
- 5 I'm sure scientists **will find** a solution to the problem of climate change.
- 6 It's too late to post it, so I'll **take** it there myself tomorrow.

Complete the sentences using going to or the present continuous tense with the verbs in brackets.

- 1 You'd better take an umbrella. The weather forecast says it's **going to rain** . (rain)
- 2 Sorry I can't see you this afternoon. I'm **playing** tennis with Ziad. (play)
- 3 If he gets to university, he's **going to study** Literature. (study)
- 4 She's **travelling** to Cairo next week. The plane ticket is already booked. (travel)
- 5 He's taken his shoes off. I think he's **going to jump** into the water. (jump)
- 6 She always says she's **going to arrive** early, but she's always late. (arrive)

Complete the sentences with might / may / could or will and the verbs in the box.

not happen enjoy not succeed not take solve turn out

- 1 Try turning it off, then on again. That **might / may / could solve** the problem.
- 2 I can say for sure that if you don't work, you **won't succeed**.
- 3 I know you don't like love stories, but I'm sure you **will enjoy** this one.
- 4 Some people think people will live on other planets one day, but I think it probably **won't happen** this century.
- 5 I wasn't sure at first, but starting my own business **might / may / could turn out** to be the best decision I've ever made.
- 6 Who knows? This work **might / may / not take** as long as you think.

Circle the correct verb forms.

- 1 Their son is **living / going to live** in Jordan next year.
- 2 They can try, but I'm sure they **aren't succeeding / won't succeed**.
- 3 If the plan doesn't work, what **will you do / are you doing?**
- 4 I think I'm **travelling / going to travel** by train, but I'm not sure yet.
- 5 I've just missed the 7.30 bus, but it's OK, **I'll wait / I'm going to wait** for the next one.
- 6 **I'm having / I'll have** a party next week. Can you come?

Rewrite the sentences using a future form: will do, present continuous or going to.

- 1 Where have you arranged to go on holiday this summer?  
Where **are you going on holiday this summer?**
- 2 I promise to phone you as soon as I arrive.  
I promise I **'ll phone you as soon as I arrive.**
- 3 The weather forecast is for rain tomorrow afternoon.  
The weather forecast says it's **going to rain tomorrow afternoon .**
- 4 I can help you clean the house if you like.  
I **'ll help you to clean the house if you like .**
- 5 Attention please. The arrival time for the next flight is 10.35.  
The next flight **will arrive at 10.35.**
- 6 She intends to be a teacher when she leaves university.  
She **'s going to be a teacher when she leaves university.**

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Look at the sentences. If they are correct, put a tick in the box. If there is a mistake, put a cross in the box and correct the sentence.

- 1 What will you do this weekend? ✗ **What are you going to do this weekend?**
- 2 I'll try to finish the work, but I could not be able to. ✗ **I'll try to finish the work, but I might / may not be able to.**
- 3 You can trust me. I'm not telling anyone the secret. ✗ **You can trust me. I won't tell anyone the secret.**
- 4 I think this might well be the best thing to do. ✓
- 5 There's no guarantee, but he will be able to mend the car. ✗ **There's no guarantee, but he might / may / could be able to mend the car.**
- 6 I'll see you there, but I could be a bit late. ✓
- 7 I haven't done much revision, so I may pass the test. ✗ **I haven't done much revision, so I may not pass the test .**
- 8 I'm rather tired, so I won't probably go out tonight. ✗ **I'm rather tired, so I probably won't go out tonight .**

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 5 ) Making friends

Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

Disappoint      care      move      convince      increase      live

- 1 The largest **living** thing on Earth is a tree that grows in North America.
- 2 His excuse for being late wasn't a very **convincing** one. Nobody really believed it.
- 3 It was a **disappointing** book because I expected it to be much better.
- 4 She's a very **caring** person who always thinks of other people.
- 5 **Increasing** numbers of people are using smart phones rather than computers
- 6 It's a very **moving** story. It made me quite sad.

Complete the sentences with the past participle form of the verbs in the box.

expect      agree      choose      freeze      mistake      import

- 1 Some **frozen** food nowadays is almost as good as fresh food.
- 2 I was surprised because the answers we got were different from the **expected** responses.
- 3 I usually try to buy local food rather than **imported** products.
- 4 I hope she's successful in her **chosen** career.
- 5 Thinking that friendships just happen is a **mistaken** idea. They take effort.
- 6 I was there at the **agreed** time, but my friend was late.

