

4th Exam Session: Unit 1 (T4) – Interesting Lives
Study Guide – Grade 11 & 12

Part 1: Grammar – Lesson A and B

Simple present tense

Definition: It is used to show habitual actions, general facts, and daily activities.

Helping verb → Do and Does

Do = I, we, you, they, plural

Does = He, she, it, singular

Main verb → Base form of the verb – 1st (v)

Structures:

Subject + 1 st (v) + s/ es/ ies + object/ complement.	+
Subject + do/ does + not + 1 st (v) + object/ complement.	-
Do/ Does + subject + 1 st (v) + object/ complement?	?

Note: For third person singular (he, she, it), you must add (s, es, ies) to the verbs.

Examples:

1. *I do my homework every day.*
I don't do my homework every day.
Do I do my homework every day?
2. *They play soccer in the yard.*
They don't play soccer in the yard.
Do they play soccer in the yard?
3. *He washes the car.*
He doesn't wash the car.
Does he wash the car?

Simple Past tense

Definition: It shows an action which started and finished at some clear time in the past.

Helping verb → Did

Main verb → Past form of the verb – 2nd (v)

Structures:

Subject + 2 nd (v) + object/ complement.	+
Subject + did + not + 1 st (v) + object/ complement.	-
Did + subject + 1 st (v) + object/ complement?	?

Note: In negative and interrogative sentences the past form of the verb changes into first form of the verb.

Examples:

1. *I did my homework yesterday.*
I didn't do my homework yesterday.
Did I do my homework yesterday?
2. *They played soccer in the yard.*
They didn't play soccer in the yard.
Did they play soccer in the yard?
3. *He washed the car.*
He didn't wash the car.
Did he wash the car?

Present perfect: زمان حال کامل یا ماضی قریب

Definition: It shows an action that started and finished at unclear time in the past or in other words; it shows an action that happened in the past but the result is affecting the present time.

Helping verb → Have and Has

Have = I, we, you, they, plural

Has = He, she, it, singular

Main verb → Past participle – 3rd (v)

Structures:

Subject + have/ has + 3 rd (v) + object/ complement.	+
Subject + have/ has + not + 3 rd (v) + object/ complement.	-
Have/ Has + subject + 3 rd (v) + object/ complement?	?
Has/ have + not + subject + 3 rd (v) + object/ complement?	(-)? - informal

Examples:

1. *I have done my homework before you came.*
I haven't done my homework before you came.
Have I done my homework before you came?
Haven't I done my homework before you came?
2. *They have played soccer.*
They haven't played soccer.
Have they played soccer?
Haven't they played soccer?
3. *He has completed the task.*
He hasn't completed the task.
Has he completed the task?
hasn't he completed the task?

Present progressive:

Definition: It shows an action that is happening or in progress at the time of speaking. This tense is used for ongoing actions or temporary situations.

Helping verb → Present to be verbs – Is, am, are

Main verb → Base form of the verb – 1st (v) + ing

Structures:

Subject + is/ am/ are + 1 st (v) + ing + object/ complement.	+
Subject + is/ am/ are + not + 1 st (v) + ing + object/ complement.	-
Is/ am/ are + subject + 1 st (v) + ing + object/ complement?	?

Examples:

1. *I am listening to a lot of Latin pop right now.*
2. *He is building an apartment here.*
3. *They are going to the mall.*

Past progressive:

Definition: It shows an action that was happening or in progress at the time of speaking in the past.

Helping verb → Past to be verbs – was, were

Main verb → Base form of the verb – 1st (v) + ing

Structures:

Subject + was/ were + 1 st (v) + ing + object/ complement.	+
Subject + was/ were + not + 1 st (v) + ing + object/ complement.	-
Was/ were + subject + 1 st (v) + ing + object/ complement?	?

Examples:

4. *I was listening to a lot of Latin pop right now.*
5. *He was building an apartment here.*
6. *They were going to the mall.*

Present perfect progressive:

Definition: It is used to describe an action that started in the past and is still continuing now, or has recently stopped but still has a visible result in the present. It can also be used for emphasizing duration.

