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PROGRAM**

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**4 SKILLS**

**ENGLISH**

By Teacher Ignacio Chávez

[www.teacherignaciochavez.com](http://www.teacherignaciochavez.com)

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Este libro es tu puerta de entrada a un mundo de **aprendizaje dinámico y emocionante**. Con mi metodología innovadora, combinarás **lecciones en vídeo interactivas, materiales de consulta prácticos y evaluaciones personalizadas** para medir tu progreso.

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## 01. Possessive Adjectives

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Video Presentation:





Possessive adjectives are words that are used to show ownership or possession of something. They are used before a noun to indicate who or what owns or possesses it.

There are seven possessive adjectives in English: my, your, his, her, its, our, and their. Each possessive adjective corresponds to a specific subject, and they are used to modify singular and plural nouns.

Here is a table with examples of the possessive adjectives in use:


Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Example
I	my	This is my car.
You	your	Your book is on the table.
He	his	His phone is ringing.
She	her	Her cat is sleeping.
It	its	The dog wagged its tail.
We	our	Our house is painted blue.
You	your	Your houses are beautiful.
They	their	Their children are playing.


Using possessive adjectives correctly can make your English sound more natural and fluent, so it's important to practice using them in context.


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## 01. Possessive Adjectives / Reading Comprehension / Emma and Jack

---

Online Reading:



Emma and Jack are brother and sister. They live in a small house with their parents. Emma loves to read books. Her favorite book is about animals. Jack likes to play football. His football is black and white.

One day, Emma sees Jack's football in her room. She says, "Jack, please take your football. My books are on the table, and I need my space." Jack says, "Sorry, Emma," and takes his football.

Later, their mom calls them to the kitchen. She says, "Dinner is ready!" They sit together, eat, and talk about their day. Emma and Jack are happy with their family.

1. What does Emma love to do?

- a) Read books                      b) Play football                      c) Watch TV

2. What does Jack like to do?

- a) Read books                      b) Play football                      c) Cook

3. Jack's football is \_\_\_\_.

- a) black and white                      b) blue and yellow                      c) red and green

4. Who says, "Dinner is ready"?

- a) Jack                      b) Emma                      c) Their mom

5. "Her favorite book is about animals." What does "her" mean?

- a) Emma's                      b) Jack's                      c) Mom's

6. Jack takes \_\_\_\_ football.

- a) her                      b) his                      c) my

7. Emma says, "My books are on the table." What does "my" mean?

- a) Emma's                      b) Jack's                      c) Mom's

8. What possessive adjective is used in the sentence: "Emma loves her books"?

- a) Her                      b) His                      c) My

9. Jack says, 'Sorry, Emma.' He takes \_\_\_\_ football.

a) Her

b) His

c) Their

10. Rewrite this sentence: "The book belongs to Emma."

a) Her book

b) His book

c) My book

11. Jack plays football with \_\_\_\_ friends.

a) his

b) her

c) my

**Answer Key:** 1.a, 2.b, 3.a, 4.c, 5.c, 6.a, 7.b, 8.a, 9.a, 10.a, 11.c

## 01. Possessive Adjectives / Listening Comprehension / Liam and Olivia

---

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



1. What does Liam enjoy doing?  
a) Painting                      b) Playing soccer                      c) Cooking
2. Whose artwork is in the room?  
a) Liam's                      b) Olivia's                      c) Their mom's
3. Liam forgot \_\_\_ soccer ball in Olivia's room.  
a) his                      b) her                      c) their
4. Olivia said, "Be careful with \_\_\_ artwork!"  
a) her                      b) my                      c) your
5. Whose parents support their hobbies?  
a) Liam and Olivia's                      b) Olivia's only                      c) Liam's only
6. Liam apologized and promised to hang \_\_\_ painting back on the wall.  
a) his                      b) her                      c) their
7. What possessive adjective is used in the sentence: "Their family values each other's passions"?  
a) Their                      b) Each other's                      c) Values

**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.b, 3.a, 4.b, 5.a, 6.b, 7.a

## 01. Possessive Adjectives / Practice Test

---

**Choose the option that best completes each item.**

1. John ate \_\_\_\_\_ sandwich.  
a) his    b) her    c) my    d) their
2. The cat licked \_\_\_\_\_ paw.  
a) their    b) our    c) its    d) my
3. Mary left \_\_\_\_\_ book in the library.  
a) her    b) his    c) their    d) my
4. The children played with \_\_\_\_\_ toys.  
a) their    b) our    c) his    d) her
5. Tom gave \_\_\_\_\_ mom a hug.  
a) her    b) his    c) our    d) your
6. The dog wagged \_\_\_\_\_ tail happily.  
a) its    b) my    c) his    d) her
7. Miss Taylor gave \_\_\_\_\_ class an assignment.  
a) his    b) her    c) their    d) our
8. Susan bought \_\_\_\_\_ dress at the store.  
a) her    b) his    c) our    d) their
9. The car broke down and \_\_\_\_\_ owner had to call a tow truck.  
a) its    b) our    c) his    d) her
10. The birds built \_\_\_\_\_ nest in the tree.  
a) her    b) our    c) his    d) their
11. Paul borrowed \_\_\_\_\_ sister's bike.  
a) his    b) her    c) our    d) their
12. The company gave \_\_\_\_\_ employees a bonus.  
a) their    b) our    c) its    d) her
13. The girl brushed \_\_\_\_\_ hair before leaving the house.  
a) her    b) his    c) their    d) our
14. Mark lost \_\_\_\_\_ keys and had to search for them.  
a) her    b) his    c) our    d) their

15. The couple took \_\_\_\_\_ dog for a walk in the park.  
a) their    b) our    c) his    d) her
16. The students enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ field trip to the museum.  
a) their    b) our    c) his    d) her
17. The handsome singer performed \_\_\_\_\_ hit song at the concert.  
a) our    b) her    c) their    d) his
18. My father who is a doctor checked \_\_\_\_\_ patient's vital signs.  
a) his    b) her    c) their    d) our
19. The company announced \_\_\_\_\_ plans to expand into new markets.  
a) his    b) our    c) its    d) her
20. The baby girl cried for \_\_\_\_\_ bottle.  
a) his    b) her    c) their    d) our

**Answer Key:**

1.a, 2.c, 3.a, 4.a, 5.b, 6.a, 7.b, 8.a, 9.a, 10.d, 11.a, 12.c, 13.a, 14.b, 15.a, 16.a, 17.d, 18.a, 19.c, 20.b

**Podcast:**





## 02. Verb To Be / Present Simple

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Video Presentation:



In English, the verb "to be" is used to describe a state of being or existence. The present simple tense of the verb "to be" is used to talk about things in the present or to describe a general truth.

Here's a chart with the different forms of the verb "to be" in the present simple tense:

Pronoun	Positive form	Negative form	Question form
I	am	am not	am...?
You	are	are not	are...?
He/She/It	is	is not	is...?
We	are	are not	are...?
You	are	are not	are...?
They	are	are not	are...?

And here are some examples of the present simple tense of the verb "to be" in action:

- I am a teacher.
- He is tall.
- It is cold outside.
- They are my friends.

In the negative form, we add "not" after the verb "to be":



- You are not late.
- She is not happy.
- It is not hot.
- We are not lost.

In the question form, we invert the subject and the verb "to be":


- Am I early?
- Are you ready?
- Is she busy?
- Are we there yet?


Overall, the present simple tense of the verb "to be" is fundamental for describing states and general truths in English


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## 02. Verb To Be / Present Simple / Reading Comprehension / Italian Anna

---

Online Reading:



Hello! My name is Anna. I am 10 years old. I am from Italy, but I live in London with my family. My mom is a doctor, and my dad is a teacher. They are very kind and funny. My little brother's name is Luca. He is five years old. He is very noisy, but I love him.

Our house is small, but it is very nice. The walls are white, and the door is blue. My favorite room is the kitchen because it is warm and cozy.

On Saturdays, we are always happy because we spend time together. Sometimes, we go to the park. My mom says, "Anna and Luca, you are great kids!"

1. What is Anna's age?  
a) 5 years old                      b) 10 years old                      c) 12 years old
2. Where is Anna from?  
a) London                              b) Italy                              c) Spain
3. "My dad \_\_\_ a teacher."  
a) am                                      b) is                                      c) are
4. What color is the door in Anna's house?  
a) Red                                      b) Blue                                      c) White
5. "Anna says, 'I \_\_\_ from Italy.'  
a) am                                      b) is                                      c) are
6. "Luca \_\_\_ very noisy, but Anna loves him."  
a) is                                      b) are                                      c) am
7. "The walls \_\_\_ white."  
a) is                                      b) am                                      c) are

8. "My mom says, 'Anna and Luca, you \_\_\_\_ great kids.'"

a) is

b) are

c) am

9. "Where \_\_\_\_ Anna's family from?"

a) are

b) is

c) am

**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.b, 3.b, 4.b, 5.a, 6.a, 7.c, 8.b, 9.b

## 02. Verb To Be / Present Simple / Listening Comprehension / Teacher Anna

---

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

1. Anna \_\_\_ a teacher.  
a) are                      b) is                      c) am
2. Anna's best friend \_\_\_ Maria.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) am
3. Maria \_\_\_ a nurse.  
a) are                      b) am                      c) is
4. Anna and Maria \_\_\_ neighbors.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) am
5. The park \_\_\_ big and beautiful.  
a) is                      b) are                      c) am
6. What is Anna's job?  
a) She is a doctor.                      b) She is a teacher.                      c) She is a nurse.
7. Where is Maria today?  
a) She is in the park.                      b) She is at the hospital.                      c) She is at home.
8. Are Anna and Maria happy?  
a) Yes, they are.                      b) No, they aren't.                      c) They are tired.
9. Anna and Maria \_\_\_ happy because they can relax.  
a) is                      b) am                      c) are
10. The park \_\_\_ big. It \_\_\_ beautiful too.  
a) is / is                      b) are / is                      c) is / are

**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.a, 3.c, 4.b, 5.a, 6.b, 7.a, 8.a, 9.c, 10. a

## 02. Verb To Be / Present Simple / Practice Test

---

Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you a student?  
a) Am      b) Is      c) Are
2. \_\_\_\_\_ your parents doctors?  
a) Am      b) Is      c) Are
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ not hungry.  
a) am      b) is      c) are
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ not happy.  
a) am      b) is      c) are
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ not from Canada.  
a) am      b) is      c) are
6. \_\_\_\_\_ she tired?  
a) Am      b) Is      c) Are
7. \_\_\_\_\_ they at home?  
a) Am      b) Is      c) Are
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ not my friend.  
a) am      b) is      c) are
9. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ not black.  
a) am      b) is      c) are
10. \_\_\_\_\_ it cold outside?  
a) Am      b) Is      c) Are
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you happy with your new job?  
a) Are      b) Is      c) Am
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.  
a) is      b) am      c) are not      d) is not
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ at the park.  
a) am      b) is      c) are not      d) is not
14. He \_\_\_\_\_ a great athlete.  
a) is not      b) are not      c) am not      d) are
15. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful today.  
a) am      b) am not      c) are      d) is
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ ready for the exam.  
a) is      b) is not      c) are not      d) am

17. You \_\_\_\_\_ a good friend.

- a) are      b) is not      c) am      d) am not

18. She \_\_\_\_\_ a talented musician.

- a) am not      b) am      c) are not      d) is

19. The cat \_\_\_\_\_ black and white.

- a) is not      b) are not      c) am not      d) am

20. We \_\_\_\_\_ from Canada.

- a) are not      b) is not      c) am not      d) am

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.c, 3.a, 4.b, 5.c, 6.b, 7.c, 8.c, 9.b, 10.b, 11.a, 12.b, 13.c, 14.a, 15.d, 16.d, 17.a, 18.d, 19.a, 20.a.

**Podcast:**



### 03. Subject pronouns

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Video Presentation:



Subject pronouns are used as the subject of a sentence, and they replace a noun that is performing the action of the verb.

Object pronouns are used as the object of a sentence, and they replace a noun that is receiving the action of the verb.

Here's a chart showing subject and object pronouns:

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns
I	me
you	you
he/she/it	him/her/it
we	us
they	them

Examples of subject and object pronouns in use:

Subject Pronouns:

- I am going to the store.
- You should eat your vegetables.
- She is playing tennis.
- We are having a party.
- They went to the beach.

Object Pronouns:

- He gave the ball to me.
- Can you help us with the project?
- She saw him at the movie theater.
- I don't like it when you talk to them like that.
- The teacher gave the homework to them.



### 03. Subject And Object Pronouns / Reading Comprehension / Lucy & Max

---

Online Reading:



Lucy has a dog named Max. She loves him very much. Max follows her everywhere she goes. Lucy takes him to the park every morning. At the park, Max plays with other dogs, and Lucy talks to their owners.

One day, Lucy meets a new friend named Ben. Ben also has a dog. His dog's name is Bella. Lucy and Ben sit on a bench while their dogs play. Ben tells Lucy, "Bella loves me, but she is a little shy." Lucy replies, "Max loves everyone. He is very friendly!"

1. Who loves Max?  
a) Him                                      b) She                                      c) Lucy
2. Max follows Lucy. He follows \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) she                                      b) her                                      c) him
3. What does Max do at the park?  
a) He plays with other dogs.                                      b) Him plays with Lucy.                                      c) Her plays with other dogs.
4. Lucy says, "Max loves everyone." Who does he love?  
a) Everyone                                      b) Them                                      c) Us
5. Lucy says Max follows \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) she                                      b) her                                      c) him
6. Ben tells Lucy, "Bella loves \_\_\_\_\_, but she is shy."  
a) I                                      b) me                                      c) him
7. Lucy meets Ben. She talks to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) him                                      b) he                                      c) her
8. Max loves everyone. Everyone loves \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) he                                      b) him                                      c) they
9. Lucy and Ben sit on a bench. The bench belongs to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) they                                      b) them                                      c) him

**Answer Key:** 1. c, 2. b, 3. a, 4. a, 5. b, 6. b, 7. a, 8. b, 9. B

### 03. Subject And Object Pronouns / Listening Comprehension / Anna & Tom

---

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

- Who helps Tom with his homework?  
a) Him      b) Her      c) Anna
- What does Tom do when Anna helps him?  
a) He cheers for her.      b) He thanks her with a smile.      c) He forgets her.
- Tom cheers for Anna. He must think: \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) "I am proud of them."      b) "I am proud of they."      c) "I am proud of her."
- Anna plays soccer. Tom cheers for \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) him      b) her      c) she
- The teacher says, "Anna and Tom, I am proud of \_\_\_\_\_."  
a) you      b) them      c) they
- Anna and Tom are best friends. Anna helps \_\_\_\_\_ with homework.  
a) he      b) him      c) her
- Anna and Tom play soccer. The teacher watches \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) they      b) them      c) him
- The teacher says, "I am proud of \_\_\_\_\_, Anna and Tom."  
a) you      b) they      c) them
- Anna helps Tom with homework. She helps \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) him      b) her      c) them
- The teacher says, "Anna and Tom, \_\_\_\_\_ are a great team."  
a) they      b) you      c) them

#### **Answer Key**

1.c, 2.b, 3.c, 4.b, 5.a, 6.b, 7.b, 8.a, 9.a, 10.b

### 03. Subject pronouns / Practice Test

---

**Choose the option that best completes each item.**

1. What is a subject pronoun?
  - a) A pronoun that takes the place of a subject in a sentence
  - b) A pronoun that takes the place of an object in a sentence
  - c) A pronoun that takes the place of a verb in a sentence
  - d) A pronoun that takes the place of an adjective in a sentence
2. Which of the following is a subject pronoun?
  - a) Me
  - b) Them
  - c) He
  - d) Her
3. What is an object pronoun?
  - a) A pronoun that takes the place of a subject in a sentence
  - b) A pronoun that takes the place of an object in a sentence
  - c) A pronoun that takes the place of a verb in a sentence
  - d) A pronoun that takes the place of an adjective in a sentence
4. Which of the following is an object pronoun?
  - a) We
  - b) I
  - c) She
  - d) Them
5. What is the subject pronoun for the sentence: She sings with them at school on Fridays.
  - a) She
  - b) them
6. What is the object pronoun for the sentence: He gave the book to me.
  - a) He
  - b) me
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are going to the park.
  - a) They
  - b) Them
  - c) Their
8. The teacher gave \_\_\_\_\_ a book.
  - a) me
  - b) I
  - c) they
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is my best friend.
  - a) He
  - b) Him
  - c) His
10. he sent the package to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) I
  - b) me
  - c) myself
11. \_\_\_\_\_ love pizza.
  - a) They
  - b) Them
  - c) Their
12. I helped \_\_\_\_\_ with their homework.
  - a) he
  - b) she
  - c) them
13. \_\_\_\_\_ are very excited about the concert.
  - a) We
  - b) Us
  - c) Our
14. He told \_\_\_\_\_ his secret.
  - a) I
  - b) me
  - c) my

15. \_\_\_\_\_ always arrive on time.  
a) We                      b) Us                      c) Our
16. \_\_\_\_\_ loves dancing.  
a) She                      b) Her                      c) They
17. I gave the keys to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) he                      b) him                      c) his
18. John and \_\_\_\_\_ went to the store.  
a) I                      b) me                      c) him
19. Can you give the book to \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) I                      b) me                      c) she
20. They invited her and \_\_\_\_\_ to the party.  
a) me                      b) I                      c) he
21. \_\_\_\_\_ went to the store to buy some milk.  
a) I                      b) Me                      c) We
22. My sister and \_\_\_\_\_ are going to the concert tonight.  
a) I      b) me                      c) her
23. He said that \_\_\_\_\_ was going to be late.  
a) he                      b) him                      c) his
24. We gave \_\_\_\_\_ the gift yesterday.  
a) her                      b) she                      c) hers
25. The teacher asked \_\_\_\_\_ to answer the question.  
a) he                      b) him                      c) they
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is going to cook dinner tonight.  
a) She                      b) Her                      c) They
27. The dog followed \_\_\_\_\_ to the park.  
a) we                      b) us                      c) they
28. \_\_\_\_\_ called to say that he will be here soon.  
a) His                      b) Him                      c) He
29. My brother and \_\_\_\_\_ are going to the game tomorrow.  
a) I                      b) me                      c) he
30. We bought \_\_\_\_\_ some present last weekend.  
a) she                      b) hers                      c) her

**Answer Key:** a, 2. c, 3. b, 4. d, 5. a, 6. b, 7. a, 8. a, 9. a, 10. b, 11. a, 12. c, 13. a, 14. b, 15. a, 16. a, 17. b, 18. a, 19. b, 20. a, 21. a, 22. a, 23. a, 24. a, 25. b, 26. a, 27. b, 28. c, 29. a, 30. c

Podcast:



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## 04. This, that, these, those

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Video Presentation:



"This, That, These, and Those" are demonstrative pronouns in English. They are used to indicate the location of a person, object, or idea in relation to the speaker and the listener.

Here is an explanation of each pronoun:

"This" is used to refer to a singular object or idea that is close to the speaker. For example, "This pen is mine."

"That" is used to refer to a singular object or idea that is farther away from the speaker. For example, "That book on the table is yours."

"These" is used to refer to multiple objects or ideas that are close to the speaker. For example, "These papers need to be organized."

"Those" is used to refer to multiple objects or ideas that are farther away from the speaker. For example, "Those birds in the sky are beautiful."

Here is a chart to summarize the use of each demonstrative pronoun:

Demonstrative Pronoun	Singular/Plural	Proximity
This	Singular	Close
That	Singular	Far
These	Plural	Close
Those	Plural	Far

## 04. This, That, These, Those / Reading Comprehension / Lily In The Garden

---

Online Reading:



Lily and her grandmother are in the garden. Lily points to a beautiful red flower close to her and says, "These flowers smell so nice!" Her grandmother looks at some big trees far away and says, "Those trees are very old."

Next, Lily picks up a small stone and says, "Look, Grandma! That stone is shiny." Her grandmother smiles and says, "Yes, but these stones in my hand are even shinier."

They both sit on the bench, enjoying the sunny day. "This garden is so beautiful," says Lily. Her grandmother agrees, "Yes, and those birds in the sky make it even better."

1. What does Lily say about the flowers near her?
  - a) Those flowers smell nice.
  - b) That flower smells nice.
  - c) These flowers smell nice.
2. What does the grandmother say about the trees far away?
  - a) These trees are very old.
  - b) Those trees are very old.
  - c) That tree is very old.
3. What does Lily say about the shiny stone?
  - a) That stone is shiny.
  - b) These stones are shiny.
  - c) Those stones are shiny.
4. What does the grandmother say about the stones in her hand?
  - a) Those stones are shiny.
  - b) These stones are shiny.
  - c) That stone is shiny.
5. "Those birds in the sky make the garden better." What is the grandmother talking about?
  - a) Birds near her.
  - b) Birds far away.
  - c) Birds on the bench.
6. Which word would Lily use for the stone she picked up?
  - a) That
  - b) These
  - c) Those
7. Which word would the grandmother use for the trees in the distance?
  - a) These
  - b) Those
  - c) This
8. "These flowers smell nice." What does Lily mean by "these"?
  - a) Flowers near her.
  - b) Flowers far away.
  - c) One flower.

9. What does the grandmother say about the shiny stones in her hand?

- a) These stones are shiny.
- b) Those stones are shiny.
- c) That stone is shiny.

10. Why does Lily say "this garden is beautiful"?

- a) Because it is far away.
- b) Because it is near her.
- c) Because it is small.

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2. b, 3. a, 4. b, 5. b, 6. a, 7. b, 8. a, 9. a, 10. b



## 04.This, That, These, Those / Listening Comprehension / Liam and Sarah are visiting a large museum

---

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

1. What is Liam referring to when he says "that room over there"?  
a) A room with modern art.    b) A room with ancient artifacts    c) A room with sculptures.
2. Sarah uses "these" to describe:  
a) Paintings far away.    b) Exhibits near the entrance.    c) Artifacts in the corner.
3. Which word would Liam use to describe the statues in the distance?  
a) That    b) These    c) Those
4. What does Sarah say about the paintings near her?  
a) "That painting is beautiful."    b) "These paintings are so colorful!"  
c) "Those paintings look incredible."
5. Liam points to a ship. Which sentence is correct?  
a) That ship is incredible.    b) These ships are amazing.    c) Those ships are near the entrance.
6. What does "those displays" refer to?  
a) Displays far away from Liam and Sarah.    b) Displays near the entrance.  
c) Displays next to Liam.
7. Which word describes objects that are close to the speaker?  
a) Those    b) These    c) That
8. What word would Sarah use to refer to something far away?  
a) This    b) Those    c) These
9. What is the difference between "that" and "those"?  
a) "That" is singular, and "those" is plural.    b) "That" is plural, and "those" is singular.  
c) They mean the same thing.
10. Which sentence is correct?  
a) These painting is beautiful.    b) That painting is amazing.  
c) Those painting are colorful.

**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.b, 3.c, 4.b, 5.a, 6.a, 7.b, 8.a, 9.a, 10.b

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## 04.This, That, These, Those / Practice Test

---

**Choose the option that best completes each item.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pencil.  
a) This                    b) These
2. \_\_\_\_\_ are my parents.  
a) This                    b) These
3. \_\_\_\_\_ are beautiful flowers.  
a) This                    b) These
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite book.  
a) This                    b) These
5. \_\_\_\_\_ are my shoes.  
a) This                    b) These
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a delicious sandwich.  
a) This                    b) These
7. \_\_\_\_\_ are the keys to the car.  
a) This                    b) These
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is a nice present.  
a) This                    b) These
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are the pictures of my vacation.  
a) This                    b) These
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is a great movie.  
a) This                    b) These
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is a cat.  
a) That                    b) Those
12. \_\_\_\_\_ are my grandparents.  
a) That                    b) Those
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is a beautiful sunset.  
a) That                    b) Those
14. \_\_\_\_\_ is my favorite song.  
a) That                    b) Those
15. \_\_\_\_\_ are my socks.  
a) That                    b) Those
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tasty pizza.  
a) That                    b) Those

17. \_\_\_\_\_ are the books on the shelf.

- a) That                      b) Those

18. \_\_\_\_\_ is an expensive watch.

- a) That                      b) Those

19. \_\_\_\_\_ are the chairs in the dining room.

- a) That                      b) Those

20. \_\_\_\_\_ is an old car.

- a) That                      b) Those

### **Answer Key**

1. a, 2. b, 3. b, 4. a, 5. b, 6. a, 7. b, 8. a, 9. b, 10. a, 11. a, 12. b, 13. a, 14. a, 15. b, 16. a, 17. b, 18. a, 19. b, 20. a

**Podcast:**



## 05. A, An, Some

---

Video Presentation:



The articles "a" and "an" have the same meaning as “one” and are used before singular countable nouns. "a" is used before a noun that starts with a consonant sound, while "an" is used before a noun that starts with a vowel sound. "Some" is used before plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

Here's a chart to summarize the usage of these articles:

-	singular	countable	uncountable
A/An	A book	-	-
-	An apple	-	-
some	-	Some books	Some water

And here are some examples:

A dog is barking outside.

