FOCUS ON GRAMMAR-2 BAC



2BAC

TAOUFIA ELBIÁD

TAOUFIQ ELBIAD

FOCUS ON 2nd YEAR BAC. GRAMMAR

FOR THE NATIONAL BACCALAUREATE ENGLISH EXAM
PAPER

ALL STREAMS

ARTS | HUMANITIES | SCIENCE

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صُبع هَذَا الكِتابَ بِدَعم كُلِم مِن جَمعية أَمَّها وآبُاء ووليَّا وأولِياء التلميدَا والتلاميدَ الثانوية التأهيلية تازيزاو - القباب -- نيابة خنيفرة -

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Dedication

To **Houyame**, my lovely daughter, I dedicate this work!

Author's Acknowledgments

First and foremost, I would like to thank all the members of the "Association Parents d'élèves" at Tazizaout High school, Lekbab, Khenifra for their help and encouragement. I am also greateful and indebted to Mr. Mustapha Kharbouch (A teacher of English at Abou al-kassim High School, Khenifra) who had reviewed and commented on the grammar exercises in terms of form and content; his comments were really invaluable.

Special thanks to my lovely wife **Lamia** for her endless love, support and patience.

TO THE READER

For whom is the book intended?

FOCUS ON 2nd Year BAC. GRAMMAR is not a textbook, but rather a workbook to be used by students in order to get well prepared for "THE NATIONAL BACCALAUREATE ENGLISH EXAM PAPER". It has been specially designed to meet not only students' needs, but the ones of teachers as well. The book should prove useful for anyone who is looking for more additional and extensive grammar exercises that go in accordance with the guidelines, specifications and syllabi of the Baccalaureate level. This book covers almost all the grammar lessons embodied in the 2nd Year Baccalaureate textbooks (Gateway to English, Ticket to English, and Insights into English).

FOCUS ON 2nd Year BAC. GRAMMAR can be used, as mentioned earlier, by students as well as teachers. For students, it is meant to provide them with deep insights into the grammar lessons of the three working textbooks adopted by the Ministry of Education (Gateway to English; Ticket to English; and Insights into English). It helps them fathom what they have learnt in the classroom. Besides, this book has also been designed for "Candidats libres", taking into account the fact that they do not have the chance of attending English lessons at school and need someone to offer help or guide them in preparing and reviewing for the baccalaureate exam.

For teachers, FOCUS ON 2nd Year BAC. GRAMMAR exercises can be used in the classroom or given as assignments to students.

All the best! I hope that you will like using FOCUS ON 2nd Year BAC. GRAMMAR and find it beneficial, useful and interesting.

THE AUTHOR

1)

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

EXERCISE 1		
		rm : [Past Perfect Simple Form]
		Example :
	1) As soon as l	IPaul's email, I sent him all
	the document	nts.
	a) \square received	
	b) ☑ had rece	
	c) have rece	eived
1)	By the time I arrived, ever	ybody home.
	a)	
	b)	
	c)	
2)	As soon as Paul	about the job, he applied for it.
	a) heard	
	b)	
	c)	
3)	My daughter didn't go to s	chool because shesick.
	a)	
	b) \square was	
	c)	
4)	When I got back, nobody.	the washing up.
	a)	
	b)	
	c)	
5)	Before we parked our car,	we the ticket.
	a) \square had got	

		_
	b)	got
	c)	□ get
6)		ne the light in the hall, she called the police.
	a)	□ saw
	b)	☐ had seen
	c)	seen
7)	My fath	ner didn't tell me that he the flight before.
6		a) acancelled
V		b) had cancelled
		c) ancel
	O. T.	8. She couldn't go out because
		she her leg.
	a)	□ broke
	b)	□ broken
	c)	☐ had broken
9)	Before	they went hiking, they a pair of boots.
	a)	☐ had bought
	b)	□ bought
	c)	□ buy
10)	My sist	er drank all the orange juice that my motherfor the
	guests.	
	a)	□ prepare
	b)	□ prepared
	c)	☐ had prepared
	EX	ERCISE 2
	Compl	ete the sentences in the Past Perfect Simple.
(-	
-	-	Example:
- 6		As soon as I(see) the film, I(go) back home
-		As soon as I had seen the film, I went back home.

	•	lost					he
		1: 1 2,					
		didn't				n b	ecause
		aura					(take)
•	ls, she felt						
4)	James	felt		tired	beca	use	he
					.(work) a	lot.	
5)	Susan	was	very	upset	bec	ause	Tom
				(not, a	answer) l	ner emai	ls and
phone	calls!						
6)	By th	ne time	the	firemen	arriveo	l, the	fire
			(re	each) the r	oof.		
7)		Jack		(revis	e) all his	lessons	before
he left	for schoo	1?					
8)	By th	ne time	the	police	arrived,	the	thief
			(esca	ape).			
9)	Ahlam	went	t	o be	ed	after	she
			(wato	ch) her fav	ourite TV	, prograi	nme.
		d twenty yea			,		
E>	KERCISE	3					
Put tl	he verbs	between l	bracket	ts in the	Simple	Past of	r Past
	t Simple.				•		
To			-	Example			<u>_ </u>
+23	1. Be	efore I) London	ı, I	i
		earn) English		` ′			!
+51	Before !	I <i>visited</i> Lor	ndon, I	had learn	t English.		1

1)	After Tarik (get) his Bac, he
	(go) to France to study Medecine.
2)	My sister (eat) the whole cake
that my	mother (make) for my father's
birthda	y party.
3)	After Imane (finish) her
breakfa	st, she(leave) for school.
4)	Before Avery (watch) her
favour	te movie, she
	neworks.
5)	As soon as I (brush) my teeth,
I	(go) to bed.
6)	When I (arrive) at the cinema,
the film	(already, start).
7)	My mother (water) the flowers
after sl	e(do) the dishes.
8)	Before Abigail (call) me, I
	(send, already) her an SMS.
9)	Once Victoria (wash) her
hands,	she (cook) dinner.
10)	As soon as my mother (tidy)
	ms, the guests (come).

EXERCISE 4

Look at the verbs written in bold and underline the right verb form [Simple Past or Past Perfect Simple.]

Example:

When I [came] / [had come] home, my sister [had already cooked]/ [cooked] dinner.

When I [came] / [had come] home, my sister [had already cooked]/ [cooked] dinner.

- 1) Olivia [had called]/ [called] us before she [went]/ [had gone] to Canada.
- 2) When Isabella [arrived]/ [had arrived] at the party, John [had gone]/ [went] home.
- **3)** Emma **[left]/ [had left]** the room *before* the meeting **[finished]/ [had finished]**.
- **4)** *After* James [had spent]/ [spent] his holiday in England, he [wanted]/ [had wanted] to learn English.
- 5) When my brother [arrived]/ [had arrived], the match [had already started]/ [started].
- 6) My father [had bought]/ [bought] a camera before he [had travelled]/ [travelled] to Belgium.
- **7**) Alfred **[had turned off]**/ **[turned off]** TV *after* he **[watched]**/ **[had watched]** the football match.
- **8)** Once Charlotte [**finished**]/ [**had finished**] her studies, she [**returned**]/ [**had returned**] to Morocco.
- 9) As soon as Loucas [fed]/ [had fed] the cat, he [had gone]/ [went] out to do some shopping.
- 10) The storm [had destroyed]/ [destroyed] the sandcastle that Ethan [had built]/ [built] before

EXERCISE 5

Put the verbs between brackets in the Simple Past or Past Perfect Simple.

3) Before the waiter (come)					
to take her order, she (leave) the					
restaurant.					
4) The grass (to be) yellow					
because it (to be) very hot.					
5) The artists (laugh) at the					
pictures that they (take) before.					
6) Tom (to be) very angry					
because Anna (shout) at him.					
7) After Alfred (eat) all the					
sandwiches, he (drink) two					
bottles of Cola.					
8) I (enjoy) the film "Sense					
and Sensebility" because because I					
(already, read) the novel written					
by Jane Austen.					
9) I (wash) the floor after					
the painter (go).					
10) As soon as Hassan					
(know) about the job advertisment, he					
(apply for) it immediately.					
EXERCISE 6					
Rewrite the following sentences as suggested.					
Tom played tennis. Then, he had a shower.					
∜ As soon as					
John did not have any money. He lost his purse two days ago!					
₿ because					
I got to the station. The train left before my arrival. ♥ When					
The thief had escaped. Then, the police arrived.					
♥ After					

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)	Anna tidied the room. Then, she had dinner.
	♥ Before
6)	We arrived. Then, my mother made us some tea.
	♥ When
7)	James had supper first. Then, he corrected his students' exams.
	∜ As soon as
8)	The bridge collapsed. So, the road was closed.
	₿because
9)	My mother ironed the clothes. Then, she had some rest.
	♥ Once
10)	I switched on TV. Then, the film started.
	∜ As soon as

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

EXERCISE 1

Tick	the	right	Past	Perfect	Continuous	form.

	Tick tr	ie right Past Perfect Continuous form.
1)	The bo	ysall morning before they went to school in the
	afterno	on.
	a)	☐ has been playing
	b)	☐ had played
	c)	☐ had been playing
2)	Janet	to James for hours before someone knocked at the
	door	
	a)	☐ had been talking
	b)	☐ had talked
	c)	☐ has been talking
3)	It	all morning.
	a)	☐ had been raining
	b)	☐ been raining
	c)	☐ has been raining
4)	Before	Lamia finally decided to go to the USA, sheabout it
	for mor	nths.
	a)	☐ has been thinking
	b)	☐ had been thinking
	c)	☐ had thought
5)	She	her trip to Italy for months.
	a)	☐ had been planning
	b)	☐ had been planing
	c)	☐ has been planning

6)	It's nine o'clock. James his students for 4 hours.								
	a)	☐ had been teaching							
	b)	☐ has been teaching							
	c)	☐ teaching							
7)	How lo	ongTomwith Ophellia before they finally got							
	divorce								
		☐ has Tom been living							
		☐ had Tom been liveing							
	c) had Tom been living								
8)		potato for half an hour.							
		has been peeling							
		☐ had been peeling							
•		☐ had being peeling							
9)		I went hiking, IShakespear's Hamlet all the							
	mornin								
		had read							
		had been reading							
10)		has been reading							
10)	•	tertourism for many years before she worked in a hotel in Marrakech.							
		studying							
		☐ had been studying							
	c)								
	-/								
	EX	ERCISE 2							
	Compl	ete the sentences with the right Past Perfect Continuous							
	form	G							
1)	After S	Susan(live) in Canada for three							
	years, s	she moved to England.							
	2)	Before Akram went to Fes, he							
		(work) in Casablanca for 2 years.							