Helping verb → Have been/ has been

Main verb → Base form of the verb – 1st (v) + ing

Structures:

Subject + have been/ has been + 1 st (v) + ing + object/ complement.	+
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Examples:

1. *I have been living here for five years.*
2. *She has been talking on the phone since yesterday.*

Exercises

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer option.

1. She usually ___ to school at 7 a.m.
 - a. goes
 - b. is going
 - c. has gone
 - d. went
2. Look! The children ___ in the yard.
 - a. play
 - b. are playing
 - c. have played
 - d. played
3. I ___ my homework already.
 - a. do
 - b. am doing
 - c. have done
 - d. did
4. They ___ for two hours.
 - a. wait
 - b. are waiting
 - c. have waited
 - d. have been waiting
5. We ___ to the park yesterday.
 - a. go
 - b. are going
 - c. have gone
 - d. went
6. He ___ English since 2021.
 - a. learns
 - b. is learning
 - c. has learned
 - d. learned
7. Listen! Someone ___ at the door.
 - a. knocks
 - b. is knocking
 - c. has knocked
 - d. knocked
8. I ___ TV every evening.
 - a. watch
 - b. am watching
 - c. have watched
 - d. watched
9. She ___ all day, so she is tired.
 - a. works
 - b. is working
 - c. has worked
 - d. has been working

Answer keys: b, c, b, b, c, b, c, b, c, b, c, b

Exercise 2: Write the tense name.

1. *She is talking on the phone.* → _____
2. *I have finished my homework.* → _____
3. *They play football every Friday.* → _____
4. *He went to the market.* → _____
5. *We have been studying for hours.* → _____

Gerund and Infinitive

Gerund: A gerund is a verb + -ing that acts like a noun.

Examples:

1. *Running is fun.* → *Running* is a noun in here that is used as the subject
2. *I like dancing.* → *Dancing* is a noun in here that is used as the object.
3. *I enjoy reading.* → *Reading* is a noun in here that is used as the object.

Infinitive: An infinitive is to + base verb. It shows the reason or purpose and intention to do something.

Examples:

1. *I want to study.* → *To study* shows what I want (intention).
2. *He decided to leave.* → *To leave* shows his decision (intention).
3. *She travels to study.* → *To travel* shows why she wants to travel (purpose).

The verbs often followed by infinitives:

Want	Learn
Decide	Need
Plan	Hope
Try	Travel

Exercises

Exercise 1: Choose the correct answer option.

1. She enjoys _____ in the morning.
 - a. *run*
 - b. *running*
 - c. *to run*
2. I decided _____ harder this year.
 - a. *study*
 - b. *studying*
 - c. *to study*
3. He is good at _____ English.
 - a. *speak*
 - b. *speaking*
 - c. *to speak*
4. They want _____ a new house.
 - a. *buy*
 - b. *buying*
 - c. *to buy*
5. We avoided _____ to him.
 - a. *talk*
 - b. *talking*
 - c. *to talk*
6. I hope _____ you soon.
 - a. *see*
 - b. *seeing*
 - c. *to see*
7. She finished _____ her homework.
 - a. *do*
 - b. *doing*
 - c. *to do*
8. He plans _____ abroad.
 - a. *go*
 - b. *going*
 - c. *to go*
9. I am interested in _____ new things.
 - a. *learn*
 - b. *learning*
 - c. *to learn*
10. They agreed _____ early.
 - a. *leave*
 - b. *leaving*
 - c. *to leave*