An elephant is a large animal.

Some students are playing soccer.

Some water is spilled on the floor.

It's important to note that "a" and "an" are not interchangeable. You must use "a" before a consonant sound and "an" before a vowel sound. For example, you would say "a university" and "an umbrella".

Additionally, "some" can also be used in affirmative sentences to indicate an indefinite quantity of something. For example, "Can I have some coffee, please?" or "I need some help with my homework."

## 05. A, An, Some / Reading Comprehension

---

Online Reading:



Emma is at the market buying food for lunch. She needs a tomato, an onion, and some lettuce for the salad. Emma also wants to buy some bread and a bottle of water. At the fruit stall, she sees an orange and a banana. She thinks, "I will take an orange for my snack."

While Emma is shopping, her friend Sarah arrives. Sarah says, "I need a cucumber and some apples." Emma helps her friend find the items. After shopping, they both decide to sit and have some coffee. Emma says, "It's always nice to spend some time with you."

1. What does Emma need for her salad?  
a) A tomato, an onion, and some lettuce.                      b) Some tomatoes, some onions, and an apple.  
c) A tomato, a cucumber, and some apples.
2. What word is used with "orange" in the text?  
a) A                      b) An                      c) Some
3. What does Sarah need at the market?  
a) A cucumber and some apples.                      b) Some lettuce and an onion.                      c) An orange and a banana.
4. What does Emma buy for her snack?  
a) A banana.                      b) Some bread                      c) An orange.
5. Which word best completes this sentence: "Emma needs \_\_\_ bottle of water."  
a) A                      b) An                      c) Some
- 6.
7. What is the correct word for "time" in this context?  
a) A                      b) An                      c) Some
8. What word is not used with "bread"?  
a) A                      b) Some                      c) An
9. Which of the following words can't describe "lettuce"?  
a) Some                      b) An                      c) A
10. What cannot be used with "apple"  
a) A                      b) An                      c) Some

11. What does Emma say it's nice to spend?

a) A little time.

b) Some time.

c) An hour.

**Answer Key:** 1.a, 2. b, 3. a, 4. c, 5. a, 6. c, 7. c, 8. b, 9. a, 10. b

## 05. A, An, Some / Listening Comprehension / A Picnic In The Park

---

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

1. What did they bring in the basket?  
a) A sandwich, an orange, and some bananas      b) A sandwich, a bottle of water, and some cookies  
c) A sandwich, an apple, and some cookies
2. What was in Emma's bag?  
a) A bottle of water                                      b) An apple                                      c) Some cookies
3. What did Emma's brother want?  
a) A ball    b) An orange                                      c) A sandwich
4. Where did they buy the orange?  
a) At a store    b) At a market                                      c) At a small stand
5. Where did they sit to eat?  
a) On a bench    b) On the grass                                      c) Under a tree
6. What did they play with after eating?  
a) A ball    b) Some toys                                      c) A kite
7. What did they use to take pictures?  
a) A pone    b) A camera                                      c) Some cameras
8. Which article is used for "sandwich"?  
a) A    b) An    c) Some
9. Which article is used for "orange"?  
a) A    b) Some    c) An
10. Which word is used to talk about cookies?  
a) Some    b) An    c) A

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.a, 3.b, 4.c, 5.c, 6.a, 7.b, 8.a, 9.c, 10. a



## 5. A, An, Some / Practice

---

Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. \_ apple

- a) a            b) an

2. \_ orange

- a) a            b) an

3. \_ book

- a) a            b) an

4. \_ umbrella

- a) a            b) an

5. \_ watermelon

- a) a            b) an

6. \_ cookies

- a) a            b) some

7. \_ milk

- a) a            b) some

8. \_ grapes

- a) a            b) some

9. \_ ice cream

- a) a            b) some

10. \_ chairs

- a) a            b) some

11. I need to buy \_ potatoes.

- a) a            b) some

12. Can you pass me \_ salt, please?

- a) a            b) some

13. I want \_ tea with my meal.

- a) a            b) some

14. We need to buy \_ vegetables at the grocery store.

- a) a            b) some

15.I need \_ new pair of shoes for work.

- a) a            b) some

16.Can you pass me \_ fork, please?

- a) a            b) some

17.I have \_ headache.

- a) a            b) some

18.We need \_ chairs for the party.

- a) a            b) some

19.He needs \_ help with his homework.

- a) a            b) some

20.She's looking for \_ job.

- a) a            b) some

### **Answer Key**

1b, 2.b, 3.a, 4.b, 5.a, 6.b, 7.b, 8.b, 9.b, 10.b, 11.b, 12.b, 13.b, 14.b, 15.a, 16.a, 17.a, 18.b, 19.b, 20.a

**Podcast:**



## 06. It, They, The

---

Video Presentation:



"It" is a singular subject pronoun that refers to a singular noun that has been mentioned previously or is understood from context. For example:

**The cat** is sleeping. **It** is so cute.

In this sentence, "it" refers back to "the cat."

"They" is a plural subject pronoun that refers to multiple nouns that have been mentioned previously or are understood from context. For example:

I invited **my friends** to the party. **They** all said they would come.

In this sentence, "they" refers back to "my friends."

### Object Pronouns:

"It" can also function as a singular object pronoun. For example:

Mary is reading **a book**. I will borrow **it** from her.

In this sentence, "it" is an object pronoun that refers to "a book."

"Them" functions as a plural object pronoun. For example:

**The kids** are playing outside. I can hear **them** laughing.

In this sentence, "them" is an object pronoun that refers to "the kids."

### Definite Article:

"The" is the definite article in English. It is used before a noun to indicate that the speaker is referring to a specific person, place, thing, or idea. For example:

I left my phone at the store. Can you go to the store and get **the** phone for me?

In this sentence, "the" is used to refer to a specific phone, the one that the speaker left at the store.

Here are some additional examples. Observe the colors for reference:

- I bought a new **car**. **It** is blue.
- **The teachers** gave us **a lot of homework**. **They** said **it** will take us all weekend to finish.
- We went to the beach and saw **some dolphins**. **They** were so playful.

- **John and Jane** are getting married. **They** want the wedding to be outdoors.
- I need to buy **some groceries**. Can you help me carry **them**? **The** hotel room was very small. We didn't like **the** room, but we liked **the** view from **the** window.

## 06. It, They, The / Reading Comprehension

---

Online Reading:



Lisa and her friends went to the zoo last weekend. It was a sunny day, and they were excited to see the animals. The first thing they saw was an elephant. It was very big, and Lisa thought it was amazing. Her friends loved the lions. They were running and playing in their habitat. Lisa said, "Look at the penguins! They are swimming in the water."

Later, they saw the giraffes eating leaves from tall trees. Lisa pointed to one and said, "Look, the giraffe is so tall!" At the end of the day, they were tired, but they had a great time. Lisa said, "I love the zoo. It is my favorite place to visit."

1. What was the weather like on the day Lisa went to the zoo?  
a) It was rainy.                                      b) It was sunny.                                      c) It was cloudy
2. What did Lisa think about the elephant?  
a) It was small.                                      b) It was scary.                                      c) It was amazing.
3. Who loved lions?  
a) Lisa.    b) Her friends.                                      c) The giraffes.
4. What were the penguins doing?  
a) They were eating.  
   b) They were swimming.                      c) They were  
   running.
5. What word is used to describe the giraffe in the story?  
a) The giraffe is tall.                              b) It is short.                                      c) They are small.
6. What is Lisa's favorite place to visit?  
a) The park.    b) The zoo.    c) The beach.
7. What does "It" refer to in the sentence "It was a sunny day"  
a) The weather.                                      b) The zoo.    c) The animals.
8. What does "They" refer to in the sentence "They were running and playing in their habitat"?  
a) The giraffes.                                      b) The lions.    c) The penguins.
9. What does "The" refer to in the sentence "The giraffe is so tall"?  
a) One specific giraffe.                            b) All the giraffes.                                    c) The lions.

10. What does Lisa say about the zoo?

a) It is boring.

b) It is her favorite place.

c) It is small.

**Answer Key:** 1. b, 2. c, 3. b, 4. b, 5. a, 6. b, 7. a, 8. b, 9. a, 10. b

## 06. It, They, The / Listening Comprehension / The Lost Ball

---

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

- Who played in the park?  
a) Mia and her family                      b) Mia and her friends                      c) Sam and his brother
- What did they lose?  
a) A ball    b) A kite    c) A book
- Where did Mia suggest looking for the ball?  
a) Near the trees                                      b) Near the lake                                      c) Near the bench
- What color was the ball?  
a) Green    b) Blue    c) Red
- Who found the ball?  
a) Sam    b) Both Mia and Sam                                      c) Mia
- Where did Sam see the ball?  
a) Near the trees                                      b) Near the playground                                      c) Near the bench
- What does it refer to in “Let’s look for it near the trees”?  
a) The park    b) The trees    c) The ball
- What do they refer to in “They ran to the bench”?  
a) The trees    b) Mia and her friends                                      c) The benches
- What does the refer to in “The trees were tall and green”?  
a) Trees in a forest                                      b) All trees everywhere                                      c) Specific trees in the park
- What happened at the end of the story?  
a) They stopped playing.                      b) They found the ball and played again.  
c) They went home without the ball.

### Answer Key

1.b, 2.a, 3.a, 4.c, 5.a, 6.c, 7.c, 8.b, 9.c, 10.b

## 06. It, They, The / Practice Test

---

Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. \_\_\_ is a nice day today.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
2. I saw \_\_\_ movie last night.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
3. \_\_\_ are coming to the party tonight.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
4. I love \_\_\_ new dress!  
a) It      b) They      c) The
5. \_\_\_ is the biggest planet in our solar system.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
6. \_\_\_ always rains in this city.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
7. \_\_\_ are my favorite animals.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
8. Did you see \_\_\_ latest episode of your favorite show?  
a) It      b) They      c) The
9. \_\_\_ was a great concert last night.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
10. \_\_\_ is no time to waste.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
11. \_\_\_ are going to the beach this weekend.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
12. \_\_\_ is a beautiful flower.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
13. \_\_\_ are very smart and social animals.  
a) It      b) They      c) The
14. \_\_\_ is a great book, I highly recommend it.  
a) It      b) They      c) The



15. I don't like \_\_\_ way she talks to me.  
a) It      b) They      c) The

16. \_\_\_ are a type of small fruit.  
a) It      b) They      c) The

17. \_\_\_ is a difficult subject, but I'm trying my best.  
a) It      b) They      c) The

18. \_\_\_ are going to be late for the meeting.  
a) It      b) They      c) The

19. \_\_\_ is my favorite color.  
a) It      b) They      c) The

20. \_\_\_ are the shoes I want to buy.  
a) It      b) They      c) The

### **Answer Key**

1.a, 2.c, 3.b, 4.c, 5.a, 6.a, 7.b, 8.c, 9.a, 10.a, 11.b, 12.a, 13.b, 14.a, 15.c, 16.b, 17.a, 18.b, 19.a, 20.b

**Podcast:**



## 07. Present simple

---

Video Presentation:



The present simple is used to talk about routine actions, general truths, and permanent situations. Let's break it down with some charts and examples:

Affirmative Form:

Subject + Base Verb (s/es for third-person singular)

Pronoun	Base Verb
I	play
You	play
He/She/It	plays
We	play
They	play

I play tennis every Sunday.

She reads books in her free time.

The sun rises in the east.

Negative Form:

Subject + do not/does not + Base Verb

Pronoun	Negative Form
I	do not play
You	do not play
He/She/It	does not play
We	do not play
They	do not play

Examples:

I do not play video games.

She does not like spicy food.

We do not watch TV in the morning.

Interrogative Form:

Do/Does + Subject + Base Verb

Pronoun	Negative Form
I	do not play
You	do not play
He/She/It	does not play
We	do not play
They	do not play

Do you speak Spanish?

Does she live in the city?

Do they enjoy hiking?

Remember, the present simple tense is used for habitual actions, general truths, and permanent situations. It doesn't indicate actions happening right now or in the future.

## 07. Present Simple / Reading Comprehension / Sophie is a teacher

---

Online Reading:



Sophie is a teacher. She works at a small school in her town. Every morning, she wakes up at 6:00 a.m. She eats breakfast and drinks a cup of coffee. Then, she takes the bus to school. Sophie loves her job. She teaches English and science to young children.

In the afternoon, Sophie goes home and prepares her lessons for the next day. She also reads books and listens to music in her free time. On weekends, she visits her parents and helps them with their garden. Sophie is always busy, but she is happy with her life.

1. What does Sophie do for a living?  
a) She is a doctor.    b) She is a teacher.    c) She is a musician.
2. What time does Sophie wake up?  
a) At 7:00 a.m.    b) At 6:00 a.m.    c) At 8:00 a.m.
3. What does Sophie drink in the morning?  
a) Tea.    b) Juice.    c) Coffee.
4. How does Sophie get to school?  
a) She walks.    b) She drives a car.    c) She takes the bus.
5. What subjects does Sophie teach?  
a) English and science.    b) Math and history.    c) Art and music.
6. What does Sophie do in the afternoon?  
a) She goes shopping.    b) She prepares lessons    c) She goes to the gym.
7. What does Sophie do in her free time?  
a) She plays video games.    b) She listens to music and reads books.    c) She cooks meals.
8. Where does Sophie go on weekends?  
a) To her parents' house.    b) To the park.    c) To the beach
9. How does Sophie help her parents?  
a) She cleans their house.    b) She works in their garden    c) She cooks for them.

10. How does Sophie feel about her life?

a) She is unhappy.

b) She is bored.

c) She is happy.

**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.b, 3.c, 4.c, 5.a, 6.b, 7.b, 8.a, 9.b, 10.c

## 07. Present Simple / Listening Comprehension / Emma's Daily Routine

---

Audio on Spotify:

Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

1. What time does Emma wake up?  
a) At 8:00 a.m.                      b) At 6:30 a.m.                      c) At 7:00 a.m.
2. What does Emma eat for breakfast?  
a) Toast and orange juice              b) Cereal and milk              c) Eggs and coffee
3. Where does Emma go after breakfast?  
a) To her friend's house              b) To the park              c) To school
4. Why does Emma like her classes?  
a) Because she is with her friends              b) Because she learns new things  
c) Because they are easy
5. What does Emma do after school?  
a) Watches TV                      b) Plays video games                      c) Does her homework
6. Who does Emma play with in the afternoon?  
a) Her brother                      b) Her friend                      c) Her dog
7. What does Emma do in the evening?  
a) Reads a book                      b) Goes to the park                      c) Watches TV with her family
8. What time does Emma go to bed?  
a) At 9:00 p.m.                      b) At 10:00 p.m.                      c) At 9:30 p.m.
9. Which verb shows an action Emma does every day?  
a) Wakes                      b) Ate                      c) Will watch
10. What tense is used in the sentence: "Emma brushes her teeth"?  
a) Past Simple                      b) Future Simple                      c) Present Simple

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.a, 3.c, 4.c, 5.c, 6.c, 7.c, 8.c, 9.b, 10.c

## 07. Present Simple / Practice Test

---

**Choose the option that best completes each item.**

1. Choose the correct form of the present simple tense:

- a) I go to the gym yesterday.      b) I goes to the gym every day.      c) I go to the gym every day.

2. Which sentence is in the present simple tense?

- a) She is reading a book right now.      b) They have finished their homework.  
c) He always arrives late for work.

3. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb: My sister \_\_\_\_ French.

- a) speaks                      b) is speaking                      c) spoke

4. Choose the correct form of the present simple tense:

- a) We plays soccer on Saturdays.                      b) We play soccer on Saturdays.  
c) We playing soccer on Saturdays.

5. Which sentence is in the present simple tense?

- a) They are going to the movies tonight.                      b) We have traveled to Europe last year.  
c) She teaches English at a school.

6. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb: They \_\_\_\_ football every weekend.

- a) plays                      b) play                      c) playing

7. Choose the correct form of the present simple tense:

- a) He does not like pizza.                      b) He not likes pizza.                      c) He does not likes pizza.

8. Which sentence is in the present simple tense?

- a) I will call you later.                      b) She has already finished her work.  
c) We often go for a walk in the park.

9. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb: The sun \_\_\_\_ in the east.

- a) rise                      b) rises                      c) rising

10. Choose the correct form of the present simple tense:

- a) They don't plays tennis.                      b) They not play tennis.                      c) They do not play tennis.

11. Which sentence is in the present simple tense?

- a) He is cooking dinner right now.                      b) We went to the beach last weekend.  
c) The train arrives at 8 o'clock every morning.

12. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb: My parents \_\_\_\_ coffee every morning.

- a) drink                      b) is drinking                      c) drank

13. Choose the correct form of the present simple tense:

- a) She don't like chocolate.                      b) She doesn't likes chocolate.                      c) She does not like chocolate.

14. Which sentence is in the present simple tense?

- a) They are traveling to Japan next month.      b) I have finished my homework just now.  
c) He works in a bank.

15. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb: We \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of time together.

- a) spends                      b) spend                      c) spending

16. Choose the correct form of the present simple tense:

- a) The cat doesn't likes milk.                      b) The cat doesn't like milk.      c) The cat don't like milk.

17. Which sentence is in the present simple tense?

- a) She will start her new job next week.      b) We have visited that museum before.  
c) He always takes a walk after dinner.

18. Fill in the blank with the correct form of the verb: The Earth \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun.

- a) revolves                      b) revolve                      c) revolving

19. Choose the correct form of the present simple tense:

- a) We not go to the park on weekends.      b) We don't goes to the park on weekends.  
c) We don't go to the park on weekends.

20. Which sentence is in the present simple tense?

- a) They are studying for their exams right now.      b) I had dinner with my friends last night.  
c) He always brushes his teeth before bed.

**Answer Key:** 1. c, 2. c, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. a, 8. c, 9. b, 10. c, 11. c, 12. a, 13. c, 14. c, 15. b, 16. b, 17. c, 18. a, 19. c, 20. c

**Podcast:**





## 08. Past Simple

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Video Presentation:



The past simple tense is used to talk about completed actions or events that happened in the past. It is often used with specific time expressions or to discuss past habits or states.

Here is a chart that outlines the structure of the past simple tense:

Subject	+	Verb (Past form)	+	Complement
I		played		tennis.
She		studied		hard.
They		visited		their grandparents.

In the past simple tense, regular verbs form the past by adding "-ed" to the base form.

For example:

Base Form	Past Form
Play	Played
Studied	Study
Visit	Visited

Irregular verbs, on the other hand, have irregular past forms that do not follow a specific pattern. For example:

Base Form	Past Form
Go	Went
Eat	Ate
Take	Took

Now let's look at some examples to understand the usage of the past simple tense:

- I visited my friend yesterday.
- She played the piano beautifully.
- They studied English for two hours.
- He went to the beach last summer.
- We ate dinner at a fancy restaurant.

In these examples, the verbs "visited," "played," "studied," "went," and "ate" are in their past form, indicating that the actions took place in the past.

### Negative Form:

Subject + did not/didn't + base form of the verb + complement

#### Example:

I didn't go to the party last night.

Subject	+	did not/didn't	+	base form of the verb	+	complement
I	+	didn't	+	go	+	to the party last night.

They didn't watch the movie.

### Interrogative Form:

Did + subject + base form of the verb + complement ?

#### Example:

Did you visit your grandparents?

Did	+	subject	+	base form of the verb	+	complement ?
Did	+	you	+	visit	+	your grandparents?!

Did she finish her homework?

It's important to note that the past simple tense does not indicate the duration or frequency of an action. It simply states that the action occurred and is now completed.

It's also important to note that the verbs in past don't change their form when used with the third persons.

Example:

Regular verb	Irregular verb
I played	I understood
You played	You understood
He played	He understood
She played	She understood
It played	It understood
We played	We understood
You played	You understood
They played	They understood

## 08. Past Simple / Reading Comprehension / Emily's Special Day

---

Online Reading:



Emily had a very special day last week. She woke up early and prepared breakfast for her family. She cooked pancakes, eggs, and toast. After breakfast, she left the house to visit her grandmother. She brought flowers and a cake that she baked herself. Her grandmother was very happy to see her. They talked for hours about old memories.

In the afternoon, Emily and her grandmother walked through the nearby park. Emily took pictures of the flowers and birds. Later, she returned home and helped her brother with his homework. Finally, before going to bed, she wrote in her diary about her day. It was a day full of love and joy for Emily and her family.

1. What did Emily prepare for breakfast?  
a) Pasta and salad                      b) Pancakes, eggs, and toast                      c) Pizza and soup
2. Who did Emily visit after breakfast?  
a) Her sister                      b) Her best friend                      c) Her grandmother
3. What did Emily bring to her grandmother's house?  
a) A book and a diary      b) A cake and flowers                      c) A gift and a card
4. What did Emily and her grandmother do in the afternoon?  
a) Cooked together                      b) Walked in the park                      c) Went to the cinema
5. What did Emily do after returning home?  
a) Watched TV                      b) Helped her brother with homework                      c) Cooked dinner
6. When did Emily write in her diary?  
a) After breakfast                      b) In the afternoon                      c) Before going to bed
7. How did Emily's grandmother feel when she saw her?  
a) Sad                      b) Happy                      c) Angry
8. What did Emily do with the flowers and birds in the park?  
a) Painted them                      b) Took pictures of them                      c) Ignored them

9. What made Emily's day special?

- a) She spent time alone
- b) She spent time with her family and grandmother
- c) She went to a concert

10. Which action did NOT happen in the story?

- a) Emily helped her brother with homework
- b) Emily walked with her grandmother
- c) Emily went shopping

**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.c, 3.b, 4.b, 5.b, 6.c, 7.b, 8.b, 9.b, 10.c

## 08. Past Simple / Listening Comprehension / Tom's Adventure

---

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

1. Where did Tom go last Saturday?  
a) To the beach                      b) To the park                      c) To the forest
2. Who went with Tom?  
a) His classmates                      b) His friends                      c) His family
3. What did Tom take pictures of?  
a) Animals                      b) Trees                      c) Birds
4. What did Tom's friends collect?  
a) Rocks                      b) Flowers                      c) Leaves
5. What did they find in the forest?  
a) A big lake                      b) A waterfall                      c) A small river
6. Why did they swim in the river?  
a) Because the water was clean and fresh                      b) Because it was deep  
c) Because it was hot
7. What did they eat after swimming?  
a) Sandwiches                      b) Salad                      c) Pizza
8. What did they drink with their food?  
a) Water                      b) Soda                      c) Juice
9. How did they feel when they returned home?  
a) Angry and tired                      b) Sad and tired                      c) Tired but happy
10. What tense is used in the story?  
a) Present Simple                      b) Past Simple                      c) Future Simple

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.b, 3.c, 4.c, 5.c, 6.a, 7.a, 8.c, 9.c, 10.b

## 08. Past Simple / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a book yesterday.  
a) read            b) reads            c) is reading    d) reading
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach last weekend.  
a) go                b) goes             c) went            d) going
3. Did they \_\_\_\_\_ the movie last night?  
a) watch b) watches    c) watched    d) watching
4. He didn't \_\_\_\_\_ his homework after school.  
a) do                b) does             c) did             d) doing
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ a new car last year.  
a) buy                b) buys             c) bought        d) buying
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ her friends at the mall yesterday.  
a) meet              b) meets            c) met             d) meeting
7. Did they \_\_\_\_\_ the concert last week?  
a) attend b) attends        c) attended    d) attending
8. They didn't \_\_\_\_\_ early for the meeting.  
a) arrive b) arrives        c) arrived        d) arriving
9. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ the news on TV?  
a) hear              b) hears            c) heard            d) hearing
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ a great time at the party.  
a) have              b) has                c) had              d) having
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ her brother at the airport yesterday.  
a) meet              b) meets            c) met             d) meeting
12. Did they \_\_\_\_\_ the basketball game on TV?  
a) watch b) watches        c) watched    d) watching
13. He \_\_\_\_\_ a new job last month.  
a) find                b) finds             c) found            d) finding
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ a delicious dinner last night.  
a) have              b) has                c) had              d) having

15. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ your keys this morning?  
a) lose            b) loses            c) lost            d) losing
16. She didn't \_\_\_\_\_ a party for her birthday.  
a) throw b) throws            c) threw            d) throwing
17. Did they \_\_\_\_\_ their friends at the park?  
a) meet            b) meets            c) met            d) meeting
18. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the museum yesterday.  
a) go            b) goes            c) went            d) going
19. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework last night?  
a) do            b) does            c) did            d) doing
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ late for work yesterday.  
a) arrive b) arrives            c) arrived            d) arriving

### **Answer Key**

1.a, 2.c, 3.a, 4.a, 5.c, 6.c, 7.a, 8.a, 9.a, 10.c, 11.c, 12.a, 13.c, 14.c, 15.a, 16.a, 17.c, 18.c, 19.a, 20.c

**Podcast:**





## 09. Future: Will / Be going to

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Video Presentation:



In English, there are two common ways to express the future: "will" and "be going to." Although both are used to talk about future events, each has its own specific rules and uses. Let's see how they are formed and in which situations we use these two structures.

