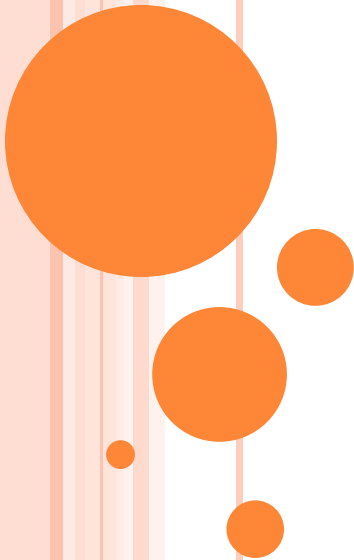


ENG.111

GRAMMAR REVISION




ARTICLES (CONTD.)

- The three articles used in English are 'a', 'an' and 'the'.
- 'A/an' is used to refer to a noun that is not specific or not something in particular.
- For example, "Let's watch a movie," means any movie rather than a particular one.



ARTICLES (AN)

| ○ When to use 'an' | Examples |
|---|--|
| With a singular noun beginning with a <u>vowel</u> . | an eel, an egg, an axe. |
| In some cases words begin with 'h' which is a consonant. | an honourable man, an honest man, an hour (sounds like ' <i>onourable</i> ', ' <i>onest</i> ', ' <i>our</i> '). |
| The 'h' is silent in these words, therefore they are pronounced with a vowel sound. |  |

VERB 'TO BE'

Present simple form:

IS



AM



ARE



They are used in two different ways in the conversation.

Can you see the difference?



PLURAL 'S'

/s/: after unvoiced sounds

(/p/, /t/, /k/, /θ/, /f/)

- ships
- hats
- books
- months
- chefs



PLURAL 'S' (CONTD.)

/z/: after voiced sounds

(all other cases)

- cabs
- pins
- bags
- toys
- flowers



PLURAL 'S' (CONTD.)

/iz/: with es

- watches
- boxes
- wishes

Countable

The names of objects, people that we can count are called Countable.

Examples: Apples, eggs, tomatoes



Uncountable

Uncountable are the names of things which we cannot count.

Examples: Water, milk, oil, sugar



Countable and Uncountable Nouns – Quantity

Countable and uncountable: some, a lot of

Countable: a few, many

Uncountable: a little, much

I need to buy some apples and some coffee.

There are a few bottles of water in the fridge.

I take a little sugar in my tea.

