



# My English Booklet 2025



Student's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Course: \_\_\_\_\_

Teacher's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Infinitive of Purpose


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## INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE

The to-infinitive is used to express purpose. It is a shorter version of "in order to" and "so as."

**Examples:**

- You need a grade of at least 70% **to pass**.
- She left the windows open **so that** the room would stay breezy.
- In order to not be late, we left the house at 3 PM.



## Let 's Practice!

1 - Look at the table and write sentences.

to the	new shoes.	She	shopping	went	to	centre	buy

music.	turned on	He	to	his	listen to	MP3

They	have	to	at the	met	dinner.	restaurant

used	They	print out	the	photos.	to	printer	some

went online	to	You	to	your	log on	email.

2- Change these sentences so that they have an infinitive of purpose (to + infinitive).

1. I went to Japan because I wanted to learn Japanese.

---

2. She made a cake because she wanted to please her friend.

---

3. They study a lot because they want to get good marks.

---

4. Amanda is going to the party because she wants to meet new people.

---

5. The children went to the park because they wanted to play football.

---

6. Jorge studied German because he wanted to get a new job.

---

7. We went to France because we wanted to eat lots of nice food.

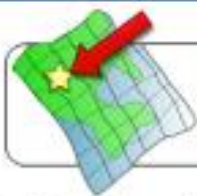
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8. She got a new computer because she wanted to write a book.

---

3- Wh- words: Infinitive of Purpose: Where do you want to go? / What do you want to do?

Questions / Sentence Structure



**Where do you want to go?**

Look at the pictures and answer the questions:



Where do you want to go?

I want to go to the library.

What do you want to do?

I want to read a book.



1. Where do you want to go?

2. What do you want to do?



3. Where do you want to go?

4. What do you want to do?



5. Where do you want to go?

6. What do you want to do?





**Draw a picture and answer the questions:**

Where do you want to go?

What do you want to do?

# Superlative Adjectives

DEFINITION	LIST
<p>Superlative adjectives represent the highest degree. These end with -est or start with most or least.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Smallest</li><li>• Highest</li><li>• Strongest</li><li>• Best</li><li>• Worst</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Greatest</li><li>• Finest</li><li>• Oldest</li><li>• Youngest</li><li>• Most</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most beautiful</li><li>• Most intelligent</li><li>• Most successful</li><li>• Most famous</li><li>• Most powerful</li></ul>
EXAMPLE SENTENCES	EXAMPLES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ella is the youngest girl in her family.</li><li>• John is the luckiest person to get the foreign scholarship.</li><li>• She has the strongest hair among all of us.</li><li>• Mary is the most inexperienced girl I know.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tallest</li><li>• Fastest</li><li>• Biggest</li><li>• Happiest.</li></ul> 

## Let's Practice!

1 - Choose an adjective from the box to complete each sentence. Change it to the superlative before filling the blanks.

good	quiet	dull	ugly
wild	poor	busy	strange

1. I have never heard her voice. She is the \_\_\_\_\_ person.
2. John has no money. He is the \_\_\_\_\_ of us all.
3. I had the \_\_\_\_\_ dream last night.
4. Don't use that knife. It's the \_\_\_\_\_ one in the kitchen.
5. I don't like these jeans. They're the \_\_\_\_\_ ones.
6. That is the \_\_\_\_\_ dog in the neighborhood.
7. Tim is the \_\_\_\_\_ person I know. He's never available.
8. This is the \_\_\_\_\_ pie. I'll have another piece.

2- Fill in the blank using the superlative adjective form.

1. I've got the most wonderful dress. (**wonderful**)
2. She could make up the most delightful games. (**delightful**)
3. It was the best thing she could do. (**good**)
4. Sam had the \_\_\_\_\_ life in the world. (**wonderful**)
5. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ of facts. (**practical**)
6. No one took the \_\_\_\_\_ notice of her. (**small**)
7. I'm the \_\_\_\_\_ man here. (**strong**)
8. He was the \_\_\_\_\_ of men. (**hospitable**)
9. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ miracle of our time. (**great**)
10. He asked the \_\_\_\_\_ ones first. (**important**)
11. The English had the \_\_\_\_\_ force in action. (**large**)
12. It was just the \_\_\_\_\_ time of the day. (**crowded**)
13. You have been the \_\_\_\_\_ half of my life. (**good**)
14. It makes the \_\_\_\_\_ part of our income. (**large**)
15. He is perhaps the \_\_\_\_\_ bore in this country.  
(**horrible**)
16. He was probably the \_\_\_\_\_ man in the room.  
(**uncomfortable**)
17. I have not the \_\_\_\_\_ idea of the secret. (**slight**)
18. It was the \_\_\_\_\_ sermon I ever heard. (**splendid**)
19. It is always the \_\_\_\_\_ hour before the dawn. (**dark**)
20. It is the \_\_\_\_\_ sign I have yet seen. (**hopeful**)