### 1. Future with "will"

**Affirmative:**

Subject	will	base verb	complement
I	will	study	for the exam tomorrow

**Negative:**

Subject	will	not	base verb	complement
She	will	not	attend	the party tonight

**Interrogative:**

Will	subject	base verb	complement
Will	they	come	to the meeting?

Uses of "will" for the Future:

- Spontaneous decisions: I will call him now.
- Predictions: The weather will be sunny tomorrow.
- Offers and promises: I will help you with your homework.

## 2. Future with "be going to"

### Affirmative:

Subject	am/is/are	going to	base verb	complement
We	are	going to	visit	our grandparents next week

### Negative:

Subject	am/is/are	not	going to	base verb	complement
She	is	not	going to	buy	a new car

### Interrogative:

Am/Is/Are	subject	going to	base verb	complement
Are	they	going to	travel	to Europe?'

Uses of "be going to" for the Future:

- Future plans and intentions: They are going to start a new business.
- Predictions based on present evidence: Look at those dark clouds! It's going to rain.
- Clear intentions: He is going to take the exam seriously.

Comparison Table:

	"will"	"be going to"
Affirmative	Subject + will + base verb	Subject + am/is/are + going to + base verb
Negative	Subject + will not (won't) + base verb	Subject + am not/is not/are not (aren't) + going to + base verb
Interrogative	Will + subject + base verb	Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + base verb

Examples:

### Affirmative:

- She will travel to Paris next month.
- They are going to buy a new house.

**Negative:**

- He won't attend the party tonight.
- We aren't going to move to a different city.

**Interrogative:**

- Will you come to the concert with us?
- Is she going to study abroad?

**Remember:**

"Will" and "be going to" are different ways of expressing the future in English, and the choice between them depends on the context and the speaker's intention. Practice using both forms to improve your language skills

## 09. Future: Will / Be Going To / Reading Comprehension / Emma's Weekend Plans

Online Reading:



This weekend, Emma is going to have a very busy schedule. On Saturday morning, she is going to clean her room and organize her closet. She has been planning to do this for weeks. In the afternoon, her friend Sarah will come over to help her bake a cake for Sarah's birthday party. They will also decorate the house with balloons and streamers.

On Sunday, Emma is going to visit her grandparents in the countryside. She hasn't seen them in months, so she is really excited. Her grandparents will prepare a big lunch for her, and they will talk about their family's history. After lunch, Emma will take a walk in the garden and take some photos of the flowers.

Emma knows that this weekend is going to be exhausting, but she is also looking forward to spending time with her friends and family.

1. What is Emma going to do on Saturday morning?  
a) Visit her grandparents    b) Clean her room and organize her closet  
c) Bake a cake
2. Who will help Emma bake a cake?  
a) Her grandmother            b) Her mother                    c) Her friend Sarah
3. Why is Emma going to clean her room?  
a) She hasn't done it for weeks                    b) She is bored  
c) She needs more space for guests
4. What will Emma and Sarah do together?  
a) Bake a cake and decorate the house    b) Go shopping and watch a movie  
c) Visit their grandparents
5. Where is Emma going to visit on Sunday?  
a) Her parents                    b) Her grandparents                    c) Her friend Sarah
6. What will Emma's grandparents prepare for her?  
a) A big lunch                    b) A birthday cake                    c) A garden party
7. What will Emma do after lunch?  
a) Take a nap                      b) Take a walk in the garden                    c) Watch TV

8. Why is Emma excited to visit her grandparents?  
a) She hasn't seen them in months      b) She is going to meet her cousins there  
c) They have a new house
9. How does Emma feel about her weekend?  
a) Nervous and anxious      b) Exhausted but excited      c) Sad and tired
10. What will Emma do in the garden?  
a) Plant flowers      b) Take photos of the flowers      c) Read a book

**Answer Key:** 1. b, 2. c, 3. a, 4. a, 5. b, 6. a, 7. b, 8. a, 9. b, 10. b

## 09. Future: Will / Be Going To / Listening Comprehension / Anna's Weekend Plans

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

1. What will Anna do tomorrow?  
a) Stay at home                      b) Go to the beach      c) Visit her grandmother
2. What is Anna going to take to her grandmother?  
a) Some flowers                      b) A cake                      c) A gift
3. What will Anna and her grandmother do together?  
a) Watch a movie                      b) Go shopping                      c) Cook a special lunch
4. Who will Anna watch a movie with?  
a) Her friends                      b) Her parents                      c) Her cousins
5. What will Anna do on Sunday?  
a) Study for her exams      b) Visit her grandmother      c) Go to the park
6. How will Anna prepare for her exams?  
a) She will read a book.                      b) She will ask her teacher for help.  
c) She will review her notes and practice exercises.
7. Why is Anna excited?  
a) Because she doesn't have to study.                      b) Because she will go to the beach.  
c) Because it will be a fun weekend.
8. What phrase shows a future plan in the story?  
a) "They cooked a special lunch."                      b) "She is going to take some flowers."  
c) "She loves them."
9. What phrase shows a decision about the future?  
a) "She is taking some flowers."                      b) "She went to the countryside."  
c) "She will stay at home."
10. What is the difference between will and be going to in the story?  
a) Both mean the same thing.      b) Will shows a plan, and be going to shows a decision.  
c) Will shows a decision, and be going to shows a plan.

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.a, 3.c, 4.c, 5.a, 6.c, 7.c, 8.b, 9.c, 10.c

## 09. Future Will / Be Going To / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with us tonight?  
a) Will / have                      b) Will / going to have                      c) Do / will have
2. The company \_\_\_\_\_ a new product next year.  
a) is going to launch                      b) will is going to launch                      c) launching
3. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the concert tickets online?  
a) Will / buying                      b) Are / going to buy                      c) Do / buying
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new car next month.  
a) are going to buy                      b) not will buy                      c) buying
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ the concert tomorrow?  
a) Will / attending                      b) Does / attend                      c) Is / going to attend
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ late for the movie.  
a) not being                      b) are not going to being                      c) will not be
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ her flight tomorrow.  
a) will not miss                      b) miss                      c) is going to will miss
8. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting this afternoon?  
a) Will is / attend                      b) Not / attend                      c) Is / going to attend
9. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk in the park later?  
a) Are / going to go                      b) Will are / go                      c) Do / will go
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ the movie at the cinema tomorrow.  
a) not will watch                      b) are not going to watch                      c) won't watching
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ a party next week.  
a) will going to host                      b) is going to host                      c) will hosting
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ their homework after school.  
a) are going to finish                      b) will finishing                      c) going to will finishing
13. The team \_\_\_\_\_ the championship this year.  
a) will go not win                      b) not winning                      c) will not win
14. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his new book soon?  
a) Are / going to publish                      b) Will / publish                      c) Does / will publish

15. I \_\_\_\_\_ a delicious cake for the party.  
a) will bake                      b) is going to bake                      c) baking
16. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ a good time at the party?  
a) Will do / have                      b) Are / going to have                      c) Do / will have
17. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ his keys at home?  
a) Will / leaving                      b) Is / going to leave                      c) Does / leaving
18. She \_\_\_\_\_ her family next month.  
a) will visit                      b) not visit                      c) is to going visit
19. They \_\_\_\_\_ to their new house next week.  
a) are going to moving                      b) won't to move                      c) will move
20. \_\_\_\_\_ the weather \_\_\_\_\_ nice tomorrow?  
a) Is it / going to be                      b) Will / be                      c) Does / will be

**Answer Key:** 1.a, 2.a, 3.b, 4.a, 5.c, 6.c, 7.a, 8.c, 9.a, 10.b, 11.b, 12.a, 13.c, 14.b, 15.a, 16.b, 17.b, 18.a, 19.c, 20.b

**Podcast:**





## 10. Present Continuous

Video Presentation:



The Present Continuous tense is used to talk about actions or events that are happening at the moment of speaking or around the current time.

In the **affirmative** form, we use the present form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are) and add the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

Subject	To Be (Present)	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example
I	am	playing	I am playing
You	are	studying	You are studying
He/She/It	is	working	He is working
We/They/You	are	watching	We are watching

In the **negative** form, we use the present form of the verb "to be" (am not, is not, are not) and add "not" before the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

Subject	To Be (Present) + Not	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example	Subject
I	am not	playing	I am not playing	I
You	are not	studying	You are not studying	You
He/She/It	is not	working	He is not working	He/She/It
We/They/You	are not	watching	We are not watching	We/They/You

In the **interrogative** form, we use the present form of the verb "to be" (am, is, are) before the subject and add the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb at the end.

To Be (Present)	Subject	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example
Am	I	playing	Am I playing?
Are	you	studying	Are you studying?
Is	he/she/it	working	Is he working?
Are	we/they/you	watching	Are we watching?

**Examples:**

Affirmative: She is reading a book.

Negative: They are not listening to music.

Interrogative: Are you studying for the exam?

Remember that the Present Continuous tense is also used to talk about future plans and arrangements, especially when we use time expressions like "tomorrow," "next week," or "next month."

## 10. Present Continuous / Reading Comprehension / A Walk to the Grocery Store

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Test your knowledge on line:



Lucas is walking to the grocery store because he is planning a surprise dinner for his family. As he walks, he is talking on the phone with his sister, who is helping him decide on the menu. The streets are quiet, and a few people are jogging in the park. Lucas is carrying a shopping list and checking it carefully. Meanwhile, his sister is writing down recipes at home. A street musician is playing the guitar on the corner, and a group of children is dancing to the music. Everyone seems to be enjoying the beautiful afternoon.

11. What is Lucas doing on his way to the grocery store?  
a) Talking on the phone                      b) Reading a book                      c) Driving a car
12. Why is Lucas walking to the grocery store?  
a) He is buying groceries for a picnic.      b) He is planning a surprise dinner.  
c) He is looking for his sister.
13. Who is helping Lucas decide on the menu?  
a) His mother                      b) His friend                      c) His sister
14. What is Lucas carrying while he walks?  
a) A shopping list                      b) A basket                      c) A backpack
15. What are a few people doing in the park?  
a) Jogging                      b) Cycling                      c) Playing soccer
16. What is the street musician doing?  
a) Singing songs                      b) Playing the guitar                      c) Dancing
17. What tense is used in the sentence: "Lucas is walking to the grocery store"?  
a) Present simple                      b) Present continuous                      c) Past simple
18. Which of the following sentences describes an action happening right now in the story?  
a) Lucas walked to the store.      b) Lucas is talking on the phone.      c) Lucas will cook dinner.
19. What is the function of the present continuous in this passage?  
a) To describe a future plan      b) To describe habits      c) To describe actions happening right now
20. Which action is NOT in the present continuous tense?  
a) Lucas is carrying a shopping list.                      b) The streets are quiet.  
c) His sister is writing recipes.

## **Answer Key**

1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. a, 5. a, 6. b, 7. b, 8. b, 9. c, 10. b

## 10. Present Continuous / Listening Comprehension / A Walk to the Grocery Store

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Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

1. What is Emma doing in her room?  
a) She is watching TV.                      b) She is painting.                      c) She is cleaning her room.
2. What is Emma doing with her clothes?  
a) She is folding them and putting them in the closet.                      b) She is washing them.  
c) She is throwing them away.
3. Who is vacuuming the floor?  
a) Emma's father                      b) Emma's brother                      c) Emma's mother
4. What is Emma's mother doing?  
a) She is reading a book.                      b) She is cleaning the garden.  
c) She is baking cookies.
5. What is the dog doing outside?  
a) It is running around the garden.                      b) It is sleeping under a tree.  
c) It is barking.
6. Why is Emma cleaning her room?  
a) Because her friends are coming over later.                      b) Because she is bored.  
c) Because her mother told her to do it.
7. How is Emma feeling?  
a) She is feeling sad.                      b) She is feeling tired                      c) She is feeling happy.
8. Which activity is NOT mentioned in the story?  
a) Emma's mother is baking cookies.                      b) Emma's brother is vacuuming the floor.  
c) Emma is studying for a test.
9. What tense is used in the story?  
a) Present Simple                      b) Past Simple                      c) Present Continuous
10. Which sentence shows an action happening right now?  
a) "Emma feels happy."                      b) "Her friends are coming later."  
c) "Emma is folding her clothes."

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.a, 3.b, 4.c, 5.a, 6.a, 7.c, 8.c, 9.c, 10.c

## 10. Present Continuous

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**Choose the option that best completes each item.**

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new song right now.  
a) is singing                      b) sing                      c) sings
2. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ a party this weekend?  
a) Do / have                      b) Is / have                      c) Is / having
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ their friends at the café.  
a) meet                      b) meets                      c) are meeting
4. \_\_\_\_\_ we \_\_\_\_\_ a good time at the party?  
a) Do / have                      b) Are / having                      c) Are / have
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ the guitar this evening.  
a) plays                      b) playing                      c) is playing
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ in a meeting now.  
a) not participate                      b) not participating                      c) am not participating
7. She \_\_\_\_\_ a new language these days.  
a) learns                      b) learning                      c) is learning
8. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert tonight?  
a) Are / going                      b) Are / go                      c) Do / go
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ for a walk in the park.  
a) goes                      b) are going                      c) going
10. They \_\_\_\_\_ their lunch right now.  
a) are not eating                      b) not eating                      c) eats
11. I \_\_\_\_\_ my homework at the moment.  
a) do                      b) doing                      c) am doing
12. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the movie later?  
a) Do / watch                      b) Are / watching                      c) Do / watching
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ a movie tonight.  
a) is watching                      b) are watching                      c) watch
14. The children \_\_\_\_\_ their homework.  
a) isn't doing                      b) not doing                      c) aren't doing

15. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a book at the moment?  
a) Is / read    b) Is / reading    c) Does / read
16. She \_\_\_\_\_ the piano at the moment.  
a) don't play    b) not play    c) isn't playing
17. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a coffee right now?  
a) Are / drink    b) Do / drink    c) Are / drinking
18. \_\_\_\_\_ the team \_\_\_\_\_ a game tomorrow?  
a) Do / have    b) Is / have    c) Is / having
19. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky right now.  
a) shines    b) shining    c) is shining
20. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ to the beach right now?  
a) Do / go    b) Are / going    c) Are / go

### Answer Key

1.a, 2.c, 3.c, 4.b, 5.c, 6.c, 7.c, 8.a, 9.b, 10.a, 11.c, 12.b, 13.b, 14.c, 15.b, 16.c, 17.c, 18.c, 19.c, 20.b

**Podcast:**



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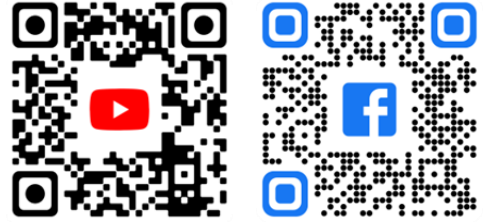
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## 11. Past Continuous

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Video Presentation:



The Past Continuous tense is used to talk about actions or events that were happening at a specific point in the past or during a period in the past.

In the **affirmative** form, we use the past form of the verb "to be" (*was, were*) and add the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

Subject	To Be (Past)	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example
I	was	working	I was working.
You	were	studying	You were studying.
He/She/It	was	sleeping	He was sleeping.
We/They/You	were	playing	We were playing.

In the **negative** form, we use the past form of the verb "to be" (*was not, were not*) and add "not" before the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

Subject	To Be (Past) + Not	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example
I	was not	working	I was not working.
You	were not	studying	You were not studying.
He/She/It	was not	sleeping	He was not sleeping.
We/They/You	were not	playing	We were not playing.

In the **interrogative** form, we use the past form of the verb "to be" (*was, were*) before the subject and add the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb at the end.

To Be (Past)	Subject	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example
Was	I	working	Was I working?'
Were	you	studying	Were you studying?'
Was	he/she/it	sleeping	Was he sleeping?'
Were	we/they/ you	playing	Were we playing?'

Examples:

- Affirmative: They were playing soccer in the park.
- Negative: He was not watching TV at that time.
- Interrogative: Were you studying for the exam?

Remember that the Past Continuous tense is used to set the scene or describe an ongoing action in the past. It is often used together with the Simple Past tense to talk about actions happening simultaneously or interrupting each other in the past.

## 11. Past Continuous / Reading Comprehension / A Busy Evening

---

Test your knowledge on line:



Yesterday evening, Sarah was doing her homework in her room. Her mother was cooking in the kitchen, and her father was fixing the car in the garage. The family cat was sitting on Sarah's bed and watching her. While Sarah was studying, she heard a loud noise. Her father was dropping a tool on the floor. Sarah went to check what was happening.

1. What was Sarah doing in her room?  
a) Watching TV                      b) Doing her homework                      c) Playing with her cat
2. Where was Sarah's mother?  
a) In the living room                      b) In the kitchen                      c) In the garage
3. What was Sarah's father doing?  
a) Fixing the car                      b) Reading a book                      c) Cooking dinner
4. What happened while Sarah was studying?  
a) The cat ran away                      b) She heard a loud noise                      c) Her phone rang
5. Where was the family cat sitting?  
a) On the chair                      b) On the floor                      c) On Sarah's bed
6. What was Sarah's father dropping?  
a) A book                      b) A tool                      c) A phone
7. What tense is used in the sentence: "Sarah was doing her homework"?  
a) Present Continuous                      b) Past Continuous                      c) Future Continuous
8. Which action was happening when Sarah heard the noise?  
a) Sarah was talking on the phone                      b) Her father was dropping a tool  
c) Her mother was calling her
9. Why did Sarah go to check?  
a) She wanted to help her mother                      b) She heard a loud noise  
c) The cat ran outside
10. Which sentence shows an action in progress in the past?  
a) Sarah went to the garage.                      b) Sarah was doing her homework.  
c) The car is broken.


**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.b, 3. a, 4. b, 5. c, 6. b, 7. b, 8. b, 9. b, 10.c

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## 11. Past Continuous / Listening Comprehension / A Rainy Afternoon

Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

1. What was Anna doing when it started raining?  
a) She was eating at home.      b) She was playing with a dog.  
c) She was walking to the park.
2. What was Anna wearing?  
a) A red jacket.      b) A blue sweater.      c) A yellow raincoat.
3. What was the dog doing under the tree?  
a) It was sitting under the tree.      b) It was barking loudly.      c) It was running around.
4. What did Anna do when she saw the dog?  
a) She ignored it.      b) She picked it up.      c) She gave it food immediately.
5. What was happening while Anna was carrying the dog?  
a) The rain was getting stronger.      b) The wind stopped blowing.  
c) The sun was shining.
6. Where was Anna's mother when Anna arrived home?  
a) She was in the kitchen.      b) She was at the park.  
c) She was waiting by the door.
7. What was Anna's mother holding?  
a) A towel.      b) A blanket.      c) An umbrella.
8. What did Anna and her mother do for the dog?  
a) They dried it and gave it food.      b) They gave it a bath and let it sleep.  
c) They took it back to the park.
9. What tense is used in the story?  
a) Present Continuous      b) Past Simple      c) Past Continuous
10. Which sentence describes an action in progress in the past?  
a) "Her mother gave it food."      b) "Anna stopped and picked up the dog."  
c) "She was crossing the street."

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.c, 3.a, 4.b, 5.a, 6.c, 7.a, 8.a, 9.c, 10.c

## 11. Past Continuous / Practice Test

---

Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ the radio at 7 PM yesterday.  
a) not listening to      b) not listening      c) wasn't listening to
2. While the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden, it started raining.  
a) were playing      b) playing      c) played
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ their lunch at the restaurant when the power went out.  
a) were eating      b) not eating      c) didn't eat
4. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper when the phone rang?  
a) Were / reading      b) Did / read      c) Were / read
5. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her favorite song when the guests arrived?  
a) Was / dance      b) Was / dancing      c) Did / dancing
6. While the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the lesson, the students were taking notes.  
a) was explained      b) not explaining      c) was explaining
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ the kitchen when the smoke detector went off.  
a) was cleaning      b) were not cleaning      c) didn't cleaned
8. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden at noon?  
a) Was / working      b) Did / working      c) Was / work
9. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ in the park yesterday afternoon?  
a) were / doing      b) were / do      c) did / doing
10. While the children \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool, their parents were preparing lunch.  
a) was swam      b) not swimming      c) were swimming
11. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ when the accident happened?  
a) Was / driving      b) Was / drove      c) Does / drove
12. She \_\_\_\_\_ her homework when her friend called.  
a) was doing      b) was not do      c) didn't doing
13. What \_\_\_\_\_ when the lights went out?  
a) were you doing      b) did you doing      c) were you do
14. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ a sandcastle on the beach.  
a) building      b) not building      c) were building

15. She \_\_\_\_\_ her favorite song when her phone rang.  
a) was singing                      b) not singing                      c) didn't sing
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ my bike, it was raining.  
a) rode                                      b) was not riding                      c) was rode
17. While they \_\_\_\_\_ the dishes, I was cleaning the kitchen.  
a) were washed                      b) not washing                      c) were washing
18. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ the book at that time?  
a) Did / reading                      b) Was / reading                      c) Were / read
19. She \_\_\_\_\_ her room when she found her lost keys.  
a) clean                                      b) not cleaning                      c) was cleaning
20. What \_\_\_\_\_ in the park when the thunderstorm started?  
a) were you doing                      b) did you doing                      c) were you do
21. They \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for the party.  
a) did baked                              b) not baking                              c) were baking
22. While he \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio, I was watching TV.  
a) did listened                              b) not listening                              c) was listening
23. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden when the sun set.  
a) was played                              b) not playing                              c) were playing
24. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ in the office when the alarm went off?  
a) Was / working                              b) Did / worked                              c) Were / work
25. While they \_\_\_\_\_ at the museum, I was shopping at the mall.  
a) were looking                              b) not looking                              c) were looked

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.a, 3.a, 4.a, 5.b, 6.c, 7.a, 8.a, 9.a, 10.c, 11.a, 12.a, 13.a, 14.c, 15.a, 16.b, 17.c, 18.b, 19.c, 20.a, 21.c, 22.c, 23.c, 24.a, 25.a

**Podcast:**



## 12. Future Continuous Tense

Video Presentation:



The Future Continuous tense is used to talk about actions or events that will be happening at a specific point in the future. It emphasizes the duration of an action that will be in progress at a given time in the future.

In the **affirmative** form, we use the future form of the verb "to be" (will be) and add the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

Subject	To Be (Future)	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example
I	will be	Working	I will be working
You	will be	Studying	You will be studying
He/She/It	will be	Sleeping	He will be sleeping
We/They/You	will be	Playing	We will be playing

In the **negative** form, we use the future form of the verb "to be" (will not be or won't be) and add the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

Subject	To Be (Future) + Not	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example
I	will not be	working	I will not be working
You	will not be	studying	You will not be studying
He/She/It	will not be	sleeping	He will not be sleeping
We/They/You	will not be	playing	We will not be playing

In the **interrogative** form, we use the future form of the verb "to be" (will) before the subject and add the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb at the end.

To Be (Future)	Subject	Main Verb (Present Participle)	Example
Will	I	be working	Will I be working?
Will	you	be studying	Will you be studying?
Will	he/she/it	be sleeping	Will he be sleeping?
Will	we/they/you	be playing	Will we be playing?



Examples:

- Affirmative: We will be traveling to Europe next summer.
- Negative: She won't be attending the meeting tomorrow.
- Interrogative: Will they be finishing the project on time?

The Future Continuous tense is commonly used to talk about plans or actions that will be happening at a particular time in the future. It conveys a sense of ongoing progress and helps to set the context for future events.

## 12. Future Continuous Tense / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ a movie at the cinema tomorrow?  
a) Will / watching                      b) Will / be watching                      c) Not / watching
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ her presentation at the conference next week.  
a) will not giving                      b) will not be giving                      c) not will giving
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your homework at 8 PM?  
a) Will / be doing                      b) Will / do                      c) Not / doing
4. The children \_\_\_\_\_ in the garden and the adults will be having a barbecue.  
a) playing                      b) not playing                      c) will be playing
5. What \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ during her trip to Paris?  
a) will / be doing                      b) will / do                      c) not / doing
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ a new house next year.  
a) will not being buy                      b) not will be buying                      c) will not be buying
7. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his bike to work tomorrow?  
a) Will / be riding                      b) Will / ride                      c) Not / riding
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ a book while I wait for you at the coffee shop.  
a) not will read                      b) not read                      c) will be reading
9. While they attend the concert, we'll \_\_\_\_\_ watching a movie.  
a) be going                      b) not                      c) be
10. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for the party tomorrow?  
a) Will / be baking                      b) Will / bake                      c) Not / baking
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the gym every day for the next month.  
a) going                      b) will be going                      c) will going
12. They will be \_\_\_\_\_ video games.  
a) playing                      b) play                      c) not playing
13. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ their friends at the park later?  
a) Will / meet                      b) Will / be meeting                      c) Not / meeting
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ her driver's license this month.  
a) will not getting                      b) not will getting                      c) will not be getting

15. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ while you're on vacation?  
a) will / do not                      b) will / be doing                      c) not / doing
16. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the concert tickets on time?  
a) Will / be receiving                      b) Not / receiving                      c) Will / receive
17. I \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio while I prepare dinner tonight.  
a) will not listening                      b) not will listening                      c) will be listening
18. They \_\_\_\_\_ their favorite show. I'll be studying for the exam.  
a) will be watching                      b) not watching                      c) will watching
19. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ a book when we arrive?  
a) Will / read                      b) Will / be reading                      c) Not / read
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ their new project during the meeting.  
a) will be presenting                      b) will presenting                      c) not be presenting

### Answer Key

1.c, 2.b, 3.b, 4.a, 5.c, 6.a, 7.c, 8.a, 9.c, 10.c, 11.a, 12.b, 13.a, 14.b, 15.c, 16.b, 17.a, 18.c, 19.a, 20.b, 21.a

## 13. Present Simple / Present Continuous

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Video Presentation:



### Present Simple:

The Present Simple tense is used to talk about habitual actions, general truths, and routines. It is also used to describe permanent situations or things that happen regularly.

