

1. present continuous as future

Sometimes we use the present continuous to express the future. Keywords are :
{ tonight, this evening, tomorrow, next ..(week)..}



I **am buying** a new computer next week.



Saleh **is visiting** his friends this evening.



They **are camping** in the desert tomorrow.

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

- Basam _____ to Abu Dhabi this weekend.

a) **is travelling** b) travelling c) travels d) travelled



You can also use
will + inf. To
express the
future

Do as shown in brackets:

*Mr. Hassan (sell) his old car tonight. [Correct]

Mr. Hassan **is selling** his old car tonight.

2. Adverb conjunctions

We form an adverb by adding (ly) to the adjective. Some adverbs are irregular:
{ fast = fast , good = well , hard = hard }



The teacher waited until we sat **quietly**.

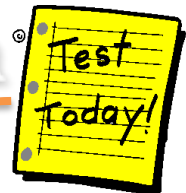
The children were playing **happily**
with their toys.



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

- She speaks _____ all the time on the phone.

a) slow **b) slowly** c) slower d) slowest



3. Neither / nor

✓ I'm going to do my homework.

* I'm not visiting my aunt tonight.

So am I.  I'm not

Neither am I.  I am.



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

1. A: She is not going to travel next month. B: _____ am I.
a) Either **b) Neither** c) All d) With

Do as shown in brackets:

1. I am starting a new project in summer. [Complete]

So **am I.**

4. Present Simple Passive

We use the Present Simple Passive to talk about processes and facts. Changing the focus on the action not who does it.

We **store** information in the computer.

Information **is** stored in the computer.

They **sell** new machines in the store.

New machines **are** sold in the store.

To change a sentence to the present passive:

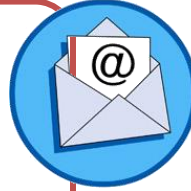


- 1- Start with the OBJECT.
- 2- Use (is / are)
- 3- Change the verb to the past participle.

4. Past Simple Passive

We use the Past Simple Passive to talk about past processes and facts. Changing the focus on the action not who does it.

She **sent** an e-mail to the teacher.
An e-mail **was sent** to the teacher.



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.



Jobbs **invented** smart phones in 1985.
Smart phones **were invented** in 1985.



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

- This network _____ the internet.
a) calls b) calling **c) is called** d) are calling
- The winners _____ by a group of teachers.
a) were selected b) selecting c) is selected d) selects

Do as shown in brackets:

1. She collected the books yesterday.

[Change into **Passive**]

The books were collected yesterday .

2. They make good cars in Japan.

[Change into **Passive**]

Good Cars are made in Japan.

5. Relative Clauses

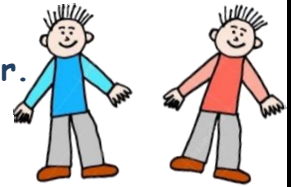
We use them to join two sentences, **who** with humans- **that/which** with non-humans, **where** with places

He took the box **which** was full of chocolates.





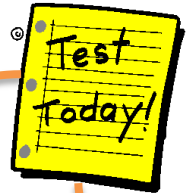
Saad went with Ali who lives nextdoor.



That is the school where my mother works.

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

- They found the man _____ stole the bank.
- a) where **b) who** c) that d) which



- Do as shown in brackets:
1. I sold my old car. It broke down last week. [Join the sentences]
I sold my old car which broke down last week. Non-human
 2. We helped Mona. She had a lot of work to do. [Join]
We helped Mona who had a lot of work to do. human

6. Conjunctions



The Conjunction

Why we use it.

Examples:

The Conjunction	Why we use it.	Examples:
Although	Contracts two ideas	Although Fatma is kind, she has no friends.
Both... and	Is stronger than and	Both Sara and Huda live in Rehab Area.
Either... or...	Indicates a choice	You can either play tennis or football there.
Neither... nor...	Means 'not one and not the other'.	She uses neither snapchat nor Instagram.

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

- You can start with _____ soup _____ salad. Enjoy!
- a) both and **b) either..or** c) neither..nor d) although
- _____ he worked hard, he didn't win the prize.
- a) But b) When **c) Although** d) Because



Do as shown in brackets:

- Fahad can paint. Salim can paint. (Join with both... and)
Both Fahad and Salim can paint.