Unit 2 (T4) – Personal Tastes

Part 2: Vocabulary List – Lesson A, B, C & D

No	Word	Synonym	Meaning
1	Makeover	Assign	واگذار کردن
2	Pleased	Glad/ delighted	خرسند/ خوشحال
3	Scurfy	Nitrous	شوره دار
4	Pastels	Light and pale color	رنگ ملایم و روشن
5	Outwear	Outer clothing	لباس بیرونی
6	Footwear	Shoes	کفش
7	Accessories	Ornaments	زیورآلات
8	Striped	Stripy/ lined	راه راه/ خط دار
9	Complain	Grumble	شکایت کردن
10	Carry	Hold/ take	حمل کردن
11	Worry	Concern	نگرانی کردن/ نگران بودن
12	Fabulous	Fantastic	فوقالعاده
13	Appropriate	Proper/ suitable	مناسب
14	Lifestyle	Way of life	سبک زندگی
15	Impress	Influence	تحت تاثیر قرار دادن
16	Outfit	Clothes/ set	لباس کامل/ ست لباس
17	Suit	Fit/ match	مناسب بودن
18	Fabrics	Materials/ textiles	پارچه
19	Silk	ابریشم	
20	Slim	Thin/ slender	لاغر/ باریک
21	Muscular	Strong	عضلانی
22	Closet	Cupboard	کمد لباس/ الماری
23	Stain	Spot	لکه
24	Consignment	Delivery/ shipment	امانت برای فروش
25	Capris	Cropped pants	شلوار کوتاه/ شلوارک

Part 3: Writing – Essay writing

Basic structure of an essay;

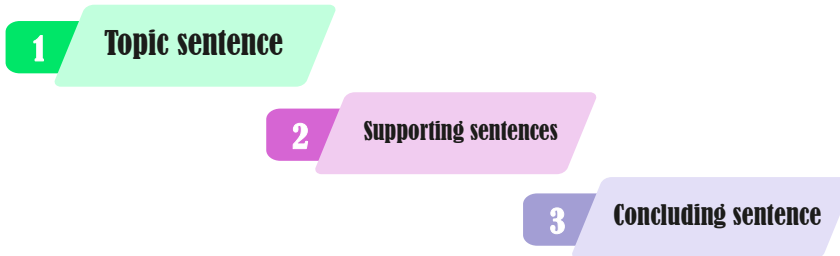
Body paragraph:

The body paragraph is the second part of an essay that develops one main idea from the thesis.

- It gives more information about the thesis statement written in introduction paragraph.
- An essay must have at least 3 body paragraphs.
- It contains explanation, detail, and examples.
- Each body paragraph must have a right structure of a paragraph that are; topic sentence, supporting sentences, and concluding sentence.

Structure of body paragraph:

- A good body paragraph usually includes 3 parts:



A body paragraph must have:

- **Unity:**
Unity in a paragraph means that all the sentences written t all the sentences written in the paragraph have to focus on one single main idea; each paragraph one main idea.
- **Coherence:**
If a paragraph has coherence, it means that the sentences are logically connected and flow smoothy.
- **Development:**
Development in a paragraph means that the idea is completely explained and there are enough details, examples, and reasons.

Here are some common signal words that connects the ideas in the paragraph:

Adding ideas	Reasons	Examples	Result	Contrast
Also	Due to	For example	As a result	On the other hand
In addition	Because	For instance	Therefore	Although
Furthermore	Since	Such as	Thus	However
Moreover		Like	So	But



Essay Sample

Education

Education is very important in everyone's life. It helps people learn new skills, gain knowledge, and prepare for the future. In my opinion, education is essential because it improves personal development and creates better opportunities in life.

One important benefit of education is that it helps people gain knowledge and develop thinking skills (TS). In school, students learn subjects such as science, mathematics, and languages (SS). For example, these subjects help students understand how the world works and improve their problem-solving ability (D). As a result, educated people can make better decisions in life (CS).

Another benefit of education is that it improves communication and social skills (TS). Students learn how to work in groups, share ideas, and communicate with others (SS). For instance, group activities in class help students learn teamwork and respect different opinions (D). Therefore, education helps people become more confident in social situations (CS).

Education is also important because it provides better job opportunities in the future (TS). People with good education can find skilled jobs and build successful careers (SS). For example, many companies prefer workers who have degrees and strong knowledge (D). As a result, education helps improve a person's financial situation and quality of life (CS).

In conclusion, education plays a very important role in people's lives. It helps individuals gain knowledge, improve social skills, and achieve better job opportunities. For these reasons, education is essential for personal growth and building a successful future.

- *1st main point*
- *2nd main point*
- *3rd main point*
- TS → Topic sentence
- SS → Supporting sentence
- CS → Concluding sentence
- D → Detail