Form:

For the subject "he/she/it," we add "-s" or "-es" to the base verb.

For all other subjects (I, you, we, they), we use the base verb.

### Affirmative:

Subject	Base Verb	Example
I/You/We/They	work	I work in a factory.
He/She/It	works	She works on weekends.

### Negative:

To form the negative, we use "do not" (don't) for all subjects, except for "he/she/it" where we use "does not" (doesn't).

Subject	Negative Form	Base Verb	Example
I/You/We/They	do not (don't)	like	I don't like coffee.
He/She/It	does not (doesn't)	speak	She doesn't speak Spanish.

### Interrogative:

For questions, we use "do" for all subjects, except for "he/she/it" where we use "does."

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Base Verb	Example
Do	I/You/We/They	like	Do you like ice cream?
Does	He/She/It	work	Does she work on weekends?

## Present Continuous:

The Present Continuous tense is used to talk about actions happening at the moment of speaking or around the present time. It is also used for temporary actions or plans in the near future.

Form:

The Present Continuous tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb "to be" (am, are, is) followed by the present participle (verb + -ing).

### Affirmative:

Subject	To Be (Present)	Present Participle	Example
I	am	working	I am working right now.
You/We/They	are	studying	They are studying English.
He/She/It	is	playing	She is playing the piano.

### Negative:

To form the negative, we use "not" after the present tense of the verb "to be."

Subject	To Be (Present) + Not	Present Participle	Example
I	am not (I'm not)	working	I am not (I'm not) working now.
You/We/They	are not (aren't)	studying	They are not (aren't) studying.
He/She/It	is not (isn't)	playing	She is not (isn't) playing today.

### Interrogative:

For questions, we invert the subject and the present tense of the verb "to be."

To Be (Present)	Subject	Present Participle	Example
Am	I	working	Am I working now?
Are	You	studying	Are you studying English?
Is	He/She/It	playing	Is she playing the piano?

Examples:

(Present Simple) I work in a bank. (Habitual action)

(Present Simple) He speaks English fluently. (General truth)

(Present Simple) The train leaves at 7 AM every day. (Routine)

(Present Continuous) They are studying for their exams. (Action happening now)

(Present Continuous) She is playing soccer this afternoon. (Temporary action)

(Present Continuous) We are meeting with the team tomorrow. (Future plan)

Remember that the Present Simple is used for regular habits and permanent situations, while the Present Continuous is used for actions happening around the present moment or temporary actions.

### 13. Present Simple / Present Continuous - Test

---

Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. John \_\_\_\_\_ basketball every weekend.  
a) plays                      b) is playing                      c) play
2. What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ on the computer right now?  
a) do / do                      b) are / doing                      c) do / doing
3. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ coffee every morning.  
a) drinks                      b) is drinkin                      c) drink
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ English with a private tutor this month.  
a) learn                      b) is learning                      c) learns
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ the car to work today.  
a) drives                      b) is driving                      c) drive
6. The sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.  
a) rises                      b) is rising                      c) rise
7. Tom and Alice \_\_\_\_\_ in the same school.  
a) studies                      b) are studying                      c) study
8. The store \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 PM every day.  
a) closes                      b) is closing                      c) close
9. Cats \_\_\_\_\_ milk.  
a) like                      b) is liking                      c) likes
10. The bus \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the station.  
a) stops                      b) are stopping                      c) stop
11. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ a book right now.  
a) read                      b) reads                      c) is reading
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ a movie at the cinema tonight.  
a) watch                      b) is watching                      c) are watching
13. Look! The kids \_\_\_\_\_ in the pool  
a) swim                      b) is swimming                      c) are swimming
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ a new restaurant this weekend.  
a) try                      b) are trying                      c) tries

15. We \_\_\_\_\_ English at the language school.  
a) learn                      b) is learning                      c) learns
16. It \_\_\_\_\_ hot in the summer.  
a) gets                      b) is getting                      c) get
17. The train to London \_\_\_\_\_ at 8 AM.  
a) leaves                      b) is leaving                      c) leave
18. Mark \_\_\_\_\_ his friends for dinner tomorrow.  
a) meet                      b) is meeting                      c) meets
19. The baby \_\_\_\_\_ loudly in the other room.  
a) cries                      b) is crying                      c) cry
20. The chef \_\_\_\_\_ a delicious cake for the party.  
a) bakes                      b) is baking                      c) bake

**Answer Key:** 1. a, 2. b, 3. a, 4. b, 5. b, 6. a, 7. c, 8. a, 9. a, 10. a, 11. c, 12. c, 13. c, 14. b, 15. a, 16. a, 17. a, 18. b, 19. b, 20. b



## 14. Past Simple / Past Continuous

---

Video Presentation:



### Past Simple:

The Past Simple tense is used to talk about completed actions in the past. It is used for events that happened at a specific time or in a sequence of events.

Form:

For regular verbs, we add "-ed" to the base verb.

For irregular verbs, the past form varies (e.g., go-went, eat-ate).

Subject	Base Verb (Past)	Example
I/You/We/They	worked	I worked all day
He/She/It	studied	She studied yesterday

### Negative:

To form the negative, we use "did not" (didn't) before the base verb.

Subject	Negative Form	Example
I/You/We/They	did not (didn't)	I didn't go to the party
He/She/It	did not (didn't)	She didn't watch the movie

### Interrogative:

For questions, we use "did" before the subject and the base verb.

Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Base Verb (Past)	Example
Did	I	work	Did you work yesterday?
Did	he/she/it	study	Did she study last night?

### Past Continuous:

The Past Continuous tense is used to talk about actions that were in progress at a specific time in the past or for temporary actions.

Form:

The Past Continuous tense is formed by using the past tense of the verb "to be" (was, were) followed by the present participle (verb + -ing).

**Affirmative:**

Subject	To Be (Past)	Present Participle	Example
I/He/She/It	was	working	I was working all morning
You/We/They	were	studying	They were studying at the library

**Negative:** To form the negative, we use "not" after the past tense of the verb "to be."

Subject	To Be (Past) + Not	Present Participle	Example
I/He/She/It	was not (wasn't)	working	I wasn't working at that time
You/We/They	were not (weren't)	studying	They weren't studying during the party

**Interrogative:** For questions, we invert the subject and the past tense of the verb "to be."

To Be (Past)	Subject	Present Participle	Example
Was	I	working	Was I working all night?
Were	you/we/they	studying	Were they studying yesterday?

Examples:

(Past Simple) I visited Paris last summer. (Completed action)

(Past Simple) They watched a movie yesterday. (Specific time)

(Past Simple) She didn't go to the concert. (Negative form)

(Past Continuous) We were studying English when the phone rang. (Action in progress)

(Past Continuous) He was cooking dinner at 7 PM. (Specific time)

(Past Continuous) They weren't playing soccer during the rain. (Negative form)

The Past Simple is used for completed actions, while the Past Continuous is used for actions in progress at a specific time in the past, or for temporary actions.

The following examples include a combination of both Past Simple and Past Continuous tenses. In these sentences, the Past Continuous describes actions that were in progress when another action (in Past Simple) interrupted or happened at a specific time. You can have two sentences in Past Continuous to talk about two actions that were happening at the same time, or you can have two sentences in Past Simple if one of them happened after the other had finished. This combination of tenses helps provide a clear sequence of events in the past.

While I was walking in the park, I saw a beautiful bird.

(Past Continuous: I was walking, Past Simple: I saw)

They were playing soccer when it started raining.

(Past Continuous: They were playing, Past Simple: it started)

She was cooking dinner while he was watching TV.

(Past Continuous: She was cooking, Past Continuous: he was watching)

We were listening to music when the lights went out.

(Past Continuous: We were listening, Past Simple: the lights went)

He woke up and took a shower.

(Past Simple: he woke up, Past Simple: he took a shower)

## 14. Past Simple vs Past Continuous

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a book, her phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).  
a) was reading / rang                      b) read / ring                      c) reads / rings
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ (play) cards when the power \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.  
a) played / went                      b) were playing / went                      c) played / gone
3. While I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to school, I \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) an old friend.  
a) walk / meet                      b) walked / meeting                      c) was walking / met
4. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) happily when the rain \_\_\_\_\_ (start) falling.  
a) played / starts                      b) were playing / started                      c) play / started
5. While they \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) a movie, the lights \_\_\_\_\_ (go) off.  
a) were watching / went                      b) watched / goes                      c) watch / gone
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ (dance) at the party when she \_\_\_\_\_ (twist) her ankle.  
a) danced / twist                      b) was dancing / twisted                      c) dances / twisting
7. While he \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a magazine, his dog \_\_\_\_\_ (bark) loudly.  
a) read / barked                      b) reads / barking                      c) was reading / barked
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) about their trip when the phone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).  
a) were talking / rang                      b) talked / rang                      c) talk / ringing
9. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner, the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at her house.  
a) cooked / arrive                      b) was cooking / arrived                      c) cooks / arrives
10. The students \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out when they \_\_\_\_\_ (finish) their exam.  
a) were going / finished                      b) went / were finishing                      c) went / finished
11. While he \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the piano, his sister \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) along.  
a) played / sing                      b) was playing / was singing                      c) was playing / sang
12. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ (explain) the lesson when the bell \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).  
a) explained / ring                      b) was explaining / rang                      c) explains / rings
13. While they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner, their favorite songs \_\_\_\_\_ (play) on the radio.  
a) were having / were playing                      b) were having / played                      c) have / plays
14. She \_\_\_\_\_ (draw) a picture while her brother \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.  
a) was drawing / was watching                      b) was drawing / watched                      c) drew / watch

15. While the kids \_\_\_\_\_ (play) in the garden, it \_\_\_\_\_ (start) raining heavily.  
 a) played / starts                                  b) were playing / started                  c) play / started
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ (ride) his bike when he \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a beautiful rainbow.  
 a) rode / see    b) was riding / saw                          c) rides / seeing
17. While they \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for the exam, the lights \_\_\_\_\_ (go) out.  
 a) were studying / went                          b) studied / goes                                  c) study / gone
18. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (play) happily when suddenly the music \_\_\_\_\_ (stop).  
 a) played / stops                                  b) play / stopped                                  c) were playing / stopped
19. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for the bus, her friend \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her.  
 a) waited / call                                      b) was waiting / called                          c) waits / calling
20. The chef \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) dinner before the guests \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).  
 a) prepared / arrived                                  b) was preparing / arrived                          c) prepares / arrives

**Answer Key:** 1. a, 2. b, 3. c, 4. b, 5. a, 6. b, 7. c, 8. a, 9. b, 10. c, 11. b, 12. b, 13. a, 14. a, 15. b, 16. b,  
 17. a, 18. c, 19. b, 20. a

## 15. Future Simple, Future Continuous

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Video Presentation:



**Future Simple:** The Future Simple tense is used to talk about action that will happen in the future. It is used for events that are not continuous or ongoing.

**Form:** The future simple tense is formed with the modal verb “will” followed by the base form of the main verb

**Affirmative:**

Subject	Will	Base Verb	Example
I/You/We/They	will	play	I will play tennis tomorrow
He/She/It	will	study	she will study for the test

**Negative:** To form the negative, we use “will not” (won’t) before the base verb

Subject	Will Not (Won't)	Base Verb	Example
Will	will not (won't)	play	i wont play video games tonight
Will	will not (won't)	study	she won't study all night

**Interrogative:** For questions, we invert “will” before the subject and the base verb

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Base Verb	Example
Will	I	play	will you play football tomorrow
Will	He/She/It	study	will she study for the exam

**Future continuous:** The future continuous tense is used to talk about actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.

**Form:** The Future Continuous tense is formed with the modal verb “will” followed by “be” and the present participle (verb + -ing)

**Affirmative:**

Subject	Will Be	Present participle	Example
I/He/She/it	will be	studying	I will be studying at this time tomorrow
You/We/They	will be	playing	they will be playing soccer in the evening

**Negative:** To form the negative, we use “will not” (won’t) after “be”.

Subject	Will Not Be (won't be)	Present participle	Example
I/He/She/it	will not be (won't be)	studying	I won't be studying at this time tomorrow
You/We/They	will not be (won't be)	playing	they won't be playing soccer in the evening

**Interrogative:** for questions, we invert “will” and “be before the subject

Auxiliary verb	Subject	Base Verb	Example
Will	I	play	will you play football tomorrow
Will	He/She/It	study	will she study for the exam

**Examples:**

1. (future simple) I will visit my grandparents next week.
2. (future simple) She won't come to the party tonight
3. (future simple) Will you help me with my homework
4. (future continuous) They will be traveling to Europe this summer.
5. (future continuous) He won't be attending the meeting at 3 PM.
6. (future continuous) Will she be waiting for you at the station.

The future simple is used for actions that will happen in the future, while the Future Continuous is used for actions that will be in progress at a specific time in the future. Both tenses are essential for expressing future events and plans

## 15. Future Simple, Future Continuous / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ his grandparents next week.  
a) not will visit                      b) will not visit                      c) will not visiting
2. By the time the concert starts, I \_\_\_\_\_ ready yet.  
a) not will be                      b) will not be                      c) will not being
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert next week.  
a) will not go                      b) not will go                      c) will not going
4. By the time they finish the project, we \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) will not be starting                      b) not will be starting                      c) will not starting
5. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ soccer in the rain.  
a) not will play                      b) will not play                      c) will not playing
6. \_\_\_\_\_ at the airport on time?  
a) She will arrive                      b) Will arrive she                      c) Will she arrive
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ the party tomorrow.  
a) not will be attending                      b) will not be attending                      c) will not attending
8. \_\_\_\_\_ dinner with us tomorrow?  
a) Will he eat                      b) He will eat                      c) Will eat he
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ attending the conference next week.  
a) not will be                      b) will not been                      c) will not be
10. By 8 PM tonight, he \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
a) will not be sleeping                      b) not will be sleeping                      c) will not sleeping
11. \_\_\_\_\_ for the bus at that time?  
a) Will she waiting                      b) She will be waiting                      c) Will she be waiting
12. \_\_\_\_\_ for the exam tomorrow?  
a) You will be studying                      b) Will be studying you                      c) Will you be studying
13. While you study, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) will be watching                      b) be will watching                      c) will watching
14. By the time they arrive, we \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
a) will not be eating                      b) not will be eating                      c) will not eating



15. \_\_\_\_\_ to New York next week?  
a) She will be traveling    b) Will be traveling she    c) Will she be traveling
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ able to attend the meeting tomorrow.  
a) not will be                    b) will not be                    c) will not been
17. \_\_\_\_\_ a speech at the conference?  
a) Will he be giving    b) He will be giving    c) Will be giving he
18. The guests \_\_\_\_\_ while we prepare the food.  
a) will be arriving    b) will be arrive    c) will arriving
19. \_\_\_\_\_ for vacation next month?  
a) You will be leaving    b) Will be leaving you    c) Will you be leaving
20. We \_\_\_\_\_ the game tonight.  
a) not will watch    b) will not watching    c) will not watch
21. The guests \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel at 7 PM.  
a) not will arrive    b) will not arrive    c) will not arriving
22. I \_\_\_\_\_ while my friend is working at the store.  
a) not will be resting    b) will not be resting    c) will not resting
23. \_\_\_\_\_ to the party tonight?  
a) Will you come    b) You will come    c) Will come you
24. We \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert next week.  
a) not will be going    b) will not going    c) will not be going

### **Answer Key**

1.b, 2.b, 3.a, 4.a, 5.b, 6.c, 7.b, 8.a, 9.c, 10.a, 11.c, 12.c, 13.a, 14.a, 15.c, 16.b, 17.a, 18.a, 19.a, 20.c, 21.b, 22.b, 23.a, 24.c

## 16. Present Perfect

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Video Presentation:



The present perfect tense is used to talk about actions or events that started in the past and have a connection to the present. It is formed with the present tense of the auxiliary verb “have” (or “has” for the third persons singular) and the past participle of the main verb

**Affirmative:** Subject + have/has + past participle + complement

Subject	Have/Has	Past Participle	Complement
I	have	finished	my homework
He	has	traveled	to many countries
We	have	seen	that movie before
They	have	lived	here for five years

**Negative:** Subject + Have/Has + Not + Past Participle + Complement

Subject	Have/Has Not	Past Participle	Complement
I	have not	seen	her today
She	has not	visited	the museum yet
We	have not	finished	the project
They	have not	been	to the beach

**Interrogative:** Have/Has + subject + past participle + complement?

Have/Has	Subject	Past Participle	Complement
Have	you	studied	for the exam?'
Has	she	read	that book?'
Have	we	met	before?'
Have	they	arrived	yet?'

**Usage:**

To talk about past actions with no specific time mentioned:

I have visited London. (it's not clear when exactly in the past.)

They have tried the new restaurant. (the time of trying is not mentioned.)

to talk about experiences in life:

He has been to Paris. (he experienced Paris at some point in his life.)

Have you ever tried sushi?. (Have you experienced eating sushi?)

To talk about actions that started in the past and continue in the present:

She has lived in this city for three years. (She started living here three years ago and is still living here now.)

We have worked on this project for two weeks. (we started working on the project two weeks ago and are still working on it)

To talk about actions that have just happened, but the time is not specified:

I have lost my keys. (Recently, but not mentioning exactly when.)

They have finished the meeting (Recently, but the exact time is not stated)

Remember, the Present Perfect uses the auxiliary verb "have" or "has" with the past participle of the main verb. It's essential to understand the context and time frame of the action or event to use this tense correctly

## 16. Present Perfect / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris many times.  
a) have been                      b) has been                      c) had been
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ for this company since 2010.  
a) has worked                      b) have worked                      c) had worked
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the kids finished their homework yet?  
a) Have                      b) Had                      c) Has
4. My friend \_\_\_\_\_ his car keys.  
a) has lost                      b) have lost                      c) had lost
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ the new restaurant.  
a) has not tried                      b) have not tried                      c) had not tried
6. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever visited Italy?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Had
7. He \_\_\_\_\_ that movie before.  
a) have seen                      b) has seen                      c) had seen
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ this book yet.  
a) has not read                      b) have not read                      c) had not read
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ English for five years.  
a) have studied                      b) has studied                      c) had studied
10. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever been to Asia?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Had
11. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ married for 25 years.  
a) has been                      b) have been                      c) had been
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ our holiday plans yet.  
a) have not finalized                      b) has not finalized                      c) had not finalized
13. \_\_\_\_\_ your friend arrived at the party?  
a) Have                      b) Had                      c) Has
14. The company \_\_\_\_\_ a new product recently.  
a) had launched                      b) have launched                      c) has launched

15. He \_\_\_\_\_ to the top of the mountain.  
a) had climbed                      b) have climbed                      c) has climbed
16. \_\_\_\_\_ you seen the latest episode of that show?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Had
17. She \_\_\_\_\_ the news today.  
a) has heard                      b) have heard                      c) had heard
18. The students \_\_\_\_\_ their exams yet.  
a) has no taken    b) had not taken                      c) have not taken
19. \_\_\_\_\_ they finished the project on time?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Had
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ this novel before.  
a) have not read                      b) has not read                      c) had not read
21. The team members \_\_\_\_\_ their performance in the last match.  
a) have improved                      b) has improved                      c) had improved
22. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever eaten sushi?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Had
23. She \_\_\_\_\_ at that company for two years.  
a) have worked                      b) has worked                      c) had worked
24. The kids \_\_\_\_\_ their ice cream quickly.  
a) has not finished                      b) have not finished                      c) had not finished
25. \_\_\_\_\_ he visited his family recently?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Had

**Answer Key:**

1.a, 2.b, 3.a, 4.a, 5.b, 6.a, 7.b, 8.b, 9.b, 10.a, 11.b, 12.a, 13.a, 14.c, 15.c, 16.a, 17.a, 18.c, 19.a, 20.b, 21.a, 22.a, 23.b, 24.b, 25.b

## 17. Past Perfect:

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Video Presentation:



The Past Perfect tense is used to talk about actions or events that happened before another action or event in the past. It is formed with the past tense of the auxiliary verb "had" and the past participle of the main verb.

**Affirmative:** Subject + had + past participle + complement

Examples:
I had finished my homework before dinner.
She had already left when I arrived.
We had visited that museum before.
They had completed the project on time.

**Negative:** Subject + had + not + past participle + complement

Examples:
I had not seen him before yesterday.
She had not studied for the exam.
We had not met each other until last week.
They had not visited that city before.

**Interrogative:** Had + subject + past participle + complement?

Examples
Had you seen the movie before?
Had she finished her work by then?
Had we arrived at the party on time?
Had they left already?

**Usage:**

- To talk about an action that happened before another action in the past:**
  - I had already eaten when he called me. (Eating happened before the phone call.)
  - She had left before the storm started. (Leaving happened before the storm.)
- To talk about a past event that happened before a specific time in the past:**
  - They had finished the project before the deadline. (Finishing happened before the deadline.)

3. **To show cause and effect in the past:**

-He was tired because he had worked all day. (The working happened before feeling tired.)

4. **To express regret or a missed opportunity in the past:**

-I regretted that I had not studied harder. (Not studying happened before feeling regret.)

Remember, the Past Perfect uses the auxiliary verb "had" with the past participle of the main verb. It's essential to understand the sequence of actions in the past to use this tense correctly.

## 17. Past Perfect / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ already left when I arrived.  
a) have                      b) has                      c) had
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ the movie before we got there.  
a) has watched      b) had watched      c) have watched
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you finished your homework before going to bed?  
a) Had                      b) Has                      c) Have
4. By the time we arrived, the party \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) has started      b) had started      c) have started
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ for that job before finding a better one.  
a) has applied      b) had applied      c) have applied
6. The team \_\_\_\_\_ the match before the rain started.  
a) have won      b) has won      c) had won
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever traveled abroad before that trip?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Had
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast before leaving the house.  
a) had had              b) has had              c) have had
9. She \_\_\_\_\_ at the new restaurant before it closed down.  
a) has eaten      b) had eaten      c) have eaten
10. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ by the time we got to the theater.  
a) have started      b) has started      c) had started
11. \_\_\_\_\_ they ever been to that city before the vacation?  
a) Had                      b) Has                      c) Have
12. The train \_\_\_\_\_ when we arrived at the station.  
a) hadn't left      b) hasn't left      c) haven't left
13. \_\_\_\_\_ you finished reading the book before the movie came out?  
a) Has                      b) Had                      c) Have
14. I \_\_\_\_\_ that movie before, I watched it yesterday for the first time.  
a) haven't seen      b) hasn't seen      c) had seen



15. They \_\_\_\_\_ all the food before the party started.  
a) has eaten      b) had eaten      c) have eaten
16. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever been to the beach before that vacation?  
a) Have      b) Has      c) Had
17. The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ when I got to the office.  
a) had already started    b) has already started    c) have already started
18. By the time she arrived, the show \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) have ended      b) has ended      c) had ended
19. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever traveled by plane before that trip?  
a) Had      b) Has      c) Have
20. The children \_\_\_\_\_ their toys before going to bed.  
a) has picked up    b) had picked up    c) have picked up
21. \_\_\_\_\_ you ever met him before the party?  
a) Have      b) Has      c) Had
22. The store \_\_\_\_\_ by the time they got there. We were lucky.  
a) hasn't closed    b) hadn't closed    c) haven't closed
23. \_\_\_\_\_ you finished your work before the deadline?  
a) Had      b) Has      c) Have
24. She \_\_\_\_\_ for that company for ten years before retiring.  
a) have worked    b) has worked    c) had worked
25. By the time they arrived, the concert \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) had started      b) has started      c) have started

### **Answer Key**

1c, 2b, 3a, 4b, 5b, 6c, 7c, 8a, 9b, 10c, 11a, 12a, 13b, 14c, 15b, 16c, 17a, 18c, 19a, 20b, 21c, 22b, 23a, 24c, 25a

## 18. Future Perfect tense

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### Video Presentation:



The Future Perfect tense is used to talk about actions or events that will be completed or finished at a specific time in the future. It is formed with the future tense of the auxiliary verb “will have” and the past participle of the main verb.