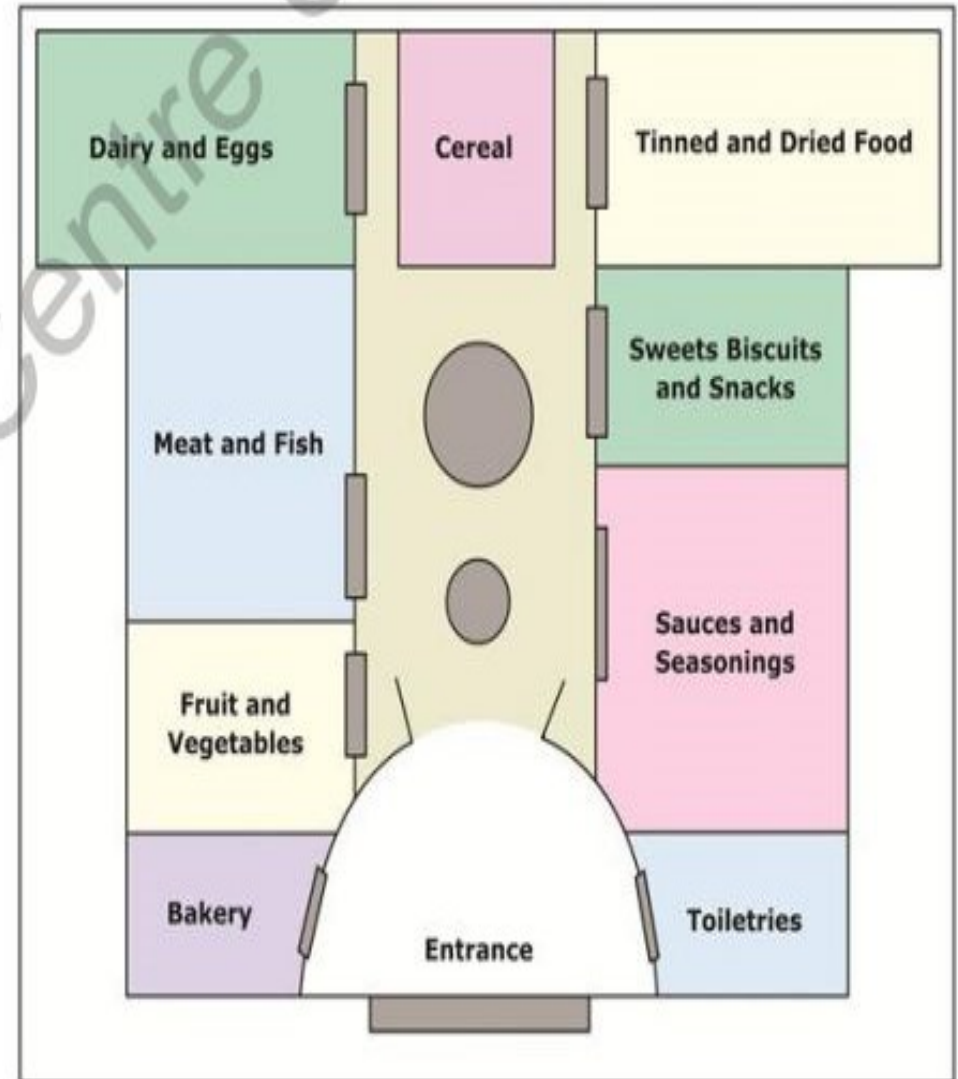
How many biscuits do you want?

How much ice-cream tea is there?

Prepositions

Prepositions can be used to show where something is:

- in front of
- behind
- next to
- near
- above
- below



Prepositions

- A preposition is one of the eight parts of the speech.
- It is placed before nouns to give additional information in a sentence.
- As well as location, it can also show direction and time.
- It links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words indicating a relation between things mentioned in a sentence.

Examples:

- Put the flowers on the table. (Links flowers and table)
- The supermarket is next to the coffee shop. (Links supermarket and coffee shop)

- I love + noun... I love chocolate.
- I love + verb+ing... I love singing.

| Love | Like (a lot) | Like | Neither Like nor Dislike | Don't Like | Dislike |
|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I love eating chocolates". • "I adore sunbathing". | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "She really likes reading books". • "I like swimming very much". | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "He likes going to the movie theatre". • "I like dancing". | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I don't mind doing the housework". | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "He doesn't like gardening much". | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I don't enjoy playing football". • "He can't stand cleaning his room". |

Have is used as an auxiliary to form the perfect tense:

Expressing Ability

'Can' is often used to express ability.

Present

I can speak fluent English.
I can't play the piano.

Past

I was unable to visit her.
I couldn't eat at all when I was ill

Things to Remember

'Can' is always followed by an infinitive without 'to'.

Example: I can ride a bicycle, but I can't drive a car.

I can to ride a motorbike. X

I can riding a motorbike. X

'Can' in the past is 'was able to' or 'could'.

Example: When I was young I could see very well. Now I can't; I need glasses.

Talking about Past

I used to play soccer, but I don't now.

I used to listen to punk music.

Talking about Present

I play tennis every week.

I listen to classical music.

Repeated Actions

action is repeated or usual.

action can be a habit, hobby, daily event, scheduled event

Examples:
I play tennis
She does not play tennis

Facts or Generalization

a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future.

Examples:
Cats like Milk
Birds do not like Milk

Future Events

Used to discuss future events.

used to refer to public transportation and other events that are scheduled for the future.

Example:
The party starts at 8 o'clock.