3)	When	Sebastian			called	me,	I	
			(wa	atch) a mov	vie for two	o hours.		
4)	4) After			Cł	nerradi	A	chraf	
				ork) as a t	eacher fo	r five year	rs, he	
dec	ided to give	up the jo	b.					
5)	Before	the	boys	went	to	school,	they	
			(play) te	nnis for m	ore than c	ne hour.		
6)	Emma				(sleep)	for 14	hours	
bef	ore she woke	e up.						
7)	Tom				.(drive) 1	he car al	ll the	
mo	rning before	he took s	some rest	t.				
8)	James	g	ot	tired	bec	ause	he	
		_						
	He		`	•	_	because	he	
			•					
	fore Jalal		_ `	*			s, he	
				•			-	
	EXERCISE		<u></u>					
	EXEKCISE	<u>ა</u>						
Pu	t the verbs	betwee	n brack	ets in th	e Simple	Past or	Past	
Per	rfect Contin	uous.			-			
-	Before I			xample :	she I	(w.c	rk)	
	on a plan to		,	- , -	008, 1	(wo	nk)	
to the second	on a plan to				working	r on a nlar	ı to	
	reduce prod			nuu veen	working	; on a piai	110	
300			– – – –					
1)	Before	the kids.				. (go) out	, they	
			(re	vise) their	lessons fo	or hours.		
2)	Ι			(w	ait) for l	nours whe	n the	
bos	s finally			(arrive).				
3)	They .				. (walk)	for two	hours	
bef	ore they			(t	take) som	e rest.		

4)	Paul	(teach) English for many					
years b	pefore he	(leave) the country.					
5)	Tom	(be) tired because					
		(work) all the day long.					
6)	She	(cook) all day and she					
		(want) to get out of the kitchen at last.					
7)	Janet	(do) various sports for a					
		(become) fit.					
8)	Emma	(learn) English for					
years b	pefore she	(become) a teacher.					
9)	Tom	(smoke) for ages before					
he eventually		(give up).					
10)	It	(be) a relief to find the					
docum	ents. I	(look) for them all the					
afterno	oon.						

3

FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

EXERCISE 1

For each sentence underline the correct Future Perfect Simple form.



- 1) By next July, I.....
- a) Will have got married
- **b)** Will have get married
- 1) By next July, I..... a baby.
 - a) will have had
 - **b**) will has had
- 2) Emma..... her car by six o'clock.
 - a) will have repaired
 - **b)** will have repaird
- 3) By this time next year, we.....to our new house.
 - a) will moved
 - **b**) will have moved
- 4) Theya new hospital in my city before 2017.
 - a) will have build
 - **b**) will have built
- 5) By 9 O'clock, she.....dinner.
 - a) will have cooked
 - **b**) will have cook
- **6)** In two weeks time, Emmaworking on the project.
 - a) will finished



	b) will	have finish	ed					
7)	Our boss	the offic	e by 3'o	clock.				
	a) will	has left						
	b) will	have left						
8)	The film	.by the tim	e we ge	t there.				
	a) will	have start						
	b) will	have starte	d					
9)	By next July	, they	a new T	V chann	el.			
	a) will	have launc	h					
	b) will	have launc	hed					
	EXERC	ISE 2						
	Put the verb	s in brack	ets in th	ie Futu	re Perfect !	Simple fo	rm. – – –	
8	T-1			Exa	mple :			
0	Jack .				(finish) hi	s homev	worl
9	by the	time his n	other ge	ets home	e.			
0	Jac	k <i>will have</i>	finishe	d his ho	mework by	the time	his mot	her
9	gets h	ome.						
1)	Dec 4ha and							
1)	By the end			.III				• • •
2)	(move) to hi							
2)	By the end		ney			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••
2)	(paint) their						\ C 41	1
3)	Hanan					(return) Iorm t	ne
4)	excursion by				(1	\ .1	1	
4)	She				(le	ave) the o	ciassroo	m
_\	by 5 o'clock					(1 1)		
5)	By 9 o'clo	ck, I				(take)	a test	ın
	physics.	.•						
6)	By the			-		-	moth	er
_\	······································						0.1.	
7)	It				(stop) snov	ing by 9	O´clocl	K.

8)	James	(learn) how to communicate
	in English by the end of th	is year.
9)	Yassin	(travel) to Paris
	by the end of this week.	
10)	At this time next month,	, I (take) my
	BA.	
	EXERCISE 3	
	Put the verbs between bi	ackets in the Future Perfect Simple
1)	By the end of this week, another poem.	Anna(write)
2)	By 8'oclock, Susan	(decorate) the
	house for the party.	
3)	Emma	(go) to Belgium by this time
	next year.	
4)	By 12 o'clock, I	(serve) lunch.
5)	By lunch time, Evan	(water) all the
	flowers.	
6)	Before 2018, she	(become) an expert in
	agriculture.	
7)	Robin	(give up) smoking by 2016!!
8)	Amine	(get married) by the end of this
	year.	
9)	He	(do) shopping before 6 o'clock.
10)		Paul (get) the
	visa to France.	, ,
	EXEDCISE 1	

EXERCISE 4

Complete the sentences with the verbs in brackets and keep the same meaning. Use the Future Perfect Simple.

Example:

1. In thirty years' time, there will be no printed newspapers. (disappear).

In thirty years' time, printed newspapers.....

In thirty years' time, printed newspapers will have disappeared.

100					. – – – –		
1)	By the e	nd of this	year, the	re will b	e no shant	y towns in tl	ne region.
	(be demo	olished)					
	₿By	the	end	of	this	year,	shanty
	towns						
2)	Before 2	2020, all	Moroccar	s will b	enefit fro	m the intern	et. (have
	access)						
	Before	;	2020	,	all]	Moroccan
					to the	internet.	
3)						ducation wil	1 provide
		with ICT f					•
					• .	Moroccan	schools
	•			•			
4)				•		d book. (<i>pubi</i>	lish)
-,		*					•
	her new	•	8 01 =	017,12			
5)			ill have a	ll the nee	eded infor	mation. (rece	ive)
<i>J</i>		•					•
	•	•	•				
	- au ine ne	eeded info	manon.				

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

FXFRCISE 1

Dut the verbs in brackets in the Future Perfect Continuous.

ı uı	the verbs in brackets in the ruture refrect Continuous.
耳	Example :
T	Before they come, we (clean)
	the house for 5 hours.
	\$\\$Before they come, we will have been cleaning the house for 5
	hours.

1) By the end of this year, Paul (drive) more than one hundred thousand kilometers with his car. 2) By the end of June, Anna (live) in this flat for seventeen years. 3) I (fly) to London for an hour by 9 o'clock. 4) At this time next week, I (work) for this company for 20 years. 5) By 10 O'clock, I (take) a test for an hour. 6) By the time we get home, they (play) football for half an hour. 7) She (dance) for an hour at nine o'clock 8) I (learn) English for ten years by the end of this year. 9) When the bell rings, I (teach) for eight hours today.

10) At this time next year, I (study) at Oxford University for more than three years. **FXFRCISE 2** Put the verbs between brackets in the Future Perfect Continuous 1) By the end of this week, Anna(sail) for three weeks. 2) By 8'oclock, I (work) on this exercise for two hours. hours by the time her mother came back home. 4) By the end of the year, I(work) here for 3 years. 5) By lunch time, Evan(clean) the house for three hours. **6)** Before 2018, she(study) in France for 4 years. 7) Robin(watch) TV for two hours. 8) By 2016, Amine(write) poetry for 6 years.

9) He(play) tennis for 1 hour by 6

10) By the end of this year, Paul(watch)

O'clock.

this movie for two years.

5

CONDITIONAL TYPE 3

EXERCISE 1

T I				Exa	ımple :				
	1000		would						
3	-					(s	tudy)	for	the
3			d have su	cceeded	if he <i>ha</i>	ıd studi — — —	<i>ed</i> for	the ex	am.
1)	•		have			if	the	weat	her
2)			d hav			is s	upervi	sor	if
	he			(c	ome) ear	rlier.			
3)	If he				(have) a	lot of	noney,	he co	uld
	have box	ught a car	•						
4)	If he				(start)	trainin	g on	time,	he
	would h	ave won	the race.						
5)			't have			_			he
					(da	o) more	practic	e.	
6)	Anna	could	hav	re in	vited	me	if	•	she
						, -			
7)	If Rache	el				((take) c	are of	her
	son, he	wouldn't	have beco	me a crim	inal.				
8)	He	could	have	caught	the	e bı	18	if	he
					(w	ake) up	early.		

Complete the if-clause using the verbs between brackets.

•									_	_	
9)		she wouldn't					(n	ot, take)	the	bus,	
10)	The	e police	would	l have	arresto				if	they	
		EXERCIS	SE 2								
	Co	mplete the	the mai	 n clause	using th	e verb	s bet	ween br	acke	ets.	
		If James make) the	had be accided	een very	Examp y carefu	ole: l, he.	. 		 .	(
		the			.(underst	and) tl	he les	son.	•		
2)		: I gone to th					(waic	in) the n	11m 1.	ı we	
3)	If	my	mot	her						she	
4)	If	Imane	had	worke	d har	der	at	schoo			
5)	If	we	had	caught	the	ea	rlier	train	١,	we	
	we	were late.					ĺ				
6)		she						•			
	teri	rible stoma	ch-ache.				`				
7)	Pau	ıl					(not	t, treat)	his	wife	
8)		lly if he ha					(call)	vou if	che	had	

had your phone number.