### Affirmative:

subject	will have	past participle	complement
She	will have	bought	a new house.

### Examples:

- By the next month, she will have finished her project.
- We will have completed the task by the end of the day.
- They will have graduated from university by June.

### Negative:

subject	will not have	past participle	complement
She	will not have	rented	another apartment.

### Examples:

- I won't have eaten dinner by the time you arrive.
- She won't have finished her assignment before the deadline.
- They won't have arrived at the party yet.

### Interrogative:

Will	subject	have	past participle	complement
Will	she	have	moved	to her new house?

**Examples:**

- Will you have finished the report by tomorrow?
- Will she have completed the course by the end of the semester?
- Will they have reached their destination before sunset?

**Usage:**

To talk about actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future:

- By this time next week, I will have graduated. (The graduation will be completed before next week.)
- They will have arrived at the airport by 8 AM. (The arrival will be completed before 8 AM.)

To express assumptions or predictions about completed actions in the future:

- By then, they will have found a solution to the problem. (Assuming they will find a solution.)

To talk about experiences or accomplishments that will happen before a future event:

- By the time I turn 30, I will have traveled to many countries. (Completing travel experiences before turning 30.)

To make promises or commitments that about future actions:

- I will have finished the report by tomorrow, as promised. (Promising to complete the report.)

Remember, the Future Perfect uses the auxiliary verb “will have” with the past participle of the main verb. It indicates actions that will be completed before a specific point in the future.

## 18. Future Perfect tense / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. By the time we arrive, they \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) will have / left                      b) will / left                      c) will / leave
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ her assignment by tomorrow.  
a) will / finish                      b) will / have finished                      c) will / finished
3. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ their new house before the end of the month?  
a) Will / buying                      b) Will / bought                      c) Will / have bought
4. I promise I \_\_\_\_\_ the book by the end of the next week.  
a) will have read                      b) will have reading                      c) will reading
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ their decision by then.  
a) will / have make                      b) will / have made                      c) will / making
6. By the time the movie ends, he \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) will / left                      b) will / have left                      c) will have / left
7. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her presentation at the conference?  
a) Will / finished                      b) Will / have finished                      c) Will / finishing
8. We \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ the project by the deadline.  
a) will / completing                      b) will / have completed                      c) will have / completed
9. By the end of the year, I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ many goals.  
a) will / achieving                      b) will / have achieved                      c) will have / achieved
10. \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ the documents by the time the meet starts?  
a) Will / prepared                      b) Will / have prepared                      c) Will / preparing
11. She \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ her flight yet.  
a) will / booking                      b) will / booked                      c) will / have booked
12. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ your tasks by tomorrow morning?  
a) finished                      b) have finished                      c) finishing
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ the results before the announcement.  
a) will / knew                      b) will / knowing                      c) will / have known
14. By the time they arrive, we \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ dinner.  
a) will / cooks                      b) will have / cooked                      c) will / cooking

15. \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ your decision by the next week?  
 a) Will / making                      b) Will / makes                      c) Will / have made
16. We \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ the problem yet.  
 a) will / solved                      b) will / have solved                      c) will / solving
17. By the time he gets here, the show \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) will / start                      b) will / have starting                      c) will have / started
18. Will they \_\_\_\_\_ their new house by the end of the year?  
 a) bought                      b) have bought                      c) buying
19. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ when we arrive.  
 a) will / have begun                      b) will / begun                      c) will / beginning
20. \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ his exams before the semester ends?  
 a) Will / have passed                      b) Will / passing                      c) Will / passed
21. The committee \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ their decision yet.  
 a) will / make                      b) will / have made                      c) will / making
22. By the time you return, I \_\_\_\_\_ already \_\_\_\_\_ the report.  
 a) will / finish                      b) will have / finished                      c) will / finishing
23. \_\_\_\_\_ she \_\_\_\_\_ her goals by the end of the year?  
 a) Will / achieving                      b) Will / achieved                      c) Will / have achieved
24. I \_\_\_\_\_ not \_\_\_\_\_ my flight yet.  
 a) will / books                      b) will / have booked                      c) will / booking
25. Will you \_\_\_\_\_ your presentation before the conference?  
 a) finished                      b) have finished                      c) finishing

**Answer Key:** 1a, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5b, 6c, 7b, 8b, 9c, 10b, 11c, 12b, 13c, 14b, 15c, 16b, 17c, 18b, 19a, 20a, 21b, 22b, 23c, 24b, 25b

## 19. Perfect Continuous Tenses / Present Perfect Continuous

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Video Presentation:



20 Pronunciation of regular verbs

Video Presentation:



The Present Perfect Continuous tense is used to talk about actions that started in the past and are still ongoing in the present. It is formed with the present perfect tense of the auxiliary verb "have" (has for third person singular) + "been" + the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

### Affirmative

Subject	Have/Has	Been	Present Participle	Complement
We	have	been	studying	all the afternoon.

### Negative

Subject	Have / Has + Not. Haven't / Hasn't	Been	Present Participle	Complement
They	have not (haven't)	been	studying	with us.

### Interrogative

Have/has	Subject	Been	Present Participle	Complement?
Has	he	been	studying	with you?

Form	Example
<b>Affirmative</b>	I have been studying English for two years. She has been working at the company since 2010. They have been living in this city for a long time.
<b>Negative</b>	He hasn't been playing the piano recently. We haven't been traveling much this year. They haven't been watching TV all day.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Have you been studying for the exam? Has she been practicing her presentation? Have they been waiting for a long time?

**Usage:**

*To talk about actions that started in the past and are still continuing in the present:*

- I have been learning Spanish for three months. (I started in the past, and I'm still learning.)

*To describe ongoing or continuous activities:*

- She has been working on the project all day. (She is still working on it.)

*To emphasize the duration of an action up to the present moment:*

- They have been waiting for you for over an hour.

*To express annoyance or surprise at a continuous action:*

- He has been talking on the phone for so long!

## 19. Past Perfect Continuous

The Past Perfect Continuous tense is used to talk about ongoing actions that started and ended in the past. It is formed with the past perfect tense of the auxiliary verb "had" + "been" + the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

### Affirmative:

Subject	Had	Been	Present Participle	Complement
We	had	been	studying	all the afternoon.

### Negative:

Subject	Had + not (hadn't)	Been	Present Participle	Complement
They	had not (hadn't)	been	studying	with us.

### Interrogative:

Had	Subject	been	Present Participle	Complement?
Had	he	been	studying	with you?

Form	Example
<b>Affirmative</b>	She had been working at that company for five years before she left. They had been living in that house since they got married.
<b>Negative</b>	He hadn't been exercising regularly before he joined the gym. We hadn't been seeing each other for a long time.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Had you been studying before the exam? Had they been waiting for a while?

### Usage:

To talk about actions that were ongoing in the past before another past action:

- By the time I arrived, they had been waiting for two hours.

To describe continuous activities that were happening up to a specific point in the past:

- She had been working on the project until late last night.

To express cause and effect in the past:

- He was tired because he had been running for a long time.



## 19. Future Perfect Continuous

The Future Perfect Continuous tense is used to talk about ongoing actions that will be completed at a specific time in the future. It is formed with the future perfect tense of the auxiliary verb "will have" + "been" + the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

### Affirmative:

Subject	Will have	Been	Present Participle	Complement
We	will have	been	studying	all the afternoon.

### Negative:

Subject	Will + not + have (won't have)	Been	Present Participle	Complement
They	will not have (won't have)	been	studying	with us.

### Interrogative:

Will	Subject	Have	been	Present Participle	Complement?
Will	he	have	been	studying	with you?

Form	Example
<b>Affirmative</b>	By this time tomorrow, I will have been studying for the exam for three hours. She will have been living in that city for ten years by next month.
<b>Negative</b>	By next week, he won't have been working at the company for a month. They won't have been living in that house for a year by December.
<b>Interrogative</b>	Will you have been working on the project for a long time by the deadline? How long will she have been waiting for the results by the time they announce them?

### Usage:

To talk about ongoing actions that will be completed before a specific time in the future:

- By the time you come back, I will have been studying abroad for a year.

To express the duration of an action up to a future point:

- They will have been living in that country for five years by the end of the contract.

To speculate or make assumptions about the future:

- By next year, he will have been working at that company for a decade.

Remember that the Perfect Continuous tenses are used to emphasize the duration of actions, whether they started in the past, continue in the present, or will be completed in the future. The structure of these tenses involves the auxiliary verbs "have/has" and "had"

## 19. Past/Present/Future Perfect Continuous Tenses / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ studying for the exam since yesterday afternoon.  
a) have been                      b) has been                      c) had been
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for you for hours.  
a) have been                      b) has been                      c) had be
3. \_\_\_\_\_ they been working on the project all night?  
a) Having                      b) Has                      c) Have
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ learning Spanish for three years.  
a) has been                      b) have been                      c) haved been
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ practicing the guitar lately.  
a) have not been                      b) has not been                      c) not has been
6. \_\_\_\_\_ she been living there for long?  
a) Have                      b) Had                      c) Having
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ talking about this idea for a while.  
a) have been                      b) having been                      c) has been
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ playing soccer since last week.  
a) have not been                      b) has not been                      c) had not being
9. \_\_\_\_\_ they been working on the project all night?  
a) Having                      b) Has                      c) Have
10. By the next month, she \_\_\_\_\_ working here for a year.  
a) Will not have been                      b) Will have been                      c) Will not been
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ studying for the exam all day.  
a) will not been                      b) will not have been                      c) will have not been
12. \_\_\_\_\_ you been practicing the piano for long?  
a) Has                      b) Having                      c) Have
13. They \_\_\_\_\_ waiting for the train for an hour.  
a) have been                      b) has not been                      c) has been
14. We \_\_\_\_\_ playing games on the computer all day.  
a) has not been                      b) have not been                      c) had not

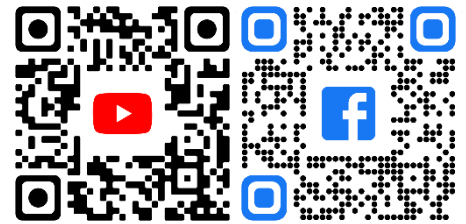
15. \_\_\_\_\_ she been writing the report for hours?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Had
16. I \_\_\_\_\_ traveling to different countries recently.  
a) have been                      b) have not                      c) will have been
17. He \_\_\_\_\_ attending the class since last week.  
a) have not been                      b) will not been                      c) has not been
18. \_\_\_\_\_ they been planning the party for a long time?  
a) Have                      b) Has                      c) Will have
19. By the end of the day, she \_\_\_\_\_ working on the project for five hours.  
a) will have been                      b) will have not been                      c) will been
20. They \_\_\_\_\_ playing music previous to the event.  
a) will not have been                      b) will have not been                      c) will not been
21. \_\_\_\_\_ you have been waiting for the result for a long time?  
a) Will                      b) Will do                      c) Will not have
22. We \_\_\_\_\_ studying for the test since morning.  
a) will have be                      b) will not been                      c) will have been
23. She \_\_\_\_\_ working on the project for days.  
a) Will not been                      b) Will not have been                      c) Will have not been
24. \_\_\_\_\_ they been living in that house for many years before the earthquake?  
a) Will                      b) Will have                      c) Had
25. By next year, he \_\_\_\_\_ working at the company for a decade.  
a) will not had been                      b) will have not been                      c) will have been

**Answer Key:** 1a, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7a, 8a, 9c, 10b, 11b, 12c, 13a, 14b, 15b, 16a, 17c, 18a, 19a, 20a, 21a, 22c, 23b, 24c, 25c

## 21. Wh - Words

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Video Presentation:



Wh-words, also known as question words, are words that are used to form questions in English. These words typically begin with the letters "wh" and are essential in seeking specific information in a sentence. Here are some common Wh-words and their functions:

Wh-Word	Function	Example
What	Used to inquire about things or specific information.	What is your favorite color?
When	Used to ask about a specific time or period.	When did you arrive at the party?
Where	Used to inquire about a specific location or place.	Where is the nearest supermarket?
Who	Used to ask about a person or people.	Who is the new student in our class?
Whose	Used to inquire about the owner of something.	Whose book is this?
Why	Used to ask for the reason or cause.	Why did you miss the meeting?
Which	Used to present a choice between two or more options.	Which dress do you prefer, the red or blue one?
How	Used to inquire about the manner, condition, or degree.	How are you feeling today?
How much	Used to ask about the quantity of an uncountable noun.	How much water is left in the bottle?
How many	Used to ask about the quantity of countable nouns.	How many apples are there in the basket?

Wh-words are powerful tools to gather specific information in conversations and are essential for constructing meaningful questions in English.

## 20. Pronunciation of Regular Verbs

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This video and its podcast are available at:

<https://teacherignaciochavez.com/complete-program>.



15. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want to eat for dinner?  
 a) When                                      b) How                                      c) What
16. \_\_\_\_\_ did you buy that book?  
 a) What                                      b) Where                                      c) How
17. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to the party with?  
 a) Who                                      b) What                                      c) How
18. \_\_\_\_\_ did you do last weekend?  
 a) How                                      b) When                                      c) What
19. \_\_\_\_\_ did you hear the news?  
 a) What                                      b) Where                                      c) How
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is your favorite subject in school?  
 a) What                                      b) Where                                      c) How
21. \_\_\_\_\_ do you like to do in your free time?  
 a) Who                                      b) What                                      c) How
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is your dream job?  
 a) Who                                      b) When                                      c) What
23. \_\_\_\_\_ did you go for your last vacation?  
 a) What                                      b) Where                                      c) When
24. \_\_\_\_\_ are you going to finish your project?  
 a) When                                      b) What                                      c) Why
25. \_\_\_\_\_ are you wearing to the party?  
 a) Why                                      b) Who                                      c) What

**Answer Key:** 1b, 2a, 3a, 4b, 5c, 6b, 7a, 8b, 9c, 10a, 11b, 12c, 13b, 14a, 15c, 16b, 17a, 18c, 19b, 20a, 21b, 22c, 23b, 24a, 25c

## 22.Prepositions of Place / Reading Comprehension / Tom's Room

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Video Presentation:



Test your knowledge on line:



Tom's room is small but very cozy. The bed is next to the window, and the desk is in front of the bed. There is a chair beside the desk, and on the desk, there is a lamp. The wardrobe is behind the door, and the bookshelf is next to the wardrobe. On the floor, there is a small rug. Tom loves his room because it is neat and organized.

- Where is the bed in Tom's room?  
a) Behind the door      b) Next to the window      c) In front of the window
- Where is the desk in Tom's room?  
a) In front of the bed      b) Behind the door      c) Next to the wardrobe
- Where is the chair in Tom's room?  
a) Behind the door      b) In front of the bed      c) Beside the desk
- Where is the lamp in Tom's room?  
a) On the desk      b) On the floor      c) Behind the door
- Where is the wardrobe in Tom's room?  
a) Behind the door      b) In front of the bed      c) Next to the window
- Where is the bookshelf in Tom's room?  
a) In front of the bed      b) Next to the wardrobe      c) Behind the desk
- Where is the rug in Tom's room?  
a) On the floor      b) Beside the window      c) On the desk
- Which preposition is used to show the location of the desk?  
a) Beside      b) In front of      c) Behind
- Which preposition is used to show the location of the wardrobe?  
a) Next to      b) In front of      c) Behind
- Which preposition is used to show the location of the chair?  
a) Next to      b) Behind      c) On

**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.a, 3.c, 4.a, 5.a, 6.b, 7.a, 8.b, 9.c, 10.a



## 22. Prepositions of Place / Listening Comprehension / Tom's Lost Book

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Audio on Spotify:



Online Questions:



**Listen carefully and answer the questions.**

- Where does Tom look first?  
a) On the desk.    b) Under the bed.    c) Behind the sofa.
- What does Tom find on the desk?  
a) His book    b) A pen.    c) His notebook.
- Where does Tom's sister say the book is?  
a) Behind the sofa.    b) Under the bed.    c) On the desk.
- Does Tom find the book behind the sofa?  
a) No.    b) Yes.    c) Maybe
- Where does Tom look next in the living room?  
a) Under the sofa.    b) On the desk.    c) Next to the TV.
- Who finds the book?  
a) Tom's mom.    b) Tom's sister.    c) Tom.
- Where is the book at the end of the story?  
a) On the kitchen table.    b) Under the sofa.    c) Next to the TV.
- What does Tom say when he finds the book?  
a) "I am tired!"    b) "Where is my book?"    c) "Thank you!"
- Which preposition describes the location of the book in the kitchen?  
a) On.    b) Under.    c) Behind
- Which preposition means "close to" in the story?  
a) Next to.    b) Behind.    c) Under.

**Answer Key:** 1.b, 2.c, 3.a, 4.a, 5.c, 6.a, 7.a, 8.c, 9.a, 10.a

## 22. Prepositions of Place / Practice Test

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1. The cat is \_\_\_ the box.  
a) between      b) in      c) at
2. The book is \_\_\_ the table.  
a) between      b) in      c) on
3. I'll meet you \_\_\_ the park.  
a) at      b) behind      c) on
4. People usually keep their shoes \_\_\_ the bed.  
a) on      b) behind      c) under
5. In a sandwich, we usually put bread \_\_\_ two slices of bread.  
a) among      b) between      c) beside
6. She is sitting \_\_\_ her brother.  
a) next to      b) under      c) above
7. The car is parked \_\_\_ the house.  
a) in front of      b) on      c) below
8. The teacher is standing \_\_\_ the students.  
a) next to      b) in front of      c) behind
9. The red rose is \_\_\_ the white ones.  
a) in      b) among      c) next to
10. The bird is flying \_\_\_ the tree.  
a) on      b) under      c) above
11. The fish are swimming \_\_\_ the surface.  
a) over      b) at      c) below
12. The bridge goes \_\_\_ the river.  
a) on      b) through      c) over
13. The car drove \_\_\_ the tunnel.  
a) through      b) under      c) in front of
14. They walked \_\_\_ the park.  
a) next to      b) over      c) around
15. She swam \_\_\_ the river.  
a) through      b) over      c) across

16. The house was built \_\_\_ the trees.  
a) across      b) among      c) in front of
17. The restaurant is \_\_\_ the library and the gym.  
a) between      b) on      c) in
18. The plane flew \_\_\_ the clouds.  
a) at      b) above      c) behind
19. The picture is hanging \_\_\_ the sofa.  
a) on      b) above      c) between
20. The dog was running \_\_\_ the bridge.  
a) beside      b) under      c) next to
21. The key is hidden \_\_\_ the books on the shelf.  
a) behind      b) in front of      c) between
22. The moon is high \_\_\_ the mountains.  
a) below      b) above      c) next to
23. The ball rolled \_\_\_ the fence.  
a) over      b) through      c) behind
24. The flowers are \_\_\_ the trees in the garden.  
a) in front of      b) among      c) on
25. The statue is located \_\_\_ the fountain.  
a) in front of      b) under      c) through

**Answer Key.** 1. b, 2. c, 3. a, 4. c, 5. b, 6. a, 7. a, 8. b, 9. b, 10. c, 11. c, 12. c, 13. a, 14. c, 15. c, 16. b, 17. a, 18. b, 19. b, 20. b, 21. a, 22. b, 23. a, 24. b, 25. A

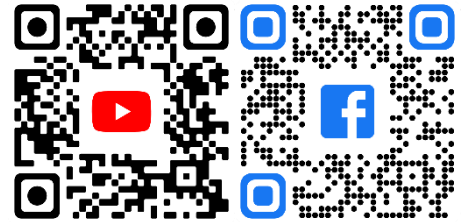
**Podcast:**



## 23. Possessive Pronouns

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Video Presentation:



### Possessive Pronouns:

Possessive pronouns are powerful words used to show ownership or possession of something. They stand alone as substitutes for nouns, replacing them to indicate who owns or possesses an item. In English, there are seven possessive pronouns:

Singular	Plural
Mine	Ours
Yours	Yours
His	Theirs
Hers	
Its	

Examples:

1. This book is mine, and that one is yours.
2. The cute puppy is hers, and the playful kitten is his.
3. The delicious cake is ours, and the tasty cookies are theirs.

In each example, the possessive pronoun replaces the noun and clearly indicates ownership without needing to repeat the noun.

Remember, possessive pronouns do not use apostrophes and are used independently in sentences.

Here's a chart summarizing the possessive pronouns:

Possessive Pronoun	Pronoun Type	Possession Example
mine / his / hers	Singular	This book is mine, and that one is hers.
yours	Singular/Plural	The cute puppy is hers, but those playful kittens must be yours.
ours / theirs	Plural	Those exams are ours, but I can't find theirs.

## 23. Possessive Pronouns / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. This bike is not yours; it's Joseph's.  
a) hers                                  b) his                                  c) mine
2. The house on the corner is \_\_\_\_\_, and the one next to it is theirs.  
a) our                                  b) ours                                  c) us
3. Sarah and John brought their laptops, but the teacher forgot \_\_\_\_\_ at home.  
a) theirs                                  b) hers                                  c) you
4. The blue backpack is not his; it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) theirs                                  b) mine                                  c) ours
5. The cat's bed is there, and my bed is over there.  
a) ours                                  b) your                                  c) mine
6. I can't find my key; can I use \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) her                                  b) mine                                  c) yours
7. These are our shoes, and those are \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) her                                  b) theirs                                  c) your
8. The red umbrella is \_\_\_\_\_, and the green one is his.  
a) hers                                  b) her's                                  c) her
9. The movie we watched last night was not \_\_\_\_\_; it was theirs.  
a) our                                  b) our's                                  c) ours
10. We found the solution to our problem; now you need to find \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) yours                                  b) theirs                                  c) hers
11. The white shirt is \_\_\_\_\_, and the black one is his.  
a) her                                  b) mine                                  c) your
12. Jane's pen is on her desk, and Mario's is on the table.  
a) mine                                  b) yours                                  c) his
13. This is my sandwich, and that one is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) her                                  b) theirs                                  c) yours
14. The blue bag is \_\_\_\_\_, and the green one is his.  
a) ours                                  b) mine's                                  c) hers

15. The report you are reading is not \_\_\_\_\_; it's his.  
 a) your                                      b) mine                                      c) her
16. The cat is sleeping on its bed, and my sister is sleeping on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) hers                                      b) theirs                                      c) ours
17. My phone ran out of battery; can I use \_\_\_\_\_?  
 a) you                                      b) yours                                      c) you're's
18. The blue notebook is \_\_\_\_\_; the red one is yours.  
 a) her                                      b) hers                                      c) her's
19. The toys on the floor are theirs, and \_\_\_\_\_ are on the shelf.  
 a) I                                      b) we                                      c) ours
20. The red scarf is not hers; it's \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) my                                      b) mine                                      c) I

**Answer Key:** 1b, 2b, 3b, 4b, 5c, 6c, 7b, 8a, 9c, 10a, 11b, 12c, 13c, 14c, 15b, 16a, 17b, 18b, 19c, 20b

## 24. Colors in English / Reading Comprehension / The Colorful Garden

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Video Presentation:



Test your knowledge on line:



## 25. Clothing and Accessories

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These videos and their materials are available at:

<https://teacherignaciochavez.com/complete-program>.

## 26. Can / Modal auxiliary verb

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Video Presentation:



The modal auxiliary verb "can" is one of the most commonly used modals in English. It is versatile and plays an essential role in expressing ability, permission, and possibility. Understanding how to use "can" effectively allows learners to communicate everyday situations with ease.

In this lesson, we will explore how "can" is used in affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms to describe abilities, ask for permission, and express possibilities. With practice, you'll gain confidence in using "can" to enhance your conversations and written communication.

### 1. Affirmative Sentences with "Can"

In affirmative sentences, "can" is used to express the ability or capability to do something. It is followed by the base form of the verb (infinitive without "to").

**Structure:**

Subject + "can" + base form of the verb

**Example:**

I can swim.

- o This means "I have the ability to swim."

### 2. Negative Sentences with "Can"

In negative sentences, "can" is combined with "not" to indicate the inability or prohibition to do something.

**Structure:**

Subject + "can" + "not" (contracted as "can't") + base form of the verb

**Example:**

She cannot (can't) play the guitar.

- o This means she doesn't have the ability to play the guitar or is prohibited from doing so.

### 3. Interrogative Sentences with "Can"

In interrogative sentences, "can" is used to form questions about the ability or permission to do something.

#### Structure:

Can + subject + base form of the verb?

#### Example:

Can you speak French?

- o This is a question asking if someone has the ability to speak French.

Here's a summary of the structures:

- **Affirmative:** Subject + "can" + base form of the verb.
- **Negative:** Subject + "can" + "not" (contracted as "can't") + base form of the verb.
- **Interrogative:** "Can" + subject + base form of the verb?



