



Rainbow International School

Under the Supervision of the Ministry of Education / General Department of the Ministry of Education

Final Exams Revision Sheets (2020-21)

GRAMMAR – 5

Unit 9

Asking Questions

Questions which ask for information begin with question words: *what, where, when, why, who, whose, which, how*. The question word comes first, then a form of the verb *to be* or the auxiliary verb, and then the subject.

TIP Auxiliary verbs are *have, will, would, can, could, shall, should, may, might, and must*.

The thief was in the art room. → *Where was the thief?*

And when there is no auxiliary verb, use *do* or *did* to make a question.

Mavis goes to the museum. → *When does Mavis go to the museum?*

They stopped the thief. → *How did they stop the thief?*

Subject / Object Questions

- Look at these sentences.

Who stole the picture?

The thief stole the picture.

What happened next?

Something exciting happened.

Who stopped the thief?

Mavis stopped the thief.

In the questions, the verb is the same as it is in the affirmative sentence, and the word order does not change. The question word is the subject of the affirmative sentence.

- Look at these sentences.

Who did Mavis stop?

Mavis stopped the thief.

(*Mavis* is the subject. *Who* is the object.)

In the question above, the question word is the object of the sentence.

Make the question with a form of *do*. Compare:

Somebody stopped the thief. Who?

Who stopped the thief? (Who is the subject.)

Mavis stopped somebody. Who?



Match the questions to the answers.

1. **Where** is your house?

a. because I'm sick.

2. **How** are you?

b. spaghetti.

3. **When** is the school party?

c. on Herzl Street.

4. **Why** are you home today?

d. I'm great, thank you.

5. **Who** is your best friend?

e. Anna

6. **What** is your favorite food?

f. on July 15th

Subject Questions

- 1 We make these questions when we don't know the subject of the sentence.
- 2 Do not change the word order. (Subject + verb)
- 3 Do not need auxiliary verbs in the Present Simple or the Past Simple (do, does, did).
- 4 We only use **who** or **what** (who for people and what for things).

Steve went to the party.

Object Question: Where did Steve go? To the party

Subject Question: Who went to the party? Steve

Practi

Choose the correct question for these answers.

1. I bought a newspaper this morning.

- a. What bought you this morning?
- b. What did you buy this morning?
- c. What you did buy this morning?

2. Something odd happened during the storm last night.

- a. What happened during the storm last night?
- b. What did happen during the storm last night?

3. One of the students didn't do the final exam.

- a. Who didn't the final exam do?
- b. Who didn't do the final exam?

4. I wrote a romantic letter to one of the teachers.

- a. Who did you write a romantic letter to?
- b. Who wrote you a romantic letter?

5. Something disturbed me when I was working.

- a. What did you disturb when you were working?
- b. What disturbed you when you were working?
- c. What did disturb you when you were working?

6. I dreamt about a strange animal last night.

- a. What did you dream about last night?
- b. What dreamed about you last night?

7. Somebody rang me at 3am last week!

- a. Who did you ring at 3am last week?
- b. Who you rang at 3am last week?
- c. Who rang you at 3am last week?

Complete the questions for each of the answers.

1. Mike and Brenda bought a new laptop.

_____ bought a new laptop?
_____ did Mike and Brenda buy?

2. Good students go to the library.

_____ do good students go?
_____ do good students do?
_____ goes to the library?

3. Emma ate all the chocolate cake at the party.

_____ ate all the chocolate cake at the party?
_____ did Emma eat at the party?

4. Frank saw an accident in front of his house.

_____ saw an accident in front of his house?
_____ did Frank see an accident?

5. The repairman worked on the oven yesterday.

_____ worked on the oven yesterday?
_____ did the repairman work on yesterday?
_____ did the repairman work on the oven?

Unit 10

Short Answers

See more in membership menu

In English, it's not always polite to answer a question with "Yes" or "No".

Use short answers to be more polite.

Also, use short answers to yes / no questions to avoid repetition.

To make short answers, use the first verb from the question (*to be* or the auxiliary verb).