Circle the correct verb forms to complete the sentences.

- 1 We only offer a replacement or a refund for **returning** / **returned** items.
- 2 I think you'll find this is quite a **demanding** / **demanded** job.
- 3 She went to the information desk to ask about her **losing** / **lost** luggage.
- 4 You need to send a **writing** / **written** application with your CV.
- 5 Scientists are worried about **rising** / **risen** sea temperatures.

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box.

work      hand      carry      stand      come

- 1 I didn't want the secret to **come** out, but now everyone knows.
- 2 Take one copy for yourself and **hand** the others on to the next person.
- 3 It's such a complex problem that only expert mathematicians can **work** it out.
- 4 I'm sorry for interrupting. Please **carry** on.
- 5 I think the title should be in red to make it **stand** out from the rest of the text.

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Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses.

1 Passengers who want to continue their journey should wait at the bus stop opposite.

**Passengers wanting to continue their journey should wait at the bus stop opposite.**

2 The city centre was full of cars which blocked the streets.

**The city centre was full of cars blocking the streets.**

3 Students who hope to study science subjects need a qualification in maths.

**Students hoping to study science subjects need a qualification in maths.**

4 People who answered the question correctly were very unusual.

**People answering the question correctly were very unusual.**

5 Anyone who finds my lost bag will get a reward.

**Anyone finding my lost bag will get a reward.**

Rewrite the sentences using reduced relative clauses.

1 All cars which have been parked outside this building will be taken away.

**All cars parked outside this building will be taken away.**

2 The two people who were hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.

**The two people hurt in the accident were taken to hospital.**

3 Letters that are posted at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.

**Letters posted at the weekend may not arrive till the next Tuesday.**

4 We had dinner at a restaurant that had been recommended by friends.

**We had dinner at a restaurant recommended by friends.**

5 Applications which are received after the closing date will not be considered.

**Applications received after the closing date will not be considered.**

6 Books that have been borrowed from the library must be returned before the end of term.

**Books borrowed from the library must be returned before the end of term.**

Complete the sentences with the past participle or -ing form of the verbs in the box.

Live speak win intend last break complete cry write

1 The room was full of the sound of **crying** babies.

2 He was taken to hospital because they thought he had a **broken** arm.

3 It's always a good feeling to be playing for the **winning** team.

4 **Written** language is usually more formal than **spoken** language.

5 I was surprised that my letter didn't get the **intended** response.

6 All **living** things need water to survive.

7 Please send your **completed** application forms to the address below.

8 I have a **lasting** relationship with some of my old school friends.

4 Replace the relative clauses with reduced relative clauses, using either the past participle or -ing form.

1 Students who intend **intending** to apply for this course should have some work experience.

2 It's busy today. Look at all those cars that are parked **parked** by the side of the road.

3 Books that have been borrowed **borrowed** from the library must be returned before the end of term.

4 He was surprised to get a letter which offered **offering** him the job.

5 This is a photo that was taken **taken** during my holiday.

6 Anyone who uses **using** their mobile phone in the theatre will be asked to leave.

7 There have been several natural disasters which were caused **caused** by climate change.

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## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 7 ) The world of work

Report the questions.

1 'Where is the nearest police station?'

He asked **where the nearest police station was.**

2 'Was that the best way to do the job?'

I asked her **if that had been the best way to do the job.**

3 'How did you manage to do the work so quickly?'

They asked him **how he had managed to do the work so quickly.**

4 'Who do you want to speak to?'

She asked me **who I wanted to speak to.**

5 'Can you speak any foreign languages?'

He asked her **if she could speak any foreign languages.**

6 'Do Palestinian students usually choose technical subjects?'

I asked **if Palestinian students usually chose technical subjects.**

7 'What do you want?'

He asked me **what I wanted .**

8 'Where are you going?'

The teacher asked him **where he was going .**

9 'Have the children finished watching TV?'

I asked **if / whether the children had finished watching TV .**

10 'Which one do you prefer?'

The assistant asked her **which one she preferred .**

11 'Did someone tell you the answer?'

She asked him **if / whether someone had told him the answer .**

Read the situation. Then write a question for each answer.

The teacher asked Faisal a question, but the question confused him. That evening, he asked his father, who told him the answer.

1 Who **asked Faisal a question**

? The teacher.

2 Who **did the teacher ask**

? Faisal.