# Modal verbs: must- mustn't

## MEANING:

**Must:** Is a modal verb that is mainly used to express obligation.

**Mustn't:** The negative form of must, that is, must not or mustn't is used to express prohibitions.

## FEATURES:

- After this modal verb is not added "to".
- It is used for the present and future tense.
- It is used for affirmative and negative sentences.
- It is always accompanied by another verb.
- No "s" is added in the third person.

## STRUCTURE:

### STRUCTURE-AFFIRMATIVE:

SUBJECT+MUST+VERB+COMPLEMENT

### STRUCTURE-NEGATIVE:

SUBJECT+MUSTN'T+VERB+COMPLEMENT



## EXAMPLES:

- I must call my boss.
- You must come tomorrow.
- I must play.
- You must buy a ticket to see the show.
- Employees mustn't sleep in the office.





# Let's Practice!

1 - Complete the sentences with **must** or **mustn't**.

 <p>You _____ raise your hand to speak.</p>	 <p>You _____ study hard if you want to pass your exams.</p>	 <p>You _____ sleep in class.</p>	 <p>You _____ arrive late to school.</p>
 <p>You _____ listen to the teacher.</p>	 <p>You _____ bring your books to school every day.</p>	 <p>You _____ play in class.</p>	 <p>You _____ finish your exercises on time.</p>
 <p>You _____ bully your classmates.</p>	 <p>You _____ forget your homework.</p>	 <p>You _____ shout at the teacher or your classmates.</p>	 <p>You _____ use your mobile in class.</p>

2 - Write **MUST** or **MUSTN'T** for a healthy life.

- We \_\_\_\_\_ eat lots of fruit and vegetables.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ smoke.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ use alcohol.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of cookies.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ eat fast food.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ drink milk.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed late.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ do sports.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ have breakfast.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ sleep 14 hours a day.



3 - Complete the sentences with MUST / MUSTN'T.

1. I can't come with you. I \_\_\_\_\_.



2. We haven't got much time. We \_\_\_\_\_.



3. Be quiet! You \_\_\_\_\_ in the library.



4. Stop that! You \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom.



5. Your brother is fat. He \_\_\_\_\_.



6. Your sister's room is very dirty. She \_\_\_\_\_.



4 - Imagine a world. Give your own rules. What MUST/MUSN'T people do in your world.

**Name of your world:** \_\_\_\_\_.

1. \_\_\_\_\_.

2. \_\_\_\_\_.

3. \_\_\_\_\_.

4. \_\_\_\_\_.

5. \_\_\_\_\_.

6. \_\_\_\_\_.

7. \_\_\_\_\_.

8. \_\_\_\_\_.

9. \_\_\_\_\_.

10. \_\_\_\_\_.



# Modal verbs of Necessity: Need + verbs

## **Auxiliary Verb "NEED"**

'Need' as a modal & main verb used mostly in the negative form.  
As a modal verb it expresses absence of obligation or necessity, and  
As a main verb it indicate that there is necessity to do something.

'Need' can be used as an normal verb (with 'to') and an auxiliary verb (without 'to').

Examples:	(1) <b>As Normal verb.</b>	Affirmative	e.g. I <u>need</u> to do it.
		Negative	e.g. I do not <u>need</u> to do it.
		Interrogative	e.g. Does he <u>need</u> to do it?
(2) <b>As Auxiliarie verb.</b>	Affirmative	e.g. I <u>need</u> some money.	
	Negative	e.g. You <u>need</u> not wait.	
	Interrogative	e.g. Do you <u>need</u> any help?	

## Let's Practice!

1 - Complete with the correct form.

- 1) She has a headache. She \_\_\_\_\_(go) to the doctor.
- 2) We have an English test next week. We \_\_\_\_\_(study) hard.
- 3) Peter is a good student but \_\_\_\_\_(get) better marks to pass the subject.
- 4) Lucy is tired. She \_\_\_\_\_(take) a nap.
- 5) My brother wants to buy a new car. So, He \_\_\_\_\_(save) money.

2 - Write the negative sentences of previous exercises.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

# Simple Past

Simple Past tense is used to describe an action or series of actions that occurred in the past.