Question	Affirmative	Negative
<i>Is this inventor Chinese?</i>	<i>Yes, he / she is Chinese.</i>	<i>No, he / she isn't Chinese.</i>
<i>Are whales mammals?</i>	<i>Yes, they are mammals.</i>	<i>No, they aren't mammals.</i>
<i>Will this invention change our lives?</i>	<i>Yes, it will.</i>	<i>No, it won't.</i>
<i>Do these animals live in Africa?</i>	<i>Yes, they do.</i>	<i>No, they don't.</i>
<i>Did you answer all of the questions?</i>	<i>Yes, I did.</i>	<i>No, I didn't.</i>
<i>Could the children do the quiz?</i>	<i>Yes, they could.</i>	<i>No, they couldn't.</i>
<i>Was that quiz question very difficult?</i>	<i>Yes, it was.</i>	<i>No, it wasn't.</i>

TIP If you is the subject of the question, the short answer begins with *I* or *we*.

Question	Affirmative	Negative
<i>Do you know the answer?</i>	<i>Yes, I / we do.</i>	<i>No, I / we don't.</i>
<i>Are you Mexican?</i>	<i>Yes, I am. (NOT Yes, I'm.)</i>	<i>No, I'm not. (NOT No, I-amn't.)</i>
<i>But:</i>	<i>Yes, we are.</i>	<i>No, we aren't.</i>

Use the long form (*he does*) in affirmative answers (*yes*).

Yes, I am.

Yes, they are.

Use the short form (*he doesn't*) in negative answers (*no*).

No, I can't.

No, we didn't.



Ask questions and give short answers:

1. Is she beautiful? Yes, she is.
2. ____ you a pupil? Yes, I ____.
3. ____ Mike a teacher? No, he ____.
4. ____ your cat fat? Yes, it ____.
5. ____ we friends? Yes, we ____.
6. ____ you sisters? No, we ____.

Rewrite the sentences into interrogative sentences and give short answers according to the sign:

1. That is an old picture. (+)
Is that an old picture? Yes, it is.
2. The apples in the basket are sweet. (-)
____ ? _____.
3. These books are new. (+)
____ ? _____.
4. Kate is ill today. (-)
____ ? _____.
5. I am lazy. (+)
____ ? _____.
6. This is your parrot. (-)
____ ? _____.

Make questions.

1. I / late / am / ?
Am I late?
2. you / at home / are / now / ?

3. cute / these puppies / are / ?

4. Brian's father / a pilot / is / ?

5. we / right / are / ?

Unit 11

Passive

In English, we can often say things in two ways, using the active and the passive.

*The ash **buries** the crops.* (active) *The crops **are buried by the ash.*** (passive)

We often put the most important information at the start of the sentence.

In the first sentence, the focus is on the ash. In the second sentence, the focus is on the crops.

Make the simple present passive with subject + *am / is / are* + past participle (*seen, played, etc.*).

Affirmative

*The noise **is heard** from far away.*

*People **are told** when it is dangerous.*

Negative

*Magma **isn't made** from gas.*

*Their houses **aren't damaged.***



Questions

***Is** the mountain **destroyed** by the volcano?*

***Are** the people **taken** away by bus?*

Short Answers

Yes, it is. / No, it isn't.

Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Use the passive when you don't know or it isn't important who or what does the action.

*People **are taken** to safety.*

(e.g. by helicopter)

*Magma **is pushed** to the surface.*

(by pressure in the mountain)

Use *by* to say who or what does the action.

*People are asked to leave **by the police.*** *Crops are buried **by the ash.***

Remember!

You can't use some verbs (such as *cry, die, arrive, wait*) in the passive voice.

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. He opens the door. - _____

2. We set the table. - _____

3. She pays a lot of money. - _____
4. I draw a picture. _____
5. They wear blue shoes. - _____
6. They don't help you. - _____
7. He doesn't open the book. - _____
8. You do not write the letter. - _____
9. Does your mum pick you up? - _____
10. Does the police officer catch the thief? - _____

Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple passive.

1. E-mails _____ and received by most internet users. (send)
2. Information about goods and services _____. (find)
3. Goods and services _____ in e-shops. (buy)
4. Online newspapers and magazines _____, mostly by adult users. (read)
5. The internet _____ for social networking, especially by young people. (use)

Choose correct forms.

1. Spanish **teaches** | **is taught** in most schools in Britain.
2. Baseball and basketball **is played** | **are played** in many places in Cuba.
3. In Turkey, tea **isn't drunk** | **don't drink** with milk.
4. Bad news **are published** | **is published** more often than good news.
5. Bananas **are grown** | **are growing** in Costa Rica.

