

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

THIRD CONDITIONAL

موقع المناهج الإماراتية almanahj.com

"if" clause	main clause		
<u>if</u> she had run faster,	She	would have could have might have	won the race.

main clause			"if" clause
She	would have could have might have	won the race.	<u>if</u> she had run faster,

NOTE 1: To form negative sentences, add 'not' after 'would', 'could' and 'might'.

Example: "If she had run slowly, she might not have won the race."



NOTE 2: To form negative sentences, add 'not' after 'had'.

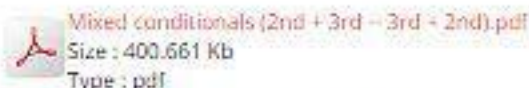
Example: "If she hadn't run slowly, she might have won the race."

- Complete the sentences below by making Third Conditional statements. Use your imagination!

- If I had worked harder, I might have made more money.
- If John had bought a new car, _____
- If Mrs. Brown hadn't found her cat, _____
- If I hadn't forgotten my key, _____
- _____, you might have gotten hurt.
- _____, I could have been famous.
- _____, Tom would have passed his exam.
- _____, they might have been happier.
- If I hadn't found a new job, _____
- If it had rained yesterday, _____
- If we had arrived time, _____
- If the dog had bitten me, _____

Mixed conditionals

FREE - DOWNLOAD this ebook in PDF format
by clicking on the button below



We can sometimes mix unreal conditional sentences. To form mixed conditional, we are going to mix 2nd and 3rd conditionals. One part of the sentence is about the past the other is about the present.

Have a look at the tables below.

We can mix the second and third conditionals:

if + 2nd conditional | 3rd conditional

This type of mixed conditional expresses a general condition with an imaginary result in the past:

if + 2nd conditional <small>hypothetical general condition</small>	3rd conditional <small>imaginary result in the past</small>
If I spoke better Italian,	I could have got the job.
(I don't speak Italian well enough, so I didn't get the job)	
<small>موقع المناهج الإماراتية almanahj.com</small>	
If you were stronger,	you wouldn't have needed any help to lift the weight.
(you are not strong; that's why you needed help to lift the weight)	
If he were so good,	he would have won the match.
(He is not so good; that's why he didn't win the match)	

if + 3rd conditional | 2nd conditional

This type of mixed conditional expresses a hypothetical condition in the past with an imaginary result in the present:

if + 3rd conditional <small>sth that could have been different in the past (regret or gratitude)</small>	2nd conditional <small>Imagining the result in the present (positive or negative)</small>
If you had followed my advice,	you wouldn't be in trouble now.
(You didn't follow my advice, and now you are in trouble)	
If I hadn't drunk so much last night,	I wouldn't have a hangover.
(I drank too much last night; that's why I have a hangover now)	
If I had not applied for the job ,	I would be unemployed now.
(I applied for the job; that's why I'm not unemployed now)	

NAME: _____

DATE: _____


GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

موقع المناهج الإماراتية almanahj.com

PHRASAL VERBS: '...up'



• add up	<i>to add numbers</i>
• call up	<i>to contact someone by telephone</i>
• clean up	<i>to clean</i>
• cut up	<i>to cut into many pieces</i>
• fill up	<i>to fill to the top</i>
• get up	<i>to stand up; to get out of bed</i>
• give up	<i>to stop trying to do something</i>
• grow up	<i>to become an adult; to behave in a mature way</i>
• hang up	<i>to end a telephone conversation</i>
• hurry up	<i>to do something more quickly</i>
• make up	<i>to say something not true</i>
• show up	<i>to arrive</i>



- Complete the sentences below. Use the phrasal verbs in the box. Use the past tense when necessary.

