



Name		Grammar REVISION SHEET	Unit	Two & Three
Grade	10			

1. Simple Past Tense

The simple past tense is used to indicate or describe something that happened or existed in the past at a specific point in the past.

Simple Past verb to do (did)				
Pronoun / subject	We add -ed to most verbs to make the past simple	We add -d to most verbs that end with -e	We double the last consonant and add -ed when the verbs end with vowel + consonant	With verbs that end with -Y We cross the -Y and add ied
I, we ,they , you , he, she, it	watch → watched, finish → finished	die → died, live → lived, like → liked	stop → stopped, plan → planned, travel → travelled	carry → carried, study → studied

Some verbs are irregular. They do not form the past simple with -ed:

buy → bought, do → did, have (got) → had (got), go → went, hit → hit, leave → left, make → made, put → put, say → said, take → took, see → saw, tell → told, win → won

2. Negative:

Negative form
I / He / She / It / We / You / They + did not (didn't) arrive.

3. Yes / No questions short answers. Wh Q

Yes / No questions short answers	WH- questions
Did(I / he / she / it / we / you / they arrive? Yes,(I / he / she / it / we / you / they) did. No, (I / he / she / it / we / you / they) didn't	What did you do last Saturday? I studied French Where did you go for dinner? I went to a famous restaurant.

Rules for Simple past

We use the past simple to talk about:

1. a single finished action in the past:

I went to the dentist yesterday.

2. a repeated action in the past:

I called your mobile five times yesterday.

Time expressions:

yesterday, in 2002, last (year , month), two months ago. (two months before now), in the past , **when** , **before**.

Simple Past with BE

I	was	I was tired this morning.
You	were	You were very good.
He	was	He was the best in his class.
She	was	She was late for work.
It	was	It was a sunny day.
We	were	We were at home.
You	were	You were on holiday.
They	were	They were happy with their test results.

NOTE: The negative form is (wasn't/ weren't)

Circle the right answer.

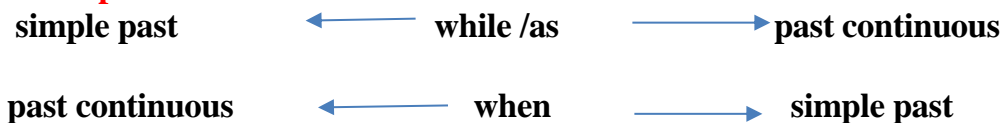
1. My grandfather **was** / **were** a student in the 1950s.
- 2 He **loves** / **loved** his years at university. He studied physics.
- 3 But he **didn't like** / **liked** physics so he changed to chemistry.
- 4 He finished university and then he **lived** / **living** in London.
- 5 He was **working** / **worked** in London when he met his wife.
- 6 He **wasn't** / **didn't** earning much money when he married my grandmother.
- 7 When my father was born, they **moved** / **were moving** to the country.

2. Past Continuous (Progressive).

The past continuous tense is formed by using the past tense of the verb to be (was/were) and the present participle verbs ending in '-ing'.

He , she , it (was,)+ verb (ing) I , we , they , you (were)+ verb (ing)
In the negative form we add not the auxiliary wasn't , weren't + verb (ing)

Time expression:



all / Tom was painting the walls all day yesterday

1. While I was shopping an accident happened .
2. When the teacher entered the class , the students were shouting.

3. Present perfect:

In present perfect we are interested in the result of the action rather than the time of the occurrence.

Present Perfect/ verb to have (has , have)	
Affirmative sentence	Negative sentence
She /he / it + has +V(3) She has just finished her exam	She /he / it + has not (hasn't) +V(3) She hasn't finished her exam yet.
They / we/ you/ I +have + V (3) I have done my homework	They / we/ you/ I + have not (haven't) + (3) I haven't done my homework yet.

<p>Has not = hasn't Have not = haven't</p>
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In Questions. (Interrogative)

1. Yes / No question	
Has	Has +(she / he /it)+ v (3) ? Has Ali driven a plane before? No, he hasn't.
Have	Have (I / we / they / you) + v (3)? Have you ever climbed a mountain? Yes, I have.

2. WH questions	
Has	Wh + has + (he/she /it) + V(3) ? What has Ali painted? Ali has painted a landscape.
Have	Have (I / we / they / you) + v (3)? What have you painted? I have painted a portrait.
How long	How long + has / have + s+ V3.....? How long have you known Ali? For six months. How long has Sami been a doctor? Since 2012 or for 11 years.