Grammar - Auxiliary Verbs

- Helping verbs are known as auxiliary verbs.
- Auxiliary verbs are further classified into primary auxiliaries and modal auxiliaries.

Be is used as an auxiliary to form the progressive tense:

I am reading a book.

She is studying maths.

Do is used as an auxiliary to form negative sentences and questions:

I do not know the time.

Do you have a watch?

Have is used as an auxiliary to form the perfect tense:

I have been busy this week.

They have finished their homework.

What is the main verb in each sentence?

Grammar - 'Be', 'Do' and 'Have'

Be

(Examples: 'am', 'is',
'are', 'was' and 'were')

- I am not tall enough to play basketball.
- He is a good baseball player.
- You were a better player than Angela.

Do

(Examples: 'do', 'does'
and 'did')

- I do not play chess.
- He does not play golf.
- They did not come to the tournament.

Have

(Examples: 'have', 'has'
and 'had')

- I have a tennis racket.
- Ken has two cricket bats.
- Nick had a racing bike.

- Modal verbs are another kind of auxiliary verb.
- Modals express necessity, obligation or possibility.
- They do not change forms according to the number and person of the subject.
(I can, you can, he/she/it can, we can, they can)

Examples:

- can
- could
- may
- might
- shall
- should
- will
- would
- must



Comparatives and Superlatives

Compare these three animals.

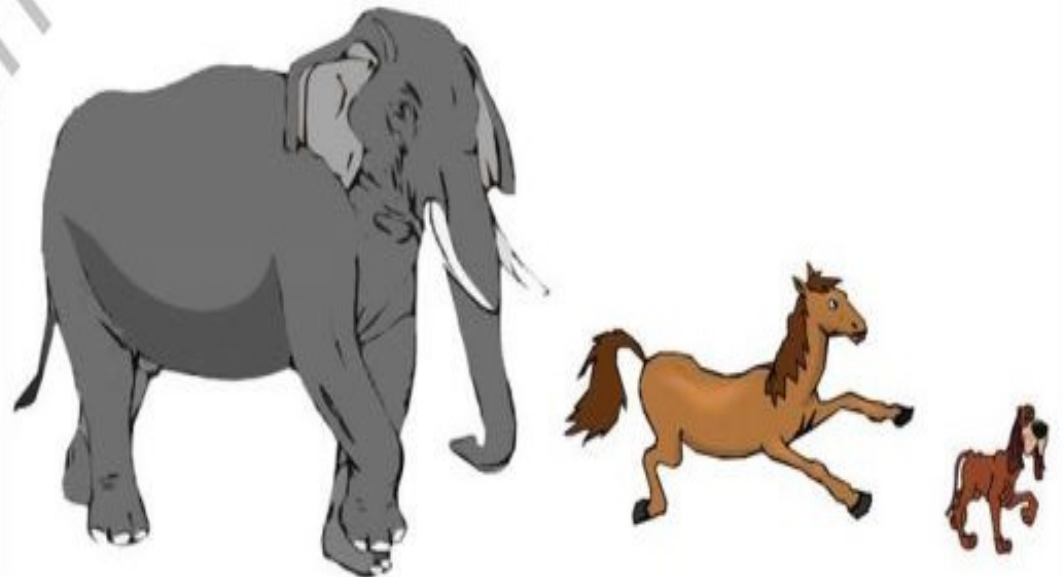
Elephants are bigger than horses.

Horses are bigger than dogs.

Dogs are smaller than giraffes and horses.

Horses are not as big as elephants.

Dogs are not as big as horses.



- 1 syllable: add –er e.g. tall, taller
- 2 syllable {if it ends in –y}: add –ier e.g. ugly, uglier
- 2 syllable {other cases}: add –er (or –r if it ends in ‘e’) e.g. gentle, gentler
- 3 or more syllables: use more e.g. colourful, more colourful

We also use comparatives like this:

Cats are not as friendly as dogs. (= Dogs are friendlier than cats.)