9)				played				we
10)	If i					` /	•	(go)
		EXERC	ISE 3					
	Co	rrect the	mistakes	in the follo	wing s	entences.		
	90	∜ The p		missed the b ld <i>have</i> mis		hey hadn´t		
1)				if we had k				
2)	If I	had had	enough mo	oney, I have	bough	t a nice pre	esent for you	u.
3)	If J	ohn had f	followed h	is doctor's a	dvice,	he wouldn	't felt worse	ð.
4)	If F	Ianan had	l took her	umbrella, sh	ne wou	ldn't have	got wet.	
5)	₩I would have got a good mark if I worked harder.₩							
6)	I w	ould boug	ght you a p	present if I h	ad kno	own it was	your birthda	ıy
7)	If t	they had ne.	had a be	tter goalkee	eper, t	hey would	n't have lo	se the
8)	If i	t had not	rain all da	y, we would	have a	gone on a b	oike tour.	
9)				before, I ha			U	2.

EXERCISE 4	
Rewrite the sentences as	suggested.
9 9	Example :
I didn't have money. So	o, I didn't buy the Oxford Dictionary.
🔰 🖔 If I had had money, I	I would have bought the Oxford Dicitonary
	's why I didn't buy a computer if
Paul did not go to Anna's	party because she didn't invite him.
The weather wasn't fine.	Consequently, we didn't have a picnic.
I didn't pay attention to w	hat the teacher said because I was sick.
The police didn't arrive or	
I didn't call Tom. That's v	why he didn't attend my birthday party.
I didn't visit Paul because	I didn't know his address.
I came by taxi because I d	
You didn't tell me about band.	the concert, so I missed enjoying my bes
I had a big car. As a result	t, I spent too much money on petrol.

6

WISHES AND REGRETS

EXERCISE 1

Tick where appropriate.

	Wishes and regrets	present	past	Future
1)	I wish I spoke Arabic.	V		
2)	I wish he would stop chewing the			
	gum in the classroom.			
3)	If only I had learnt French when I			
	was young.			
4)	I wish he had a car.			
5)	I wish I had eaten a bigger			
	breakfast. I'm so hungry!			
6)	I wish he wouldn't call me again!			
7)	I wish I could fly to the moon and			
	back!			
8)	I wish I had gone to bed earlier last			
	night.			
9)	I wish I had brown hair.			
10)	If only I had told her the secret.			

EXERCISE 2

Underline the right form of each wish/ regret below.

Example:

'I failed in the driving test!'

- a) If only I had failed in the driving test.
- *b)* If only I hadn't failed in the driving test.
- 1. My father spoke only Spanish when he was in Canada.

- a) He wishes he spoke English or French
- *b*) He wishes he had spoken English or French.
- 2. I didn't attend Anna's birthday party.
 - a) If only I have attended Anna's birthday party.
 - **b**) If only I had attended Anna's birthday party.
- 3. I ate too much and now I felt sick.
 - *a*) If only I hadn't eaten too much.
 - **b**) If only I didn't eat too much.
- **4.** It's a pity we don't own a boat, I love sailing.
 - a) I wish we owned a boat.
 - **b**) I wish we had owned a boat.
- **5.** Emma is always making noise.
 - a) I wish Emma would make noise.
 - **b**) I wish Emma would stop making noise.
- **6.** Lamia didn't get a good grade in the English final exam.
 - a) She wishes she got a good grade.
 - **b**) She wishes she had got a good grade.
- 7. Paul lost his passport.
 - a) If only Paul hadn't lost his passport.
 - **b**) If only he didn't lose his passport.
- **8.** I can't speak any languages.
 - *a*) I wish I could speak some languages.
 - b) I wish I can speak some languages.
- **9.** Scarlett always comes late to the meetings.
 - a) I wish Scarlett would come on time.
 - *b*) I wish Scarlett wouldn't come on time to the meetings.

EXERCISE 3

Tom doesn't like some things in his life. Complete his wishes.

(Wishes in the present)



Example:

I am sick. → *I wish I were not sick.*

1)	I am a teacher.	
	♥ I wish I	a doctor.
2)	I live in London.	
	♥ I wish I	in New York.
3)	I don't know where my wal	llet is.
	♥ I wish I	where I put my wallet.
4)	I don't have many friends.	
	以 I wish I	many friends.
5)	I am very short.	
	♥ I wish I	taller.
6)	I am not happy.	
	♥ I wish I	happy.
7)	I can't speak English.	
	♥ I wish I	English.
8)	I feel so tired.	
	♥ I wish I	tired.
9)	I don't have a big house.	
	♥ I wish I	a big house.
10) Sally wants to be a movie	star.
	Sally wishes she	a movie star.
	EXERCISE 4	
	Rewrite the sentences as s	suggested ([Wishes and regrets in the
	past)]	
9	=======================================	Example :
G	5	•
38	You were too slow get	tting ready to go out.
	🧲 🖔 I wish you hadn't be	en so slow getting ready.
(38)	•n	
1)	I didn't get a good mark in	
	♥ If only I	a good mark in the math exam.

2)	I didn't learn English when I was younger.		
	♥ I wish I	English when I was	
	younger.		
3)	I didn't sleep very well last night.		
	♥ I wish I	very well last night.	
4)	I didn't understand the grammar lesson.		
	♥ If only I	the grammar lesson.	
5)	I'm sorry I didn't book a seat.		
	♥ If only I	a seat.	
6)	Paul made a terrible accident.		
	Paul's wife wishes her husband	a	
	terrible accident.		
7)	I'm sorry I left my last job.		
	♥ If only I	. my last job.	
8)	I didn't go shopping.		
	♥ I wish I	shopping.	
9)	I didn't go out with my friends to the cine	ema last night.	
	∜ If only I out wi	th my friends to the cinema	
	last night.		
10)	Marry didn't come to my wedding cerem	ony.	
	♥ I wish Marry	to my wedding	
	ceremony.		

7

RELATIVE CLAUSES

EXERCISE 1

Match the pronoun with its use.

Pronoun	Use
1. Who	A. Things
2. Whom	B. People
3. Which	C. Possession
4. Whose	D. People/ Things
5. That	E. Place
6. When	F. Time
7. Where	

EXERCISE 2

Fill in the blank using who- which -where -when -whose

9999

Example

The person phoned me last night was my teacher.

\$\times\$ The person **who** phoned me last night was my teacher.

- 2) I talked to the man.....had broken the window of my room.
- 3) Mr. Brown, is a teacher, lives in London.
- **4)** Children.....eat a lot of candy often suffer from toothaches.

5)	A man	. name I have forgotten, came to see you
	yesterday.	
6)	This is the city	I was born.
7)	1991 is the date I was born.	
8)	The black person	works in the post office is really
	nice.	
9)	The textbook	we are using in the English class is
	very good.	
10)	My best friend,	name is Kamal, was born in
_	Rabat.	1
	EXERCISE 3	
		ate relative pronoun in each sentence
	below.	
3	9] 	Example
3	The person	lives next to the post office seem ver
4	friendly.	
=	a) which	l
Ŧ	b) <u>who</u>	
1)	She yelled at the man	dog was barking all night.
	a) whose	b) who
2)	The woman	gave the lecture is a very good speaker.
	a) which	b) who
3)	The books,l	d'd ordered over the internet, took nearly
	three weeks to arrive.	
	a) which	b) who
4)	Thank you very much f	or your letterwas really very
	interesting.	
	a) whose	b) which
5)	I saw the car	you told me about on TV.
	a) whose	b) which

6)	I met the manworks as a doctor in our local hospital.			
	a) when	b) who		
7)	The boyeyes are brown studies with me.			
	a) whose	b) where		
8)	Rabat is the city	I live.		
	a) which	b) where		
9)	Mr. Taylor,	taught us English last year, will be here		
	again this year			
	a) whose	b) who		
10)	A painting by Picasso,	was thought to have been lost		
for ever, has recently been discovered.				
	a) which	b) who		
	EVED 010E 4			
	EXERCISE 4			
	Correct the mistakes and	l rewrite the sentences.		
1)	The White House, when	n the president of the USA lives, is in		
	Washington.			
	₽			
2)	I remember the times who we celebrated your birthday together.			
	₽			
3)	The city which I study is r	not beautiful.		
	₿			
4)	He is doing a course whos	e will last for three months.		
	₽			
5)	Emily which played again	st Anna won the tennis match.		
	₿			
6)	This is the place which we last had coffee together.			
	₽			
7)	The man which had robbed the bank had two pistols.			
	₿			
8)	The pen when is on the tab	ole is yellow.		
	₿			

	EVEDOICE 5
	EXERCISE 5
	Join the sentences by means of relative pronouns.
+	Example
	Yesterday I met Jenny. Jenny's sister was in my class in college.
÷	Yesterday I met Jenny <i>whose</i> sister was in my class in college.
+	
H	6
1)	The man is always playing music aloud. The man lives upstairs.
	∜The man
2)	Some documents were found. The documents were stolen from the
	boss's office.
	⇔ Some documets
3)	This lady lives in Casablanca. Her husband lives in Fes.
	♥ This lady
4)	This is the place. We had coffee last time here.
	♥ This is the place
5)	The boys are making too much noise. The boys study in that school.
	♥ The boys
6)	The woman was happy. Her daughter has become an engineer.
	♥ The woman.
7)	The boy had made accident. That boy is my cousin.
•	♥ The boy
8)	Mr. Brown is a very nice teacher. Mr. Brown teaches maths.
,	♥ Mr. Brown.
9)	Paul lives in London. He works in a local school.
_	♥ Paul

8

PHRASAL VERBS

EXERCISE 1

Match the phrasal verbs with their meanings.

