To Give a title of this text " To entitle to "
"Underline Verbs in this text"



Myself

تعريف بالنفس

I would like to introduce myself. My name is ~~Lim Mei Li~~ Myriam. My mum says "~~Mei Li~~ Myriama" means "pretty and cute". I am seven years old. I was born on 5th November.

I live in ~~Woodlands, Singapore~~ TLEMCEN ALGERIA, with my parents and grandparents. I have two elder brothers and a younger sister. My father is a clerk (موظف) and my mother is a housewife. (آملس)

I have black hair. It is short and straight. My skin is quite tanned (قمحية). My eyes are big and round. I am small in size. (صغيرة في الحجم)

I study at ~~Woodlands Primary~~ IBN- Khaldoun School. It is a big school. My father sends me to school every day in his car. I wear my school uniform (مئزر) which is a white blouse and a maroon skirt.

I like to read and watch cartoons (أفلام كرطونية). I love to read comics (كوميدي), fairy tales (قصص خيالية) and short mystery (مرعبة) stories. I watch cartoons on Sundays when I am free. I think the animation is fantastic. Perhaps when I grow up, I want to be a cartoonist. (may be)

الاستاذ: احمد - بلحاج بلقاسم

To turn page

mum → الام - maman

Cute → مُعْجِبَة - rusé - amusante.

borne → وُلِدْ

elder → الكَبِيرْ

clerk → مُوَظَّفْ

housewife → مَرْأَةُ بَيْتْ

straight → أَمْلَسْ (شَعْر)

skin → جِلْدْ

tanned → قَمْحِيَّة اللَّون

Fairy Tales → قِصَصْ خَيَالِيَّة

Read carrefuly, and underline verbs in this text "Let's have FUN" "FUN = متعة"

-good Luck-

Lesson two

Let's have fun



Let's read

Preamble



Every weekend, I go to the park with my parents. There is a lake full of fish. I love fishing, and my parents enjoy seeing me happily catch fish.

My self



Hello my name is Serra, I love playing computer games. I am a good player. My mother and my brother like seeing me winning every game.

Robbies



Every day, I go to the playground with my brother Hassan. We enjoy flying kites and seeing them high in the sky.

Conclusion



After class, my classmates and I enjoy sharing ideas about books. We love reading books.

We use certain verbs to express likes and dislikes:

- Like
- Love
- Enjoy
- Prefer
- Don't like / hate

+verb-ing

We use verbs of preference to **talk about our feelings** toward activities, hobbies, food, people, or things.

Examples:

- *I like swimming.*
- *She loves chocolate.*
- *They hate cleaning.*

Fun → تَسْتَمْتِع

lake → بُحَيْرَة صَغِيرَة

Fish → سَمَك

enjoy → تَسْتَمْتِع بِالفَرَح

winning → تَفُوز - رَبِح

game → لِعْبَة

playground → حَدِيقَة جُلُوس لِلرَّاحَة

flying Kites → لُعْبَة طَيَرَان وَرَق بِالخَيْط

Sky → سَمَاء

Class'mates → زُمَلاء القِسم - camarades de classe.

