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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



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[التربية الاسلامية](#)

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[الدليل الإرشادي للقواعد المقررة في الامتحان النهائي المسار العام](#)

1

[الدليل الإرشادي للقواعد المقررة في الامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم](#)

2

[مواصفات الامتحان النهائي المسار المتقدم](#)

3

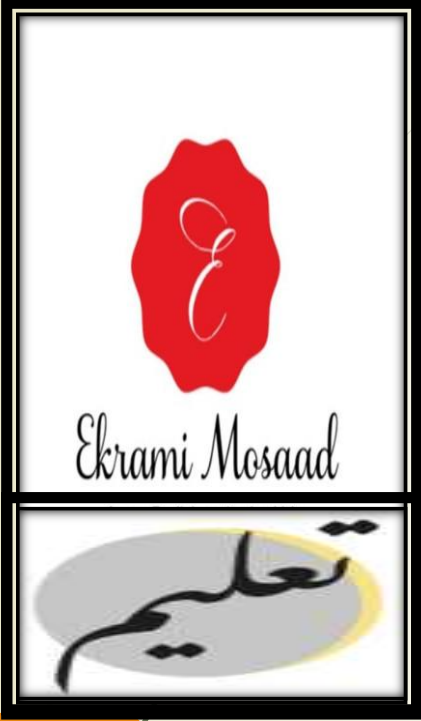
[مواصفات الامتحان النهائي المسار العام](#)

4

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5




مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT

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| ECFE Grammar | Prerequisite Grammar | GSE Grammar | Functional Language |
|--|--|--|---|
| Past time: past perfect | Can make affirmative statements using common regular past simple forms. (30) | Can use the past perfect in a range of common situations. (54) |  <p>Expressing opinion</p> <p>Expressing agreement and disagreement</p> <p>Speculating and making deductions</p> |
| Conditionals: I wish/if only | Can describe hypothetical (counterfactual) results of a current action or situation using the second conditional. (48) | Can use 'I wish/if only' to express wishes related to the present or future. (54) | |
| Conditionals: first / second conditional | Can describe possible future outcomes of a present action or situation using the first conditional. (46) | Can describe present or future outcomes of a hypothetical situation using 'even if'. (54) | |
| Passives | Can use the present simple passive. (48) | Can use 'get' with the passive in informal speech to express unexpected or dramatic change. (54) | |
| Modals: past modals (deduction) | Can use 'must' to express obligation and necessity in the present and near future. (37) | Can use 'must have ...' to express inferences and assumptions about the past. (53) | |



PAST PERFECT TENSE

POSITIVE FORM

Sbj + had + V3

| | | |
|------|-------|-----------|
| I | + had | + started |
| You | | |
| He | | |
| She | | |
| It | | |
| We | | |
| You | | |
| They | | |

+

Ex: I had completed it.

NEGATIVE FORM

Sbj + had NOT + V3

| | | |
|------|---------------------|-----------|
| I | + had not hadn't | + started |
| You | | |
| He | | |
| She | | |
| It | | |
| We | | |
| You | | |
| They | | |

-

Ex: I had not (hadn't) completed it.

QUESTION FORM

Had + Sbj + V3

Had

+

| |
|------|
| I |
| You |
| He |
| She |
| It |
| We |
| You |
| They |

+

started

?

Ex:

You had

completed it.

----->

Had you completed it?





1 You said you ... this dress in the mall.

a) bought

b) buy

→ c) had bought

2 We ... for him for three hours until he arrived.

→ a) had been waiting

b) were waiting

c) are waiting

3 I ... hard these last weeks.

a) am working

→ b) had been working

c) was working

4 I looked at the photos that he

→ a) had sent

b) sent

c) was sending

5 John ... dinner when we arrived.

→ a) had cooked

b) cooked

c) has cooked

6 A young woman walked into the room. I ... her before. She was a complete stranger to me.

a) never saw

→ b) had never seen

c) has never seen





7 You ... my life twice.

a) will save

b) are saving

→ c) had saved

8 The young man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He ... before.

a) didn't fly

b) hasn't flown

→ c) hadn't flown

9 ... he taken the pills that the doctor prescribed?

