



Welcome to Class

Week 5
Class 11 - 12



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**TODOS
BILINGÜES**



Grupo Innovador Lingüístico S.C

**ARE YOU
READY?!**



Unit 11-12

GRAMMAR

Present Passive

Non-defining relative clauses

Passive- Simple past / Present perfect / Past continuous

Reflexive pronouns

VOCABULARY

Camping + linking words

Extreme sports



Passive voice

Object + **Verb to be** + **Past participle** + subject

We use the passive when we want to change the focus of a clause,
Who is doing the actions it is not important or not known.

Active Voice	Passive voice
He loves me .	I am loved.
We took our children to the circus.	The children were taken to the circus.
A thief stole my money .	My money was stolen.

Passive – Simple present

Use the simple present tense to make a generalization, to present a state of being, or to indicate a habitual or repeated action.

Active Voice

A committee **chooses** the winner.

All humans **are** equal.

Maria **eats** in the cafeteria.

Passive voice

The winner **is chosen** by a committee.

All humans **are created** equal.

The cafeteria **is cleaned**.

Passive – Present perfect

Use the present perfect to describe an action occurring in the past but relevant to the present, or extending to the present.

Active Voice

Hunter **has opened** a language institute in East Harlem.

Hunter **has offered** E.S.L courses for twenty years.

Passive voice

The language institute **has been opened** to relocate students off the main campus

E.S.L. courses **have been offered** since the beginning of Open Admissions

Passive – Past Continuous

Past Progressive Use the past progressive to indicate an ongoing action in the past or an action continuing through a specific past time.

Active Voice

Mary and Paul **were dating** in those days.

They **were interviewing** the winners.

Passive voice

One afternoon, Mary **was being kissed** by Paul when her mother passed by.

The winners **were being interviewed**.



Passive voice





Grandma and Elisa's weekend

1. Has rebozo been worn by...?

a) Chinese people

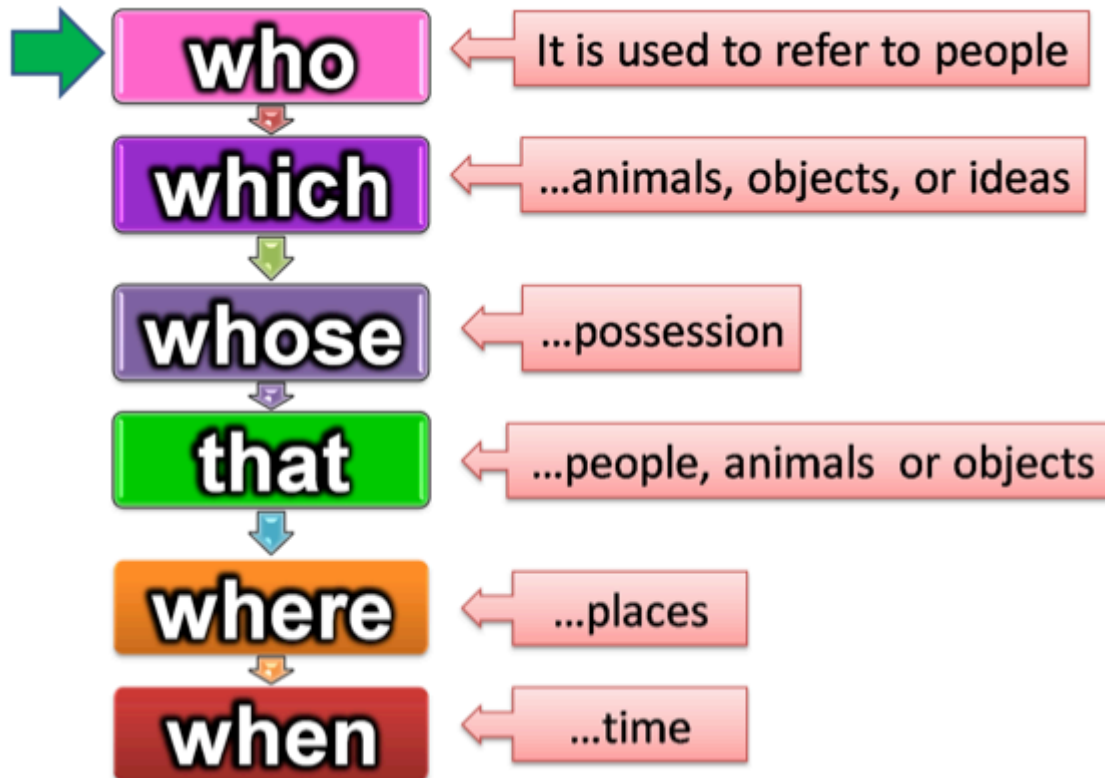
b) China Poblana





Relative clauses

Relative clauses are important because they can communicate information more **efficiently** and more formally.





Examples

- 1.The old man who lives next door.
- 2.He seldom has visitors.

The old man **who** lives next door seldom has visitors.

- 1.I've got a friend.
- 2.His brother is a famous fashion designer.

I've got a friend **whose brother** is a famous fashion designer.

- 1.We stayed at a hotel.
- 2.The hotel was very far from the airport.

The hotel **where** we stayed was very far from the airport.

Defining or non-defining relative clauses?

Non-defining	Defining
His brother, who works at the supermarket, is a friend of mine.	His brother who works at the supermarket is a friend of mine.
(He has only a brother)	(He has more than one brother)
It's hoped that we will raise \$ 10, 000 for local charities, which help the homeless.	It's hoped that we will raise \$ 10, 000 for local charities which help the homeless.
(All these local charities)	(Some of these local charities)



Non-defining relative pronouns

1. Use it to give **extra information** about a thing or a person.
2. Always put a non-defining relative clause between **commas**.
3. Use **who** or **whose** for people, use **which** for things.
4. **Never** use **that** with non-defining relative clauses.

This computer, **which** costs almost \$ 6000, is produced in France.

~~This computer, that costs almost...~~



Vocabulary



Backpack



Tent



Sleeping bag



Hammock



Campfire



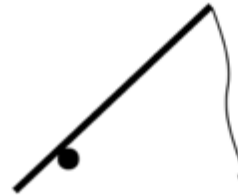
Roasted
marshmallow



stars



Moon



Fish rod



Fishing hook



Fish



Hiking



Map



Compass



Lost



Vocabulary- Extreme sports





SEE

you

NEXT CLASS!

Thank *you* for joining us today.