Goats are not as gentle as sheep. (= Sheep are gentler than goats.)

To make superlatives from adjectives, we add ‘–est’ or use ‘most’.

- 1 syllable: add –est e.g. tall, taller, tallest
- 2 syllable {if it ends in –y}: add –iest e.g. ugly, uglier, ugliest
- 2 syllable {other cases}: add –est (or –st if it ends in ‘e’) e.g. gentle, gentler, gentlest or most gentle
- 3 syllables or more: use most e.g. colourful, more colourful, most colourful

POSSESSIVES

| Singular Possessives | Plural Possessives | Possessive Pronouns |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shows ownership | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plural nouns that end in an 's' or 'es', add an apostrophe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possessive pronouns require no punctuation |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apostrophe 's' at the end | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • irregular plurals that end in a letter aside from 's', use an apostrophe 's' | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • irregular plurals that end in a letter aside from 's', use an apostrophe 's' |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proper and singular nouns • ending with 's' add an apostrophe 's' | | |

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Possessive adjectives describe to whom or to what something belongs. There is one possessive adjective for each pronoun.

The possessive adjective is used directly before a noun - there is no need of an article.

When a list of things belong to the same person, the possessive adjective should be used only once.



PRONOUNS POSSESSIVES

| | |
|------|-------|
| I | my |
| you | your |
| he | his |
| she | her |
| it | its |
| we | our |
| they | their |

my brother.
your father.
his sister.
our parents

his brother and sister.
my mother and father.
our forks and spoons.
their money and property.



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE (ANSWERS)

1. Given below is a list of nouns. Put them under the proper columns of the plural sounds of 's', 'z' or 'iz'.

| Nouns | | 's' | 'z' | 'iz' |
|----------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|
| brakes | maps | Maps | Tabs | Churches |
| churches | bushes | Taps | Magazines | Bushes |
| taps | buzzes | Brakes | Rubbers | Buzzes |
| tabs | magazines | Pencils | | |
| pencils | rubbers | | | |



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE (ANSWERS)

2. Complete the following using 'this', 'these', 'it', 'they', 'it's' or 'they're'.

(A) It is not good to laugh at the poor.

(B) The Smiths have gone to Japan. They plan to stay there for a month.

(C) Mary and Hilda are my best friends. They're coming for dinner tonight.

(D) It's high time you learnt some good habits.

(E) This shirt fits me better than that one.

TIME EXPRESSIONS: WHEN

- Explaining when something happens:
- Present forms: everyday, at the moment, now
I'm busy now.
- Past forms: yesterday, last week, ago (two weeks ago, three years ago)
I went to the cinema last week.
- Future forms: next week, tomorrow
I will work tomorrow.



TIME EXPRESSIONS: WHEN (CONTD.)

- Explaining 'when'
- 'at' for a precise time
He came home at six o' clock.
- 'on' for days and dates
Let's meet on Tuesday.
- 'in' for months, years, centuries and long periods
My birthday is in May.



‘WH’ QUESTIONS WITH ‘BE’

- ‘Wh’ questions are known as information questions - they require specific information and can't be answered with yes or no.
- There are eight common ‘wh’ words: ‘**why**’, ‘**what**’, ‘**which**’, ‘**where**’, ‘**how**’, ‘**who**’, ‘**whose**’ and ‘**when**’.
- Forms of the verb ‘to be’ in the simple present easily blend with ‘wh’ questions.
- Contractions are often used for these questions.