Sharing ideas → تَبَادُل الكَلَام

hobbies → هِوَايَة

Like, love, Enjoy, Prefer → تَفْضِيل - اِسْتِمْتَاع - حُبّ

dislikes, hate → كُرْه ≠ Like

N°	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Arabic	N°	Infinitive	Simple Past	Pa st Participle	Arabic	N°	Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Arabic
01	Arise	arose	arisen	يرتفع/ينهض	43	Forbid	forbad/forbade	forbidden	يحرّم/يمنع	85	Send	sent	sent	يرسل
02	Be	was/were	been	كان	44	Forget	forgot	forgotten	ينسى	86	Set	set	set	يضع
03	Bear	bore	born/borne	تلد	45	Forgive	forgave	forgiven	يسامح	87	Sew	sewed	Sewn/sewed	يخيط
04	Beat	beat	beaten	يهزم/يضرب	46	Freeze	froze	frozen	يجمّد/يجلّد	88	Shake	shook	shaken	يرجّ/يهز/يزعزع
05	Become	became	become	يصبح	47	Get	got	got/gotten	يحصل على	89	Shine	shone/shined	shone/shined	يلمع/يبرق
06	Begin	began	begun	يبدأ/يشرع	48	Give	gave	given	يعطي	90	Shoot	shot	shot	يطلق(النار)/يقذف(كرة)
07	Bend	bent	bent	ينحني/يميل	49	Go	went	gone	يذهب	91	Show	showed	shown/showed	يبيّن/يُظهر/يعرض
08	Bet	bet/betted	bet/betted	يراهن	50	Grow	grew	grown	يزرع/ ينمو	92	Shut	shut	shut	يغلق
09	Bind	bound	bound	يوثق/يربط	51	Hang	hung/hanged	hung/hanged	يعلق/يشنق	93	Sing	sang	sung	يغنّي
10	Bite	bit	bitten	يعضّ	52	Have	had	had	يكسب/يملك	94	Sink	sank	sunk	يغرق
11	Bleed	bled	bled	ينزف/يدمي	53	Hear	heard	heard	يسمع	95	Sit	sat	sat	يجلس
12	Blow	blew	blown	ينفخ	54	Hide	hid	hidden	يدسّ/يخفي	96	Sleep	slept	slept	ينام
13	Break	broke	broken	يكسر	55	Hit	hit	hit	يضرب/يصدم	97	Slide	slid	slid	يتزلج/ينزلق
14	Breed	bred	bred	يربي/ينتج	56	Hold	held	held	يمسك/يقبض	98	Smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	يشم
15	Bring	brought	brought	يجلب	57	Hurt	hurt	hurt	يجرح/يضرّ بـ	99	Speak	spoke	spoken	يتكلم
16	Build	built	built	يبني	58	Keep	kept	kept	يحتفظ	100	Spell	spelt/spelled	spelt/spelled	يتهجّى
17	Burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	يحرق	59	Kneel	knelt/kneeled	knelt/kneeled	يجثو/يركع	101	Spend	spent	spent	ينفق/يقضي(وقتا)
18	Burst	burst	burst	ينفجر	60	Know	knew	known	يعلم/يعرف	102	Spit	spat	spat	يبصق/يلطخ
19	Buy	bought	bought	يشتري	61	Lay	laid	laid	يرقد/ ينبسط	103	Spread	spread	spread	ينتشر/ينشر
20	Can	could	been able to	يستطيع	62	Lead	led	led	يقود	104	Stand	stood	stood	يقف
21	Cast	cast	cast	يرمي/يطلق	63	Leap	leapt/leaped	Leapt/leaped	يثب/يقفز	105	Steal	stole	stolen	يسرق/يختلس
22	Catch	caught	caught	يقبض	64	Learn	learnt/learned	learnt/learned	يتعلم	106	Stick	stuck	stuck	يلصق/يغرز(سكينا)
23	Choose	chose	chosen	يختار	65	Leave	left	left	يترك/يغادر	107	Sting	stung	stung	يلسع
24	Cling	clung	clung	يتشبث	66	Lend	lent	lent	يعير	108	Strike	struck	struck	يضرب
25	Come	came	come	يأتي	67	let	let	let	يترك	109	Strive	strove	striven	جاهد
26	Cost	cost/costed	cost/costed	يكلف(ثمن)	68	Lie	lay	lain	يكذب/يمتد/يستلقي	110	Swear	swore	sworn	يقسم
27	Creep	crept	crept	زحف	69	Light	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	يشعل/ينير	111	Sweep	swept	swept	يكنس
28	Cut	cut	cut	يقطع	70	Lose	lost	lost	يفقد	112	Swim	swam	swum	يسبح
29	Dig	dug	dug	يحفر	71	Make	made	made	يصنع/ينجز	113	Take	took	taken	يأخذ
30	Do	did	done	يفعل	72	Mean	meant	meant	يعني	114	Teach	taught	taught	يدرّس
31	Draw	drew	drawn	يرسم	73	Meet	met	met	يقابل/يلتقي	115	Tear	tore	torn	يمزّق
32	Dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	يحلم	74	Pay	paid	paid	يدفع الثمن	116	Tell	told	told	يقول/يروي
33	Drink	drank	drunk	يشرب	75	Put	put	put	يضع	117	Think	thought	thought	يفكر/يعتقد
34	Drive	drove	driven	يسوق	76	Read	read	read	يقرأ	118	Throw	threw	thrown	يرمي/يقذف
35	Eat	ate	eaten	يأكل	77	Ride	rode	ridden	يركب (حيوان)	119	Understand	understood	understood	يفهم/يدرك
36	Fall	fell	fallen	يسقط	78	Ring	rang	rung	يعدو/يجري	120	Upset	upset	upset	يقلب/ يزعج
37	Feed	fed	fed	يطعم	79	Rise	rose	risen	يرتفع/يطلع	121	Wake	woke/waked	woken/waked	يوقظ/يستيقظ
38	Feel	felt	felt	يشعر	80	Run	ran	run	يركض	122	Wear	wore	worn	يرتدي
39	Fight	fought	fought	يحارب	81	Say	said	said	يقول	123	Weave	wove/weaved	woven/weaved	ينسج/يحيك
40	Find	found	found	يجد	82	See	saw	Seen	يرى	124	Weep	wept	Wept	يبكي
41	Flee	fled	fled	يفر/يهرب	83	Seek	sought	sought	يبحث/يفتش	125	Win	won	won	يفوز
42	Fly	flew	flown	يطير	84	Sell	sold	sold	يبيع	126	Write	wrote	written	يكتب