1. My classmate was late. He finally showed up at ten o'clock.
2. Let's _____ some vegetables and make a salad.
3. My little brother likes to _____ stories about space aliens.
4. You should _____ your room. It's very messy.
5. I tried to _____ the numbers but I made a mistake.
6. I went to bed late, so it was difficult to _____ early this morning.
7. Tommy wants to be an astronaut when he _____.
8. We should _____ the car with gas before we drive to Florida.
9. Try to _____ Eduardo! You're taking too much time!
10. Please _____ the phone when you finish your call.
11. I tried to _____ my friend but he didn't answer the phone.
12. Sam didn't _____. He continued and he won the race!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PHRASAL VERBS: 'GET'



• get ahead	<i>to progress</i>
• get along (with)	<i>to be friendly with someone</i>
• get away	<i>to escape</i>
• get back	<i>to return to the original starting place</i>
• get behind	<i>to fail to do work according to schedule</i>
• get by	<i>to have just enough money to survive</i>
• get into trouble	<i>to do something not allowed and be found out</i>
• get off	<i>to leave a boat, bicycle, bus, plane or train</i>
• get on	<i>to board a boat, bicycle, bus, plane or train</i>
• get over	<i>to recover from a sickness</i>
• get together (with)	<i>to meet other people to socialize</i>
• get up	<i>to leave your bed in the morning</i>



- Complete the sentences below. Use the phrasal verbs in the box. Use the past tense when necessary.

1. What time do you usually get up in the mornings?
2. The police couldn't catch the bank robbers. They _____.
3. I'm bored! Let's _____ with our friends this weekend.
4. Hurry! We don't want to miss the train! Let's _____.
5. Staying warm and getting rest will help you _____ your cold.
6. Tommy _____ after he told a lie.
7. I really like my classmates. We all _____ each other
8. I have to _____ the plane in Toronto and transfer to another plane.
9. You should study more, so you don't _____ in math and science.
10. Last week, we _____ from our holiday in Spain.
11. My job doesn't pay me much money. It's difficult for me to _____!
12. I found a better job with a higher salary, so now I can _____!

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

SECOND CONDITIONAL



"if" clause	main clause
If I won a million dollars,	... I would put the money in a bank. ... I could buy an airplane. ... I might give it all away.

main clause	"if" clause
I would put the money in a bank I could buy an airplane I might give it all away	... if I won a million dollars.



NOTES:

- (1) The second conditional is used to talk about future events that are hypothetical or improbable.
 (2) To form negative sentences, add 'not' after 'would', 'could' and 'might'. Eg "... I might not give it all away."

- Complete the sentences below by making Second Conditional statements. Use your imagination!

- If I had longer summer holidays, I would travel more.
- If John did more exercise, _____
- If Mrs. Smith spoke Chinese, _____
- If I won a million dollars, _____
- _____, you could live for 150 years.
- _____, I might look for a new job.
- _____, people would be very surprised.
- _____, he would laugh.
- If aliens landed on Earth, _____
- If animals could talk, _____
- If people lived on the moon, _____
- If I spent all my money, _____



Verb Tenses Review

Complete the sentences with the verbs given in brackets in the right verb tense.

- I _____ (never be) to Africa, but I want to go one day.
- Look over there. I think that woman in black _____ (film) us.
- Yesterday, at the end of the city tour, the bus _____ (bring) us back to the hotel.
- Sam _____ (try) to get into the football team next term but I don't think they _____ (accept) him.
- This busker will become famous after he _____ (release) his album.
- OK. I _____ (shut down) the computer since nobody _____ (use) it.
- Until we took Andrew to Wong's restaurant, he _____ (never / eat) Chinese food.
- The kettle _____ (boil) right now so I _____ (make) the tea.
- He _____ (fly) to Paris in two day's time.
- I _____ (finish) my book report tomorrow morning and then later, meet my friends for lunch.
- Mary _____ (photograph) everyone while we _____ (perform) at the talent show last week.
- I'm not sure what I want for dinner. Oh, I know! I _____ (have) some pizza and milk.
- She had already eaten three pieces of cake so she _____ (not want) more.
- Where were you! I _____ (wait) for you for an hour and a half!
- By the year 2030, they _____ (invent) a device for doing homework.
- Rick was exhausted because he _____ (work) all day.
- This milk _____ (smell) sour. Let's open a new bottle.
- My English teacher _____ (not believe) in luck but in effort.
- How long _____ (he / sleep)?
- Look at that man! He _____ (drive) so carelessly that his car _____ (crash).
- The pirates _____ (hide) a chest here in 1654.
- Listen to this awful noise! Where _____ (it / come) from?
- The crew _____ (give) instructions to the passengers while the plane _____ (make) an emergency landing.
- What do you think you _____ (do) a year from now?
- By the time the technician _____ (arrive), we had already been trapped in the lift for nearly two hours.
- It's great to see you! When _____ (get back) from your holiday, James?
- Meg was on the bus when she _____ (realise) that she _____ (forget) her purse.
- By the end of May, Julia _____ (have) her baby.
- I _____ (take) the dog for a walk last night because Bill _____ (do) it.
- Linda and Brad _____ (speak) since she _____ (see) him kissing another girl.
- By the time my parents got home, the snow _____ (stop) yet.
- Then, as I _____ (be) really tired, I _____ (fall) asleep while I _____ (read) in bed.
- My mother _____ (fall) ill last week and I _____ (make) all the meals instead of her. She still _____ (not feel) well so she _____ (see) a doctor tomorrow. I hope she _____ (get) better soon.
- I _____ (be) disappointed because I _____ (expect) the film to be more exciting.
- I _____ (spend) this evening in a pub with my friends. Everybody _____ (smoke) and now my hair _____ (smell) of cigarette smoke! I _____ (wash) it as soon as I get home.
- I _____ (study) hard the whole term so I _____ (pass) the term test. I hope I _____ (get) a good mark and in a few weeks I _____ (enjoy) my holiday! I think I _____ (deserve) it! ☺