'WH' QUESTIONS WITH 'BE' (CONTD.)

| Full forms | Questions with contractions | Answers with contractions |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| When is | When's the party? | The party's at eight. |
| Who is | Who's at the door? | It's the postman. |
| Which is | Which is the one you gave her? | That's the one. |
| Why is | Why's he so late? | He's caught up with work. |
| Where is | Where's the party tonight? | The party's at Holiday Inn. |
| What is | What's wrong with you? | I'm not well. |
| How is | How's your sister now? | She's much better. |
| When | When are you coming home? | I'm planning to come by 9 pm. |

'WH' QUESTIONS WITH 'BE' (CONTD.)

| Full forms | Questions with contractions | Answers with contractions |
|------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Who are | Who are you going with? | I'm going with my father. |
| Where are | Where are my spectacles? | They're on the table. |
| What are | What are they doing here? | They're fixing the wires. |
| How are | How are you feeling today? | I'm much better. |



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

2. Frame suitable 'wh' questions with contractions (where appropriate) to get the underlined answer.

- (A) My brother is settled in Singapore.
- (B) Her kids are studying in Shimla.
- (C) My sister is coming over from Africa this May.
- (D) She is going to Delhi for her holidays.
- (E) London is the capital of the United Kingdom.



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE (ANSWERS)

1. Solve the following time problems.

(A)

Bella started putting together a 100-piece puzzle at 1:30 p.m. She worked on it until 2:10 p.m. How long did she work on it? **40 Minutes.**

(B)

The children walked into the museum at 12:40 p.m. They walked out at 1:40 p.m. How long were they in the museum? ? **One Hour.**

(C)

Derek started giving his dog a bath at 3:10 p.m. He finished at 3:30 p.m. How long did it take? **20 Minutes.**

(D)

Brandon started playing a video game at 2:40 p.m. He finished the game at 3:20 p.m. How long did he play? **40 Minutes.**

(E)

Naomi left for school at 7:30 a.m. She arrived at 8:00 a.m. How long did it take her to get there? **30 Minutes.**



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE (ANSWERS)

suitable 'wh' questions with contractions to get the underlined answer.

- (A) Who's settled in Singapore?
- (B) Where are her kids studying?
- (C) When's your sister coming?
- (D) Where's she going for her holidays?
- (E) What's the capital of the United Kingdom?

CONTRACTION

- Affirmative Contraction
I am – I'm...
You are – You're...
He/she/it is – He's/she's/it's...
- Negative Contraction
I am not – I'm not
You are not – you aren't
He/she/it is not – he/she/it isn't



AFFIRMATIVE CONTRACTION

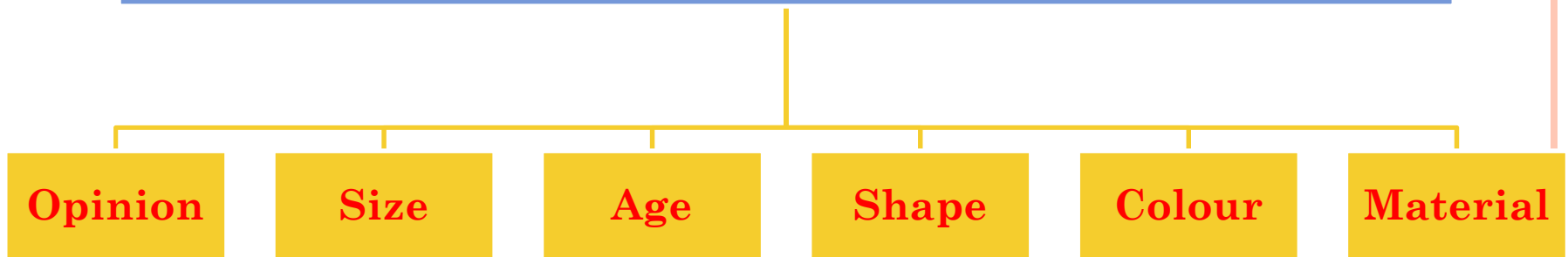
| Pronoun | +to be | | +would | +will |
|---------|----------|---------|---------|----------|
| I | I am | I'm | I'd | I'll |
| You | You are | You're | You'd | You'll |
| We | We are | We're | We'd | We'll |
| They | They are | They're | They'd | They'll |
| He | He is | He's | He'd | He'll |
| She | She is | She's | She'd | She'll |
| It | It is | It's | It'd | It'll |
| There | There is | There's | There'd | There'll |
| That | That is | That's | That'd | That'll |

NEGATIVE CONTRACTION

| Verb + not | Contraction s | Verb + not | Contraction s |
|------------|------------------|------------|------------------|
| do not | don't | have not | haven't |
| does not | doesn't | had not | hadn't |
| did not | didn't | will not | won't |
| is not | isn't | would not | wouldn't |
| are not | aren't | can not | can't |
| was not | wasn't | should not | shouldn't |
| were not | weren't | could not | couldn't |
| has not | hasn't | | |

Different Kinds of Adjectives

Types of Adjectives



Grammar – Present Continuous Statements (Contd.)