الاستاذ: أحمد بلحاج بلقاسم

1. THE PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the present simple to:

- Describe general characteristics or talk about things.
- To say that something happens all the time or repeatedly.
- To say that something is true in general.

Present tense of:

1. To be:

A) Affirmative form:

I am
You are
She is
He is
It is
We are
They are

Examples:

I am a pupil.
She is a doctor.

Exercise 1: Put in am, is or are:

1. You ……..late.
2. My father……..a doctor.
3. John and Jane ……English.
4. I ……. Happy.
5. She …… tired.

B) Negative form:

To make negative sentences with "be" we put "not" after am/ is/ are
I am ready = affirmative
I am not ready = negative

Subject	be	Not	Completion
I	Am	Not	ready
She, he, it	Is		
We, you, they	are		

-I am not French.
-You are not ill.

Exercise1:

Give the negative form of the following sentences

1. It is very cold this year.
2. I am English
3. They are in Algeria
4. She is small.
5. You are a dentist.

C) Interrogative form:

To give the interrogative form or make questions with "be" we put "am, is, and are" before the subject

I am late = affirmative form

Am I late? = interrogative form

Be	Subject	completion
Am	I	ready?
Is	She, he, it	
Are	You, we, they	

Exercise1: Give the interrogative form of the following sentences:

1. Salima is Algerian
2. His name is Rafik .
3. They are at home.
4. I am a pupil
5. He is thirsty
6. The baby is ill

2) To have: (got)

We use "have got" for possession.

A) Affirmative form:

I have (got)
You have (got)
She has (got)
He has (got)
It has (got)
We have (got)
They have (got)

Examples:

I have got a new car	or	I have a new car.
My friend has got two sisters	or	my friend has two sisters
You have got beautiful eyes	or	you have beautiful eyes
They have got big house	or	they have big house

Exercise1:

Put in: have got / has got

1. Susan .....a cat.
2. I .....a new bicycle.
3. Sandra.....long fair hair.
4. Rose .....brown eyes.
5. They .....a big car.
6. David .....2 daughters.

B) Negative form:

To make negative sentences with "have" we put "not" between have and got

I have got a cat = affirmative form.

I have not got a cat. = negative form

Subject	Have	Not	Got	Completion
I, you, we, they	have	not	got	green eyes
She, he, it	has			

Examples:

I have got two tickets.
-I have not got two tickets.
She has got a blue dress.
-She has not got a blue dress.