Phrasal verb	Meaning
1. apply for	a) enter by force
2. break down	b) relax
3. break into	c) enter
4. bring about	d) ask for, demand (job / grant / license)
5. calm down	e) stop to work correctly (physical / mental)
6. come in	f) cause to happen
7. come back	g) meet by chance
8. come across	h) complete (a form)
9. eat out	i) return
10. fill in	j) discover
11. find out	k) stop / surrender
12. give up	l) eat outside the house (at a restaurant)

EXERCISE 2

Read the statements below and underline the right meaning of the phrasal verb in bold.

1. Have you **handed** your history essay **in** yet? I've already submitted mine.

a.gave back (papers)

b.found out

2. I jotted down some notes during his speech.

a. wrote down (ideas)

b. stopped doing something

	3.	Could you look	after the children while	e I'm out?
	a. come	e across l	b.take care of	
	4.	I miss my father	. I'm really looking for	rward to seeing him.
	a. look	for	b. long for	
	5.	Paul found no re	emedy for his pains. So,	he passed away
		peacefully in his	sleep.	
	a.lived	long	b.died	
	6.	You'd better pur	t your coat on – it's col	d outside.
	a. wear	. 1	b. leave	
	7.	What does UN s	tand for?	
	a. repre	esent	b. establish	
	8.	Dylan had appli	ed for the job, but unfo	rtunately he was
		turned down be	ecause of age.	
	a. refus	sed/rejected	b. accepted	
	EX	ERCISE 3		
	Compl	ete the phrasal v	erbs with the correct	particles.
1)	Could y	you <i>turn</i> the TV.	? My favourite film	n is about to start.
	a)	back	c) o	off
	b)	on		
2)	When 7	Γed is nervous an	d loses his temper, it tal	kes him ages to calm
	a)	off	c)	down
	b)	up		
3)	Who's g	going to <i>look</i>	the children w	hile you're away?
	a)	out	c)	down
	b)	after		
4)	I looke	d that word	in the	away :
	dictiona	ary.		bring be getturn hup?
	a)	back	c)	come down Soft
	b)	off	up	acrosstake oput 5
5)	Girls gr	<i>row</i> fa	aster than boys do.	on throw

	a)	up	c)	at
	b)	after		
6)	We had <i>put</i>	the football	match because i	t was raining!
	a)	for	c)	after
	b)	off		
7)	What does USA	A stand?		
	a)	for	c)	out
	b)	up		
8)	After she had c	ompleted her exam, she	e <i>handed</i> the pap	per
		-		
	a)	up	c)	back
	b)	in		
9)	I haven't found	anything	about him yet.	
	a)	on	c)	down
	b)	out		
10)	When your plan	ne landed, ours <i>took</i>		
	a)	at	c)	off
	b)	on		
	EXERCISE	1		
	EVEKCISE	4		

Underline the right phrasal verb in each sentence below.



Example

I'm trying to [cut down]/ [carry on] on the amount of sugar I eat.

\$\text{\text{\$\text{\$}}} \text{ I'm trying to } [cut down]/ [carry on] on the amount of sugar I eat.

- 1) He moved to London to [carry on]/ [give up] his work.
- 2) "[Look after]/ [come in] and sit down," the boss said.
- 3) How can we [cut down]/[bring about] the risk of cancer?
- 4) Students can [hand out]/ [apply for] a scholarship to help with their study and living costs at Cambridge University.

- 5) The car [broke down]/ [brought about] just outside Winchester. So, we called Henry for help!
- **6)** We decided to **[come back]/ [calm down]** to Scotland for another holiday.
- 7) I [stand up]/ [came across] a word I'd never seen before.
- 8) The children saw the man who [broke into]/ [came back] the house.
- 9) Smoking [brings about]/ [cuts down] cancer.
- 10) Teddy was crying hysterically, but we tried to [Calm down]/ [come across].

	across].
	EXERCISE 5
	Underline the appropriate phrasal verb in each sentence below.
1)	
	a) looking for
	b) picking up
2)	
	a) look for
	b) looking forward to
3)	
	of eighty-four.
	a) passed away
	b) turned off
4)	seven words that describe how you feel.
-/	a) write down
	b) calm down
5)	
-,	a) turnoff
	b) comein
6)	When you are in a mosque, you should your shoes
υ,	a) switchon
	b) takeoff
7)	Who will of the children?

	a) take care	
	b) look down	on
8)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	g to a citizenship club at
Ο,	school.	5 to
	a) stand for	
	b) set up	
9)	-	e Islamic, Educational, Scientific and
. ,	Cultural Organization.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	a) stands for	
	b) set up	
10)) Don't believe Jack. He like	s to stories.
	a) make up	
	b) write down	L
	EXERCISE 6	
	EXERCISE 0	
	T-111 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
		appropriate phrasal verb from the list
	below.	•••
	below. apply for,broke down, bro	ske into, brings about, calm down, comes
	below. apply for,broke down, bro	ske into, brings about, calm down, comes ack, came across
1)	below. apply for,broke down, bro	ske into, brings about, calm down, comes
	below. apply for,broke down, brown below. She was angry at first	oke into, brings about, calm down, comes ack, came across but we managed to her
2)	below. apply for,broke down, broke below. She was angry at first	whe into, brings about, calm down, comes ack, came across but we managed to her
	below. apply for, broke down, broke down, broke be She was angry at first Smoking My father always comes	bke into, brings about, calm down, comes ack, came across but we managed to
2)	below. apply for, broke down, broke below. She was angry at first	but we managed to her serious health problems. home late. Today, it's the first time he
2)	below. apply for, broke down, broke down, broke below. She was angry at first	but we managed to her serious health problems. home late. Today, it's the first time he but advertised it was already too late to
2) 3) 4)	below. apply for, broke down, broke down, broke below. She was angry at first	but we managed to her serious health problems. home late. Today, it's the first time he but advertised it was already too late to
2)	below. apply for,broke down, brown becomes She was angry at first Smoking My father always comes early By the time I saw the journing my visit to Marrake	but we managed to her serious health problems. home late. Today, it's the first time he but advertised it was already too late to
2) 3) 4) 5)	below. apply for,broke down, broke below. She was angry at first	but we managed to her serious health problems. home late. Today, it's the first time he but advertised it was already too late to check to be last month, I
2) 3) 4) 5)	below. apply for, broke down,	but we managed to her serious health problems. home late. Today, it's the first time he but advertised it was already too late to characteristic. ch last month, I
2) 3) 4) 5)	below. apply for, broke down,	but we managed to her serious health problems. home late. Today, it's the first time he but advertised it was already too late to check to be last month, I

	Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verb from the list
	below.
	fill in, find out, give up, hand in, handed out, jot down
1)	
	your health.
2)	the blanks with the appropriate phrasal
	verb from the list below.
3)	He could not the secret his wife has been
	hiding.
4)	I carried a notebook so that I could any
	interesting ideas in the meeting.
5)	After the teacher had the exam papers he
	said, « You should your exam papers on time, »
	EXERCISE 8
<u> </u>	Fill in the blanks with the annuanciete abased work from
	Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verb from the list below.
	keep up with, look after, looking for, looking forward to, passed
1)	We the neighbours' set while they're every
	We the neighbours' cat while they're away.
2)	I'm really seeing you this week.
3)	It is hard to the rapid technological
	changes taking place in today's world.
4)	I was
	the internet but I couldn't find it

attack.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrasal verb from the list below.

5) Jack's father last night because of a heart

turned on, put on, put off, switch off, switched on, turned down

1)	I the job because I don't want to move
	form my town.
2)	Don't forget to your new earringsfor the party.
3)	The light's too bright. Could you it?
4)	We heard the news as soon as we the car radio
5)	We our trip to Marrakech because of the
	bad weather.

9

PASSIVE VOICE

EXERCISE 1

Decide whether these sentences are written in the active or passive form. (Underline the right option).

- 1) Sana was given a bouquet of flowers.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b**) Active Voice
- 2) Someone has opened the door.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b**) Active Voice
- 3) The new laws were revealed by congress.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b**) Active Voice
- **4)** He must fill in the form.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b**) Active Voice
- 5) The form must be filled in.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b**) Active Voice
- **6)** Paul is reading a novel.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b)** Active Voice
- 7) A letter is being written by James.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b**) Active Voice
- 8) James is writing a letter to Anna.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b**) Active Voice

- **9**) The question was answered by Hassan.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b**) Active Voice
- 10) The laptop has been broken.
 - a) Passive Voice
 - **b)** Active Voice

The sentences written in bold are in the ACTIVE VOICE.

Underline the most correct way of saying the same thing in the PASSIVE VOICE ([a or b)]

- 1) They speak English at this shop.
 - a) English is spoken at this shop.
 - **b)** English was spoken at this shop.
- 2) People discussed the mail robbery all over the world.
 - a) The mail robbery was discussed by people all over the world.
 - **b)** The mail robbery were discussed by people all over the world.
- 3) The court sentenced the men in May 2002.
 - a) The men was sentenced in May 2002 by the court.
 - **b)** The men were sentenced in May 2002 by the court.
- 4) They were painting the walls.
 - **a)** The walls were being painted.
 - **b**) The walls was being painted.
- 5) Betty is cleaning the room.
 - a) The room was being cleaned by Betty.
 - **b**) The room is being cleaned by Betty.
- 6) James was watering the flowers.
 - **a)** The flowers had been watered by James.
 - **b)** The flowers were being watered by James.
- 7) Hanan can do that homework.

- **a)** That homework can be done by Hanan.
- **b**) That homework can done by Hanan.

8) Ted has baked a cake.

- a) A cake had been caked by Ted.
- **b**) A cake has been baked by Ted.