a) Did

→ b) Had

c) Was

10 Andrew ... a guitar, but he received a book.

→ a) had wanted

b) wants

c) wanted



11 The train ... when I arrived at the station.

a) has left

b) left

→ c) had just left

12 We admired the picture that Lucy

→ a) had painted

b) paint

c) is painting



13 I ... never experienced something special like this before.

→ a) had had

b) had

c) have had

14 You ... awake for too long.

a) were staying

→ b) had been staying

c) staying

15 I wish I ... for my exams.

a) had studying

→ b) had studied

c) studied

16 George went back to his home town after many years. It ... a lot.

→ a) had changed

b) changed

c) has changed

17 When she arrived, it ... for two weeks.

a) rained

b) will rain

→ c) had been raining

18 The Romans ... Latin.

a) was spoken

b) has spoken

→ c) had spoken





19 Tim got to the cinema late last night. The film

- ➔ a) had already begun
- b) already begin
- c) has already begun

20 We arrived at the theater after the play

- a) started
- ➔ b) had started
- c) was starting

21 Was Paul there when you arrived? No, he

- ➔ a) had already left
- b) has already left
- c) left

22 John ... out when I arrived in the office.

- a) has gone
- b) has going
- ➔ c) had gone



23 They ... their task by 13:00.

- ➔ a) had finished
- b) finished
- c) were finishing

24 She ... here for five years.

- a) is working
- b) will work
- ➔ c) had been working



25 Mary looked as if she ... for 24 hours.

a) wasn't sleeping

b) hasn't slept

→ c) hadn't slept

26 He ... for five hours.

→ a) had been driving

b) will drive

c) was driving

27 They had been together for two years, ...?

a) weren't they

b) aren't they

→ c) hadn't they

28 She ... the right questions.

a) isn't asking

b) wasn't asking

→ c) hadn't asked

29 I ... to France once before.

→ a) had been

b) have being

c) have had

30 If you ... for the test, you wouldn't have failed.

a) has studied

→ b) had studied

c) studied





Wishes about the past

wish + past perfect is used to express a past situation we would like to change but can't. We can also use 'if only' instead of 'wish'.

Example: *If only we had listened to scientists. (I wish we had listened to the scientists).*

If only we hadn't cut down so many trees. (I wish we hadn't cut down so many trees.)

Look at the following situations.

1 I left my keys at home.

**I wish I hadn't left my keys.
If only I hadn't left my keys.**

2 I had to buy my mum a new vase.

**I wish I had bought my mum a new vase.
If only I had bought my mum a new vase.**

3 I missed the football match.

**I wish I hadn't missed the football match.
If only I hadn't missed the football match.**

**Left #
remembered**



**missed#
attended**



4 I left my books at school.

I wish I hadn't left my books at school.

If only I hadn't left my books at school.

5 I spilt your tea.

I wish I hadn't spilt your tea.

If only I hadn't spilt your tea.

**Left#
taken**





1. I should have asked him how to get there.

I wish I had asked him how to get there

2. I should have tried that dress on.

I wish I had tried that dress on

3. I should have invited my boss to dinner.

I wish I had invited my boss to dinner

4. I should have done my homework before going to bed.

I wish I had done my homework before going to bed

5. I should have bought something delicious for dinner.

I wish I had bought something delicious for dinner





6. I should have made an appointment for 3 pm.

I wish I had made an appointment for 3 pm

7. I should have eaten less ice cream.

I wish I had eaten less ice cream

8. I should have gone home earlier.

I wish I had gone home earlier

9. I shouldn't have quarreled with my sister.

I wish I hadn't quarreled with my sister

10. I should have helped my grandfather to repair the car.

I wish I had helped my grandfather to repair the car





1. I shouldn't have said those angry words to my friend.

I wish I hadn't said those angry words to my friend

2. I should have listened to your advice.

I wish I had listened to your advice

3. I should have supported you.

I wish I had supported you

4. I should have got up earlier.

I wish I had got up earlier

5. I shouldn't have yelled at Andrew.

I wish I hadn't yelled at Andrew





6. I should have called you last night.

I wish .



7. I should have taken my laptop.

I wish .

8. I should have prepared better for my math test.

I wish .

9. I shouldn't have missed so many training sessions.

I wish .

10. I should have told you the truth.

I wish .



Wishes about the present and future

We can use *wish/if only* + a past form to talk about a present situation we would like to be different.

I wish you didn't live so far away.

If only we knew what to do.

He wishes he could afford a holiday.





✎ Rewrite the following sentences using **Past Simple** or **Past Perfect** after wish.

1. Sophia does not speak German.

Sophia wishes she spoke German .

2. I didn't meet my friends at the cinema.

I wish I had met my friends at the cinema .

3. Olivia broke her mirror.

Olivia wishes she hadn't broken her mirror .

4. I feel confused all the time.

I wish I didn't feel confused all the time .

5. I didn't leave a message to him.

I wish I had left a message to him .





6. My mother is angry with me.

I wish .

7. Lucas fought with his best friend.

Lucas wishes .

8. William didn't prepare for the test.

William wishes .

9. I am not as tall as you are.

I wish .

10. My friend James lives far from me.

I wish .



 Rewrite the following sentences using **Past Simple** or **Past Perfect** after wish.

1. My brother didn't tell me he was ill.

I wish .



2. Emma is too shy to speak to boys.

Emma wishes .

3. Isabella didn't apologize to her husband.

Isabella wishes .

4. Amelia came home late.

Amelia wishes .

5. I don't earn much at this job.

I wish .



6. My father doesn't believe me.

I wish .



7. Mila didn't follow her father's advice.

Mila wishes .

8. Liam doesn't feel confident enough to ask Kelly out on a date.

Liam wishes .

9. I forgot to switch off the light.

I wish .

10. I can't type very fast.

I wish .



FIRST CONDITIONAL

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Use the **first conditional** to talk about something that might happen in the future if a condition exists.