C) Interrogative form:

To give the interrogative form with "have" we put "has, have" before the subject

I have got a ticket = affirmative form

Have I got a ticket? = interrogative form

Have	Subject	Got	Completion
Have	I, you, we, they	got	green eyes?
Has	She, he, it		

Examples:
She has got a dog
-Has she got a dog?
You've got brown eyes
-Have you got brown eyes?

Exercise1:
Give the negative and interrogative form of the following sentences:

1) Ahmed has got two sisters.
2) Ann has got a good dictionary.
3) Rose has got a good handwriting.
4) They have got the same colour of eyes.
5) I have got 3 red pens.
6) Andrea has got a headache.

3) Present tense of verbs in general:

A) Affirmative form:

Subject	Verb
I, you, we, they	Work
She, he, it	Works

Examples:
I work in a bank.
She works in a restaurant
You live in London
He lives in Madrid
We stop the lesson at 4.00
The train stops at the new station.

Exercise1:
Give the correct form of the verbs:

1. I (to come) from Canada.
2. She (to get) up at 6.00 every morning.
3. He (to play) tennis every week-end.
4. The earth (to turn) around the sun.
5. John always (to wear) nice clothes

Note:
How to make He, She, It forms (in the present simple)

1. most verbs + s : work= she, he, it works
   live= she, he, it lives
   stop= she, he, it stops
2. Some verbs ending in "s", "sh", "ch", "x", "o" + es
   Pass= she, he, it passes
   Finish= she, he, it finishes
   Mix= she, he, it mixes
   Do= she, he, it does
   Go= she, he, it goes
3. Some verbs ending in vowel + y (stay, buy.....) +s
   Stay= she, he, it stays
   Buy= she, he, it buys
4. Some verbs ending in consonant + y (study, fly...) change the "y" to "ies"
   Study= she, he, it studies
   Fly= she, he, it flies

Exercise1:
Put the verbs in brackets in the present simple

1. My brother (to get) up late on Friday.
2. We (to play) tennis at week-ends.
3. My mother (to prepare) delicious cakes.
4. Small children (to ask) a lot of questions.
5. My father (to watch) TV every evening.

A) Interrogative form:
We use "do" or "does" to make interrogative sentences (do/does +the subject + infinitive without to)

Do	Subject	Verb
Do	I, you, we, they	Work?
Does	She, he, it	Work?

Examples:
You work in a bank
- Do you work in a bank?
She works in a restaurant
- Does she work in a restaurant?

Exercise 1:
Put the verbs in brackets in the present continuous:

1. Jack (to read) the newspaper.
2. It (to rain).
3. I (to listen) to the radio.
4. Helen (to drink) coffee.
5. David (to wear) a blue jacket today.

B) Negative form

Subject	Be	Not	Verb
I	Am	not	working
She, he, it	Is		
We, you, they	Are		

Examples:
I am not listening to the radio.
It is not raining
You are not watching TV

Exercise 1:
Make negative sentences in the present continuous
I (not/ ask) am not asking questions.

1. He (not/ wear) .....glasses.
2. They (not/study) .....physics.
3. You (not/play) .....football this year.
4. The baby .....(not/sleep)
5. He (not/listen) .....to you.
6. She (not/ write) .....a letter

C) Interrogative form

a)

Be	Subject	Verb
Am	I	Working?
Is	She, he, it	
Are	you, we, they	

Examples:

- Are you revising your lessons?
- Is she preparing dinner?
- Are they playing volley-ball?

Exercise1:
Make questions in the present continuous: (an example is given)
- The pupils (to listen) to the teacher? Are the pupils listening to the teacher?

1. She (to wait) for her husband?
2. It (to rain)?
3. We (to go) to school?
4. He (to eat) spaghetti?
5. You (to listen) to me?

b) Wh-questions:

Wh-word	Be	Subject	Verb
When	Am	I	Working?
Where	Is	she, he, it	
	Are	we, you, they	

Examples:

- Where are you going?
- What is she eating?
- When am I traveling?