3 What **confused Faisal**

? The question.

4 Who **did Faisal**

ask ? His father.

5 Who **asked**

Faisal's father ? Faisal.

6 Who **told Faisal the answer**

? His father.

Match the negative questions with their suggested meanings.

NEGATIVE QUESTIONS	SUGGESTED MEANINGS
1 Don't you know the answer?	a You've been doing it for two hours.
2 Didn't you enjoy the film?	b I think I recognise your face.
3 Haven't you finished yet?	c I thought you were good at maths.
4 Won't that cause problems?	d It's starting to annoy me.
5 Weren't you at the same school as me?	e I really liked it.
6 Can't you play it a bit quieter?	f It may not be as simple as you think.



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Add question tags to the sentences.

- 1 You aren't sure about it, **are you** ?
- 2 It can't be as easy as it looks, **can it** ?
- 3 You won't forget the number, **will you** ?
- 4 He's never usually late, **is he** ?
- 5 She lived in your town, **didn't she** ?
- 6 She doesn't know the answer, **does she** ?
- 7 The letter hasn't arrived yet, **has it** ?
- 8 You two went to the same university, **didn't you** ?
- 9 We're studying the same subjects, **aren't we** ?
- 10 They didn't answer the question, **did they** ?
- 11 That wasn't a very good idea, **was it** ?
- 12 She's a very confident woman, **isn't she** ?
- 13 We haven't seen him for a long time, **have we** ?
- 14 You spoke to her yesterday, **didn't you** ?
- 15 The students ask a lot of questions, **don't they** ?

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Correct the mistakes in the sentences .

- 1 I asked him that he wanted to go to see the film  
**I asked him if he wanted to go to see the film.**
- 2 'You don't really like that painting, don't you?'  
**'You don't really like that painting, do you?'**
- 3 Why do you want to go out tonight? Is it because you're too busy?  
**Why don't you want to go out tonight? Is it because you're too busy?**
- 4 They asked what kind of work was he interested in.  
**They asked what kind of work he was interested in.**
- 5 'They're arriving early tomorrow, don't they?'  
**'They're arriving early tomorrow, aren't they?'**

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 8 ) In business

Report the pieces of advice in two different ways.

- 1 'You'd better not invest money in that company.'  
A financial expert told ... **him not to invest money in that company.**  
A financial expert warned **against investing money in that company.**
- 2 'It would be better to spend more money on developing your new products.'  
My father advised **me to spend more money on developing my new products.**  
My father told ... **me that it would be better to spend more money on developing my new products.**
- 3 'Remember that the value of investments can go down as well as up.'  
The article warned that **investments could go up and down.**  
The article told readers **to remember that investments could go up and down.**
- 4 'You should do a lot of market research before setting up a company.'  
Everyone advised **me to do a lot of market research before setting up a company.**  
Everyone told me that **I should do a lot of market research before setting up a company.**
- 5 'Don't spend money on things that you can't really afford.'  
My friend warned **me against spending money on things that I couldn't really afford.**  
My friend advised **me not to spend money on things that I couldn't really afford.**

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6 'It's not a good idea to give up control just to get financial support.'

His advisor warned **him not to give up control just to get financial support.**

His advisor told him that **giving up control just to get financial support was a bad idea.** OR

**His advisor told him that it was a bad idea to give up control just to get financial support**

**Make sentences using have / get + the object in brackets + the past participle of a verb in the box.**

sign      service      redecorate      cut      repair      check

Example: You'd better (the car). The engine is starting to make some strange noises.

You'd better have the car serviced. The engine is starting to make some strange noises.

1 He needs to (his watch) because it's stopped working

**He needs to have his watch repaired because it's stopped working.**

2 They had to (the kitchen) because of water damage.

**They had to have the kitchen redecorated because of water damage.**

3 You should (your hair) before you go for the interview.

**You should have your hair cut before you go for the interview.**

4 I must (these letters) by the manager before he leaves.

**I must have these letters signed by the manager before he leaves.**

5 I'm going to (this application) before I send it in case there are any mistakes.

**I'm going to have this application checked before I send it in case there are any mistakes.**

**Rewrite the sentences including the word in brackets.**

1 'You'd better not go there alone,' he told me. (warned)

**He warned me not to go there alone.**

2 'I think you should get a new computer,' he told her. (advised)

**He advised her to get a new computer.**

3 'It's not a good idea to wait too long before deciding,' he told me (warned / against)

**He warned me against waiting too long before deciding.**

4 'Don't accept the first offer you get,' my father said. (advised)

**My father advised me not to accept the first offer I got.**

**Rewrite the sentences, replacing the underlined part with a causative structure (have + object + past participle).**

1 We'd better ask someone to check the letter before you send it.

2 I have an idea for a product, but I'm not sure how to arrange for someone to make it.

3 Don't forget to take your jacket to the cleaners before the wedding.

4 He took his car to the garage and paid them to repair it.

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 9 ) Only a game?