Unit 12

Simple Past Passive

Use the passive to emphasize the action or if you do not know who did the action.

When *was* the museum *opened*?

It *was opened* in 1980.

A 1930s street *wasn't added* until 2010.

Make the simple past passive with subject + was / were + past participle (seen, played etc).

Affirmative: The village *was opened*.

Negative: The fairground and the movie theater *weren't moved* until later.

Questions: *Were* lots of other buildings *moved* at that time?

Yes, they were. / No, they weren't.

TIP

The past participle is often the same as the simple past form of the verb. However, some of the most common English verbs have irregular past participles, e.g. eat → eaten; have → had; swim → swum. There is a list on page 112.

Use by to show who did the action.

The idea was discussed in the 1950s *by a group of librarians*.



Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple passive.

1. Lamps and candles _____ for light, because there was no electricity. (use)
2. A coach instead of a car _____ to move from place to place. (buy)
3. By the 1860's bicycles _____ along with horses. (ride)
4. A simple small house _____ by a poor family. (build)
5. Luxurious palaces _____ by wealthy aristocratic families. (own)

Choose the correct option.

1. Spanish **taught** | **was taught** in this language school.
2. Picasso's painting and drawing **was sold** | **were sold** in the auction.
3. The band's best songs **were played** | **played** at the concert.
4. This photo was taken **by** | **with** my smartphone.
5. The sculptures **were stolen** | **were stealed** yesterday.

Unit 13

A Read and learn.

Adjectives and Adverbs

You usually put adjectives before nouns.

Adjectives describe people and things.

He had **muddy** shoes.

He wore **dirty** clothes.

He imagined **cold** drinks and **tasty** chicken.

When you use the verb *to be*, or when you use sense verbs, put adjectives after the verb.

The party was **fun**.

He felt **tired** and **hungry**.

See Unit 15 for more information about this.

Adverbs describe verbs. Adverbs of manner tell us how something happens. They usually go after the verb.

He walked **silently** into the room.

People smiled **warmly** at him.

To form an adverb of manner, you usually add *-ly* to the adjective.

calm → **calmly**

careful → **carefully**

wise → **wisely**



Note: happy → **happily**

gentle → **gently**

Remember! Some adverbs are irregular.

good → **well**

fast → **fast**

These adverbs can only come after the verb: *well, hard, fast*

He went home **fast**. ✓

He **fast** went home. ✗

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something happens. They go before the verb.

The rich man **often** has a party for the townspeople.

These are adverbs of frequency: **always usually often sometimes never**

Use the adjective in brackets or make an adverb (adj+ly) as necessary.

1. (**careful**) You must read the instructions _____ before you use the machine.
2. (**noisy**) Children are always very _____.
3. (**angry**) Something had happened to him. He had an _____ look.
4. (**beautiful**) Don't you think she paints _____ ?
5. (**free**) She will understand anything you tell her. You can talk to her _____
6. (**clear**) It's important that you write all the details _____

Determine whether each underlined word below is an adjective or an adverb.

1. She speaks so **softly** that I can hardly hear her. _____
2. She has **curly** blond hair and blue eyes. _____
3. "Come here, **quickly**," she said, "and help me get this curtain hung." _____
4. At the pet shop a **cuddly** little kitten snuggled up to me, and I almost bought it. _____
5. That oil painting is **absolutely** magnificent! _____
6. "I'm the greatest," he said **jokingly**, as he flexed his almost nonexistent muscles. _____

Choose the correct choice.

- 1.- Our team lost the match because we played (**bad/badly**)
I feel (**bad/badly**) about losing the match.
- 2.- I didn't have any problem to find lodging. I found a flat (**easy/easily**)
This is too (**easy/easily**). I need something more challenging.

Unit 14

A Read and learn.

Unreal Conditional

Use unreal conditionals to talk about something that probably won't happen. You can imagine something is different from the real situation now.

If we turned off the lights, we would save electricity. (But we don't turn off the lights.)



Unreal conditionals have two clauses:

If clause + main clause

If + simple past + would / wouldn't + verb

If we turned off the lights, we would save electricity.

If we had classes four days a week, the school would use less electricity.