Exercise1: Put the words in the correct order:

1. You/ staying/ where/ are/ now/?
2. laughing/ why/ she/is/?
3. what/ they/ doing/ are/?
4. Tracy and Mary/ studying/ are/ where/?
5. why/ the children/ crying/ are/?

4) The past simple

We use the past simple to talk about a finished action in the past; it is used with: "yesterday" "past dates in 1978, 1999, 2001 …", "ago", "last (week, month, year, holiday…)", "once upon a time" ….

1) To be:

I was
You were
She was
He was
It was
We were
They were

Exercise2: Give the interrogative form of the following sentences (an example is given)

They smoke. Do they smoke?

1. Samira teaches English.
2. You play the piano very well.
3. Jane works in a hospital.
4. Peter speaks German very well.
5. I work in a restaurant.
6. They study English.

b) Wh- questions:

Wh- word	Do	Subject	Verb
Where	Do	I, you, we, they	Work?
When	Does	She, he, it	

- Wh- word: Do you know all these question words?

Who – What – When – Where – Why – How.

Examples:

Where do you live? In London

What do you do? I'm a doctor.

When do you travel? This week

How old are you? I'm 16.

Exercise 1:

Make questions (an example is given)

Where/she live? Where does she live?

1. What/ they want?
2. What/ this word mean?
3. What time/ the film start?
4. Why/ you need money?
5. How / this camera work?
6. What/ you do?
7. How much /it cost?
8. What time/the plane leave?

B) Negative form:

We make simple present negatives with "do" or "does" + not + infinitive without to

Subject	Do not	Verb
I, you, we, they	do not / don't	work.
She, he, it	does not / doesn't	

Examples:

I know

- I do not (don't) know.

It helps

- It does not (doesn't) help.

Exercise 1:

Make negative sentences

1. I play tennis.
2. You speak Spanish.
3. My mother teaches English.
4. Henry works in London.
5. Barbara likes old books.
6. The children play football every day.
7. My father speaks four languages.
8. I like pop music.

3) The present continuous

We use the present continuous for something that is happening at the time of speaking (now) the action is not finished.

Examples:

She is sleeping now.

I am working at present.

They are reading at the moment.

You are watching TV.

Formation of the present continuous

- To be (in the present)+ stem+ ing

A) Affirmative form

Subject	Be	Verb
I	Am	working
She, he, it	Is	
We, you, they	Are	

- Formation of the past simple: (be)

Subject	Be	Completion
I, she, he, it	Was	here yesterday.
You, we, they	Were	

Examples:
I was 11 in1998.
She was ill yesterday.
They were absent last week.

Exercise1: Put in was/ were
1. In summer 2000 I .....in Jijel.
2. We.....happy to see you yesterday.
3. My grandfather .....a famous doctor.
4. The lesson.....very interesting.
5. They .....at home this morning.
6. The party .....good.

a) Negative form:

Examples:

Subject	Be	Not	Completion
I, she, he, it	Was	Not	here yesterday
We, you, they	Were		

1) Give the negative form of the following sentences:
1. The lesson was interesting.
2. My books were here.
3. My father was a teacher.
4. I was with Susan yesterday.
5. The baby was ill last week.

b) Interrogative form:

To be	Subject	Completion
Was	I, she, he, it	here yesterday?
Were	you, we, they	

Examples:
- Was she absent?
- Were you ill?

Exercise1:
Give the interrogative form of the following sentences:
1. Mary was at home yesterday.
2. Your grand father was a doctor.
3. I was late this morning.
4. The baby was alone at home.
5. They were on an island last week.
6. She was an author.

WH questions:

WH word	Be	Subject	Completion
Why	was	I, she, he, it	here yesterday?
	were	you, we, they	

Examples:
Where were you?
Why was she absent yesterday?
When were they absent?

Exercise1:
Reorder the following words to get correct questions:
1. Ann/ yesterday/ was/where?
2. was/ the food/ how/?
3. Where/ you / were/ last week/?
4. she/ in the past/ was/ what.
5. when/ Susan/ in/ was/ the theatre
6. how/ the weather/ was/?