**Match what the people say 1-6 with the responses a-f.**

1 I thought it was the right thing to do at the time.	<b>f</b>	a I know. I wish we'd brought our coats.
2 I wish you hadn't told him what I said.	<b>e</b>	b Don't worry. I'm sure it'll be worth it in the end.
3 It's colder than I expected.	<b>a</b>	c Not if he makes a lot of money as a football star.
4 I think he'll regret not going to university.	<b>c</b>	d Oh dear. I wish we'd checked before we came.
5 I wish I hadn't spent so much time on this work.	<b>b</b>	e Why? I didn't know it was a secret.
6 The post office is closed. We've walked all this way for nothing.	<b>d</b>	f Maybe, but you regret doing it now, don't you?

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Look at the situations below. Then write a sentence for each, using **wish or regret**.

Examples: He had a chance to pass the ball, but didn't do it.

He **wishes he'd passed** / He **regrets not passing** the ball when he had the chance.

1 He didn't listen to his father's advice.

He wishes **he had listened to his father's advice.**

2 I ate a lot of food before going to bed.

I regret **eating so much food before going to bed.**

3 I was very lazy when I was younger.

I wish **I hadn't been so lazy when I was younger.**

4 They didn't buy a new defender last season.

They regret **not buying a new defender last season.**

5 She bought a lot of expensive clothes.

She wishes **she hadn't bought a lot of expensive clothes.**

Complete the sentences using **should / shouldn't have + the past participle of the verbs in brackets.**

1 I knew he'd forget about the meeting. I **should have reminded** him. (remind)

2 I **shouldn't have stayed** so long. Now I've missed the last bus. (stay)

3 You **should have asked** me for the money instead of borrowing it from the bank. (ask)

4 I know she was angry, but she still **shouldn't have shouted** at me. (shout)

5 Look at all this traffic. I knew we **shouldn't have come** this way. (come)

6 It's getting dark. We **should have left** half an hour ago. (leave)

Rewrite the sentences in two ways, beginning with the words given.

1 I didn't follow my parents' advice.

I should **have followed my parents' advice.**

I wish **I had followed my parents' advice.**

2 He accepted the offer of a low-paid job.

He regrets **accepting the offer of a low-paid job.**

He wishes **he hadn't accepted the offer of a low-paid job.**

3 She didn't buy it when she had the chance.

She regrets **not buying it (when she had the chance).**

She should **have bought it (when she had the chance).**

Complete the sentences with the correct tense and form of the verbs in brackets.

1 She wishes she **had chosen** (choose) a different subject at university.

2 I don't regret **saying** (say) what I did because I was right.

3 You shouldn't **have told** (tell) them that. It was a secret.

4 I wish I **hadn't bought** (buy) a phone in the shop because it's much cheaper online.

5 I'm sorry. I should **have contacted** (contact) you before, but I forgot.

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 10 ) Who am I?

Complete the sentences with a word from the pairs in the box. (Make the word plural if necessary.)

luggage / case      work / job      furniture / chair      accommodation / hotel

1 We haven't got much **luggage**, so we don't need to hire a large car.

2 Can you recommend a good **hotel** to stay in?

3 I don't think all this **furniture** will fit in the room.

4 Finding cheap **accommodation** can be difficult for new students.

5 How many **cases** can we take onto the plane?

6 It will need a lot of **work** to get this finished on time.

7 I had to stand on a **chair** to reach the top shelf.

8 He applied for a lot of **jobs**, but didn't get any of them.

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Use the words to complete the pairs of sentences: once with a countable / plural meaning and once with an uncountable meaning.