9) Thieves had stolen the car.

- **a)** The car has been stolen by thieves.
- **b**) The car had been stolen by thieves.

10) Tom is going to build a new house.

- a) A new house was going to be built by Tom.
- **b**) A new house is going to be built by Tom.

EXERCISE 3

Correct the mistakes in the passive voice form.

Example:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
The boys have planted new	New flowers has been planted by
flowers.	the boys.
New flowers have been planted by the boys.	

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
1. [Designers have followed the	The trends has been followed by
tı	rends.	designers.
\$		
	Penguin readers published	This book had published by
tl	his book in 1990.	Penguin in 1990.
₩		
3. T	The Browns were discussing	The weather were being discussed
tl	he weather.	by the Browns.
\$		

4. Sheila is drinking a cup of tea. Sheila is drinking a cup of tea. Sheila. Sheila. Sheila. A cup of tea is being drank by Sheila. The coastline was contaminated by the oil spill. The heavy boxes has been moved by my father. Tongress established some new laws. Some new laws was established by Congress. Some new laws was established by Congress. The walls has been painted by Elvis. The lawn was mowed by Tim. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	1	Chaile is deinleine a sum of	A our of too is being duouly by
5. The oil spill had contaminated the coastline. 6. My father has moved the heavy boxes. 7. Congress established some new laws. 8. Elvis has painted the walls. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. 9. Tom may send an email to Anna by Tom.	4.	• •	A cup of tea is being drank by
5. The oil spill had contaminated the coastline. by the oil spill. 6. My father has moved the heavy boxes. 7. Congress established some new laws. 8. Elvis has painted the walls. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. 9. Tom may send an email to Anna by Tom.		tea.	Sheila.
contaminated the coastline. by the oil spill. 6. My father has moved the heavy boxes. The heavy boxes has been moved by my father. 7. Congress established some new laws was established by Congress. 8. Elvis has painted the walls. The walls has been painted by Elvis. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Tom.	Ď		
6. My father has moved the heavy boxes. 7. Congress established some new laws. 8. Elvis has painted the walls. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Tom.	5.	The oil spill had	The coastline was contaminated
6. My father has moved the heavy boxes. The heavy boxes has been moved by my father. To Congress established some new laws was established by Congress. Some new laws was established by Congress. The walls has been painted by Elvis. The walls has been painted by Elvis. The lawn was mowed by Tim. To Tom may send an email to Anna by Tom.		contaminated the coastline.	by the oil spill.
heavy boxes. by my father. 7. Congress established some new laws was established by Congress. 8. Elvis has painted the walls. The walls has been painted by Elvis. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Anna. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	♥.		
7. Congress established some new laws was established by Congress. 8. Elvis has painted the walls. P. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. The lawn was mowed by Tim. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	6.	My father has moved the	The heavy boxes has been moved
7. Congress established some new laws was established by Congress. 8. Elvis has painted the walls. P. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. The lawn was mowed by Tim. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.		heavy boxes.	by my father.
new laws. by Congress. 8. Elvis has painted the walls. The walls has been painted by Elvis. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Anna. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	♥.		
8. Elvis has painted the walls. The walls has been painted by Elvis. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Anna. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	7.	Congress established some	Some new laws was established
8. Elvis has painted the walls. The walls has been painted by Elvis. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Anna. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.		new laws.	by Congress.
8. Elvis has painted the walls. The walls has been painted by Elvis. 9. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Anna. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	♥.		
9. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Anna. The lawn was mowed by Tim. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	8.	Elvis has painted the walls.	The walls has been painted by
9. Tim was mowing the lawn. The lawn was mowed by Tim. 10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Anna. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.			Elvis.
10. Tom may send an email to Anna by Anna. An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	♥.		
10. Tom may send an email to An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	9.	Tim was mowing the lawn.	The lawn was mowed by Tim.
10. Tom may send an email to An email may sent to Anna by Tom.	♥.		
Tom.			An email may sent to Anna by
₩		Anna.	Tom.
	♥.		

	Rewrite the sentences.
1)	Julia rescued three cats.
	♥ Three cats
2)	Paul eats a lot of fish.
	♦ A lot of fish.
3)	Frank has built a house.
	♥ A house
4)	Alex is learning the poem.
	♥ The poem.
5)	The boys have lost the match.

	♦ The match.
6)	The police arrested the thieves.
	♥ The thieves.
7)	Emma can wash the dishes.
	♥ The dishes.
8)	Anas had broken the window.
	♥ The window.
9)	They make these cars in Japan.
	♥ These cars
10)	They are going to cancel all the flights.
	∜All the flights.

10)

REPORTED SPEECH

EXERCISE 1

Decide whether these sentences are written in Direct or Indirect Speech. (Underline the right option)

Example:

They said, "We have just arrived."

- a) Direct Speech
- **b**) Indirect Speech

_				
	1)	Peter said that he had worked	in a hot	el in Essaouira.
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech
	2)	"Someone has opened the doo	or," Jame	es said.
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech
3)	Mandy	said that the sun rose in the Ea	ast.	
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech
1)	He said	d, "The sun rises in the East."		
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech
5)	"The fo	orm must be filled in," Ahlam s	said.	
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech
5)	They sa	aid, "We are busy."		
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech
7)	She sai	d, "I woke up early."		
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech
3)	Anas sa	aid that James was writing a le	tter to A	nna then.
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech
9)	She wa	inted to know where Charles ha	ad spent	his holidays.
	a)	Direct Speech	b)	Indirect Speech

- 10) She said, "I don't know where my shoes are."
 - a) Direct Speech

b) Indirect Speech

EXERCISE 2

Match the time and place expressions.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1. This	A. Two days before
2. Today	B. Those
3. Tomorrow	C. There
4. Here	D. The following
	week/ year
5. These	E. The following day
6. Next week/ year	F. That
7. The day before	G. That day
yesterday	

EXERCISE 3

Tick where appropriate

rick where approprie	acc			
	Imperative	Declarative	Yes/ No questions	Wh- Questions
1. He said he was cooking dinner.		Ø		
2. He wanted to know who had taken his pen.				
3. She wanted to know whether I called Bob.				
4. My mother told me not to stay out late.				

F II		
5. He said he		
had to give Ken a		
call.		
6. The		
receptionist asked		
the guest if he		
wanted a single		
room.		
7. She said that		
she has cleaned the		
room alone.		
8. John said		
that his brother was		
at Leipzig		
university.		
9. She asked		
me if I had met		
Anna.		
10. Max told me		
that Frank often		
read a book.		

Fatiha reports what Sana said. Complete with the right verb form.

扫 1)	San	Example: a: ""Mandy is at home.".
写 写	a)	\\$Fatiha: Sana said that Mandy at home.
	b)	<u>was</u> were
**************************************	<u>c)</u> _	had been

1)	Sa	na	: "Mandy was at home."
			Sana said that Mandy at home.
	a)		was
	b)		were
	c)		had been
	2)	Sana	: "The camera needs two batteries."
			♦Fatiha : Sana said that the camera two
		batte	ries.
		a)	need
		b)	needed
		c)	had needed
	3)	Sana	: "Do you like pizza?".
			♦Fatiha: Sana wanted to knowpizza.
		a)	liked
		b)	if I had liked
		c)	if I liked
	4)	Sana	: "Do not touch the dog!"
			Fatiha: Sana warned me the dog.
		a)	to not touch
		b)	not to touch
		c)	touch not
	5)	Sana	: "The test was very difficult."
			⇔Fatiha : Sana said that the testdifficult.
		a)	had been
		b)	were
		c)	was being
	6)	Sana	: " I have visited London twice."
			⇔Fatiha : Sana said that she London
		twice	2.
		a)	visited
		b)	had visited
		c)	has visited

7)	Sana	: " I haven't any more	money."
			hat she any more
	money.		
	a)	hadn't had	
	b)	did not have	
	c)	hasn't have	
8)	Sana	: " Which dress do you	ı like best?"
		♥ Fatiha: Sana want	ed to know which dress
	I	best.	
	a)	like	
	b)	liked	
	c)	had liked	
•	a	HT 1 2/11 1 0	
9)	Sana	: "I don't like horror f	
		,	hat she horror films.
	a)	didn't like	
	b)	hadn't like	
	,	hadn't like	
10)	Sana	: " I woke up early."	
		♦Fatiha : Sana said t	hat she early.
	a)	had woken up	
	b)	has woken up	
	c)	have woken up	
	EX	(ERCISE 5	
		_	affirmative sentences -
	Kewrit	te the sentences in rep	orted speech. Change

Rewrite the sentences in reported speech. Change pronouns and time expressions where necessary.

1)	He said, "I was looking for a better restaurant."	
	\rightarrow He said that	

2) "Don't look at people like that!" Paul said to James

	→ Paul told James
3)	Craig said, "I've tried to write a new book on Brain Drain."
	→ Craig said that
4)	Adam said, "I didn't have breakfast this morning."
	→ Adam said that
5)	Thomas said, "I speak English fluently."
	→ Thomas said
6)	Jamal said, "I love this town."
	→Jamal said
7)	Jamila said to me, "Kamal has bought a new car."
	→ Jamila told me
8)	"You should do your homeworks," the teacher said.
	→ He advised the students
9)	"Let's go to Marrakesh!" Paul said.
	→ Paul suggested
10)	"We are going to the cinema." Amina said.
	→Amina said
	EXERCISE 6
	Reported Questions- Yes/ No
	Rewrite the questions in reported speech. Change
	pronouns and time expressions where necessary.
1)	"Do you like watching documentary films?" the teacher asked
-,	Do you me watering accumentary mins: the teacher asked
	me
	me. → The teacher asked me
	me. → The teacher asked me
2)	→ The teacher asked me
2)	→ The teacher asked me. "Did you see the thief yesterday?" the policeman asked Jane.
2)	→ The teacher asked me
2)	 → The teacher asked me. "Did you see the thief yesterday?" the policeman asked Jane. → The policeman asked Jane.