2. The past simple with verbs in general:
We have two kinds of verbs: "regular and irregular verbs"
- Regular verbs: verb+ ed
- Irregular verbs: look at the list of irregular verbs 2nd column.

- How to make Regular simple past forms

The past simple of regular verbs		
Subject	Verb	Completion
I, you, she, he, it, we, they	Worked	hard last year.

Note:

- Verbs ending in y:

1. Vowel (a, e, o…..) + y = y + ed

Examples:

Play = played
Enjoy= enjoyed

2. Consonant (d, n, r….) + y = ied (change the Y to « i » + "ed"

Examples:

Try = tried
Reply= replied

Exercise1: Write the simple past of the following words:

- 1. Stay: ……stayed
- 2. Study: ……studied
- 3. Cry: ……cried
- 4. Pray: ……prayed
- 5. Hurry: ……hurried
- 6. Carry: ……carried

II. the past simple of irregular verbs		
Subject	**Verb**	**Completion**
I, you, she, he, it, we, they	went	To the cinema last week.

Examples:

Infinitive:	**past simple:**
To go	went
To write	wrote
To build	built
To see	saw

Exercise 1: Give the past simple of the following verbs

Infinitive	past simple
1. To become	……became……
2. To begin	……began……
3. To break	……broke……
4. To come	……came……
5. To drink	……drank……
6. To eat	……ate……

7. To forget	……forgot……
8. To get	……got……
9. To give	……gave……
10. To hear	……heard……
11. To know	……knew……
12. To learn	……learnt……
13. To leave	……left……
14. To make	……made……
15. To put	……put……
16. To read	……read……
17. To say	……said……
18. To speak	……spoke……
19. To take	……took……
20. To think	……thought……

Exercise 3:

Put the verbs in brackets the correct form of the verbs: (an example is given)

- I (break) broke a cup yesterday.

1. Sandra (play) tennis last week.
2. William (work) in a big shop last month.
3. I (feel) well last night.
4. My grand mother (come) to see us last week-end.
5. Peter (write) a letter to his pen friend last Wednesday
6. My father (visit) England 2 years ago.
7. I (spend) my last summer holidays in Oran
8. John (go) to Rome in 2000.
9. Yesterday I (speak) Spanish with my teacher.
10. Last week my teacher (ask) me a lot of questions but I (answer) the first question only.

A) Negative form:

We make simple past negatives with did not + infinitive (without to)

Regular and irregular verbs			
Subject	**Did not**	**Verb**	**Completion**
I, you, she, he, it, we, they	did not	Work	hard yesterday.

Exercise1:

Give the negative form of the following sentences:

1. My father taught physics.
2. Susan liked the party.
3. Brian took the children to the country side.
4. I bought a nice dress last week
5. I helped my mother to prepare dinner.

B) Interrogative form:

We make simple past questions with did + subject + verb in infinitive (without to)

Regular and irregular verbs			
Did	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Completion**
Did	I, you, she, he, it, we, they	Work	Hard yesterday?

Examples:

- She enjoyed the party = affirmative form
  - ➢ Did she enjoy the party? = interrogative form
- They came from Mexico= affirmative form
  - ➢ Did they come from Mexico? = negative form

Exercise 1:

Give the interrogative form of the following sentences:

1. Jane went to school.
2. John ate all the fish.
3. I visited Spain last week.
4. They stayed at home yesterday.
5. We started school last month.

WH questions:

Regular and irregular verbs				
WH-word	**Did**	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Completion**
Where	did	I, you, she, he, it, we, they	work	Yesterday?