## 26. Can / Modal auxiliary verb / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. \_\_\_ I borrow your pen?  
a) Can                      b) Can't                      c) Couldn't
2. They \_\_\_ play soccer very well.  
a) can                      b) can't                      c) doesn't
3. We \_\_\_ visit the museum tomorrow because it's closed.  
a) can                      b) couldn't                      c) can't
4. She \_\_\_ drive a car, but she needs to get her license first.  
a) can                      b) can't                      c) could
5. \_\_\_ you speak French?  
a) Can                      b) Couldn't                      c) Can't
6. I \_\_\_ help you if you need assistance.  
a) can                      b) can't                      c) couldn't
7. They \_\_\_ finish the project today because they don't have enough time.  
a) can                      b) can't                      c) couldn't
8. \_\_\_ we go to the beach later?  
a) Can                      b) Can't                      c) Could have
9. That cat \_\_\_ climb trees because it hurt its leg.  
a) can                      b) could                      c) can't
10. She \_\_\_ play the piano, but she doesn't like to perform in front of people.  
a) can                      b) can't                      c) couldn't
11. He \_\_\_ cook, but he prefers ordering take-out.  
a) can't                      b) could                      c) can
12. Why \_\_\_ you hear me? The volume is very low.  
a) can't                      b) can                      c) couldn't
13. I \_\_\_ believe how amazing that concert was!  
a) couldn't                      b) can                      c) can't
14. We \_\_\_ go to the park now; it's raining heavily.  
a) can't                      b) can                      c) couldn't
15. \_\_\_ your sister sing well?  
a) Can                      b) Can't                      c) Could

- 16.They \_\_\_ come to the party, they're out of town.  
a) can                    b) can't                    c) couldn't
- 17.We \_\_\_ finish the task on time if we work together.  
a) can                    b) can't                    c) couldn't
18. \_\_\_ you believe he ran a marathon without training?  
a) Can                    b) Can't                    c) Couldn't
- 19.She \_\_\_ understand the question because it is too difficult.  
a) can                    b) can't                    c) couldn't
- 20.You \_\_\_ borrow my book if you promise to return it.  
a) can't                    b) could                    c) can
21. \_\_\_ you help me complete the project?  
a) Can                    b) Can't                    c) Couldn't
- 22.I \_\_\_ lift this heavy box, it's too much for me.  
a) can                    b) can't                    c) couldn't
- 23.The baby \_\_\_ walk yet; it's too young.  
a) can                    b) can't                    c) couldn't
24. \_\_\_ you play the guitar?  
a) Can                    b) Can't                    c) Could
- 25.We \_\_\_ take the bus, or we can walk to the station.  
a) can                    b) can't                    c) couldn't

### **Answer Key**

1a, 2a, 3c, 4a, 5a, 6a, 7b, 8a, 9c, 10a, 11c, 12a, 13c, 14a, 15a, 16b, 17a, 18a, 19b, 20c, 21a, 22b, 23b, 24a, 25a

## 27 – 30. Conditionals in English

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Video Presentation:

### Zero Conditional



### First Conditional



### Second Conditional



### Third Conditional



Conditionals are sentences with two clauses: an **"if" clause** (condition) and a **main clause** (result). They describe situations that are possible, hypothetical, or unreal depending on the type of conditional used. There are four main types of conditionals: **Zero Conditional**, **First Conditional**, **Second Conditional**, and **Third Conditional**.

## 1. Zero Conditional

The **Zero Conditional** is used to talk about general truths, facts, and situations that are always true if the condition is met. We often use it to talk about scientific facts or habitual actions.

### Structure:

- If + Present Simple, Present Simple

### Example:

- **If you heat water to 100°C, it boils.**
- **If it rains, the grass gets wet.**

Condition	Result
If + Present Simple	Present Simple
If you press this button	the computer turns off

## 2. First Conditional

The **First Conditional** describes possible future events or situations. It's used when the condition is real and could happen in the future.

### Structure:

- If + Present Simple, Will + Base Verb

### Example:

- **If it rains tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.**
- **If you study hard, you will pass the exam.**

Condition	Result
If + Present Simple	Will + Base Verb
If you don't hurry	you will miss the bus

## 3. Second Conditional

The **Second Conditional** is used to talk about hypothetical or unreal situations in the present or future. It often describes a situation that is unlikely to happen.

### Structure:

- If + Past Simple, Would + Base Verb

### Example:

- **If I won the lottery, I would buy a new house.**
- **If I were you, I would take the job.**

Condition	Result
If + Past Simple	Would + Base Verb
If I had more money	I would travel the world

**Note:** We use "**were**" instead of "**was**" with all subjects (even "I" and "he/she") in the second conditional for more formal or hypothetical situations.

### 4. Third Conditional

The **Third Conditional** is used to talk about hypothetical situations in the past that didn't happen. It expresses regret or imagining different outcomes.

#### Structure:

- If + Past Perfect, Would have + Past Participle

#### Example:

- **If I had known about the party, I would have gone.**
- **If they had studied harder, they would have passed the exam.**

Condition	Result
If + Past Perfect	Would have + Past Participle
If we had left earlier	we would have caught the train

### Summary Table of Conditionals

Type of Conditional	Condition (If Clause)	Result (Main Clause)	Use
<b>Zero Conditional</b>	If + Present Simple	Present Simple	General truths or facts
<b>First Conditional</b>	If + Present Simple	Will + Base Verb	Real future possibility
<b>Second Conditional</b>	If + Past Simple	Would + Base Verb	Unreal or hypothetical present/future
<b>Third Conditional</b>	If + Past Perfect	Would have + Past Participle	Unreal or hypothetical past

## Mixed Conditionals

Sometimes, we mix conditionals to talk about hypothetical situations that connect the past and the present.

### Mixed Conditional: Past Condition with Present Result

- **Structure:** If + Past Perfect, Would + Base Verb
- **Example:** If I had studied harder, I would have a better job now.

### Mixed Conditional: Present Condition with Past Result

- **Structure:** If + Past Simple, Would have + Past Participle
- **Example:** If I were taller, I would have played basketball professionally.

## Practice Examples

### 1. Zero Conditional:

- If you freeze water, it becomes ice.
- If people don't eat, they get hungry.

### 2. First Conditional:

- If it rains tomorrow, I will stay home.
- If you don't leave now, you will be late.

### 3. Second Conditional:

- If I had a car, I would drive to work.
- If I were you, I would study more.

### 4. Third Conditional:

- If I had studied harder, I would have passed the test.
- If they had left earlier, they would have caught the train.

## Key Points to Remember

- **Zero Conditional** = Always true situations (scientific facts, general truths).
- **First Conditional** = Real, possible situations in the future.
- **Second Conditional** = Hypothetical or unreal situations in the present/future.
- **Third Conditional** = Hypothetical or unreal situations in the past.

## 27 - 30. Conditionals in English / Practice Test

Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. If water \_\_\_\_, it boils.  
a) heats      b) heated      c) is heated
2. If you study harder, you \_\_\_\_ the exam.  
a) will pass    b) would pass    c) passed
3. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_ the job.  
a) will take    b) would take    c) took
4. If they had listened to me, they \_\_\_\_ the problem.  
a) will avoid   b) would have avoided    c) would avoid
5. If it \_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we will cancel the picnic.  
a) rains      b) will rain      c) would rain
6. I wouldn't have missed the bus if I \_\_\_\_ up earlier.  
a) had woken   b) wake            c) will wake
7. If I \_\_\_\_, I would move to a bigger house.  
a) am rich      b) were rich      c) will be rich
8. If you \_\_\_\_ late, you might miss the flight.  
a) arrive      b) arrived        c) had arrived
9. If I had known you were coming, I \_\_\_\_ a cake.  
a) would bake   b) will bake      c) would have baked
10. If she doesn't call soon, I \_\_\_\_ her.  
a) would call   b) will call      c) called
11. If you \_\_\_\_ more polite, people would like you more.  
a) are            b) were            c) will be
12. If they \_\_\_\_ the truth, they wouldn't have been so upset.  
a) know        b) knew            c) had known
13. If I hadn't gone to the party, I \_\_\_\_ you.  
a) wouldn't have met    b) won't meet      c) wouldn't meet

14. If we don't hurry, we \_\_\_\_\_ the train.  
a) will miss      b) miss              c) missed
15. If you work hard, you \_\_\_\_\_ successful.  
a) become        b) will become    c) became
16. If I \_\_\_\_\_ more time, I would travel around the world.  
a) have            b) had              c) will have
17. If he \_\_\_\_\_ more careful, he wouldn't have had the accident.  
a) is                b) was              c) had been
18. If we \_\_\_\_\_ the meeting earlier, we could have finished by now.  
a) started        b) had started    c) would start
19. If I \_\_\_\_\_ an umbrella, I wouldn't have gotten wet.  
a) bring            b) had brought    c) brought
20. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the time, I would help you with your homework.  
a) have            b) had              c) had had
21. If they \_\_\_\_\_ more careful, they would not have broken the vase.  
a) are              b) were             c) had been
22. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the answer, I would tell you.  
a) knew            b) had known     c) know
23. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we won't go to the park.  
a) will rain        b) rains            c) rained
24. If I \_\_\_\_\_ you, I would apologize immediately.  
a) am                b) was              c) were
25. If you \_\_\_\_\_ enough sleep, you wouldn't be tired all the time.  
a) got                b) get                c) had got

**Answer Key:** 1.c, 2.a, 3.b, 4.b, 5.a, 6.a, 7.b, 8.a, 9.c, 10.b, 11.b, 12.c, 13.a, 14.a, 15.b, 16.b, 17.c, 18.b, 19.b, 20.b, 21.c, 22.a, 23.b, 24.c, 25.a



## 31. Conditional with "Unless" in English

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### Video Presentation:



"Unless" is a conditional word that means "if not" or "except if." It is often used in conditional sentences to express a negative condition. Essentially, it shows the opposite of the regular "if" clause. Like "if," "unless" is followed by the present simple when we are referring to a future situation.

Basic Structure:

The structure of a conditional sentence with "unless" is very similar to an "if" conditional sentence, except that the meaning is negative.

Unless + Present Simple, Will + Base Verb

### How Does "Unless" Work?

"Unless" is used to express a condition that must be met for something to happen. If the condition is not met, the result will occur.

It often replaces the word "if not", but the meaning stays the same.

### Examples and Explanation

Let's look at a few examples:

#### Example 1 (using "if not"):

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

#### Example 1 (using "unless"):

- Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus.

Explanation: Both sentences mean the same thing. The condition is "hurry," and the result is "missing the bus." "Unless" makes the condition negative, implying the same meaning as "if not."

#### Example 2 (using "if not"):

- If it doesn't rain, we will go to the park.

#### Example 2 (using "unless"):

- Unless it rains, we will go to the park.

Explanation: Again, the two sentences have the same meaning. "Unless it rains" means the same as "if it doesn't rain."

### Common Uses of "Unless"

#### For Future Conditions:

"Unless" can be used when talking about future events or conditions, but the verb after "unless" is usually in the present tense.

Example:

- Unless you study hard, you will fail the exam.
- (If you don't study hard, you will fail.)

For General Truths:

- We also use "unless" when talking about situations that are generally true.

Example:

- Unless you drink water, you get dehydrated.
- (If you don't drink water, you get dehydrated.)

Table Comparing "If" and "Unless"

With "If"	With "Unless"
If you don't study, you will fail.	Unless you study, you will fail.
If it doesn't rain, we will go out.	Unless it rains, we will go out.
If he isn't careful, he will fall.	Unless he is careful, he will fall.
If you don't leave now, you'll be late.	Unless you leave now, you'll be late.

#### Negative Structure with "Unless"

Note that "unless" itself expresses a negative condition, so we never use a double negative in these sentences. The verb after "unless" is always in its affirmative form, even though the condition is negative.

Incorrect:

- Unless you don't study, you will fail.

Correct:

- Unless you study, you will fail.

## Examples of Conditional Sentences with "Unless"

- Unless you leave now, you will be late.
- (If you don't leave now, you will be late.)
- Unless he pays the rent, the landlord will evict him.
- (If he doesn't pay the rent, the landlord will evict him.)
- Unless the weather improves, the match will be canceled.
- (If the weather doesn't improve, the match will be canceled.)
- Unless you finish the project by Friday, your boss will be upset.
- (If you don't finish the project by Friday, your boss will be upset.)
- Unless I hear from you, I will assume everything is fine.
- (If I don't hear from you, I will assume everything is fine.)

## Key Points to Remember

1. "Unless" means "if not." It is used to express a negative condition.
2. The structure of a conditional sentence with "unless" is similar to a first conditional sentence:
3. Unless + Present Simple, Will + Base Verb
4. No double negatives: Don't use negative verbs after "unless" because "unless" already makes the condition negative.
5. Use "unless" when you want to emphasize that the result will happen only if the condition is not met.

## Practice Sentences with "Unless"

- Unless you get up early, you will miss the train.
- (If you don't get up early, you will miss the train.)
- Unless you call him, he won't know about the meeting.
- (If you don't call him, he won't know about the meeting.)
- Unless we act quickly, the situation will get worse.
- (If we don't act quickly, the situation will get worse.)
- Unless the team trains hard, they won't win the match.
- (If the team doesn't train hard, they won't win the match.)
- Unless you bring your ID, they won't let you in.
- (If you don't bring your ID, they won't let you in.)

### 31. Unless Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. You won't succeed unless you work hard.  
A) incorrect      B) correct
2. I'll go for a walk unless it rains.  
A) incorrect      B) correct
3. We can't start the meeting unless everyone arrives.  
A) correct      B) incorrect
4. You should not eat that food unless you're sure it's fresh.  
A) correct      B) incorrect
5. You can't travel unless you didn't get a visa.  
A) Incorrect      B) correct
6. The baby won't sleep unless it's quiet in the room.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
7. I can't drive unless I have my glasses.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
8. Unless I finish my work, I can go out tonight.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
9. She will not call you unless she needs help.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
10. The store won't open unless the manager is there.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
11. He won't pass the exam unless he studies.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
12. Unless it won't rain, we'll go to the beach.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
13. The dog won't bark unless if someone knocks.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
14. We won't get a table unless we make a reservation.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect

- 15.They won't finish the project unless they work together.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 16.Unless you don't hurry, you will miss the bus.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 17.Unless she doesn't study, she will fail.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 18.He'll come to the party unless he doesn't feel well.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 19.I can't do it unless you help me.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 20.Unless they don't leave now, they will be late.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 21.The cat won't go outside unless the door is open.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 22.We can't start unless everyone is here.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 23.The restaurant will close unless nobody arrives.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 24.I won't be happy unless my friend isn't there.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 25.Unless he apologizes, she won't forgive him.  
A) Correct      B) Incorrect
- 26.\_\_\_\_\_ you hurry, you will miss the bus.  
A) Unless      B) If
- 27.\_\_\_\_\_ you study hard, you won't pass the exam.  
A) Unless      B) If
- 28.You can go to the party \_\_\_\_\_ you finish your homework.  
A) Unless      B) If
- 29.We won't go to the beach \_\_\_\_\_ it's sunny tomorrow.  
A) Unless      B) If
- 30.You wouldn't enjoy this movie \_\_\_\_\_ you liked horror films.  
A) Unless      B) If

31. \_\_\_\_\_ you have a ticket, you can enter the concert.  
A) Unless            B) If
32. I will call you \_\_\_\_\_ I forget.  
A) Unless            B) If
33. \_\_\_\_\_ there is an emergency, don't call me.  
A) Unless            B) If
34. You won't learn English \_\_\_\_\_ you memorize the verbs.  
A) Unless            B) If
35. I will always help you \_\_\_\_\_ you really want to learn.  
A) Unless            B) If

### **Answer Key**

1. correct, 2. correct, 3. correct, 4. correct, 5. incorrect, 6. correct, 7. correct, 8. incorrect, 9. correct, 10. correct, 11. correct, 12. incorrect, 13. incorrect, 14. correct, 15. correct, 16. incorrect, 17. incorrect, 18. correct, 19. correct, 20. incorrect, 21. correct, 22. correct, 23. incorrect, 24. incorrect, 25. correct, 26. unless, 27. unless, 28. if, 29. unless, 30. unless, 31. if, 32. unless, 33. unless, 34. unless, 35. if

## 32 - 34. Passive Voice

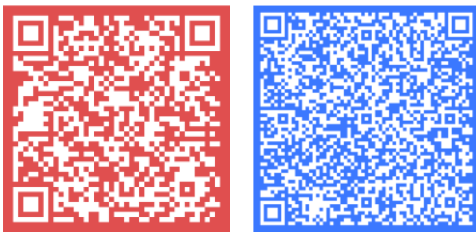
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### Video Presentation:

#### Passive Voice:



#### Passive Voice In Past:



#### Passive Voice In Future:



The passive voice is a way of expressing sentences in which the subject is not the doer of the action, but the receiver of the action.

- Active voice: John writes a letter. (John is the subject and the doer of the action)
- Passive voice: A letter is written by John. (A letter is the subject and the receiver of the action)

The passive voice is often used when we want to focus on the action or the object, rather than on who or what performs the action.

- Active voice: The police arrested the thief. (The focus is on who did the action)
- Passive voice: The thief was arrested by the police. (The focus is on what happened to the object)

To form the passive voice in the **present simple** tense, we use the following structure:

Subject	am / is / are	past participle	(by + agent)
A letter	is	written	by John

To form the passive voice in the **past simple** tense, we use the following structure:

Subject	was / were	past participle	(by + agent)
A letter	was	written	by John

To form the passive voice in the **future** tense, we use the following structure:

Subject	will + be	past participle	(by + agent)
A letter	will be	written	by John

Subject	am, is, are + going to be	past participle	(by + agent)
A letter	is going to be	written	by John

The **past participle** is the third form of the verb, which can be regular or irregular. For regular verbs, we add -ed to the base form. For irregular verbs, we have to memorize them or look them up in a list. For example:

- Regular verb: talk - talked - talked
- Irregular verb: go - went - gone

The **agent** is the person or thing that performs the action. We use the preposition by to introduce it. However, we often omit the agent when it is obvious, unknown, or unimportant. For example:

- The window was broken by a stone. (The agent is a thing and it is important)
- The window was broken. (The agent is unknown or unimportant)

Here are some examples of sentences in the present simple tense in both active and passive voice:

	Active voice	Passive voice
Present	She <b>teaches</b> English.	English <b>is taught</b> by her.
Past	They <b>sold</b> cars in this shop.	Cars <b>were sold</b> in this shop.
Future (will)	He <b>will visit</b> his family.	His family <b>will be visited</b> by him.
Future (be going to)	I <b>am going to clean</b> my room tomorrow.	My room <b>is going to be cleaned</b> tomorrow (by me).



## 32 - 34. Passive Voice / Practice Pest

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**Choose the option that best completes each item.**

1. Which of these sentences is in the passive voice?  
a) She writes a letter every week.                      b) A letter is written by her every week.  
c) She is writing a letter right now.
2. Which of these sentences is incorrect?  
a) The cake was made by my mother.                      b) The cake was made my mother.  
c) The cake is made by my mother.
3. Which word do you use to introduce the agent in the passive voice?  
a) with                      b) for                      c) by
4. Which of these sentences has the agent omitted?  
a) The window was broken by a stone.                      b) The window was broken.  
c) A stone broke the window.
5. When do you omit the agent in the passive voice?  
a) When it is obvious, unknown, or unimportant.  
b) When it is unclear, known, or important.  
c) When it is a person, an animal, or a thing.
6. Which of these sentences is equivalent to “They play soccer every day”?  
a) Soccer is played every day.                      b) Soccer is played by them every day.  
c) Soccer plays every day.
7. Which of these sentences is equivalent to “She loved him”?  
a) He loved her.                      b) He was loved by her.                      c) He is loved by her.
8. Which of these sentences has a mistake in the use of object pronouns as agents?  
a) She was helped by me.                      b) He was kissed by her.                      c) We were thanked by they.
9. Which of these verbs is regular in the past participle form?  
a) go                      b) see                      c) talk
10. Which of these verbs is irregular in the past participle form?  
a) walk                      b) study                      c) drink
11. What is the past participle form of the verb “write”?  
a) writed                      b) wrote                      c) written
12. What is the past participle form of the verb “sing”?  
a) singed                      b) sang                      c) sung



26. Which of these sentences is equivalent to “He bakes a cake every Sunday”?

- a) A cake bakes him every Sunday.
- b) A cake is baked by him every Sunday.
- c) A cake is baked him every Sunday.

**Answer Key:** 1b, 2b, 3c, 4b, 5a, 7b, 6a, 9c, 10c, 11c, 12c, 13b, 14b, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18b, 20b, 21c, 22b, 23c, 24c, 25b, 26

## 35. Comparatives and superlatives

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Video Presentation:



Comparatives and superlatives are forms of adjectives that allow us to compare one thing to another. For example:

- Comparative: She is taller than me. (She has more height than me)
- Superlative: She is the tallest girl in the class. (She has the most height among all the girls in the class)

To form the comparative and superlative of adjectives, we have to follow some rules depending on the number of syllables and the ending of the adjective. Here are some general rules:

- For one-syllable adjectives, we add -er for the comparative and -est for the superlative. For example: big - bigger - biggest
- For one-syllable adjectives ending in -e, we add -r for the comparative and -st for the superlative. For example: nice - nicer - nicest
- For one-syllable adjectives ending in a consonant followed by a vowel and a consonant, we double the final consonant and add -er for the comparative and -est for the superlative. For example: hot - hotter - hottest
- For two-syllable adjectives ending in -y, we change the -y to -i and add -er for the comparative and -est for the superlative. For example: happy - happier - happiest
- For most two-syllable adjectives and all adjectives with three or more syllables, we use more for the comparative and most for the superlative. For example: beautiful - more beautiful - most beautiful

Number of syllables	Ending	Comparative	Superlative
One		Add -er	Add -est
One	-e	Add -r	Add -st
One	Consonant + vowel + consonant	Double the final consonant and add -er	Double the final consonant and add -est
Two	-y	Change -y to -i and add -er	Change -y to -i and add -est
Two or more		Use more / less	Use the most / the least

There are also some irregular adjectives that have different forms for the comparative and superlative. For example: good - better – best

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
good	better	best
bad	worse	worst
far	farther / further	farthest / furthest

To compare two things or people, we use than after the comparative adjective.

**She is taller than me.**

To show that one thing or person is different from all the others of its kind, we use the before the superlative adjective.

**She is the tallest girl in the class.**

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
big	bigger	biggest
nice	nicer	nicest
hot	hotter	hottest
happy	happier	happiest
beautiful	more beautiful / less beautiful	the most beautiful / the least beautiful

### 35. Comparatives and superlatives / Practice Test

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**Choose the option that best completes each item.**

1. Elephants are \_\_\_\_\_ animals on land.  
a) the big    b) bigger    c) the biggest
2. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ student in her class.  
a) smarter    b) the smartest    c) smart
3. This book is \_\_\_\_\_ than the one I read last week.  
a) interesting    b) more interesting    c) the most interesting
4. New York is \_\_\_\_\_ city in the United States.  
a) big    b) bigger    c) the biggest
5. This car is \_\_\_\_\_ expensive than the one we saw yesterday.  
a) the most    b) more    c) expensive
6. Maria is \_\_\_\_\_ of all her siblings.  
a) the oldest    b) older    c) old
7. That was \_\_\_\_\_ movie I've ever seen.  
a) the boring    b) the most boring    c) boring
8. This cake is \_\_\_\_\_ the one I baked last week.  
a) better than    b) better    c) good than
9. The blue dress is \_\_\_\_\_ the red one.  
a) the cheapest    b) cheap    c) cheaper
10. Penguins are \_\_\_\_\_ birds in the world.  
a) the small    b) smaller    c) the smallest
11. English is \_\_\_\_\_ subject in my school.  
a) difficult    b) the most difficult    c) more difficult
12. This restaurant is \_\_\_\_\_ the one we went to last time.  
a) good    b) the best    c) better
13. My dog is \_\_\_\_\_ than your dog.  
cute    b) the cutest    c) cuter
14. This movie is \_\_\_\_\_ the one we watched yesterday.  
a) the boring    b) more boring    c) boring
15. The weather today is \_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.  
a) nice    b) nicer    c) the nicest
16. My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ than me.  
a) tall    b) taller    c) the tallest

17. The test was \_\_\_\_\_ I expected.  
a) difficult b) more difficult c) the most difficult
18. Lions are \_\_\_\_\_ animals on Earth.  
a) dangerous b) the most dangerous c) more dangerous
19. This song is \_\_\_\_\_ the one I heard earlier.  
a) beautiful b) the most beautiful c) more beautiful
20. Your cake is \_\_\_\_\_ mine.  
a) good b) better c) the best
21. The red shoes are \_\_\_\_\_ the blue ones.  
a) expensive b) more expensive c) the most expensive
22. My house is \_\_\_\_\_ than your house.  
a) big b) bigger c) the biggest
23. This laptop is \_\_\_\_\_ the old one.  
a) faster b) fast c) the fastest
24. Tigers are \_\_\_\_\_ animals in the world.  
a) the fast b) faster c) the fastest
25. The film was \_\_\_\_\_ I thought it would be.  
a) bad b) worse c) the worst
26. I am \_\_\_\_\_ at math than my sister  
a) good b) better c) the best
27. This is \_\_\_\_\_ book I've ever read.  
a) good b) the better c) the best
28. This dress is \_\_\_\_\_ the one you wore yesterday.  
a) beautiful b) more beautiful c) the most beautiful
29. That was \_\_\_\_\_ trip I've ever had.  
a) fun b) funnier c) the funniest
30. My cat is \_\_\_\_\_ animal in the house.  
a) cute b) cuter c) the cutest

### Answer Key

1c, 2b, 3b, 4c, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8a, 9c, 10c, 11b, 12c, 13c, 14b, 15b, 16b, 17b, 18c, 19c, 20b, 21b, 22b, 23a, 24c, 25b, 26b, 27c, 28b, 29c, 30c

## 36. Modal Auxiliary Verbs

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Video Presentation:



Modal auxiliary verbs, or simply *modals*, are verbs that add specific meanings to the main verbs they accompany. They are commonly used to express **ability, possibility, permission, obligation, advice,** and other ideas. Some common modal verbs in English are **can, could, may, might, must, shall, should, will,** and **would**.