**ENG HUB**

## PAST SIMPLE

**BE**

↓      ↓

**WAS      WERE**

**THERE IS NO ACTION**

+ I **was** happy yesterday.  
+ They **were** really tired 2 hours ago.  
- She **wasn't** happy yesterday.  
- They **weren't** tired 2 hours ago.  
? **Was** she happy yesterday?  
? **Were** they really tired 2 hours ago?

**+ SUBJECT + V2/ED**

**- SUBJECT + DIDN'T + V**

**? DID + SUBJECT + V**

**THERE IS AN ACTION (COME/SMILE/SPEAK/CRY ETC)**

**TIME EXPRESSIONS**

- yesterday
- ago
- last...
- in 2005
- in the past

+ He **came** to me yesterday.  
+ They **smiled** happily.  
- He **didn't come** to me yesterday.  
- They **didn't smile** happily.  
? **Did** he **come** to me yesterday?  
? **Did** they **smile** happily?

## Let's practice!

1 - Complete the sentences, using the past simple form of the verbs in brackets.

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / drink) any beer last night.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (get on) the bus in the center of the city.
3. What time \_\_\_\_\_ (he / get up) yesterday?
4. Where \_\_\_\_\_ (you / get off) the train?
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / change) trains at Victoria.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (wake up) very late.
7. What \_\_\_\_\_ (he / give) his mother for Christmas?
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ (receive) £300 when my uncle \_\_\_\_\_ (die).
9. We \_\_\_\_\_ (not / use) the computer last night



Yesterday Tina went to a fair with her father. There were many toys at the fair. She wanted to buy all the toys. There were also many food stalls. As Tina was hungry, she walked towards one of the stalls.



But she did not realise that she had let her father's hand go. She went to the shop and asked for a chocolate. The shopkeeper asked for money. She turned back. But she did not find her father. She started crying. The kind shopkeeper gave her a candy. He also told her not to cry. He took her to a police officer. The police announced Tina's name through the speakers. After some time, her father arrived and saw Tina. Tina ran towards him, hugged him tightly and cried. Her father bought her many toys. Tina did not let go of her father's hand ever again.

**Sit in pairs. Then ask and answer these questions.**

*What did Tina want?*

*Where did Tina go?*

*What did she ask for in the shop?*

*What did the shopkeeper ask for?*

*Who announced Tina's name through the speakers?*

*Whom did Tina hug?*

# Past Progressive

The past progressive tense or past continuous is used for actions that were ongoing in the past.

## PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

+

**S + was/were + V-ing**

She was cooking all morning.

-

**S + was/were + not + V-ing**

She was not sleeping when he came home.

?

**Was/were + S + V-ing?**

Was she sleeping when he came home?

### Let's practice!

1 - Make the past continuous.

1. (Julie /sleep/ yesterday at three o'clock)

---

2. (you / study at three o'clock)

---

3. (Luke / read / last night)

---

4. (I / work /last week)

---

5. (they / eat chocolate /two hours ago)

---

6. (John / play tennis/ yesterday)

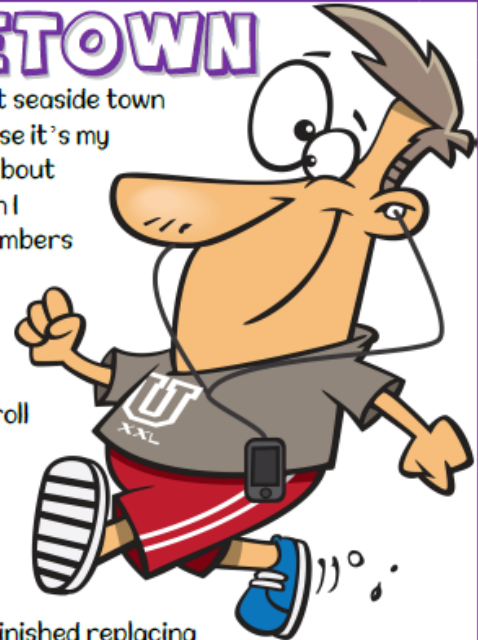
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7. (we / watch TV/ two hours ago)

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# MR. WALKER IN HIS HOMETOWN



Last Tuesday I went to my hometown to spend the day as usual. It's a small quiet seaside town close to the city that I work and live in. I always look forward to Tuesdays because it's my day off so I can rest and have a good time. Last Tuesday I woke up early, drove about 30 km and reached my parents' cottage at about 7 o'clock in the morning. When I opened the gate of the garden, my father was picking some tomatoes and cucumbers for breakfast. Their dog, Princess was jumping up and down and waving her tail as she was overjoyed to see me. I petted her on her head and then hugged my father. Then we went into the house. My mum was cooking my favourite cheese omelette and setting the table when I entered the kitchen. She was happy to see me. We sat at the table and had a family breakfast. Then I went out for a stroll around the town. The sun was shining brightly and it was quite warm.