Examples:

Where did you go?
I went to school
What did she prepare?
She prepared lunch

Exercise1:

Using the following words make questions (in the past simple):

1. Where /you go.
2. What /she eat.
3. Why/ they need money.
4. What/you do yesterday
5. Where/ she buy her dress.
6. When/ he travel

4) The past continuous

We use the past continuous to indicate a long action around a past time.
We make the past continuous with: was/ were + verb +ing

A) Affirmative form:

Subject	Be	Verb + ing
I, she, he, it	Was	working
We, you, they	Were	

Examples:

- I was eating lunch at 3.00.
- They were playing tennis at 10.30.
- At 8.00, she was waiting for the train.

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets in the past continuous:

1. Yesterday evening at 6.30, my father (cook) dinner.
2. Last night at 11.00, I (to watch) TV.
3. At 7.00 pm Mary and Susan (dance).
4. Yesterday I saw my friend Michael, he (drive) very fast.
5. When you called me I (have) a bath.
6. At lunch time, my mother (shop)

B) Negative form:

Subject	Be	Not	Verb
I, she, he, it	was	Not	Working
We, you, they	were	Were	

Examples:

- I was reading the newspaper = affirmative form
  - ➢ I was not (wasn't) reading newspaper = negative form
- They were dancing =affirmative form
  - ➢ They were not (weren't) dancing = negative form

- She was writing a letter = affirmative form
  - She was not writing a letter = negative form

Exercise1: Make negative sentences in the past continuous

1. Jane (not/ wait) for me.
2. We (not/watch) TV all the evening.
3. I (not/ sleep) this time yesterday
4. I (not/ drive) too fast.
5. At 8.00 Emily (not/ watch) TV, she was playing cards.
6. At midnight Mary and Jack (not/ sleep) they were working.
7. At midday Peter (not/ eating).

C) Interrogative form:

Be	Subject	Verb + ing
Was	I, she, he, it	Working?
Were	You, we, they	

Examples:

- She was reading the newspaper = affirmative form
  - Was she reading the newspaper? = interrogative form
- They were listening to the radio = affirmative form
  - Were they listening to the radio? = interrogative form

Exercise 1:

Give the interrogative form of the following sentences

1. He was staying in Berlin on Monday night.
2. Nicole was watching TV yesterday at 5.00.
3. Jane was waiting for me all the day.
4. Susan was having dinner with her friends last night at 8.00.
5. He was driving a car yesterday at 10.20.
6. She was reading a book.
7. It was raining.

WH-questions:

WH-word	Be	Subject	Verb
What	Was	I, she, he, it	Writing?
	Were	We, you, they	

Examples:

- What were you doing?
- Where was she going?
- When were they leaving?

Exercise one: Put the words in the correct order

1. What/ were/ cooking/ they?
2. you/ staying/ were/ Where?
3. the baby/ was/ crying/ why?
4. you/ doing/ at 3.00/ what/ yesterday/ were?
5. Who/ writing/ was/ the letter?
6. was /Sarah/ wearing/ yesterday/ what?

6. Present perfect

We use the present perfect to talk about past actions but still continue in the present. It is used with: already, since, just, for and yet.

I. affirmative for

Subject	Have	Past participle	Completion
I, you, we, they	Have	worked been	here since 1978
She, he, it	Has		

Examples:

I have worked

She has gone to the theatre.

To make the present perfect, we use have/has plus the past participle

The past participle: we have two kinds of verbs: Regular and Irregular verbs

1. Regular verbs: verb+ ed
   Examples:
   Work: worked
   Ask: asked
   Try: tried
   Decide: decided
2. Irregular verbs: look at the list of irregular verbs 3rd column
   Examples:
   Speak: spoken
   Go: gone
   Buy: bought
   Speak: spoken

Exercise one: Write the irregular past participle of the following verbs:

1. Be ..... 12. Keep .....
2. Become ..... 13. Know .....
3. Begin ..... 14. Learn .....
4. Break ..... 15. Leave .....
5. Come ..... 16. Make .....
6. Drink ..... 17. Put .....
7. Eat ..... 18. Read .....
8. Forget ..... 19. Say .....
9. Give ..... 20. Take .....
10. Hear ..... 21. Tell .....
11. Have ..... 22. Think .....
23. Write .....

Exercise 2: Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect (an example is given)

She has spoken to the teacher.