- 1 time a I've already told him this three times .  
b Time always passes more slowly when you're waiting for something.
- 2 tea / coffee a The two most popular hot drinks in the world are tea and coffee .  
b Can we have two teas and three coffees , please?
- 3 chicken a She doesn't like beef, but she sometimes eats chicken .  
b He keeps chickens in his back garden.
- 4 chocolate a Chocolate is this country's main export crop.  
b These chocolates are the best I've ever tasted.
- 5 experience a He doesn't have enough experience for the job.  
b Her life is full of interesting experiences .

Complete the text with a / an, the or – (= no article).

My father has been (1) a farmer all his life. When I was (2) a young boy, I wanted to be like him, but later I realised that (3) - farmers don't usually earn very much (4) - money. I loved (5) - music when I was at (6) - school, but I knew it was difficult to be (7) an excellent musician. So, I applied for (8) a course in (9) - agriculture. (10) the course was interesting, and after I graduated, I went back to (11) the area where I was brought up and got (12) a job working for (13) the government. Now I'm able to help (14) the farmers who live here, and in my spare time I collect and record (15) the songs that (16) the local people have sung for hundreds of years.

Complete the quiz with the where necessary. Then work in pairs or small groups to answer the questions. (Use the English names and be careful with the articles.)

- 1 Which American newspaper is famous for financial news? The Wall Street Journal
- 2 The highest lake in the world is - Titicaca. Which continent is it in? South America
- 3 What is the longest river in the world? Most say the Nile, but recent evidence suggests the Amazon may be longer.
- 4 Which Arabic country is sometimes abbreviated in English to KSA? the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
- 5 Name the five great oceans of the world. the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean or Antarctic Ocean, the Arctic Ocean
- 6 What is the capital city of - India? Delhi
- 7 Which month did - Ramadan fall in last year? answers will vary according to the year
- 8 Which is the highest mountain in - Africa? Mount Kilimanjaro

Complete the sentences with the nouns in the box: once as a plural and once as an uncountable noun.

chocolate oil experience paper time

- 1 a This film is so good that I've seen it three times .  
b We don't have enough time to finish this today.
- 2 a I carry all my papers in this case.  
b Some houses in Japan used to be made of paper .
- 3 a The price of oil has a big effect on the world economy.  
b The cook uses different oils for different purposes.
- 4 a Eating too much chocolate isn't good for your health.  
b He bought his wife a box of chocolates .
- 5 a I had some very interesting experiences while I was away.  
b Include your education and experience in the application letter.

Complete the sentences with a / an, the or – (no article).

- 1 Please close the door behind you.
- 2 A man I'd never seen before was standing in the front garden.
- 3 Have you got a pen I can borrow?

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- 4 \_\_\_ travel is a good way to meet \_\_\_ interesting people.
- 5 I haven't seen Ahmad since **the** day before yesterday.
- 6 I need to pay back **the** money I borrowed.
- 7 Most of **the** students understood what \_\_\_ teacher was saying.
- 8 He's applied for **a** course in \_\_\_ economics.

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Look at the sentences. If they are correct, put a tick in the box. If there is a mistake, put a cross in the box and correct it.

- 1 The teacher gave me a lot of good advices. ✗ **The teacher gave me a lot of good advice.**
- 2 Most of the time I was there, I lived in a capital city. ✗ **Most of the time I was there, I lived in the capital city.**
- 3 I think this is one of best days in my life. ✗ **I think this is one of the best days in my life.**
- 4 How much money have you got in your pocket? ✓
- 5 I never drink the strong coffee before going to bed. ✗ **I never drink strong coffee before going to bed.**
- 6 It's always a good idea to be polite to people. ✓
- 7 We have a meeting on first Monday of every month. ✗ **We have a meeting on the first Monday of every month.**
- 8 I'm so full. I've never eaten so many foods in my life. ✗ **I'm so full. I've never eaten so much food in my life.**

## PUPIL'S BOOK ( Unit 11 ) Different places, different ways

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets: infinitive or -ing form.

- 1 The manager decided to **increase** spending. (increase)
- 2 Don't worry, I'm quite accustomed to **waiting**. (wait)
- 3 We've all agreed to **have** a party next week. (have)
- 4 I object to **saying** sorry for something I didn't do. (say)
- 5 We are committed to **making** this idea a reality. (make)
- 6 People here don't seem to **know** about their neighbours. (know)

Complete the sentences with used + to + the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 I think I've finally got **used to eating** this kind of food. (eat)
- 2 I **used to feel** like a stranger when I first lived here. (feel)
- 3 Because he works at night, he's **used to sleeping** during the day. (sleep)
- 4 She **used to enjoy** watching films, but now she prefers reading books. (enjoy)

Complete the sentences with the prepositions in the box. (about for of from with on)

- 1 The customer insisted **on** speaking to the manager.
- 2 They accused me **of** not telling the truth.
- 3 All his parents want to do is prevent him **from** getting hurt.
- 4 She had to be satisfied **with** getting the second prize.
- 5 Who is responsible **for** causing all this mess?
- 6 She's very serious **about** wanting to be a doctor.