The main clause can come first.

The school would use less electricity if we had classes four days a week.

When the *if* clause comes first, add a comma. When the *if* clause comes second, don't add a comma.

Choose the best answer to complete the sentence and describe the picture using an unreal conditional.

1. If you read a book,

- a) you hadn't felt so bored while you wait.
- b) you didn't feel so bored while you wait.
- c) you wouldn't feel so bored while you wait.



2. If Gerald stopped smoking,

- a) he would feel much healthier.
- b) he felt much healthier.
- c) he will feel much healthier.



3. Lily would be able to buy a house
a) if she would get a loan at the bank.
b) if she got a loan at the bank.
c) if she had gotten a loan at the bank.



4. If Tim practiced more,
a) he will be a great player.
b) he would have been a great player.
c) he would be a great player.



5. If I ever saw a lion,
a) I would feel scared!
b) I had felt scared!
c) I will feel scared!



Unreal Conditionals - put the verb into the correct tense:

1. They _____ (**have**) more money if they _____
(**not / buy**) so many clothes.
2. We _____ (**come**) to dinner if we _____ (**have**) time.
3. If she _____ (**know**) him, She _____ (**call**) his number.
4. They _____ (**go**) to Spain on holiday if they _____
(**like**) hot weather.
5. If she _____ (**study**) more, She _____ (**pass**) the exam.

Answer keys

Unit 9

Match the questions to the answers.

1. C
2. D
3. F
4. A
5. E
6. B

Choose the correct question for these answers.

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. a
5. b
6. a
7. c

Complete the questions for each of the answers.

1. Who
What
2. Where
What
Who
3. Who
What
4. Who
Where
5. Who
What
When

Unit 10

Ask questions and give short answers:

1. Is she beautiful? Yes, she is.
2. Are you a pupil? Yes, I am.
3. Is Mike a teacher? No, he isn't.
4. Is your cat fat? Yes, it is.
5. Are we friends? Yes, we Are.

6. Are you sisters? No, we aren't.

Rewrite the sentences into interrogative sentences and give short answers according to the sign:

1. The apples in the basket are sweet. (-)

Are the apples in the basket sweet ? No they aren't.

2. These books are new. (+)

Are these books new ? Yes they are.

3. Kate is ill today. (-)

Is Kate ill today ? No she isn't.

4. I am lazy. (+)

Are you lazy ? Yes, I am.

5. This is your parrot. (-)

Is this your parrot? No isn't.

Make questions.

1. I / late / am / ?

Am I late?

2. you / at home / are / now / ?

Are you at home now?

3. cute / these puppies / are / ?

Are these puppies cute?

4. Brian's father / a pilot / is / ?

Is Brian's father a pilot?

5. we / right / are / ?

Are we right?

Unit 11

Rewrite the sentences in passive voice.

1. The door is opened by him.

2. The table is set by us.

3. A lot of money is paid by her.

4. A picture is drawn by me.

5. Blue shoes are worn by them.

6. You are not helped by them.

7. The book is not opened by him.

8. The letter is not written by you.

9. Are you picked up by your mum?

10. Is the thief caught by the police officer?

Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the present simple passive.

1. are sent

2. is found

3. are bought

4. are read

5. is used

Choose correct forms.

1. is taught
2. are played
3. isn't drunk
4. is published
5. are grown

Unit 12

Complete these sentences with the verbs in brackets. Use the past simple passive.

1. were used
2. was bought
3. were ridden
4. was built
5. were owned

Choose correct forms.

1. was taught
2. were sold
3. were played
4. by
5. were stolen

Unit 13

Use the adjective in brackets or make an adverb (adj+ly) as necessary.

1. carefully
2. noisy
3. angry
4. beautifully
5. freely
6. clearly

Determine whether each underlined word below is an *adjective* or an *adverb*.

1. adverb
2. adjective
3. adverb
4. adjective
5. adjective
6. adverb

Choose the correct choice.

1. badly, bad
2. easily, easy

Unit 14

Choose the best answer to complete the sentence and describe the picture using an unreal conditional.

1. c

2. a
3. b
4. c
5. a

Unreal Conditionals - put the verb into the correct tense.

1. would have, didn't buy
2. would come, had
3. knew, would call
4. would go, liked
5. studied, would pass