I decided to visit the town centre first. As I was walking down Rose Street, I saw my old friend, George. He was trying to change one of his car tyres because it blew out. I stopped to help him. Mr. and Mrs. Davies were passing by and approached us to ask what had happened. I think they were coming from the supermarket because they were carrying a few bags in their hands. After we finished replacing the new tyre with the spare one, George thanked me and drove off. So, I went on walking. When I reached the town center, I went directly into the florist's. The only florist in our town, Mrs. Evans was preparing a huge wreath for a funeral and her assistant was spraying some plants with water. I said good day to them and ordered a nice bouquet of lilies for my mum. I sat on a chair and waited. I was drinking a glass of tea which they offered when Mrs. Evans finished my bouquet. I took it and left. Then I went into the souvenir shop next to the post office to buy gifts for my mum and dad. I was thinking and looking at the items when the shop owner came and asked if I needed any help. He showed me a beautiful tea set for mum and a silver pocket watch for dad. They were gorgeous and their prices were reasonable so I bought them and left the shop. I walked to the town park to sit on a bench and rest for a while. The park was very crowded as usual and I started watching people around me. Sue and her sister, Ann were rollerblading while their parents were doing yoga on their mats. Little Edward was holding an empty ice cream cone and crying as he had dropped his ice cream on the ground. Mr. Lee was sitting under a tree and reading his newspaper. Some boys were playing soccer on the grass. Mrs. Taylor was feeding the birds with crumbs of bread and her husband, Larry was taking photographs. Diane was talking to her son, William angrily as he had pulled a cat's tail. Peter and his sister were running around the park to keep healthy and fit. While I was watching people, I realised that I was missing my hometown more and more each day. I thought I could move back one day. After a short time, I went back home. When I arrived my dad was taking a nap on the sofa and my mum was watching a documentary about polar bears on TV.

**A) Read the text and answer the questions below**

1. What was Mr. Walker's father doing when he opened the gate of the garden? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Who was cooking cheese omelette and setting the table in the kitchen? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Was Princess sleeping in her bed when Mr. Walker arrived at the cottage? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Who did Mr. Walker's see while he was walking down Rose Street? \_\_\_\_\_
5. What was George doing when Mr. Walker stopped to help him? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Why did Mr. Walker's think Mr. and Mrs. Davies were coming from the supermarket? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What was Mrs. Evans doing when Mr. Walker went into the shop? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Who were doing yoga in the park? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Why was little Edward crying? \_\_\_\_\_
10. What was Mrs. Taylor doing while her husband was taking photographs? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Where was Mr. Lee reading his newspaper? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What was Mr. Walker's mother doing when he came back home from the park? \_\_\_\_\_



# Future Simple: Will

The simple future refers to a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty. In this case there is no 'attitude'. The simple future is used:

- A) To predict a future event: It will rain tomorrow.
- B) To express a spontaneous decision with I or We: I'll pay for the tickets by credit card.
- C) To express willingness: He'll carry your bag for you.
- D) In the negative form, to express unwillingness: The baby won't eat his soup.

**Future with 'will'**

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**subject + will + the infinitive**

Louise will fly to the moon

I  
you  
he, she, it  
we  
you  
they } will fly

Louise

One day, I will fly to the moon.

1 - Make the future simple positive.

1. A: "There's someone at the door." B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (get) it."
2. Joan thinks the Conservatives \_\_\_\_\_ (win) the next election.
3. A: "I'm moving house tomorrow." B: "I \_\_\_\_\_ (come) and help you."
4. If she passes the exam, she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very happy.
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there at four o'clock, I promise.

2 – Look, read and choose.

1 They **will** / **won't** live in Paris.



2 She **will** / **won't** be a famous singer.



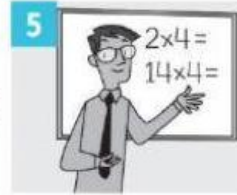
3 She **will** / **won't** be a doctor.



4 They **will** / **won't** win a medal.



5 He **will** / **won't** be a French teacher.



6 They **will** / **won't** be famous.