In present continuous statements, the verb 'to be' acts as an auxiliary.

| Question | Affirmative Statement | Negative Statement |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Am I working? | I am working. | I am not working. |
| | | |
| With Contractions | | |
| | | |
| Is it working? | It's working. | It isn't working. |
| | | |
| Short Answers | | |
| | | |
| Are we working? | Yes we are. | No, we aren't. |

Adverbs of Frequency

Occasionally

Seldom

Never

Usually

Hardly ever

Always

Often

Sometimes

Normally

Rarely

I often watch TV in the evening. Sometimes I go to the cinema.



Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives

Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives :

- Show to whom or to what something belongs.
- Show ownership or possession of something or someone.
- Reduce repetition in a sentence by replacing a noun phrase.



Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives

Possessive Adjectives :

Examples:

| We do not say | We say |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| The girl took off the girl's coat. | The girl took off her coat. |
| Dave went to pick up Dave's father. | Dave went to pick up his father. |



Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives

Possessive Pronouns:

Examples:

| We do not say | We say |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| This computer is their computer. | This computer is theirs. |
| These shoes are his shoes. | These shoes are his. |



Let's Revise – Grammar Vocabulary

| | Grammar | Definitions |
|---|-----------------|--|
| A | A noun | a word used to name a person, animal, place, thing and abstract idea. |
| B | A pronoun | replaces a noun or another pronoun |
| C | An adjective | modifies a noun or a pronoun by describing, identifying or quantifying words |
| D | Articles | 'a', 'an' and 'the' |
| E | A verb | express action or state of being |
| F | An adverb | a word that tells us more about a verb |
| G | A preposition | links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. |
| H | A conjunction | a word that connects other words or group of words. |
| I | An interjection | a word added to a sentence to convey emotion |



Test Your Knowledge (Answers)

1. Fill in the blanks with correct option

School starts in September, so it's time for smart shopping. Parents take their children to the shopping centre to buy new clothes for school. Shoppers know that they can often buy things much cheaper in back-to-school sales; sometimes 50-70% less than the original price. Back-to-school sales are an important time for shops, too. As the seasons change, so do the items on sale. So what's for sale at different times during the year in your country ?



15.2.1 Simple Past

Simple past tense is used to express the idea that an action was started and completed at a specific time in the past.

- ◆ Regular Verbs: The past tense of regular verbs are formed by adding the suffix 'ed'.

Examples: watch - watched; play - played.

- ◆ Irregular Verbs: The past tense of irregular verbs are formed in different ways.

Examples: come - came; teach - taught.

Common irregular verbs include:

| Present | Past | Present | Past |
|---------|------|---------|-------|
| say | said | tell | told |
| make | made | feel | felt |
| go | went | begin | began |
| come | came | write | wrote |
| see | saw | read | read |
| get | got | run | ran |
| give | gave | meet | met |

15.2.2 Was and Were

The past tense of 'to be', 'am', 'is' and 'are' is formed using 'was' and 'were'.

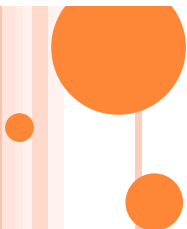
Examples:

- I was a good student.
- They were busy yesterday.

The negative is formed using 'wasn't' and 'weren't'.

Examples:

- She wasn't in the classroom.
- They weren't good at basketball.



Grammar Review

Going to...

When we talk about future plans we often use 'going to' + verb.