Modals are unique in English because they do not change forms based on the subject. They also do not require auxiliary verbs to form negatives or questions, as their structure is different from other verbs.

### Basic Structure of Modal Verbs

**Affirmative:** Subject + Modal + Base Verb

**Negative:** Subject + Modal + *not* + Base Verb

**Interrogative:** Modal + Subject + Base Verb

Note: The base verb following a modal verb does **not** take any "s," "ed," or "ing" endings. It always remains in the **infinitive** form without "to."

### Table of Common Modal Verbs and Their Functions

Modal	Function	Example
Can	Ability, Permission	She <b>can</b> speak French.
Could	Past ability, Polite requests, Possibility	He <b>could</b> swim as a child.
May	Permission, Possibility	You <b>may</b> leave now.
Might	Possibility	It <b>might</b> rain today.
Must	Obligation, Necessity	You <b>must</b> wear a seatbelt.
Shall	Suggestion, Future tense (formal)	<b>Shall</b> we go?
Should	Advice, Recommendation	You <b>should</b> see a doctor.
Will	Future intention, Promise	I <b>will</b> call you tomorrow.
Would	Politeness, Hypothetical situations	<b>Would</b> you like tea?
Have to	Obligation, Necessity	She <b>has to</b> finish her work.



## Detailed Explanation with Examples

### 1. Can

- **Usage:** Ability, permission, or possibility.
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** I **can** play the guitar.
  - **Negative:** I **cannot** (can't) swim well.
  - **Interrogative:** **Can** you help me?

### 2. Could

- **Usage:** Past ability, polite requests, and possibilities.
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** She **could** run very fast when she was younger.
  - **Negative:** He **could not** (couldn't) finish the task on time.
  - **Interrogative:** **Could** you open the window, please?

### 3. May

- **Usage:** Permission or possibility.
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** You **may** leave the room.
  - **Negative:** You **may not** enter the restricted area.
  - **Interrogative:** **May** I use your pen?

### 4. Might

- **Usage:** Indicates possibility, often less certain than "may."
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** We **might** visit them next week.
  - **Negative:** She **might not** come to the party.
  - **Interrogative:** **Might** it snow tomorrow?

### 5. Must

- **Usage:** Strong obligation or necessity.
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** You **must** finish your homework.
  - **Negative:** You **must not** (mustn't) be late.
  - **Interrogative:** **Must** I attend the meeting?

## 6. Shall

- **Usage:** Suggestions or offers, also used for future tense (mainly in British English).
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** I **shall** return soon.
  - **Negative:** We **shall not** be late.
  - **Interrogative:** **Shall** we dance?

## 7. Should

- **Usage:** Advice or recommendation.
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** You **should** drink more water.
  - **Negative:** He **should not** (shouldn't) drive so fast.
  - **Interrogative:** **Should** I call her?

## 8. Will

- **Usage:** Indicates future action or intention, sometimes used for promises.
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** I **will** see you tomorrow.
  - **Negative:** I **will not** (won't) be late.
  - **Interrogative:** **Will** you join us?

## 9. Would

- **Usage:** Polite requests, hypothetical situations, and past habits.
- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** She **would** help if she could.
  - **Negative:** I **would not** (wouldn't) go if I were you.
  - **Interrogative:** **Would** you like some coffee?

### Examples Table for Affirmative, Negative, and Interrogative

Sentence Type	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + Modal + Base Verb	He <b>can</b> drive.
Negative	Subject + Modal + not + Base Verb	She <b>cannot</b> (can't) swim.
Interrogative	Modal + Subject + Base Verb	<b>Can</b> they join us?

### Key Points to Remember

1. **Modals do not change form** based on the subject; there is no "s" or "ed" added.
2. **No "to"** before the base verb (e.g., *can go*, *will eat*).
3. Modals have **no past tense**, but some modals like *could* and *would* are used for past or hypothetical situations.

## Practice Examples

- **Affirmative:** *They **should** exercise regularly.*
- **Negative:** *We **must not** ignore safety rules.*
- **Interrogative:** ***Would** you like some water?*

## 10. Have to / Modal-Like Verb

**Have to** expresses **obligation** or **necessity** that is often externally imposed (e.g., a rule or requirement). Unlike true modals, "have to" **changes form based on the subject and tense**.

### Structure for "Have to"

- **Affirmative:** Subject + have/has to + base Verb
- **Negative:** Subject + don't/doesn't have to + base Verb
- **Interrogative:** Do/Does + Subject + have to + base Verb?

### Table of "Have to" in Different Sentence Types

Sentence Type	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + have/has to + base verb	She <b>has to</b> finish her homework.
Negative	Subject + don't/doesn't have to + base verb	They <b>don't have to</b> work tomorrow.
Interrogative	Do/Does + Subject + have to + base verb?	<b>Does he have to</b> attend the meeting?

### Usage and Examples of "Have to" in Different Contexts

- **Affirmative:** Used to show obligation.
  - She **has to** go to the dentist tomorrow.
  - Students **have to** submit their assignments on time.
- **Negative:** Shows lack of necessity or that something is optional.
  - You **don't have to** come if you're busy.
  - He **doesn't have to** wear formal clothes.
- **Interrogative:** Used to ask if an obligation exists.
  - **Do we have to** bring our own supplies?
  - Do we **have to** read the two books?

Unlike true modal verbs, "**have to**" changes with the subject and tense:

- *Present:* I **have to** go. / He **has to** go.
- *Past:* I **had to** go.
- *Future:* I **will have to** go.

### 36. Modal Auxiliary Verbs / Practice Test

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Choose the correct complement in every situation.

1. She \_\_\_ swim very well.  
a) can                      b) has                      c) should
2. You \_\_\_ wear a uniform at school.  
a) may                      b) have to                      c) can
3. We \_\_\_ go to the meeting if we don't want to.  
a) must not                      b) don't have to                      c) can't
4. \_\_\_ he speak three languages?  
a) Can                      b) Has                      c) Should
5. They \_\_\_ bring their own lunch tomorrow.  
a) would                      b) must                      c) have to
6. You \_\_\_ be 18 or older to enter the club.  
a) have to                      b) might                      c) would
7. I \_\_\_ finish this project by tonight.  
a) have to                      b) can                      c) could
8. \_\_\_ we wear a tie to the event?  
a) Shouldn't                      b) Have                      c) Do we have to
9. She \_\_\_ arrive early because the meeting was postponed.  
a) doesn't have to                      b) couldn't                      c) must
10. You \_\_\_ drive without a license.  
a) shouldn't                      b) can                      c) might
11. \_\_\_ I borrow your pen, please?  
a) May                      b) Must                      c) Should
12. We \_\_\_ leave now to make it on time.  
a) have to                      b) could                      c) can't
13. They \_\_\_ study harder if they want to pass the exam.  
a) have to                      b) may                      c) can
14. \_\_\_ you bring your own equipment for the hike?  
a) Have to                      b) Do you have to                      c) Should have
15. She \_\_\_ speak louder for everyone to hear.  
a) should                      b) has                      c) must to
16. He \_\_\_ finish his work last night.  
a) had to                      b) can to                      c) would have

17. You \_\_\_ talk to strangers in dangerous areas.  
a) shouldn't                      b) can                      c) must
18. \_\_\_ they be at the office by 9 a.m.?  
a) Can't                      b) Do                      c) Must
19. I \_\_\_ take my umbrella because it's raining.  
a) would                      b) should                      c) have to
20. You \_\_\_ enter the room without permission.  
a) mustn't                      b) may                      c) have
21. \_\_\_ we leave our bags here?  
a) Should to                      b) Can                      c) Mustn't
22. They \_\_\_ bring food; it will be provided.  
a) don't have to                      b) might to                      c) should to
23. She \_\_\_ work harder if she wants a promotion.  
a) may                      b) has to                      c) can
24. \_\_\_ he bring his ID to enter the building?  
a) Does he have to                      b) Can he has to                      c) Will he should
25. You \_\_\_ talk during the exam.  
a) can                      b) mustn't                      c) have not to

**Answer Key:**

1a, 2b, 3b, 4a, 5c, 6a, 7a, 8c, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14b, 15a, 16a, 17a, 18c, 19c, 20a, 21b, 22a, 23b, 24a, 25b

## 37. Reflexive Pronouns

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### Video Presentation:



Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same person or thing. They end in “-self” (singular) or “-selves” (plural) and are used to indicate that the action of the verb refers back to the subject.

### List of Reflexive Pronouns:

Subject Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
You (singular)	yourself
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
We	ourselves
You (plural)	yourselves
They	themselves

### When to Use Reflexive Pronouns

- When the subject and the object are the same:**
  - Example:* "She taught herself to play the piano."
- For emphasis:**
  - Example:* "The CEO himself announced the changes."
- With certain verbs:** Reflexive pronouns are often used with verbs like “enjoy,” “hurt,” “introduce,” “teach,” “prepare,” etc.
  - Example:* "I prepared myself for the interview."

### Sentence Structures for Reflexive Pronouns

#### 1. Affirmative Sentences

**Structure:** Subject + Verb + Reflexive Pronoun

- *Examples:*
- "I made myself a sandwich."
- "They enjoyed themselves at the party."
- "She introduced herself to the new neighbors."

## 2. Negative Sentences

**Structure:** Subject + Auxiliary Verb + not + Verb + Reflexive Pronoun

- *Examples:*
- "He did not blame himself for the accident."
- "We didn't prepare ourselves for the exam."
- "You shouldn't worry yourself too much."

## 3. Interrogative Sentences

**Structure:** Auxiliary Verb + Subject + Verb + Reflexive Pronoun?

- *Examples:*
- "Did you hurt yourself?"
- "Can she introduce herself to the guests?"
- "Will we manage ourselves?"

## Examples with Explanations

### 1. Affirmative:

- "I taught myself to cook."
- *Explanation:* The subject "I" is performing the action of teaching on "myself," showing that the subject and the object are the same person.

### 2. Negative:

- "She didn't prepare herself for the presentation."
- *Explanation:* "She" and "herself" refer to the same person. The negative form ("didn't") shows that she did not take the action on herself.

### 3. Interrogative:

- "Did they enjoy themselves at the concert?"
- *Explanation:* This question is asking if "they" (subject) experienced enjoyment directed back at "themselves."

## Table Summary of Structures

Type	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + Verb + Reflexive Pronoun	"She congratulated herself."
Negative	Subject + Aux Verb + not + Verb + Reflexive Pronoun	"He didn't introduce himself."
Interrogative	Aux Verb + Subject + Verb + Reflexive Pronoun?	"Did you see yourself in the mirror?"

### Important Notes

- **Reflexive Pronouns for Emphasis:** Sometimes, reflexive pronouns are used for emphasis rather than reflecting back on the subject. For example, "The president himself attended the meeting," meaning the president attended, and it's emphasized that it was really him.
- **Common Mistakes:**
  - **Overusing Reflexive Pronouns:** Do not use reflexive pronouns when they are unnecessary. Incorrect: "He cooked dinner by himself for myself." Correct: "He cooked dinner for me."
  - **Using the Wrong Form:** Ensure the reflexive pronoun agrees with the subject. Incorrect: "They enjoyed himself." Correct: "They enjoyed themselves."

### Practice Examples

1. **Affirmative:** "She prided herself on her accomplishments."
2. **Negative:** "I didn't hurt myself during the game."
3. **Interrogative:** "Did you introduce yourself to the group?"

By understanding and practicing reflexive pronouns in different sentence structures, you can effectively use them in various contexts in English. This understanding also enhances clarity in communication, especially when specifying that an action is directed back to the subject or used for emphasis.



### 37. Reflexive Pronouns / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. She looked at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror before leaving.  
a) herself      b) himself      c) itself
2. The children enjoyed \_\_\_\_\_ at the amusement park.  
a) ourselves      b) themselves      c) itself
3. I taught \_\_\_\_\_ how to play the guitar.  
a) myself      b) himself      c) herself
4. Did you make this cake by \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) myself      b) yourself      c) itself
5. We need to prepare \_\_\_\_\_ for the test.  
a) ourselves      b) yourself      c) themselves
6. He didn't hurt \_\_\_\_\_ when he fell.  
a) themselves      b) himself      c) ourselves
7. The cat licked \_\_\_\_\_ after eating.  
a) himself      b) herself      c) itself
8. They made the decision by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ourselves      b) yourselves      c) themselves
9. She is proud of \_\_\_\_\_ for finishing the project early.  
a) herself      b) himself      c) itself
10. We will have to fix the car by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) ourselves      b) yourselves      c) himself
11. You should give \_\_\_\_\_ a break; you've been working hard.  
a) himself      b) herself      c) yourself
12. Did the children clean their rooms by \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) themselves      b) yourself      c) itself
13. I don't trust \_\_\_\_\_ to make the right decision.  
a) myself      b) yourself      c) himself
14. The dog scratched \_\_\_\_\_ after the bath.  
a) itself      b) himself      c) ourselves
15. If you don't believe in \_\_\_\_\_, no one else will.  
a) ourselves      b) yourself      c) herself
16. We taught \_\_\_\_\_ how to cook when we moved out.  
a) ourselves      b) themselves      c) itself

17. John wrote the entire report by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) himself      b) yourself      c) itself
18. They planned the event \_\_\_\_\_ and didn't ask for help.  
a) itself      b) ourselves      c) themselves
19. You have to motivate \_\_\_\_\_ if you want to succeed.  
a) yourselves      b) themselves      c) herself
20. I made dinner all by \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
a) herself      b) himself      c) myself
21. Sarah introduced \_\_\_\_\_ to everyone at the party.  
a) herself      b) himself      c) ourselves
22. The students organized the project by \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) themselves      b) herself      c) ourselves
23. We had to remind \_\_\_\_\_ to submit the forms on time.  
a) himself      b) ourselves      c) themselves
24. Did she do the presentation by \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) yourself      b) herself      c) themselves
25. The robot shut down \_\_\_\_\_ after it completed its task.  
a) itself      b) himself      c) ourselves

### **Answer Key**

1a, 2b, 3a, 4a, 5a, 6b, 7c, 8c, 9a, 10a, 11c, 12a, 13a, 14a, 15b, 16a, 17a, 18c, 19a, 20c, 21a, 22a, 23b, 24b, 25a

Video Presentation:

**Causative Verbs:**



**Passive Causative / Have-Get something done:**



Causative verbs are used when we want to indicate that someone causes another person to do something. In English, the two most common causative verbs are "have" and "get." The structure changes slightly depending on which causative verb we use, but both are highly useful in daily communication.

### 1. Using "Have" as a Causative Verb

#### Structure:

- Affirmative: Subject + have + person + base verb (bare infinitive) + object.
- Negative: Subject + do/does not + have + person + base verb (bare infinitive) + object.
- Interrogative: Do/Does + subject + have + person + base verb (bare infinitive) + object?

#### Examples:

- Affirmative:
  - I have my assistant book the flights.
  - She had the gardener trim the bushes.
- Negative:
  - I don't have the teacher explain every detail.
  - He doesn't have his brother help him with homework.
- Interrogative:
  - Do you have your friend pick up your packages?
  - Does she have her mom make her lunch?

**Meaning:** In this structure, "have" is used to convey that the subject arranges for someone else to perform a certain action. It implies that the person (subject) is responsible for having the task completed.

## 2. Using "Get" as a Causative Verb

### Structure:

- Affirmative: Subject + get + person + to + base verb (infinitive) + object.
- Negative: Subject + do/does not + get + person + to + base verb (infinitive) + object.
- Interrogative: Do/Does + subject + get + person + to + base verb (infinitive) + object?

### Examples:

- Affirmative:
  - I got the mechanic to fix my car.
  - She gets her sister to clean her room.
- Negative:
  - We didn't get the plumber to repair the pipe.
  - He doesn't get his friends to lend him their notes.

### •Interrogative:

Did you get your colleague to finish the report?

Do they get the waiter to bring the food quickly?

### Meaning:

Using "get" as a causative verb implies a bit more persuasion or encouragement. When we "get" someone to do something, we are causing or persuading them to perform the action.

## 3. Using the Passive Form of Causative Verbs

Sometimes, we want to focus on the action being done rather than the person doing it. In these cases, we use a passive causative structure. The most common structure for passive causatives is:

### Structure:

- Affirmative:** Subject + have/get + object + past participle of verb.
- Negative:** Subject + do/does not + have/get + object + past participle of verb.
- Interrogative:** Do/Does + subject + have/get + object + past participle of verb?

### Practice Sentences:

1. **Affirmative:** I had the electrician check the lights.
2. **Negative:** They didn't have the technician fix the computer.
3. **Interrogative:** Did you get the nurse to call the doctor?

## Key Points to Remember:

- "Have" and "Get" as causative verbs are used to express that someone else performs an action for the subject.
- "Have" is more neutral, while "Get" often implies persuasion or encouragement.
- In the passive form, the focus is on the action being done, rather than the person performing it.
- Knowing causative structures allows for more nuanced and flexible language when talking about tasks, services, or arrangements.
- By practicing these structures, you will enhance your ability to describe actions in a more natural and sophisticated way.

Examples:

### •Affirmative:

I had my hair cut yesterday.

They got the house painted last week.

### •Negative:

He didn't have his car washed last weekend.

We don't get the documents printed at the office.

### •Interrogative:

Did you have the parcel delivered to your house?

Do they get the equipment checked regularly?

## Meaning:

The passive causative focuses on the action rather than the person doing it. It's commonly used when it's not important who does the task, only that the task is completed.

Summary Table: Causative Structures

Sometimes, we want to focus on the action being done rather than the person doing it. In these cases, we use a passive causative structure. The most common structure for passive causatives is:

## Structure:

- **Affirmative:** Subject + have/get + object + past participle of verb.
- **Negative:** Subject + do/does not + have/get + object + past participle of verb.
- **Interrogative:** Do/Does + subject + have/get + object + past participle of verb?

## Examples:

- **Affirmative:**
  - I had my hair cut yesterday.
  - They got the house painted last week.
- **Negative:**
  - He didn't have his car washed last weekend.
  - We don't get the documents printed at the office.
- **Interrogative:**
  - Did you have the parcel delivered to your house?
  - Do they get the equipment checked regularly?

## Meaning:

The passive causative focuses on the action rather than the person doing it. It's commonly used when it's not important who does the task, only that the task is completed.

## Summary Table: Causative Structures

Form	Structure	Example
Have (Active)	Subject + have + person + base verb + object	I have my brother fix my bike.
Get (Active)	Subject + get + person + to + base verb + object	I get my friend to carry my bags.
Have (Passive)	Subject + have + object + past participle	I have my hair cut.
Get (Passive)	Subject + get + object + past participle	They got their house painted.
Have (Negative)	Subject + do/does not + have + person + base verb + object	I don't have him cook for us.
Get (Negative)	Subject + do/does not + get + person + to + base verb + object	I don't get him to cook for us.
Have (Interrogative)	Do/Does + subject + have + person + base verb + object?!	Do you have her organize the files?
Get (Interrogative)	Do/Does + subject + get + person + to + base verb + object?!	Do you get him to wash the dishes?

### **Practice Sentences:**

1. **Affirmative:** I had the electrician check the lights.
2. **Negative:** They didn't have the technician fix the computer.
3. **Interrogative:** Did you get the nurse to call the doctor?

### **Key Points to Remember:**

- "Have" and "Get" as causative verbs are used to express that someone else performs an action for the subject.
- "Have" is more neutral, while "Get" often implies persuasion or encouragement.
- In the passive form, the focus is on the action being done, rather than the person performing it.
- Knowing causative structures allows for more nuanced and flexible language when talking about tasks, services, or arrangements.
- By practicing these structures, you will enhance your ability to describe actions in a more natural and sophisticated way.

## 38 - 39. Causative Verbs / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ her brother fix her computer last night.  
a) got      b) have      c) had
2. We \_\_\_\_\_ the car washed yesterday.  
a) got      b) make      c) have
3. Did he \_\_\_\_\_ his assistant to call the clients?  
a) had      b) get      c) make
4. I didn't \_\_\_\_\_ my friend bring food to the party.  
a) had      b) made      c) have
5. She \_\_\_\_\_ the hairdresser cut her hair shorter.  
a) got      b) had      c) make
6. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the students rewrite their essays. They were horrible.  
a) got      b) made      c) had
7. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ your teacher check your assignment?  
a) make      b) have      c) got
8. They \_\_\_\_\_ their house painted last year.  
a) made      b) had      c) get
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ my brother to help me with my homework.  
a) got      b) make      c) had
10. His strict parents \_\_\_\_\_ him finish his homework before going out.  
a) have      b) got      c) made
11. They \_\_\_\_\_ their children to clean up their rooms.  
a) got      b) had      c) make
12. Did she \_\_\_\_\_ the movers bring the boxes inside?  
a) got      b) have      c) made
13. We didn't \_\_\_\_\_ our son finish his chores before dinner.  
a) make      b) get      c) have
14. They \_\_\_\_\_ the gardener cut the grass every month.  
a) have      b) make      c) get
15. Her parents \_\_\_\_\_ her apologize to her friend after the argument.  
a) had      b) got      c) made
16. Today I \_\_\_\_\_ my roommate do the dishes after dinner. He never does.  
a) made      b) had      c) got



17. He \_\_\_ his colleague to finish the report.  
a) got            b) made            c) have
18. They \_\_\_ the windows cleaned yesterday.  
a) got            b) make            c) have
19. She \_\_\_ the technician install the new software.  
a) had            b) made            c) got
20. Did he \_\_\_ his secretary arrange the meeting?  
a) got            b) make            c) have
21. They \_\_\_ their kids eat all their vegetables before leaving the table.  
a) made            b) got            c) had
22. They \_\_\_ the chef prepare a special meal.  
a) make            b) had            c) got
23. Did you \_\_\_ your parents to take you to the airport?  
a) had            b) make            c) get
24. I \_\_\_ my friend to carry the heavy box.  
a) got            b) make            c) had
25. We \_\_\_ the delivery driver bring our groceries upstairs.  
a) make            b) had            c) got

### **Answer Key**

- c), 2. a), 3. b), 4. c), 5. b), 6. b), 7. b), 8. b), 9. a), 10. c), 11. a), 12. b), 13. c), 14. a), 15. c), 16. a), 17. a), 18. a), 19. a), 20. c), 21. a), 22. b), 23. c), 24. a), 25. b)

## 40 - 41. Relative Clauses

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**Video Presentation:  
Relative Clauses / Defining And Non Defining:**



**Relative Clauses / Noun Clauses, Adjective Clauses And Adverbial Clauses:**



Relative Clauses provide additional information about a noun in a sentence. They are introduced by **relative pronouns** like "who," "whom," "whose," "which," and "that."

### Defining Relative Clauses

- **Definition:** These clauses give essential information about a noun. If you remove a defining clause, the sentence's meaning changes or becomes incomplete.
- **Structure:**
  - **Relative pronoun + subject + verb**
  - **Relative pronoun + verb** (if the relative pronoun acts as the subject)

Relative Pronoun	Usage	Example
<b>Who</b>	Refers to people	The girl <b>who</b> sings is my sister.
<b>Which</b>	Refers to animals or things	The book <b>which</b> I bought is amazing.
<b>That</b>	Refers to people, animals, or things	The dog <b>that</b> barks loudly is mine.
<b>Whose</b>	Shows possession	The student <b>whose</b> pen is red is Sam.

- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** The car **that is parked outside** is mine.
  - **Negative:** The movie **which I didn't enjoy** was too long.
  - **Interrogative:** Is this the teacher **who taught you last year**?