Time expressions:

so far, lately , just , already, never, ever, before, yet, since, for, today, this (morning/ afternoon/ week/month)recently , finally ,up to now up to present, in the Last few hours/weeks.

T. Expression	position
yet	Comes at the end of the negative sentence and questions. I haven't painted my room yet . Have you painted your room ,yet ?
before	Comes at the end of the affirmative , negative sentences and questions. I have been to Rome before . I haven't been to Rome before . Have you been to Rome before ?
Already just	In affirmative and questions between the main verb and helping verb. Tom <u>has already watered</u> the flowers. Tom <u>has just watered</u> the flowers. What <u>has Tom just watered</u> ?
Ever?	We use it in questions to ask about a person's life. Have you ever gone to Paris?
Never.	We use it to talk about something that we <u>have not done</u> in our life. I have never been to Paris.

Since/ For

Since (specific time) with the beginning of time (April, 1998, Monday, Summer, last year, three o'clock)	For (quantity of time) with the duration of time (3hours,5 years, 2days, 4 months , a long time)
I have been a teacher since 1995.	I have been a teacher for 10 years.
Mona has written four books since last year.	I haven't seen Sami for a long time.
I have waited at the bus station since five o'clock.	I have waited for the bus for 3 hours.
We haven't gone to Aqaba since spring.	I have travelled to London for 3 months
I haven't phoned Ali since Saturday.	I haven't phoned Ali for 3 days.

Circle the right answer.

- The lights have (**just / yet**) gone down.
- She hasn't travelled to Spain (**just / before**).
- I have (**already / yet**) finished my homework.
- Amy hasn't watered the plants (**yet / already**).
- Have you (**ever / never**) been to Paris?
- I have (**ever / never**) seen an elephant.

7. Bill and Jack have (**ever / never**) visited an aquarium.

8. I have taught at the university (**since / for**) 23 years.

2. Tom has been an English teacher (**since / for**) 2010.

3. We have known Ali (**since / for**) a long time

***Rules for present perfect.**

We use the present perfect to talk about:

1. actions that happened at an unstated time in the past.

Kim **has bought** a new mobile phone.

2. actions that started in the past and continues to the present.

My father **has been** a car salesman **since** 1990.

3. a recently completed action.

They are leaving the Mall; they **have just finished** shopping.

4. a specific duration of time.

How long have you been on a holiday? For a week.

Put the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

1. Tom ----- already ----- two letters. (write)

2. The children ----- the sea before. (not see)

3. Jack ----- his luggage yet. (not prepare)

4. The policeman ----- two people, so far. (interview)

The policemen ----- two people, so far. (interview)

The police ----- two people, so far. (interview) **4. be used to / get used to**

1. Be used to + noun OR verb+ing

We use it to say that someone is **accustomed to** something.

It is **normal** for them.

Examples:

- I am used to waking up early.
- She is used to the cold weather.

2. Get used to + noun / verb+ing

We use it when someone is **in the process of becoming accustomed** to something.

Examples:

- I am **getting used to waking up** early.
- They are **getting used to speaking** English every da

Choose: be used to / get used to

1. I am _____ studying late at night. It's normal for me now.
2. She can't _____ the noise. It's still difficult for her.
3. They are _____ their new school. It's becoming easier day by day.
4. He isn't _____ spicy food yet.
5. We are _____ using laptops in class. We do it every day.
6. When I started to work here I needed a lot of help, but now I _____ doing all the work on my own.
7. I'm afraid I'll never _____ living in this place. I simply don't like it and never will.
8. _____ living in London, so the crowds don't bother me.
9. She _____ the Tokyo subway so she doesn't
10. He _____ dealing with animals, so he's a bit scared of the dogs.
11. **She** _____ driving in heavy traffic every morning.

Answers

1. **used to**
2. **get used to**
3. **getting used to**
4. **used to** (part of **be used to** → *He isn't used to spicy food yet.*)
5. **used to** (part of **be used to** → *We are used to using laptops...*)
6. When I started to work here I needed a lot of help, but now I a. am used to doing all the work on my own.
7. I'm afraid I'll never c. get used to living in this place. I simply don't like it and never will.
8. I'm used to living in London, so the crowds don't bother me.
9. She's used to the Tokyo subway so she doesn't
10. He's not used to dealing with animals, so he's a bit scared of the dogs.
11. **She is getting used to** driving in heavy traffic every morning.