not only ... but also...

S + V + not only + Adj/Adv/N + but also + Adj/Adv/N
S + not only + V + but also + V

“not only ... but also” is used to connect and emphasize 2 words or 2 phrases at the same position.

Example:

- Adj: She is not only beautiful but also intelligent.
Adv: She speaks English not only fluently but also naturally.
N: I like not only apple but also banana.
V: I not only sing well but also dance perfectly

S + V + not only + Adj + but also + Adj

- Adj: She is not only beautiful but also intelligent.
She is not only rich but also famous.

S + V + not only + Adv + but also + Adv

- Adv: She speaks English not only fluently but also naturally.
Bob works not only quickly but also efficiently.

S + V + not only + Noun + but also + Noun

- N: I like not only apple but also banana.
He speaks not only English but also Spanish.
He visited not only France but also Switzerland.

S + not only + V + but also + V

- V: I not only sing well but also dance perfectly
He not only speaks English but also Spanish.
He not only insulted her in front of her friends but also threatened to beat her up.

موقع المشاهير الإماراتية almanahj.com

INVERSION

To add emphasis, we can use not only at the beginning of a clause. When we do this, we invert the subject and the verb.

Not only + V/ADJ/NOUN/ADV + but (he/she)also + V/ADJ/NOUN/ADV
Verb be/ aux (do/will/should/would /can/ could)

NOUN: Not only does he speak English but (he) also (speaks) Spanish.

NOUN PHRASE : Not only was it raining all day at the wedding but also the band was late.

Not only will they paint the outside of the house but also the inside.

Not only is he handsome but (he is) also intelligent.

When there is no auxiliary verb or main verb be, we use do, does, did:

Not only did she forget my birthday, but she also didn't even apologise for forgetting it.

NOTE: A double negative is considered an error – a negative form after not only sound very unnatural.

Not only did she not have any experience but she also did not have relevant education

It's better to rephrase: Not only was she lacking in experience but also in relevant education..

Will (Future Simple)

- far future - you can't do anything about it. (1)
- personal opinions about the future. (2)
- predictions without firm evidence. (2)
- spontaneous decisions or offers (while speaking) (3)
- future facts and first conditionals (4)
- requests, wishes, promises, hopes, threats (5)

Signal Words: *probably, maybe, perhaps, likely, one day, in the future, in 2050, I think / believe / expect, in my opinion, I'm sure, I'm afraid, I hope / wish / promise...*

Be Going to

- general plans, arrangements for a certain future (6)
- intentions, resolutions, firm decisions (near future) (7)
- predictions based on evidence (8)

Signal Words: *look at ..., watch out!, my intention / plan is ..., actions such as getting out the umbrella...*

Present Continuous

- appointments / arrangements (i.e. at the dentist) (10)
- fixed plans / dates (parties) – specific time or place (11)
- programmed events (fights, interviews, weddings) (12)
- with verbs of movement (to avoid repetition) (13)