4)	"Are you going to the cinema?" My father asked me. → My father wanted to know
5)	"Do you speak English?" the tourist asked me. → The tourist asked me.
6)	Ayman asked her, "Can you hear that noise outside?" → Ayman asked her
7)	"Is dinner ready? Janat asked her mother. → Janat asked her mother.
8)	"Was the exam easy?" Sam asked Charles. → Sam asked Charles.
9)	"Will you help me?" she asked him. → She asked him.
10)	"Have you ever visited the Louvre in Paris?" he asked. → He asked me
	EXERCISE 7
	Reported Questions- WH-Questions
1)	Rewrite the questions in reported speech. Change pronouns and time expressions where necessary. "When did your parents get married?" Anas asked me. → Anas wanted to know
2)	"Where do you live?" the policeman asked Jane.

	→ The policeman asked Jane
3)	"Why are those people waiting here?" my mother asked me. → My mother asked me.
4)	"Who gave you money?" My father asked me. → My father wanted to know
5)	"How does this machine work?" my brother asked. → My brother asked me.
6)	Ayman asked her, "What kind of car has your father got?" → Ayman asked me
7)	"When did you pass your test?" Janat asked. → Janat asked me
8)	"Where does Paul live?" Sam asked Charles. → Sam asked Charles.
9)	"What are you doing now?" she asked me. → She asked me.
10)	"When will we meet again?" he asked me. → He wanted to know
	EXERCISE 8

Reported Questions- Reporting Verbs

Rewrite as suggested.

1) "Why don't we go to the cinema?" Hassan said.

	→ Hassan suggested
2)	"I will not lend you the dictionary," Jamal said.
	→ Jamal refused
3)	"I'm very sorry I was late," Ihssan said.
	→ Ihssan apologised
4)	"Don't forget to do the exercise," the teacher said.
	→ My teacher reminded me
5)	"I broke your computer," my brother said.
	→ My brother confessed.
6)	My mother said, "You have to tidy the room."
	→ My mother ordered me
7)	"If I were you, I would see a dentist," Janat asked.
	→ Janat advised me
8)	"Don't use the mobile phone on the day of the exam," the
	principal said.
	→ The principal warned us
9)	"I will give up smoking," Ahmad said.
	→ Ahmed promissed
10)	"Well, I think I'd rather not buy this car." The customer said.
	→ The customer decided.



GERUNG AND INFINITIVE

EXERCISE 1

Here are two lists of verbs, decide which one is followed by an infitive and which by a gerund.

agree o		consent	have	О	ffer	shoot		
aim c		continue	hesitate	O	ught	start		
appear		dare	hope	p	lan	stop		
		decide	hurry	p	refer	strive		<i>,</i> ,
	ask deserve		intend	p	repare	swear		A
attempt d		detest	leap	p	roceed	threaten	_	
*		dislike	leave	p	romise	try		
beg		expect	like	p	ropose	use		
_		fail	long	re	efuse	wait		
	care	forget	love	re	emember	want		
	choose	get	mean	S	ay	wish		
		happen	neglect					
Г	admit	delay	finish		permit	resist]
	appreciate	_	forbid		postpone			
avoid		detest	get		practice	risk		/·································
can't help			through		quit	spend	4	B
	complete		have		recall	(time)	•	下、/
	consider	escape	imagine		report	suggest		
		excuse	mind		resent	tolerate		
			miss			waste		
						(time)		

Put the following verbs in the correct box. Are they followed by infinitive or gerund?

permit / agree/ enjoy/ worry about/ want/ wish/ aim/ advise/appear/ admit / postpone /arrange /appreciate/ excuse/ practice/ approve of/ dream about/ feel like/ wait/ intend/ leap/ leave/ decide/ imagine/ depend on/ avoid/ expect/ succeed in

GERUND	INFINITIVE
Succeed in	Agree

EXERCISE 3

Underline the right verb form.

- 1) Adam enjoys [to read]/ [reading] science fiction.
- Adam enjoys [to read]/ [reading] science fiction.
- 1) I hope [to see]/ [seeing] you again.
- 2) He refused [paying]/ [to pay] the bill.
- 3) He wants [to become]/[becoming] a lawyer.
- 4) We should avoid [to make]/ [making] mistakes.

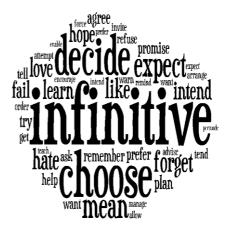
- 5) It's difficult [understand]/ [to understand] Americans when they are speaking quickly.
- 6) I am thinking of [taking]/ [to take] a course in Japanese next year.
- 7) It's expensive [staying]/ [to stay] for one week in a five-star hotel.
- 8) We are looking forward to [going]/ [to go] out at the weekend.
- 9) I like [to watch]/ [watching] action films.
- 10) James apologized for [being]/ [to be] late.

Fill in the blank with gerund or infinitive.

- 1) Ayman is good at..... football.
 - a) playing
 - **b**) to play
- 2) Houyame wants with her friends.
 - a) studying
 - **b**) to study
- 3) The Martin Family offered

their neighbor's dog for the whole week.

- a) watching
- **b**) to watch
- 4) The school promised me find an apartment.
 - a) helping
 - **b**) to help



5)	I'm tire	d of	on				
	the wee	ekend.	miss resist				
	a)	working	enjoy dislike recall risk involve				
	b)	to work	ayoid despise appreciate anticipate keep				
6)	-	her recommended	understand Pay postpone				
		a BMW.	recommend imagine help				
		buying	tolerate practise				
	b)	•	suggest Admit A V A forgive				
7)	It's no	use	discuss complete consider report				
			nogima 11 utily				
		to help you!	delay mind				
	,	waiting					
		to wait					
8)			the money.				
	a)	•					
	•	to take					
9)	•		the citizenship				
		school.					
		joining					
	b)	•					
10)	Omayma postponed for the						
	party.						
		making					
	b)	to make					
	EX	ERCISE 5					
	Put the	e verbs between b	rackets in the infinitive or gerund				
1)			(meet) the Queen in				
	Londor	1.					
2)	I'm not	used to	(get) up early.				
3)	She ded	cided	(move) in another city.				

ANSWER KEY

1) PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

EXERCISE 1

1) b

6) b

2) b

7) b

3) a

8) c

4) c

9) a

5) a

10) c

EXERCISE 2

- 1) had given
- 2) had been
- 3) had taken
- 4) had worked
- 5) hadn't answered
- 6) had reached
- 7) had Jack revised
- 8) had escaped
- 9) had watched
- 10) had broken

- 1) had got/ went
- 2) ate/had made
- 3) had finished/left
- 4) watched/ had already done
- 5) had brushed/ went
- 6) arrived/had already started

- 7) watered/had done
- 8) called/had sent
- 9) had washed/had
- 10) had tidied/came

- 1) had called/ went
- 2) arrived/had gone
- 3) had left/finished
- 4) had spent/ wanted
- 5) arrived/had already started
- 6) had bought/ travelled
- 7) turned off/ had watched
- 8) had finished/returned
- 9) had fed/ went
- 10) destoryed/ had built.

EXERCISE 5

- 1) had sent/ drank
- 2) corrected/had already written
- 3) came/ had left
- 4) was/had been
- 5) laughed/had taken
- 6) was/had shouted
- 7) had eaten/ drank
- 8) enjoyed/ had already read
- 9) washed/had gone
- 10) had known/applied for.

EXERCISE 6

1) As soon as Tom had played tennis, he had a shower.

- 2) John didn't have any money because he had lost his purse.
- 3) When I got to the station, the train had left before my arrival.
- 4) After the thief had escaped, the police arrived.
- 5) Before Anna had dinner, she had tidied the room.
- 6) When we arrived, my mother had made us some tea.
- As soon as James had supper, he corrected his students' exams.
- 8) The road was blocked because the bridge had collapsed.
- 9) Once my mother had ironed the clothes, she had some rest.
- 10) As soon as I had switched on TV, the film started.

2) PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

EXERCISE 1

- 1) c
- **2**) a
- **3**) a
- 4) b
- **5**) b
- *2)*
- **6**) a
- **7**) c
- **8**) b
- **9**) b
- **10**) b

- 1) had been living
- 2) had been working
- 3) had been watching
- 4) had been working
- 5) had been playing

- 6) had been sleeping
- 7) had been driving
- 8) had been singing
- 9) had been running
- **10**) had been studying

- 1) went/had been revising
- 2) had been waiting/arrived
- 3) had been walking/took
- 4) had been teaching/left
- 5) was/ had been working
- 6) had been cooking/wanted
- 7) had been doing/became
- 8) had been learning/ became
- 9) had been smoking/ gave up
- 10) was/had been looking

3) FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE

EXERCISE 1 1) **6**) b a 2) **7**) h a 3) 8) b b 4) 9) b b 5) a **EXERCISE 2**

- 1) will have moved
- 2) will have painted
- 3) will have returned

- 4) will have left
- 5) will have taken
- 6) will have cooked
- 7) will have stopped
- 8) will have learnt
- 9) will have travelled
- 10) will have taken.

- 1) will have written
- 2) will have decorated
- 3) will have gone
- 4) will have served
- 5) will have watered
- **6)** will have become
- 7) will have given up
- **8**) will have got married
- **9**) will have done
- **10**) will have got.

- 2) \$\\$\\$Before 2020, all Moroccan will have had access to the internet.
- 4) \$\\$Before the beginning of 2017, Anna will have published her new book.

4) FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

EXERCISE 1

- 1) will have been driving
 - 2) will have been living
 - 3) will have been flying
 - 4) will have been working
 - 5) will have been taking
 - **6**) will have been playing
 - 7) will have been dancing
 - **8**) will have been learning
 - 9) will have been teaching
 - **10**) will have been studying

EXERCISE 2

- 1) will have been sailing
- 2) will have been working
- 3) will have been decorating
- 4) will have been working
- 5) will have been cleaning
- **6)** will have been studying
- 7) will have been watching
- **8)** will have been writing
- **9)** will have been playing
- **10**) will have been watching

5) CONDITIONAL TYPE 3

EXERCISE 1

1) had been

- 2) had come
- 3) had had
- 4) had started
- 5) had done
- 6) had had
- 7) had taken
- **8)** had woken
- 9) hadn't taken
- **10)** hadn't come.

- 1) could/ would have unerstood
- 2) would have watched
- 3) could have visited
- 4) would have got
- 5) would have got
- **6)** wouldn't have suffered
- 7) wouldn't have treated
- 8) could have called
- 9) would have won
- **10**) would have gone

- 1) We could *have* made a cake if we had known about your success.
- 2) If I had had enough money, I *would* have bought a nice present for you.
- **3**) If John had followed his doctor's advice, he wouldn't *have* felt worse.
- 4) If Hanan had *taken* her umbrella, she wouldn't have got wet.

- 5) I would have got a good mark if I *had* worked harder.
- **6)** I would *have* bought you a present if I had known it was your birthday
- 7) If they had had a better goalkeeper, they wouldn't have *lost* the game.
- **8**) If it had not *rained* all day, we would *have* gone on a bike tour.
- 9) If Martha *had* told me that before, I *could* have been there at the right time.
- **10**) If you had told me you were on the Internet, I'd have sent you an e-mail.

- 1) I could have bought a computer if I had saved money.
- 2) If Anna had invited Paul, he would have gone to her party.
- 3) If the weather had been fine, we could have had a picnic.
- 4) If I hadn't been sick, I would have paid attention to what the teacher said.
- 5) If the police had arrived on time, the thief wouldn't have fled.
- **6)** If Tom had called Tom, he would have attended my birthday party.
- 7) If I had known Paul' address, I would have visited him.
- 8) If I had found the right bus, I wouldn't have come by taxi
- 9) If you had told me about the concert, I wouldn't have missed enjoying my best band.
- **10**) If I hadn't had a big car, I wouldn't have spent too much money on petrol.

6) WISHES AND REGRETS

	Wishes and regrets	Present	Past	Future
1. I wish I spoke Arabic.		$\overline{\checkmark}$		
2.	I wish he would stop			Ø
	chewing the gum in the			
	classroom.			
3.	3		\square	
	French when I wa			
	young.			
4.	I wish he had a car.			
5.	I wish I had eaten a		$\overline{\square}$	
	bigger breakfast. I'm so			
	hungry!			
6.	I wish he wouldn't call			
	me again!			
7.	I wish I could fly to the			
	moon and back.			
8.	I wish I had gone to bed		$\overline{\square}$	
	earlier last night.			
9.	I wish I had brown hair.	abla		
10.	If only I had told her the		$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	
	secret.			

- **1.** b
- 2. b
- **3.**
- 4. a
- 5. b

1)

- **6.** b
- **7.** a
- 8.
- a
- 9.

- I wish I were a doctor.
- 2) I wish I lived in New York.
- 3) I wish I lived in New York.

- 4) I wish I had many friends.
- 5) I wish I were taller.
- **6)** I wish I were happy.
- 7) I wish I could speak English.
- **8**) I wish I didn't feel tired.
- 9) I wish I had a big house.
- **10**) Mary wishes she were a movie star.

- 1) If only I had got a good mark in the math exam.
- 2) I wish I had learnt English when I was younger.
- 3) I wish I had slept very well last night.
- 4) If only I had understood the grammar lesson.
- 5) If only I had booked a seat.
- 6) Paul's wife wishes her husband hadn't made a terrible accident.
- 7) If only I hadn't left my last job.
- **8**) I wish I had gone shopping.
- 9) If only I had gone out with my friends to the cinema last night.
- **10**) I wish Marry had come to my wedding party.

7) RELATIVE CLAUSES

Pronoun	Use	
Who	В	
Whom	В	
Which	A	
Whose	C	
That	A-B	

When	F
Where	E

- 1) where
- **2)** who
- **3**) who
- **4**) who
- 5) whose
- **6)** where

- 7) when
- **8**) who
- 9) which
- **10**) whose

- **EXERCISE 3**
- **1**) a
- **2**) b
- **3**) a
- **4**) b
- **5**) b

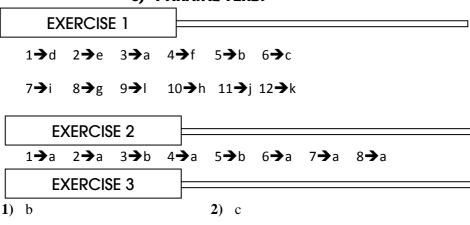
- **6**) b
- **7**) a
- **8**) b
- **9**) b
- **10**) a

- 1) The White House, *where* the president of the USA lives, is in Washington.
- **2**) I remember the times *when* we celebrated your birthday together.
- 3) The city *where* I study is not very beautiful.
- 4) He is doing a course *which* will last for three months.
- 5) Emily *who* played against Anna won the tennis match.
- **6)** This is the place *where* we last had coffee together.

- 7) The man *who* had robbed the bank had two pistols.
- **8)** The pen *which* is on the table is yellow.
- 9) The bag which contained money was red.
- **10)** This is the teacher *who* teaches me French.

- 1) The man who lives upstairs is always playing music aloud.
- 2) Some documets which were stolen from the boss's office were found.
- 3) This lady whose husband lives in Fes lives in Casablanca.
- 4) This is the place where we had coffee last time here.
- 5) The boys who study in that school are making too much noise.
- **6)** The woman whose daughter has become an engineer was happy.
- 7) The boy who is my cousin had made accident.
- **8)** Radium was discovered by Marie Curie who died later of radiation sickness.
- 9) Mr. Brown who teaches maths is a very nice teacher.
- 10) The cup which was on the table had tea in it.

8) PHRASAL VERBS



- **3**) b
- **4**) c
- **5**) a
- **6**) b

- **7**) a
- **8**) b
- **9**) b
- **10**) c

- 1) carry on
- 2) come in
- 3) cut down
- **4**) apply for
- **5**) broke down

- 6) come back
- 7) came across
- **8**) broke into
- **9**) bring about
- 10) calm down

EXERCISE 5

- **1**) a
- **2**) b
- **3**) a
- **4**) a
- **5**) a

- **6**) b
- **7**) a
- **8**) b
- o) .
- 9) a10) a

EXERCISE 6

- 1) calm down
- 2) brings about
- 3) comes back
- 4) apply for

- 5) came across
- 6) broke into
- 7) broke down

- 1) give up
- **2)** fill in
- 3) find out
- 4) jot down

5) handed out- hand in

EXERCISE 8

- look after
- 2) looking forward to
- 3) keep up with
- 4) looking for
- 5) passed away

EXERCISE 9

- 1) turned down
- 2) put on
- 3) switch off
- 4) switched on
- 5) put of

9) PASSIVE VOICE

EXERCISE 1

- 1) a
- 2) b
- 3) a
- **4**) b
- 5) a
- **6**) b
- **7**) a
- 8) b
- 9) a
- **10**) a

EXERCISE 2

1) a

- **2**) a
- **3**) b
- **4**) a
- **5**) b
- **6**) a
- **7**) a
- **8**) a
- **9**) b
- **10**) b

- 1) The trends *have* been followed by designers.
- 2) This book *was* published by Penguin in 1990.
- 3) The weather *was* being discussed by the Browns.
- 4) A cup of tea is being *drunk* by Sheila.
- 5) The coastline *had been* contaminated by the oil spill.
- **6)** The heavy boxes *have* been moved by my father.
- 7) Some new laws *were* established by Congress.
- 8) The walls *have* been painted by Elvis.
- **9**) The lawn was *being* mowed by Tim.
- **10**) An email may *be* sent to Anna by Tom.

- 1) Three cats were rescued by Julia.
- 2) A lot of fish were eaten by Paul.
- 3) A house has been built by Frank.
- **4)** The poem *is being learnt* by Alex.
- 5) The match *has been lost*.
- **6)** The thieves were arrested by the police.
- 7) The dishes can be washed by Emma.
- 8) The window had been broken by Anas.

- 9) These cars are made in Japan.
- 10) All the flights are going to be cancelled.

10) REPORTED SPEECH

EXERCISE 1

-) b
-) a
-) b
-) a
-) a
-) a
-) a
-) b
-) b
-) a

EXERCISE 2

- **1)** F
-) G
-) E
- **4)** C
-) B
-) D
-) A

1.	He said he was cooking dinner.	Declarative
2.	He wanted to know who had taken his pen.	Wh-question
3.	She wanted to know if I called Bob.	Yes/ No question

4.	My mother told me not to stay out	Imperative	
	late.		
5.	He said he had to give Ken a call. Declarative		
6.	The receptionist asked the guest if	Yes/ No question	
	he wanted a single room.		
7.	She said that she has cleaned the	Declarative	
	room alone.		
8.	John said that his brother was at	Declarative	
	Leipzig university.		
9.	She asked me if I had met Anna. Yes/ No question		
10.	10. Max told me that Frank often read a Declarative		
	book.		

- 1) c
- **2**) b
- **3**) c
- **4**) b
- **5**) a
- **6**) b
- **7**) a
- **8**) b
- **9**) a
- **10**) a

- 1) He said that he had been looking for a better restaurant.
- 2) Paul told me not to look at people like that.
- 3) Craig said that he had tried to write a new book on Brain Drain.
- 4) Adam said that he hadn't had breakfast that morning.
- 5) Thomas said that he spoke English fluently.

- **6)** Jamal said that he loved that town.
- 7) Jamila told me that Kamal had bought a new car.v
- **8)** He advised us to do our homeworks.
- 9) Paul suggested going to Marrakech.
- **10**) Amina said that they were going to the cinema.