Example: *I am going to the gym tomorrow.*

We can ask 'wh' questions like this:

When are you going to the gym?

Where are you going to meet me?

How often?

Every

day

Once or twice a


week

A few times a

month

Many times a

year



20.3 Negative Questions

Negative questions are used:

- to show surprise
- to show doubt
- as an exclamation
- when you expect the listener to agree

Example: Didn't you do your homework?

Isn't this your coat?

Isn't that a lovely view!

Don't you think this is great?

When you answer a negative question, your answer is the same as it would be for a normal yes/no question.

Example: Did you do your homework? Yes, I did/No, I didn't.

Didn't you do your homework? Yes, I did/No, I didn't.

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

- The present progressive is used to show when actions are continuing or happening now. It is formed using –ing.
- Example:
- Run — I am running.
- Read – She is reading.
- Sleep – They are sleeping.





TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE (ANSWERS)

1. Fill in the blanks with correct words from the box.

| Sr. No. | Statement |
|---------|---|
| (A) | Robin: Do you have any <u>plans</u> for this weekend? |
| (B) | Brit: I don't know. I might <u>watch</u> a video at home. And you? |
| (C) | Robin: I'm <u>going to</u> meet some friends. |
| (D) | Brit: What are you <u>going to</u> do? |
| (E) | Robin: We might go sailing if the <u>weather</u> is nice. |
| (F) | Brit: <u>Sailing</u> , wow! Do you have a sail boat? |
| (G) | Robin: No, my friend has one. She <u>goes sailing</u> every weekend. |



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE (ANSWERS)

2. Fill in the blanks using correct form of the given verb.

Conversation

Sarah: What are you doing this weekend, Bren? (do)

Bren: I'm going to the exhibition this weekend. (go)

Sarah: That sounds interesting.

Bren: Yeah. There's a free rock concert in the park. And how about you, Sarah?

Sarah: Well, my friends and I will see a basketball game this weekend. (see)

GRAMMAR – USING SHOULD FOR ADVICE

When asking for and giving advice we usually use the modal verb should.

I have a headache, what should I do? – You should take a painkiller.

A dog bit me, what should I do? – You should go to the hospital.

I feel ill, what should I do? – You should go to bed.



GRAMMAR - PHRASAL VERBS

We make phrasal verbs by putting verbs together with a particle:

Turn + on

Verb + particle

Example: When it is dark we turn on the light.
Before we go to bed we turn off the lights.



GRAMMAR -PHRASAL VERBS

We use a lot of phrasal verbs in English and you know some already:

- **Stand up**
- **Sit down**
- **Turn over**
- **Cover up**
- **Rub out**
- **Pick up**
- **Put down**





REMEMBER

| Do's | Don'ts |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Speak clearly | Speak very loudly or very softly |
| Use formal language when phoning a workplace | Be too direct, it's rude |
| Be polite and use can/could/may I for questions | Ask <i>Who are you?</i> |
| Pronounce words correctly | Mumble |
| Plan before you make an important call | Don't speak very quickly |



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE (ANSWERS)

1. Rearrange the following sentences.

| Sr. No. | Statement |
|---------|---|
| 1 | this Sam, Hello, is <u>Hello, this is Sam.</u> |
| 2 | would to I Bernie, speak morning, Good like to please <u>Good morning, I would like to speak to Bernie, please.</u> |
| 3 | too You and again once you thank <u>You too and thank you once again.</u> |
| 4 | leave to Would you like message? <u>Would you like to leave a message?</u> |
| 5 | Mr. Rogers, well nice day a Very have <u>Very well, have a nice day Mr. Roger.</u> |



TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE (ANSWERS)

2. Complete the telephone conversation.

| Sr. No. | Statement |
|---------|---|
| 1 | Yesterday I wanted to call my friend Janice but I couldn't remember her <u>number</u> . |
| 2 | Oh I said, could I speak to Janice please? She is a friend of <u>mine</u> . |
| 3 | He came back five minutes later and said I'd better be <u>back</u> in half an hour. |
| 4 | I did so and <u>called</u> John White's office again. |
| 5 | He said, I'm sorry but there's no Janice here, you must have dialed a <u>wrong number</u> . |

