

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.

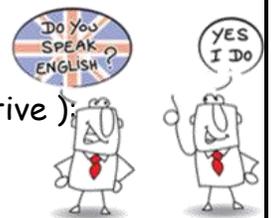
2. If Conditional I:

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

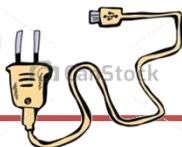


Imaginary situation

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 ).

## 1. Present Perfect Continuous

has  
or + been + (V)ing  
have

Grade 9 Grammar  
Fourth Period

We use it to talk about actions that were in progress at a time in the past and are continuing in the present. (generally with since / for)



Manar has been waiting here for many hours.

We have been studying English since 2007.

ENGLISH



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

- She \_\_\_\_\_ a cake for two hours.

a) made      **b) has been making**      c) was making      d) makes



Do as shown in brackets:

1. They ( live ) in Rabia Area since 2005. [correct]

They have been living in Rabia Area since 2005.

## 2. Question Tags:

We use question tags at the end of sentences to check information. It can be positive or negative.

### ☺ Main Verbs question tags

- You don't believe her, do you?
- Abeer speaks French, doesn't she?
- We recycle things, don't we?



### ☺ Helping Verbs question tags

- You will help me, won't you?
- It wasn't raining, was it?
- They have been late, haven't they?



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

- It takes hours for Maha to study math, \_\_\_\_\_?

a) isn't it      **b) doesn't it**      c) has it      d) did it



Do as shown in brackets:

1. We can't see in the dark, \_\_\_\_\_? [Add a question tag]

We can't see in the dark, can we?

### 3. Reported Speech

We use the reported speech to report what someone says or said. In the reported speech we usually change **Tenses & Pronouns**.

Tenses

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple ( sleep / sleeps ) - am , is , are	Past Simple ( slept ) Was , were
Present Continuous is - am sleeping are sleeping	Past Continuous Was sleeping Were sleeping
Present Perfect has eaten - have eaten	Past perfect had eaten
Past Simple walked	Past Perfect had walked
Present modals will I can has to - have to	Past modals would could had to

How to report the speech?

1- read this sentence carefully.

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said.....

2- Circle the words that should be changed.

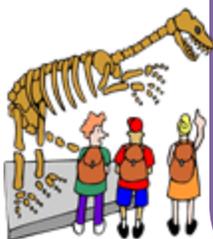
"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said.....

3- start with that then change the words as explained here!

"We are going to visit Mariam tomorrow"  
Sara said that they were going to visit Mariam the day after.

Pronouns & Expressions

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	he , she
We	they
my	his, her
our	their
this	that
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The day after
Yesterday	The day before



Change into Reported Speech:

- "I changed my furniture yesterday."  
Sami said that he had changed his furniture the day before.
- "Our class is going to the muesum."  
The girls said that their class was going to the muesum.
- "I broke my leg in the football practice today."  
Rashid said that he had broken his leg in the football practice that day.
- "I will show you the photos from my holiday."  
Fatma said that she would show me the photos from her holiday.



## 4. Reported Questions

We need to remember that we have two types of questions:

### (Wh- questions)

1- First read the question and answer it on the side:

"What are you going to do after school?"

He asked I am going to do after school

2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.

I am going to do after school

"What are you going to do after school?"

He asked what I was going to do after school.

3- Note: the ( wh- ) is added after (asked)

### ( Yes / No questions )

1- First read the question and answer it on the side:

"Did you enjoy the class?"

He asked I enjoyed the class.

2- Report that sentence changing the tense but without changing the pronouns.

I enjoyed the class.

"Did you enjoy the class?"

He asked if I had enjoyed the class.

3- Note: We start the answer with ( if / whether ) in reported yes/no questions.



### Change into Reported Speech:

1. "Where did you go to school?"

She wanted to know where I had gone to school.

2. "Can you help Basma with her homework?"

The teacher asked if I could help Basma with her homework.

3. "How did you find this book?"

Dana asked how I had found that book.

4. "Did Mona sleep early yesterday?"

Mom wanted to know whether Mona had slept early the day before.



## 5. Conditional If III:

We use the third conditional to talk about imaginary situations in the past. When the verb in the ( if part ) is in the past perfect we use ( would / wouldn't have + Past Participle ):

If she had studied well, she would have passed the exam.



If I hadn't been so busy, I wouldn't have missed the film.

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

- If you \_\_\_\_\_ the health club, you would have been fit.
- a) joined      **b) had joined**      c) joining      d) would join



Imaginary situation

Do as shown in brackets:

1. If it had been me, I ( start ) my homework sooner. [correct]  
→ If it had been me, I would have started my homework sooner.

## 6. I wish ( Past Perfect ):

We use I wish + past perfect ( had + PP ) to talk about past situations you wish had been different.

I wish I had bought the red car.



I wish my father had stopped smoking.



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

- I wish we \_\_\_\_\_ home instead.
- a) staying      b) have stayed      **c) had stayed**      d) would stay

Do as shown in brackets:

1. I wish I ( phone ) Ahmed before coming to his house. [correct]  
I wish I had phoned Ahmed before coming to his house.

**Best wishes for all,,  
Dalal Al-Mutairi**

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