## Non-Defining Relative Clauses

- **Definition:** These clauses give extra, non-essential information. You can remove them without changing the sentence's fundamental meaning. They are separated by commas.
- **Structure:**
  - **Subject + relative pronoun + verb + rest of the sentence**

Relative Pronoun	Usage	Example
<b>Who</b>	Refers to people	My friend, <b>who is a doctor</b> , is kind.
<b>Which</b>	Refers to things	This laptop, <b>which I bought recently</b> , is fast.

- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** My brother, **who lives in London**, is visiting us.
  - **Negative:** The car, **which isn't very fast**, is still reliable.
  - **Interrogative:** Did you see the movie, **which was very popular**?

## 2. Noun Clauses

Noun Clauses function as nouns in a sentence and can be subjects, objects, or complements. They often begin with "that," "if," "whether," or question words like "who," "what," "where," etc.

### Structure

- **Noun Clause (as subject/object/complement):** Relative pronoun/conjunction + subject + verb

Usage	Example
<b>As a subject</b>	<b>What she said</b> made everyone laugh.
<b>As an object</b>	I don't know <b>where he went</b> .
<b>As a complement</b>	My fear is <b>that he might be late</b> .

- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** I believe **that he is coming**.
  - **Negative:** I don't know **if she will attend**.
  - **Interrogative:** Do you remember **what he said**?

### 3. Adjective Clauses

Adjective Clauses, also known as relative clauses, describe a noun or pronoun in the main clause, providing more detail. They are typically introduced by **who**, **whom**, **whose**, **which**, and **that**.

#### Structure

- **Adjective Clause:** Relative pronoun + subject + verb (similar to defining relative clauses)

Relative Pronoun	Usage	Example
<b>Who</b>	Describes a person	The man <b>who is talking</b> is my friend.
<b>Which</b>	Describes an animal or object	I have a car <b>which is blue</b> .
<b>That</b>	Describes a person or thing	The book <b>that I borrowed</b> is useful.

- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** She met a boy **who is kind**.
  - **Negative:** I don't like places **that are crowded**.
  - **Interrogative:** Is this the pen **that you lost**?

### 4. Adverbial Clauses

Adverbial Clauses describe **when**, **where**, **why**, or **how** something happens in the main clause. They begin with subordinating conjunctions like "when," "because," "although," "if," etc.

#### Types of Adverbial Clauses and Structure

1. **Time:** Describes when something happens.
  - **Conjunction:** when, while, after, before, as soon as
  - **Example:** I'll call you **when I arrive**.
2. **Condition:** Describes a condition for something to happen.
  - **Conjunction:** if, unless
  - **Example:** We'll go **if it doesn't rain**.
3. **Reason:** Explains the reason for something.
  - **Conjunction:** because, since, as
  - **Example:** She left early **because she felt sick**.
4. **Contrast:** Shows a contrast or unexpected result.
  - **Conjunction:** although, even though, while
  - **Example:** Although it was raining, they continued.

## Structure

- **Adverbial Clause:** Conjunction + subject + verb

Type	Conjunctions	Example
<b>Time</b>	when, after, before	Call me <b>after you arrive</b> .
<b>Condition</b>	if, unless	<b>Unless it rains</b> , we'll go hiking.
<b>Reason</b>	because, as	I went home <b>because I was tired</b> .
<b>Contrast</b>	although, even though	<b>Although he tried</b> , he failed.

- **Examples:**
  - **Affirmative:** I'll go out **if it stops raining**.
  - **Negative:** We won't leave **unless you're ready**.
  - **Interrogative:** Will you join us **if we invite you?**

## Summary Table

Clause Type	Purpose	Examples
<b>Defining Relative Clause</b>	Essential information about a noun	The man <b>who helped me</b> was kind.
<b>Non-Defining Relative Clause</b>	Additional (non-essential) info about a noun	My sister, <b>who lives in Canada</b> , is a teacher.
<b>Noun Clause</b>	Acts as a noun	I don't know <b>where she went</b> .
<b>Adjective Clause</b>	Describes a noun	The car <b>that is parked outside</b> is his.
<b>Adverbial Clause</b>	Describes the action with time, reason, condition, or contrast	We'll leave <b>when the party ends</b> . <b>If it rains</b> , we'll cancel the picnic.

## Tips for Understanding Usage

- **Relative Clauses:** Use to describe or add information about nouns. Defining clauses are essential; non-defining clauses provide extra details.
- **Noun Clauses:** Use as subjects or objects to explain something unknown, questioned, or described.
- **Adjective Clauses:** Describe characteristics of a noun, similar to adjectives.
- **Adverbial Clauses:** Describe time, reason, condition, or contrast, acting similarly to adverbs to explain the action.

## 40 - 41 Relative Clauses / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. The woman \_\_\_\_\_ lives next door is a doctor.  
a) who            b) which        c) whose
2. The car, \_\_\_\_\_ color is red, belongs to my friend.  
a) which        b) who           c) whose
3. The book \_\_\_\_\_ I borrowed from you is very interesting.  
a) who           b) that          c) whom
4. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ we watched last night was amazing.  
a) which        b) whose        c) who
5. I met a man \_\_\_\_\_ father is a famous actor.  
a) whose        b) who           c) that
6. She's the person \_\_\_\_\_ I spoke to yesterday.  
a) which        b) whose        c) who
7. This is the museum \_\_\_\_\_ was built in 1900.  
a) who           b) which        c) whose
8. The students \_\_\_\_\_ are in the classroom are taking a test.  
a) that           b) whom        c) whose
9. My sister, \_\_\_\_\_ lives in Canada, is coming to visit.  
a) who           b) which        c) whom
10. This is the house \_\_\_\_\_ my parents just bought.  
a) that           b) who           c) whose
11. The man \_\_\_\_\_ you saw at the park is my uncle.  
a) who           b) whose        c) which
12. The students, \_\_\_\_\_ grades were high, received awards.  
a) whose        b) who           c) whom
13. This is the restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ serves the best pizza.  
a) who           b) which        c) whom
14. The teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ students love her, is very kind.  
a) whose        b) who           c) whom
15. Is she the one \_\_\_\_\_ gave you the book?  
a) which        b) whose        c) who
16. The person \_\_\_\_\_ helped me is a hero.  
a) who           b) whom        c) which

17. Do you know the girl \_\_\_\_\_ brother is in my class?  
a) whose      b) who      c) that
18. I live in a city \_\_\_\_\_ has beautiful parks.  
a) who      b) that      c) whose
19. This is the dog \_\_\_\_\_ bit me.  
a) which      b) whose      c) whom
20. The company, \_\_\_\_\_ founder is famous, went bankrupt.  
a) which      b) whose      c) who
21. He is the teacher \_\_\_\_\_ teaches us math.  
a) whom      b) who      c) whose
22. The river, \_\_\_\_\_ flows through the city, is polluted.  
a) who      b) that      c) where
23. The artist, \_\_\_\_\_ work is exhibited, is very talented.  
a) who      b) that      c) whose
24. They hired a chef \_\_\_\_\_ specialty is Italian food.  
a) whose      b) who      c) whom
25. She's looking for someone \_\_\_\_\_ can help her.  
a) which      b) who      c) whose

**Answer Key:** 1a, 2c, 3b, 4a, 5a, 6c, 7b, 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a, 12a, 13b, 14a, 15c, 16a, 17a, 18b, 19a, 20b, 21b, 22b, 23c, 24a, 25b

## 42. Ever, Never, Yet, Already, and Just with the Present Perfect

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Video Presentation:



The **Present Perfect tense** is used to describe actions or events that have occurred at an unspecified time before now, often connecting the past with the present. Words like *ever*, *never*, *yet*, *already*, and *just* are commonly used with the Present Perfect to provide additional meaning or context. Each word has specific rules for its use, placement, and context. Let's break them down and explain their optimal structure.

### Present Perfect Structure

- **Affirmative:** Subject + have/has + past participle
  - Example: *She has visited Paris.*
- **Negative:** Subject + have/has + not + past participle
  - Example: *He has not finished his homework.*
- **Interrogative:** Have/Has + subject + past participle
  - Example: *Have you eaten lunch?*

### Key Adverbs in Present Perfect

#### 1. Ever

- **Meaning:** "at any time in your life."
- **Used in:** Questions and negative sentences, not affirmative.
- **Placement:** Typically placed **before the past participle**.
- **Examples:**
  - *Have you ever been to London?* (Question)
  - *I haven't ever tried sushi.* (Negative)

Structure	Example
Question	<i>Have you <b>ever</b> seen a tiger?</i>
Negative	<i>She hasn't <b>ever</b> danced salsa.</i>



## 2. Never

- **Meaning:** "not at any time in your life."
- **Used in:** Affirmative sentences to give a negative meaning (since "never" itself is negative).
- **Placement:** Typically placed **before the past participle**.
- **Examples:**
  - *I have **never** eaten snails.* (Affirmative with negative meaning)
  - *They have **never** traveled by plane.*

Structure	Example
Affirmative (negative meaning)	<i>We have <b>never</b> visited Canada.</i>

## 3. Yet

- **Meaning:** "until now." or "so far." It implies that something is expected to happen in the future.
- **Used in:** Questions and negative sentences, **not affirmative**.
- **Placement:** Usually placed **at the end of the sentence**.
- **Examples:**
  - *Have you finished your homework **yet**?* (Question)
  - *She hasn't arrived **yet**.* (Negative)

Structure	Example
Question	<i>Have they called you <b>yet</b>?</i>
Negative	<i>We haven't seen the movie <b>yet</b>.</i>

## 4. Already

- **Meaning:** "sooner than expected." or "earlier than the present time."
- **Used in:** Affirmative sentences and questions, **not usually in negative sentences**.
- **Placement:** Typically placed **before the past participle** or **at the end of the sentence**.
- **Examples:**
  - *She has **already** left the office.* (Affirmative)
  - *Have you **already** eaten?* (Question)

Structure	Example
Affirmative	<i>They have <b>already</b> cleaned the house.</i>
Question	<i>Have you <b>already</b> written the email?</i>

## 5. Just

- **Meaning:** “very recently.”
- **Used in:** Affirmative sentences and questions, not negative.
- **Placement:** Typically placed **before the past participle**.
- **Examples:**
  - *I have **just** finished my homework.* (Affirmative)
  - *Has she **just** left?* (Question)

Structure	Example
Affirmative	<i>He has <b>just</b> called.</i>
Question	<i>Have you <b>just</b> arrived?</i>

## Summary Table of Usage

Adverb	Meaning	Used in	Placement	Example
<b>Ever</b>	At any time	Questions, Negatives	Before past participle	<i>Have you ever visited Italy?</i>
<b>Never</b>	Not at any time	Affirmative (negative meaning)	Before past participle	<i>I have never seen snow.</i>
<b>Yet</b>	Until now	Questions, Negatives	At the end of the sentence	<i>She hasn't called yet.</i>
<b>Already</b>	Sooner than expected	Affirmative, Questions	Before past participle / End of sentence	<i>They have already left.</i>
<b>Just</b>	A short time ago	Affirmative, Questions	Before past participle	<i>We have just arrived.</i>

## Examples of Full Sentences for All Adverbs

1. **Ever:**
  - *Have you ever met a famous person?*
  - *I haven't ever been to Australia.*
2. **Never:**
  - *I have never failed a test.*
  - *We have never traveled abroad.*
3. **Yet:**
  - *Has he finished his project yet?*
  - *They haven't decided yet.*
4. **Already:**
  - *I have already done my homework.*
  - *Have you already seen this movie?*

5. **Just:**
- o *She has just left the office.*
  - o *Have they just arrived?*

**Notes on Word Placement**

- *Already* and *just* often go between the auxiliary verb (*have/has*) and the past participle.
- *Yet* always comes at the end of the sentence.
- *Never* and *ever* usually come before the past participle in present perfect sentences.

## 42. Ever, Never, Yet, Already, and Just with the Present Perfect

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ eaten sushi before?  
a) already      b) ever      c) just
2. I have \_\_\_\_\_ finished my homework, so I can relax now.  
a) yet      b) just      c) ever
3. They haven't arrived \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) already      b) ever      c) yet
4. She has \_\_\_\_\_ visited Paris three times.  
a) already      b) yet      c) never
5. We have \_\_\_\_\_ seen that movie; we'll watch something else.  
a) ever      b) already      c) yet
6. Have they called you \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) yet      b) never      c) just
7. I have \_\_\_\_\_ climbed a mountain in my life.  
a) ever      b) never      c) already
8. He has \_\_\_\_\_ left the office. You just missed him.  
a) just      b) yet      c) ever
10. She hasn't finished her assignment \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) never      b) yet      c) already
11. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ seen such a beautiful sunset?  
a) already      b) ever      c) just
12. We have \_\_\_\_\_ been to Spain, but we would love to go one day.  
a) never      b) yet      c) just
13. I have \_\_\_\_\_ spoken to her; she knows about the meeting now.  
a) just      b) yet      c) never
14. Have you completed the report \_\_\_\_\_? Do you need more time?  
a) yet      b) already      c) never
15. They have \_\_\_\_\_ traveled to Europe, so they are excited for their first trip.  
a) ever      b) never      c) already
16. I have \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned my room; it looks perfect now.  
a) just      b) yet      c) never
17. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ visited the new museum in town?  
a) yet      b) already      c) never

18. She has \_\_\_\_\_ told him the news; he is really happy.  
a) ever            b) never            c) already
19. I have \_\_\_\_\_ seen this movie. I don't want to watch it again.  
a) already        b) ever            c) yet
20. Have they sent the email to the manager \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) already        b) yet            c) just
21. He has \_\_\_\_\_ been to Japan; it's his favorite country to visit.  
a) ever            b) already        c) never
22. We have \_\_\_\_\_ spoken about this issue, so let's move on.  
a) just            b) yet            c) ever
23. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ met a famous teacher?  
a) already        b) ever            c) never
24. I haven't seen her \_\_\_\_\_; she must still be at work.  
a) yet            b) just            c) ever
25. They have \_\_\_\_\_ left for the airport. You can still catch them if you hurry up.  
a) yet            b) just            c) never
26. She has \_\_\_\_\_ traveled abroad, so she is nervous about her first trip.  
a) never    b) ever            c) just

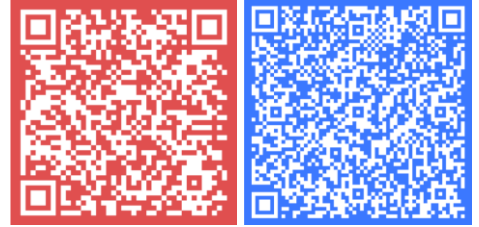
**Answer Key:**

1b, 2b, 3c, 4a, 5b, 6a, 7b, 8a, 9b, 10b, 11a, 12a, 13a, 14b, 15a, 16a, 17c, 18a, 19b, 20b, 21a, 22b, 23a, 24b, 25a

## 43 - 44. Reported Speech

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### Video Presentation: Reported Speech / Indirect Speech:



### Reported Questions / Indirect Questions:



Reported Speech, also known as Indirect Speech, is used when we want to convey what someone else said without quoting their words exactly. For example:

- **Direct Speech:** He said, "I am going to the store."
- **Reported Speech:** He said that he was going to the store.

### How to Form Reported Speech

1. **Tense Changes** (usually shift one tense back in time)
2. **Pronoun Changes** (based on the speaker and listener)
3. **Time Expression Changes** (to fit the new context)

Let's explore each part in detail:

#### 1. Tense Changes in Reported Speech

When we change from **Direct Speech** to **Reported Speech**, the tense typically shifts one step back in time. Here is a table summarizing these tense changes:

Direct Speech (Original Tense)	Reported Speech (Shifted Tense)
Present Simple: "I study."	Past Simple: He said he studied.
Present Continuous: "I am studying."	Past Continuous: He said he was studying.
Present Perfect: "I have studied."	Past Perfect: He said he had studied.
Past Simple: "I studied."	Past Perfect: He said he had studied.
Will: "I will study."	Would: He said he would study.

### Example Sentences:

- **Direct Speech:** "I am reading a book."
- **Reported Speech:** She said that she was reading a book.

## 2. Pronoun Changes in Reported Speech

The pronouns in **Reported Speech** change based on who is speaking and to whom they are speaking.

Direct Speech Pronoun	Reported Speech Pronoun
I	he/she
You	I/me, or he/she
We	they
My	his/her
Our	their

### Example:

- **Direct Speech:** "I am going to my house."
- **Reported Speech:** He said that he was going to his house.

## 3. Time Expression Changes

Some time expressions in **Direct Speech** need to be adjusted when reporting.

Direct Speech Expression	Reported Speech Expression
today	that day
tomorrow	the next day / the following day
yesterday	the day before
now	then
here	there
this	that
these	those

### Example:

- **Direct Speech:** "I'll do it tomorrow."
- **Reported Speech:** He said that he would do it the next day.

## Affirmative, Negative, and Interrogative Structures in Reported Speech

Let's go over how to structure affirmative, negative, and interrogative sentences in **Reported Speech**.

### Affirmative Sentences

**Structure:** Subject + said (that) + [Reported Speech]

- **Direct Speech:** "I am happy."
- **Reported Speech:** She said that she was happy.

### Negative Sentences

**Structure:** Subject + said (that) + [Reported Speech in negative form]

- **Direct Speech:** "I don't like pizza."
- **Reported Speech:** He said that he didn't like pizza.

### Interrogative Sentences (Reported Questions)

For questions, the structure changes depending on whether it's a **Yes/No Question** or a **Wh-Question**.

#### 1. Yes/No Questions

- **Structure:** Subject + asked if/whether + [Reported Speech]
- Remove the auxiliary verb and switch the sentence structure to affirmative.
- **Direct Speech:** "Do you like coffee?"
- **Reported Speech:** She asked if I liked coffee.

#### 2. Wh-Questions

- **Structure:** Subject + asked (wh-word) + [Reported Speech]
- Keep the **Wh-word** (who, what, when, where, why, how) and adjust the sentence structure to affirmative.
- **Direct Speech:** "Where do you live?"
- **Reported Speech:** He asked where I lived.

### Summary Table of Reported Speech Structures

Type	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Affirmative	"I am tired."	He said that he was tired.
Negative	"I don't understand."	She said that she didn't understand.
Yes/No Question	"Do you play tennis?"	She asked if I played tennis.
Wh-Question	"Where are you going?"	He asked where I was going.



## Additional Examples

1. **Direct Speech (Affirmative):** "I will help you."
  - **Reported Speech:** She said that she would help me.
2. **Direct Speech (Negative):** "I can't find my keys."
  - **Reported Speech:** He said that he couldn't find his keys.
3. **Direct Speech (Yes/No Question):** "Are you coming?"
  - **Reported Speech:** She asked if I was coming.
4. **Direct Speech (Wh-Question):** "What are you doing?"
  - **Reported Speech:** He asked what I was doing.

## Key Points to Remember

1. **Backshift of Tenses:** When using reported speech, shift the tense back one step (present to past, past to past perfect, etc.).
2. **Pronoun Changes:** Adjust the pronouns based on the context of the report.
3. **Time Expression Adjustments:** Change time expressions as needed to fit the reporting context.
4. **Question Structures:** Yes/No questions use "if" or "whether," and Wh-questions maintain the Wh-word but follow affirmative sentence structure.

## Practice Examples

1. **Direct Speech:** "I will call you tomorrow."
  - **Reported Speech:** She said that she would call me the next day.
2. **Direct Speech:** "Can you help me?"
  - **Reported Speech:** He asked if I could help him.
3. **Direct Speech:** "Why did you leave early?"
  - **Reported Speech:** She asked why I had left early.

By mastering **Reported Speech**, you'll be able to communicate more accurately about what others have said and express conversations in a more flexible and sophisticated way.

## 43 - 44. Reported Speech / Practice Test

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Choose the option that best completes each item.

1. Direct Speech: "I am learning Spanish," she said.  
a) She said that she was learning Spanish.      b) She said that I am learning Spanish.  
c) She said that she is learning Spanish.
2. Direct Speech: "Do you like ice cream?" he asked.  
a) He asked if you like ice cream.      b) He asked if I liked ice cream.  
c) He asked if I like ice cream.
3. Direct Speech: "I can't come to the party," John said.  
a) John said he couldn't come to the party.      b) John said he can't come to the party.  
c) John said that he didn't come to the party.
4. Direct Speech: "Where did you go yesterday?" she asked.  
a) She asked where you went yesterday.      b) She asked where did I go yesterday.  
c) She asked where I had gone the day before.
5. Direct Speech: "They will call us tomorrow," he said.  
a) He said they would call us tomorrow.      b) He said they would call us the next day.  
c) He said that they will call us the next day.
6. Direct Speech: "Why are you crying?" he asked me.  
a) He asked me why was I crying.      b) He asked me why I was crying.  
c) He asked me why I am crying.
7. Direct Speech: "We have finished our work," they said.  
a) They said they had finished their work.      b) They said they have finished their work.  
c) They said they had finish their work.
8. Direct Speech: "Is it raining?" she asked.  
a) She asked if it rains.      b) She asked if it was raining.      c) She asked if it is raining.
9. Direct Speech: "I didn't go to the gym," he said.  
a) He said that he didn't go to the gym.      b) He said that I didn't go to the gym.  
c) He said that he hadn't gone to the gym.
10. Direct Speech: "Can you help me?" he asked.  
a) He asked if I can help him.      b) He asked if I could help him.      c) He asked if I help him.
11. Direct Speech: "What are you doing?" she asked me.  
a) She asked me what was I doing.      b) She asked me what I am doing.  
c) She asked me what I was doing.

12.Direct Speech: "We will see you next week," they said.

- a) They said that we would see them next week.
- b) They said that they would see me the next week.
- c) They said that they would see me the following week.

13.Direct Speech: "I have lost my keys," he said.

- a) He said that he has lost his keys
- b) He said that he had lost his keys.
- c) He said that I had lost my keys.

14.Direct Speech: "Are you coming with us?" they asked me.

- a) They asked me if I am coming with them.
- b) They asked me if I was coming with them.
- c) They asked me if I come with them.

15.Direct Speech: "She doesn't like pizza," he said.

- a) He said that she didn't like pizza.
- b) He said that she doesn't like pizza.
- c) He said that she don't like pizza.

16.Direct Speech: "Who broke the window?" she asked.

- a) She asked who broke the window.
- b) She asked who had broken the window.
- c) She asked who had broke the window.

17.Direct Speech: "I'll call you later," he said.

- a) He said that he would call me later.
- b) He said that I would call him later.
- c) He said that he would call you later.

18.Direct Speech: "Where is the station?" he asked.

- a) He asked where is the station.
- b) He asked where the station was.
- c) He asked where was the station.

19.Direct Speech: "Do you know her?" he asked me.

- a) He asked me if I knew her.
- b) He asked me if you knew her.
- c) He asked me if I know her.

20.Direct Speech: "I am tired," she said.

- a) She said she is tired.
- b) She said that she was tired.
- c) She said she had tired.

21.Direct Speech: "Will you come to the party?" he asked.

- a) He asked if you will come to the party.
- b) He asked if you would come to the party.
- c) He asked if you came to the party.

22.Direct Speech: "I haven't finished my homework," she said.

- a) She said that she hasn't finished her homework.
- b) She said that she hadn't finished her homework.
- c) She said that she didn't finish her homework.

23.Direct Speech: "Where have you been?" she asked me.

- a) She asked me where I was.
- b) She asked me where I had been.
- c) She asked me where had I been.

24. Direct Speech: "This is my friend," he said.

- a) He said that that was his friend.
- b) He said that this was his friend.
- c) He said that was his friend.

25. Direct Speech: "Is she going to the concert?" he asked.

- a) He asked if she is going to the concert.
- b) He asked if she was going to the concert.
- c) He asked if she went to the concert.

**Answer Key:** 1a, 2b, 3a, 4c, 5b, 6b, 7a, 8b, 9c, 10b, 11c, 12c, 13b, 14b, 15a, 16b, 17a, 18b, 19a, 20b, 21b, 22b, 23b, 24a, 25b

# Mi reconocimiento y agradecimiento para ti...

🌟 Tu camino en el Inglés no termina aquí... ¡Es sólo el comienzo! 🌟

Hoy has alcanzado un gran logro al completar este programa de inglés. No sólo has adquirido conocimientos, sino que has demostrado disciplina, constancia y el deseo de superarte. 🧘📖

Aprender un idioma es una puerta a nuevas oportunidades, y el verdadero secreto está en seguir practicando, explorando y desafiándote cada día. 🚀

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- ✅ Sigue perfeccionando tu Inglés con los recursos en [mi página web](#).
- ✅ Mantente en contacto a través de mis redes sociales para más tips, ejercicios y contenido exclusivo.
- ✅ Comparte tu experiencia con otros y ayúdame a llegar a más personas que, como tú, quieren aprender y mejorar su inglés.

Tu esfuerzo y compromiso han sido clave en este proceso. ¡Gracias por ser parte de esta comunidad de aprendizaje! ❤️ abc

🌍 El Inglés expande horizontes... y tú ya tienes un largo camino recorrido.

¡Sigue avanzando! ✨

Con cariño:

Teacher **IGNACIO** Chávez