1. I (to forget) my book at home.
2. He (to lose) his keys
3. Thomas (to work) very hard
4. The child (to break) a cup
5. The lesson (to start)

B) Negative form:

Subject	Have	Not	Past participle	Completion
I, you, we, they	have	not	worked	here since 1978
She, he, it	has		been	

Exercise 1: Put the verbs in brackets in the present perfect: (an example is given)

- Emilio has not spoken to the boss.

1. The children (not/ eat) any thing.
2. I (not/ forget) your address.
3. Brian (not/work) in a bank before.
4. She (not/ see) her son for a long time.
5. I (not/ revise) my lessons.
6. Fatima (not/ call) me since Wednesday

C/ Interrogative form:

Have	Subject	Past participle	Completion
Have	I, you, we, they	worked	here since1978?
Has	she, he, it	been	

Examples:

The rain has stopped. (Affirmative)
Has the rain stopped? (Interrogative)
The children have gone to school. (Affirmative)
Have the children gone to school? (Interrogative)

Exercise1: Make present perfect questions (an example is given)

- Alfred / travel? Has Alfred traveled?

1. Sandra/phone?
2. The children / do the homework?
3. Barbara/ go home?
4. Peter/ phone his mother?
5. You/ write a letter to Mohamed?

WH-questions:

WH-word	Have	Subject	Past participle
Where	Have	I, you, we, they	worked?
	Has	She, he, it	

Examples:

Why have you been there?
What has she lost?

Exercise1:

Reorder the following words to get correct questions:

1. Jack/ gone/ to/ the cinema/ when/ has?
2. Where/ she/ has/ the/ eggs/put?
3. you/ told/ what/ to your parents/have?
4. Why/ William and Harry/ travelled/have?
5. you/bought/ what/ have/the party/ for?
6. who/ broken/ the /window/has?

6) The use of since/ for

We use the present perfect to say how long something has continued up to now. We can say how long with "since" or "for"
We use since when we give the beginning of the time (for example since Wednesday)
We use for when we give the length of the time (for example for two days)

Examples:

Since:
I have worked here since 2001.
I have had this car since March.
I have known your parents since 1978.

For:
I have worked here for three years
I have had this car for nine months
I have known your parents for a long time (or for26 years)

Exercise1: Put in "since" or "for":
1. I have stayed in Algeria .....six months.
2. she has seen Mary .....Friday
3. I have become a teacher of English .....2000.
4. They have learnt English ..... ten years
5. I have been here .....yesterday.
6. It has rained .....lunch time.
7. She has not seen here friends .....along time.
8. I have waited for you .....five minutes.
9. They haven't gone to the seaside.....July.
10. Susan has started a new job .....last week.

7. The past perfect

To make the past perfect, we use "had" with the past participle

A) Affirmative form:

Subject	Had	Past participle
I, you, she, he, it, we, they	had	worked

Examples:
I had (I'd) cooked.
The children had gone to school.
The past perfect is used to describe a past action that happened before another one in the past
Examples:
My father had repaired the car before he sold it.
-Had repaired: first action (past perfect)
-Sold: second action (past simple)

Exercise1: Put the verbs in brackets in the past perfect:
1. After I (to brush) my teeth, I went to bed.
2. She (to revise) her lessons before she played games
3. My mother was not at home, she (to go) shopping
4. When Ann (to finish) her dinner, she sat down watching TV.
5. Jack (to write) a letter before he post it.
6. I got a good mark because I (revised) all my lessons.
7. Eva was not at home, she (to go) out.

B) The negative form:

Subject	Had	Not	Past participle
I, you, she, he, it, we, you, they	Had	not	worked

Contractions: had not = hadn't

Examples:
-I had not (hadn't) seen.
-You had not(hadn't) gone
-She had not (hadn't) done her exercises.

Exercise1: Put the following sentences in the negative form:
1. Every body had gone home.
2. Helen had cut her hair.
3. The shop had closed.
4. We had been outside England.
5. I had watered all the flowers.
6. David had phoned his mother.