

1. I'll.. - Shall I..?  
Be going to ..

We use ( will, I'll ) to express the future or for momentarily decisions.

We use ( be going to ) also for decisions, we use ( Shall I..? ) for suggestions and offers.

I **will** start the diet this weekend.

He **is going to** fly to Istanbul in March.



**Shall I** open this window for you?



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• I will \_\_\_\_\_ some tea. Would you like to drink some?

a) **make**                      b) makes                      c) making                      d) made

• They \_\_\_\_\_ watch the news at home tonight.

a) going to                      b) have                      c) are going to                      d) going



The verb is always  
in the infinitive  
form after will,  
shall & going to.

Do as shown in brackets:

\*I've decided. I ( change ) my mobile phone.      [ Correct ]

I've decided. I **will change** my mobile phone.

I've decided. I **am going to change** my mobile phone.

2. If Conditional I:

When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the present we use ( will / won't + infinitive )



If you **don't start** now, you **won't finish** on time.

If you **speak** in English all the time, you **will improve** a lot.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

• If you \_\_\_\_\_ hard, you won't pass the exam.

a) studying      **b) don't study**      c) studied      d) haven't study



Do as shown in brackets:

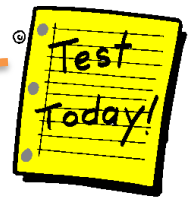
1. If you eat fruits, you (be ) healthy.

[correct the verb]

If you eat fruits, you **will be** healthy.

### 3. Connectors:

The connector	What it means:	Examples:
When	At the time something else happens	Will you tell Fatma <u>when</u> you are ready?
As soon as	immediately	<u>As soon as</u> I saw that man, I recognized him.
until	Up to a point in time	They stayed <u>until</u> it got dark.
before	At an earlier time.	We reached the town <u>before</u> the fair started.
After	At a later time	I went to sleep <u>after</u> I had seen the film.



Do as shown in brackets:

- We saw the accident. We called the police. (Join )  
As soon as we saw the accident, we called the police.  
We called the police after we saw the accident.

### 4. Wh- questions

The Formula ( Wh- question )

Wh-Q	+	Helping verb	+	Subject	+	Main Verb	+ ....?
What		do		She / he		play	
When		does		they / you		read	
Why		did		Samia		stay	
Where		can		Ali		go	
How		will		the boys		study	



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- \_\_\_\_\_ does she speak English well? She practise it a lot.
- a) Where      b) Where      c) How      d) Who

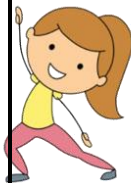
Do as shown in brackets:

- Shoug saved a lot of money to buy a new iPad. [Form a question]  
 1. Why did Shoug save a lot of money?



## 5. If Conditional II:

When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the past simple we use ( would / wouldn't + infinitive



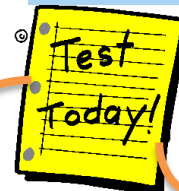
If she wanted to get fit, she would do some exercises.

I would travel around the world if I had the money.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ me some tea, I would drink it.
- a) offer      **b) offered**      c) offering      d) shall offer

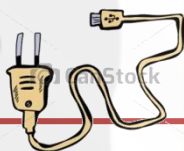


Imaginary situation

Do as shown in brackets:

- If I were you, I ( ask ) the counsellor about this problem. [correct]  
If I were you, I would ask the counsellor about this problem.

## 6. Passive Voice



She can use this charger anytime.

This charger can be used anytime.

(1) To change a sentence to the passive with can:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use ( can be )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

(2) To change a sentence to the present continuous passive:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use ( is / are/ am/ being )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

They are painting the walls now.

The walls are being painted now



He washed the car last night.

The car was washed last night.



(3) To change a sentence to the past passive:

- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use ( was / were )
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.



Choose the right word from a, b, c and d:

- Spain \_\_\_\_\_ "Andalus" in ancient times.  
a) calls    b) calling    **c) was called**    d) are called
- The boxes \_\_\_\_\_ to store your books.  
**a) can be used**    b) are using    c) were use    d) used

Do as shown in brackets:

1. They selected the winners yesterday.

[Change into **Passive**]

**The winners were selected yesterday .**

2. They can make good cars in Japan.

[Change into **Passive**]

**Good Cars can be made in Japan.**

3. The coastguard is rescuing the sailors now.

[Change into **Passive**]

**The sailors are being rescued now by the coastguard.**



You can add the agent at the end of the passive sentence preceded with ( by ).

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