If clause (condition)

If a condition **exists**

comma

,

main clause (result)

the result **will be** true.

present

future / imperative / modal verb

- If you **study**, you **will pass** the exam.
- If he **doesn't call**, you **should tell** me immediately.
- If your room **is** tidy, you **can leave**.
- If we **win**, we **will celebrate** soon.
- We **will celebrate** soon **if we win**.

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning

Do NOT use **will** in the IF clause: *I'll help you if you need me* (NOT-if-you-will-need-me)



FUTURE TIME CLAUSES

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when, as soon as, until, once, before, after, while
After these words, use present (NOT future) to talk about the future.



- ✗ When I will be 69, I will retire.
- ✓ When I am 69, I will retire.

NO COMMA when you put the main clause at the beginning



Click on the correct form of the verbs..



1. If I **go** / **will go** out tonight, I **go** / **will go** out to eat.

2. If you **come** / **will come** home late, your mother **is** / **will be** angry.

3. If I **won't see** / **don't see** you tomorrow, I **will see** / **see** you on Sunday.

4. If he **comes** / **will come** I **am** / **will be** surprised.

5. If we **won't hurry** / **don't hurry**, we **will be** / **are** late.

6. If we **will go** / **go** on holiday, we **will go** / **go** to the seaside.



7. If it **will rain** / **rains**, we **won't have** / **don't have** a picnic.

8. If you **won't go** / **don't go** to bed now, you **will be** / **are** tired tomorrow.

9. If you **will eat** / **eat** all that, you **are** / **will be** sick.

10. I **will come** / **come** early if I **will finish** / **finish** my work.

11. He **will go** / **go** to the party if you **will invite** / **invite** him.

12. She **will make** / **make** more money if she **will get** / **gets** the job.



13. You **won't get** / **don't get** a good job if you **don't pass** / **passed** the exam.

14. He **will buy** / **buy** a new car if he **will get** / **gets** a bonus.

15. She **will cook** / **cook** dinner if he **will bring** / **brings** the food.

16. They **will go** / **goes** to the beach if they **will have** / **have** time.

17. I **will take** / **takes** a taxi if it **will rain** / **rains**.

18. I **won't go** / **don't go** if you **won't comes** / **don't come** with me.



Simple Present Passive

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Affirmative Form | Object + am / is / are + verb3 (past participle) |
| Question Form | Am / Is / Are + Object + verb3 (past participle) ? |



Active : The gardener waters the flowers every evening.

Passive: The flowers are watered by the gardener every evening.

Active : Helen doesn't drink anything in parties.

Passive: Nothing is drunk by Helen in parties.

Active : Who sells umbrellas?

Passive: Who are umbrellas sold by?

Active : My mother doesn't paint the walls.

Passive: The walls aren't painted by my mother.



Put the following sentences into passive voice.

1. Many people read this writer's articles.

This writer's articles are read by many people

2. Jackie milks the cows every morning.

The cows are milked every morning by Jackie.

3. Benny never understands the new teacher.

The new teacher is never understood by Benny.

4. Everyone follows the rules.

The rules are followed by everyone.

5. Kids love candies.

Candies are loved by kids.





6. The American people elect the members of Congress.

The members of congress are elected by the American people.

7. Does the mechanic check the brakes regularly?

Are the brakes checked regularly by the mechanic?





MUST

- MUST is use when something is necessary. For example:

- You **must** brush your teeth.



- You **must** do your homework.





Structure

| <u>Subject</u> | <u>Auxiliary must</u> | <u>Main verb</u> | |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| I | must | go | home. |
| You | must | study | for the quiz. |
| We | must | have | breakfast everyday. |





MUSTN'T

- We use **must not** to say that something is not permitted or allowed, for example:
 - You **mustn't** eat in class.
 - You **mustn't** touch fire.





STRUCTURE

| <u>Subject</u> | <u>Auxiliary must + not</u> | <u>Main verb</u> | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|------------------|----------|
| I | mustn't | forget | my keys. |
| You | mustn't | disturb | him. |
| Students | must not | be | late. |





EXERCISES

- Fill in the blanks with **MUST** or **MUSTN'T**

1. She is sick , so she **must** see the doctor.

2. It is raining. You **must** take your umbrella.



3. You **mustn't** sleep at the school.



4. This is a secret. You **mustn't** tell anybody.

5. You **mustn't** make noise in the library.





EXERCISES

6. We must hurry or we will miss the bus.

7. You must eat fruit and vegetables.



8. The baby is sleeping. You mustn't shout.



9. You must be friendly to everybody.

10. You mustn't walk on the grass.





Warning:

We use *must have + ed* form and *can't have + ed* form to talk about deductions in the past. They always refer to deduction, not obligation:

[A wanted to talk to B so she phoned him but he didn't answer the phone. She phoned again the next day]

A: *I called you yesterday around three o'clock but you **must have been** out.*

B: *We **must have been** in the garden. That's a pity.*

[A is telling B about his illness]

A: *I spent a month in hospital before I was able to walk.*

B: *That **can't have been** easy for you.*