Signal Words: *on Monday at 5 o'clock, this afternoon, tomorrow evening*

Present Simple

- scheduled actions, fixed timetables (stations, cinemas) (14)
- in future time clauses (after conjunctions of time) (15)
- in first conditional clauses (16)

Signal Words:

before, after, until, till, as soon as, when, while, once if, unless, provided that, as long as

Future Continuous

- Actions in progress at a specific or certain time in the future – already planned or routines. (17)

Signal Words: *(at) this time next (week), in (6 months') time, next (weekend), at (8) this (evening), in (20) years*

Future Perfect

- actions completed by specific or certain time in the future. (18)

Signal Words: *by 2030, by the end of (the year), by now, by then, by (five years), by the time (you)..., this time tomorrow, in (ten years') time, in (four months), soon.*

The Future



Complete the sentences with the correct future form of the verbs given.

Add the future use expressed in brackets from (1) to (18). Follow the example.

0. My father hasn't got much hair. He will have lost (lose) it all soon. (18)
1. In 150 years, men _____ (likely / be) bald.
2. When I've saved some money, I _____ (buy) a new iPad.
3. Everybody expects the owners _____ (sign) the agreement with Bill Gate's company.
4. Be careful. Geminis _____ (have) money problems this week.
5. Don't phone me this evening. I _____ (study) for my English exam.
6. Let's have a snack. Dinner _____ (not be) ready for another hour.
7. What? OK, I _____ (fix) it in a minute.
8. I'll clean the house before mum _____ (come).
9. The water is already very hot. It _____ (boil) in a minute.
10. Lucky you! At this time tomorrow, you _____ (swim) in the Caribbean!
11. If you _____ (believe) that you will pass the test, you _____ (get) it.
12. I _____ (go trekking) in Mexico next month.
13. In a hundred years, the ice caps _____ (melt) unless we stop the global warming.
14. Move, bloke! That cyclist _____ (crash into) you!
15. The train from Bolton _____ (arrive) at 8:15 at Victoria Station. I always take it on Saturdays to go to the city center.
16. Uncle David _____ (fly) to Moscow to visit my cousin in a few weeks.
17. Let's not make plans for Liz's first night home. She _____ (drive) for 12 hours and I'm sure she _____ (be) exhausted.
18. What shoes _____ (you / wear) for our hike – trainers or hiking boots?
19. Do you think they _____ (build) a high-speed rail system by the end of 2025?
20. I _____ (go fishing) with some friends early next Sunday. I hope it _____ (not be) too boring!
21. I _____ (tidy) this mess, mum. I promise.
22. _____ (he / test) his eyes at 5?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

PHRASAL VERBS: 'TAKE'



• take after	to resemble another person
• take away	to remove
• take back*	to return something
• take care of ¹	to provide care for
• take care of ²	to arrange for something to happen
• take down*	to record in writing
• take off ¹	to rise from the ground (used for airplanes or rockets)
• take off ² *	to remove clothing you are wearing
• take off ³ *	to arrange to be absent from school or work
• take off ⁴	to be successful very quickly
• take over*	to get control
• take up*	to begin something new (like a hobby)



* Separable phrasal verbs (for example: 'Take back the pen.' OR 'Take the pen back.')

- Complete the sentences below. Use the phrasal verbs in the box. Use the past tense when necessary.

- Let's hurry! Our plane is going to take off soon!
- I need to _____ my books to the library tomorrow.
- I'll be away for a week. Could you _____ my fish while I'm gone?
- It's getting warm. You should _____ your jacket.
- Patrick decided to _____ water color painting.
- The army tried to _____ the country during the war.
- Who is going to _____ the garbage?
- I _____ the phone number yesterday, but I lost the paper.
- My uncle started a new business last year, and it really _____.
- You can buy the food for the party and I'll _____ the drinks.
- I was sick, so I decided to _____ a day from work.
- Katie _____ her mother. They both have brown hair and blue eyes.

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS



	PEOPLE	PLACES	THINGS
*any-	anyone anybody	anywhere	anything
every-	everyone everybody	everywhere	everything
no-	no one nobody	nowhere	nothing
some-	someone somebody	somewhere	something

Indefinite pronouns are used to talk about people, places or things without saying exactly who, where, or what they are. They are followed by singular verbs.