Complete the sentences with the -ing form of the verbs in the box.

have to go have look after save work

- 1 He is hard to understand because he speaks very quietly, as well as **having** a strong accent.
- 2 Despite **saving** money for six months, I still can't afford to buy it.
- 3 He's thinking of getting a job instead of **going** to university.
- 4 My mother is becoming ill as a result of **working** such long hours.
- 5 What else don't you like about the job apart from **having to** work at weekends?
- 6 In addition to **looking after** the family, she has a part-time job.

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Match the beginnings of the sentences with the correct ending .

A (Present modals)

- 1 He's eating it all, so ~~a you should always take water.~~  
 2 You should always ask questions ~~b by entering this competition.~~  
 3 When you go walking in the mountains, ~~c it must be very tasty.~~  
 4 We could win a lot of money ~~d when you don't understand.~~

B (Past modals)

- 1 You shouldn't have blamed him because ~~a he'd been here earlier.~~  
 2 He could have helped if ~~b it could have been an electrical fault.~~  
 3 It's not in my bag, so ~~c it wasn't his fault.~~  
 4 We don't know what caused the fire, but ~~d I must have taken it out.~~

Circle the correct form (present or past).

- 1 I didn't phone because I thought you might go / might have gone to bed.  
 2 We're not sure yet, but this could be / could have been the solution to our problem.  
 3 That car nearly hit you. You should look / should have looked before crossing.  
 4 She could win / could have won the race, but she hurt her leg.  
 5 He must be / must have been out because he isn't answering the phone.  
 6 Why not try it? I think you might enjoy / might have enjoyed it.

Complete the sentences with the past form of the modals in the box + the verbs in brackets.

- must (x2)      could      should      might  
 1 He realises now that he should have accepted the offer of a job. (accept)  
 2 I can't find my keys. I must have left them at home. (leave)  
 3 There was no need to work late. We could have finished the job this morning. (finish)  
 4 I'm not sure, but I think I might have made a mistake. (make)  
 5 He is smiling. So he must have passed his exams. (pass)

Complete the sentences with a verb from column A and the correct form of a verb from column B (either infinitive or to + the -ing form).

- 1 Unsurprisingly, the staff objected to working extra hours without extra pay.  
 2 I can't get used to eating my main meal in the middle of the day.  
 3 She promised to phone us as soon as she arrived.  
 4 I look forward to receiving your reply to this letter.  
 5 For some reason he doesn't seem to understand what you're saying.

A	B
get used	eat
seem	work
object	understand
look forward	phone
promise	receive

Circle the correct modal verbs.

- 1 I think we're lost. We should / might have brought a map with us.  
 2 That should / must be the right house. It's the only one with a red door.  
 3 I suppose I might / must have made a mistake, but I don't think so.  
 4 If we'd all worked together, we might / should have got it done in time.  
 5 It must / should have rained during the night because the streets are wet.  
 6 With just a little more money we should / could afford to buy a better one.

Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box. Use the correct modal form (present or past).

- lock      meet      not wake up      borrow      miss      choose  
 1 He isn't usually late. I think he must have missed the bus.  
 2 Tell me your flight number. I could meet you at the airport.  
 3 You'd better set the alarm because you might not wake up in time.  
 4 It's quite a nice jacket, but I think you should have chosen a different colour.  
 5 He must have locked the door because it won't open.

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6 I'm sorry. I shouldn't **have borrowed** \_\_\_\_\_ your book without asking.

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Find one mistake in each sentence and correct it.

- 1 I'm looking forward to meet your parents.  
**I'm looking forward to meeting your parents.**
- 2 The call must have been from Ali, but I'm not sure.  
**The call might have been from Ali, but I'm not sure.**
- 3 He didn't get the job despite to have many years of experience in the field.  
**He didn't get the job despite having many years of experience in the field.**
- 4 I wasn't used to walk such long distances.  
**I wasn't used to walking such long distances.**

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