- 1) The teacher asked me *if*/ (*or*) *whether* I liked watching documentary films.
- 2) The policeman asked Jane *if*/ (*or*) *whether* she had seen the thief the day before.
- 3) The teacher asked me *if*/ (*or*) *whether* I had tried to do that exercise.
- **4)** My father wanted to know *if/* (*or*) *whether* I were going to the cinema.
- 5) The tourist asked me if/(or) whether I spoke English.
- **6)** Ayman asked her *if*/ *(or) whether* she could hear that noise outside.
- 7) Janat asked her mother *if*/(*or*) *whether* dinner were ready.
- 8) Sam asked Charles *if*/(*or*) *whether* the exam were easy.
- 9) She asked him *if*/ (*or*) *whether* he could help her.
- **10**) He asked me *if/* (*or*) *whether* I had ever visited the Louvre in Paris.

- 1) Anas wanted to know when my parents had got married.
- 2) The policeman asked Jane where she lived.
- 3) My mother asked me why those people were waiting there.
- 4) My father wanted to know who had given me money.
- 5) My brother asked me how that machine worked.
- 6) Ayman asked her what kind car her father had got.

- 7) Janat asked me when I had passed my test.
- 8) Sam asked Charles where Paul lived.
- 9) She asked me what I was doing then.
- **10**) He asked me when we would meet again.

- 1) Hassan suggested going to the cinema.
- 2) Jamal refused to lend me the dictionary.
- 3) Ihssan apologised for being late.
- 4) My teacher reminded me not to forget to do the exercises.
- 5) My brother confessed breaking my computer.
- **6)** My mother ordered me to tidy the room.
- 7) Janat advised me to see a dentist.
- 8) The principal warned us not to use the mobile phone...
- 9) Ahmed promissed to give up smoking
- 10) The customer decided not to buy that car.

11) GERUND AND INFINITIVE

EXERCISE 1

A- Infinitive

B- Gerund

EXERCISE 2

permit, enjoy, worry about, admit, postpone, appreciate, excuse, practice, approve of, dream about, feel like, imagine, depend on, avoid, succeed in.

GERUND

INFINITIVE

agree, want, wish, aim, advise, appear, arrange, wait, intend, leap, leave, decide, expect.

- 1) to see
- **2**) to pay
- 3) to become
- 4) making
- 5) to understand
- **6)** taking
- 7) to stay
- 8) going
- 9) to watch/ watching
- **10**) being

EXERCISE 4

- **1**) a
- **2**) b
- **3**) b
- **4**) b
- **5**) a
- **6**) a
- **7**) a
- **8**) a
- **9**) b
- **10**) a

- 1) to meet
- 2) getting
- 3) to move

- 4) to listen
- **5**) jumping
- **6)** to spend
- **7**) to make
- **8)** to smoke
- 9) cooking
- 10) opening

APPENDICE 1

IRREGULAR VERBS

Infinitive	Past	Past
		Participle
1. beat	beat	beaten
2. become	became	become
3. begin	began	begun
4. bend	bent	bent
5. bet	bet	bet
6. bite	bit	bitten
7. bleed	bled	bled
8. blow	blew	blown
9 break	broke	broken
10. bring	brought	brought
11. build	built	built
12. buy	bought	bought
13. catch	caught	caught
14. choose	chose	chosen
15. come	came	come
16. cost	cost	cost
17. cut	cut	cut
18. dig	dug	dug
19. do	did	done

20. draw	drew	drawn
21. drink	drank	drunk
22. drive	drove	driven
23. eat	ate	eaten
24. fall	fell	fallen
25. feed	fed	fed
26. feel	felt	felt
27. fight	fought	fought
28. find	found	found
29. fly	flew	flown
30. forget	forgot	forgotten
31. forgive	forgave	forgiven
32 freeze	froze	frozen
33 get	got	get/gotten
34 give	gave	given
35 go	went	gone
36 hang (up)	hung	hung
37 have	had	had
38 hear	heard	heard
39. hide	hid	hidden
40. hit	hit	hit
41. hold	held	held
42. hurt	hurt	hurt
43. keep	kept	kept

44. know	knew	known
45. lay	laid	laid
46. lead	led	led
47. leave	left	left
48. lend	lent	lent
49. let	let	let
50. lie (down)	lay	lain
51. light	lit	lit
52. lose	lost	lost
53. make	made	made
54. mean	meant	meant
55. meet	met	met
56. pay	paid	paid
57. put	put	put
58. quit	quit	quit
59. read	read	read
60. ride	rode	ridden
61. ring	rang	rung
62. rise	rose	risen
63. run	ran	run
64. say	said	said
65. see	saw	seen
66. sell	sold	sold
67. send	sent	sent

68. set	set	set
69. shake	shook	shaken
70 shine	shone	shone
71. shoot	shot	shot
72. shrink	shrank	shrunk
73. shut	shut	shut
74. sing	sang	sung
75. sink	sank	sunk
76. sit	sat	sat
77. sleep	slept	slept
78. slide	slid	slid
79. speak	spoke	spoken
80. spend	spent	spent
81 spin	spun	spun
82. stand	stood	stood
83. steal	stole	stolen
84. stick	stuck	stuck
85. sting	stung	stung
86. swear	swore	sworn
87. sweep	swept	swept
88. swim	swam	swum
89. take	took	taken
90. teach	taught	taught
91. tear	tore	torn

92. tell	told	told
93. think	thought	thought
94. throw	threw	thrown
95. understand	understood	understood
96. wake	woke	woken
97. wear	wore	worn
98. win	won	won
99 wind	wound	wound
100. write	wrote	written

These verbs can be regular (-ed) or irregular (-t):

Infinitive	Past simple / Past	Infinitive	Pa
	participle		pa
Burn	burned or burnt	dream	dr
Learn	learned or learnt	smell	sm

Infinitive	Past simple / Past	
	participle	
dream	dreamed or dreamt	
smell	smelled or smelt	



Some pictures, exercises and activities have been adapted from the following links:

- http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/past-perfect-simple/exercises
- http://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/past_perfect_simple_past.htm
- http://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbs11.htm
- http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/140.html
- http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammarexercise-past-perfect.php#.U8Mq25QhA04
- http://www.really-learn-english.com/past-perfect-exercises.html
- http://firstenglish.org/english learning/english tenses/past per fect_progressive/80_past_perfect_continuous_tests.htm
- http://english.lingolia.com/en/grammar/tenses/past-perfect-progressive/exercises
- http://www.e-grammar.org/past-perfect-simplecontinuous/test1-exercise2/
- http://www.e-grammar.org/past-perfect-simple-continuous/test1-exercise3/
- http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/past-perfect-progressive/exercises

- http://www.e-grammar.org/past-perfect-simplecontinuous/test2-exercise2/
- http://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises/tenses/future_perfect_statements.htm
- http://www.really-learn-english.com/future-perfect-exercises.html
- http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/future-2-progressive/exercises
- http://www.e-grammar.org/future-perfect-simplecontinuous/test1-exercise1/
- http://www.e-grammar.org/future-perfect-simplecontinuous/test1-exercise1/
- http://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises/if clauses/type 3 statements.htm
- http://www.englishexercises.org/makeagame/viewgame.asp?id =3123
- http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/conditional-sentences/type-3/exercises?02
- http://www.englishpedia.net/grammar-exercises/ifclauses/conditionals-type-three-3-lesson-exercises.html

http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammarexercise-if-only-I-wish.php#.U8SN-5QhA04 http://www.better-english.com/grammar/wishes.htm http://www.better-english.com/grammar/wish2.htm http://www.englishpedia.net/my-grammar/advanced/wish-ifonly/exercises/if-only-wish-clauses-exercises.html http://www.englishpedia.net/my-grammar/advanced/wish-ifonly/exercises/if-only-wish-clauses-scramble-test.html http://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/relative-clausesexercise-1.html http://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises/pronouns/relative_pronouns.htm http://www.xtec.cat/~ogodoy/sac/rephrasing/relclex1.htm http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammarexercise-relative-clauses.php#.U8SR15QhA04 http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/phrasal-verbs http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/205.html http://www.learnenglishfeelgood.com/phrasal-verbs-

http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/phrasal verbs-exercises.html

take1.html

http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammarexercise-phrasal-verbs.php#.U8V5AZQhA04 http://www.english-4u.de/passive_ex1.htm http://www.english-4u.de/passive ex2.htm http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/exercises_list/passiv.htm http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/passive http://www.english-4u.de/passive_ex5.htm http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/passive-exercises.html http://www.englischhilfen.de/en/exercises_list/gerund_infinitiv.htm http://wwwedu.ge.ch/cptic/prospective/projets/anglais/exercise s/gerund2.htm http://www.agendaweb.org/verbs/infinitive_gerundexercises.html

http://www.myenglishpages.com/site_php_files/grammar-

exercise-gerund-infinitive.php#.U8WRhJQhA04



Official Documents



- The Ministry of National Education, October (2006), English Language Teaching Guidelines for Second Year Baccalaureate, Morocco.
- The Ministry of National Education. (1999) *National Charter of Education and Training*, Morocco.
 - The Ministry of National Education. (2014) The National Baccalaureate Exam Specifications English Subject All Streams, Morocco.

Focus on 2nd Year BAC. Grammar is not a textbook, but rather a workbook to be used by students in order to get well prepared for "THE NATIONAL BACCALAUREATE ENGLISH EXAM PAPER". It has been specially designed to meet not only students' needs, but the ones of teachers as well. The book should prove useful for anyone who is looking for more additional and extensive grammar exercises that go in accordance with the guidelines, specifications and syllabi of the Baccalaureate level. This book covers almost all the grammar lessons embodied 2nd Year Baccalaureate textbooks in the (Gateway to English, Ticket to English, and Insights to English).

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