**"any-" vs "some-": "any-" is more often used in negative statements and questions.*

- Complete the sentences below with the correct indefinite pronouns.

- I looked everywhere for my cat, but I couldn't find it.
- James called his friend, but _____ answered the phone.
- I didn't go _____ on the weekend, so I was really bored.
- Let's get _____ to eat after our class.
- Did you hear that? I think _____ rang the doorbell.
- _____ was on time. No one was late.
- I didn't eat _____ for lunch, so I'm really hungry now.
- Linda understood _____ that her teacher said.
- I had _____ to go because all the shops were closed.
- _____ came to school because it was a holiday.
- Fernando wants to go _____ interesting next summer.
- Was _____ at home when you knocked on the door?

REPHRASING (2) - Answers

1. *Teachers are expected to be suitable role models.*
We expect teachers to be suitable role models.
2. *"If you are unhappy with your husband, you should get a divorce," he said to her.*
He advised her to get a divorce if she was unhappy with her husband.
3. *Women will tolerate less than they used to.*
Women will not tolerate as much as they used to.
4. *One of the main reasons for divorce is unreasonable or cruel behaviour.*
Women often get a divorce because of their husbands' unreasonable or cruel behaviour.
5. *I wish I hadn't invented it.*
I regret having invented it.
6. *The game was so good that millions of people bought it.*
It was such a good game (that) millions of people bought it.
7. *It took us 45 minutes to invent the rules.*
In 45 minutes we had invented the rules.
8. *The correct answer is not chocolate or cocoa but... sugar!*
Sugar, not chocolate or cocoa, is the correct answer.
9. *The father's power over the children did not end when they became adults.*
When the children became adults, the father still had power over them.
10. *The system allowed little opportunity for change, and lasted over a thousand years.*
The system, which allowed little opportunity for change, lasted over a thousand years.
11. *A plebeian could be arrested and executed by a patrician without a trial.*
A patrician could arrest and execute a plebeian without a trial.
12. *The system was inflexible and didn't allow any change.*
The system was too inflexible to allow any change.
13. *Afghanistan's cultural treasures were stolen by vandals.*
Vandals stole Afghanistan's cultural treasures.
14. *The French have a long history of archaeological work in Afghanistan.*
The French have been doing archaeological work in Afghanistan for a long time.
15. *She invented games to keep herself occupied.*
She invented games because she wanted to keep herself / be occupied.
16. *At the age of 24, she married Archie Christie.*
When she was 24 (years old), she married Archie Christie.
17. *He didn't tell us where we were going, so I was excited.*
I was excited because I didn't know where we were / I was going.
18. *The house seemed strange without his grandmother in it.*
If his grandmother had been in the house, it would not have seemed strange.
19. *He had no criminal record but he was suspected of stealing the car.*
Although he had no criminal record, he was suspected of stealing the car.
20. *Video games cannot be separated from other forms of entertainment.*
You cannot separate video games from other forms of entertainment.

NAME: _____ DATE: _____

GRAMMAR WORKSHEET

'TOO' and 'ENOUGH'



With Adjectives and their Opposites

old	dangerous	long	interesting	slow
dark	healthy	easy	expensive	large
noisy	cool	near	heavy	dirty

- Fill in the blanks below to complete the sentences. Use the words in the box.

1. We can't have a picnic. It's too hot outside. It's not cool enough.
2. Tell Sharon to hurry! She's too _____ . She isn't fast enough.
3. Kevin can't drive a car. He's too young. He isn't _____ enough.
4. Those apples are too _____ . They aren't cheap enough.
5. I don't like that movie. It's too boring. It isn't _____ enough.
6. I can't study here because it's too _____ . It isn't quiet enough.
7. The exam was too difficult. It wasn't _____ enough.
8. Mr. Stewart says flying is too _____ . It's not safe enough.
9. I don't like my apartment. It's too small. It isn't _____ enough.
10. The room is too _____ . It isn't bright enough. I can't read my book.
11. I'm sorry, but your paragraph is too short. It isn't _____ enough.
12. Thomas has to wash his car. It's too _____ . It's not clean enough.
13. Don't go to work. You're too sick. You're not _____ enough.
14. This box is too _____ . It isn't light enough. I can't lift it.
15. Jack's house is too far. It's not _____ enough. We'll have to drive.