25.1.2 Making the Correct Invitations

Rearrange the words to make the correct invitations.

| | |
|---|--|
| cinema/ like/ to / would/ go/ you/ the / to? | |
| you/ horse-riding/ want/ go/ do/ to/ on Saturday? | |
| swimming/ do/ go/ you/ on Sunday/ want to? | |
| like/ to go/ would/ a concert/ to/ you/ this weekend? | |

2. DO YOU WANT TO GO HORSE-RIDING ON SATURDAY?

3. DO YOU WANT TO GO SWIMMING ON SUNDAY?

4. WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO TO A CONCERT THIS WEEKEND?



25.1.3 Accepting or Rejecting Invitations

When we want to say yes or no to an invitation we don't say yes or no but a phrase. Look at the phrases below and decide whether they mean Yes or No? Put them into the appropriate categories.

| | Yes | No |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| I'd love to | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| That sounds great | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| I'm afraid I can't | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| I'm sorry I'm busy then | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |
| Alright! | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| Sounds good | <input checked="" type="radio"/> | |
| I'm sorry, I can't make it then | | <input checked="" type="radio"/> |



25.2 Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that joins two parts of a sentence. We have seen three in this unit:

There are musicians playing music and it is usually good fun.

The fair opens at 9:00 AM, but I'm busy in the morning. How about at 1:00 or 2.00 PM?



| | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| And: this and that | <p>I like apples and oranges.</p> <p>We are going to the cinema and after we will go for coffee.</p> |
| Or: choices | <p>Do you want an apple or an orange?</p> <p>I don't like apples or oranges.</p> <p>Do you want to see an action film or a comedy?</p> |
| But: not this but that | <p>I don't like apples but I do like oranges.</p> <p>I like coffee but I don't like tea.</p> |
| But: reason for not doing something | <p>I want to go swimming but I have hurt my leg.</p> |

Grammar – Conjunctions

Question:

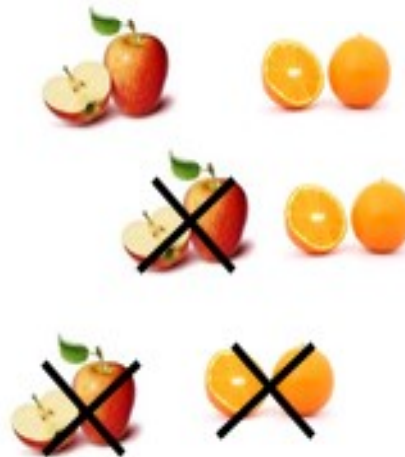
Do you like apples and oranges?

Answers:

Yes, I like apples **and** oranges

I don't like apples **but** I do like oranges

No, I don't like apples **or** oranges



Grammar
Nouns
Adjectives
Pronouns
Verbs
Present
Past Tense
Future Tense
Punctuation
Verbs

Choose the right conjunction and, but or in the following sentences.

1. I want to go to New York and San Francisco.
2. I want to go to New York but not San Francisco.
3. I don't want to go to New York or San Francisco.
4. Do you want me to buy apples or bananas?
5. Shall we go to the cinema or the café?
6. I want to go to the cinema but don't have any money.
7. I visited Paris and London on my holiday.
8. I want to go home but I must study for my exam.

Grammar – Simple Past Tense

Simple past tense is used to refer to the following:

- Actions in the past that take place once, never or several times

Example: He visited his parents every weekend.

- Actions in the past that take place one after the other

Example: He got on the plane, took off his coat and sat down.



Grammar – Past Participles

Verbs have a present , a past and a past participle part.
Some are regular :

| Present | Past | Past participle |
|---------|--------|-----------------|
| Walk | Walked | Walked |
| Cycle | Cycled | Cycled |

Some are irregular:

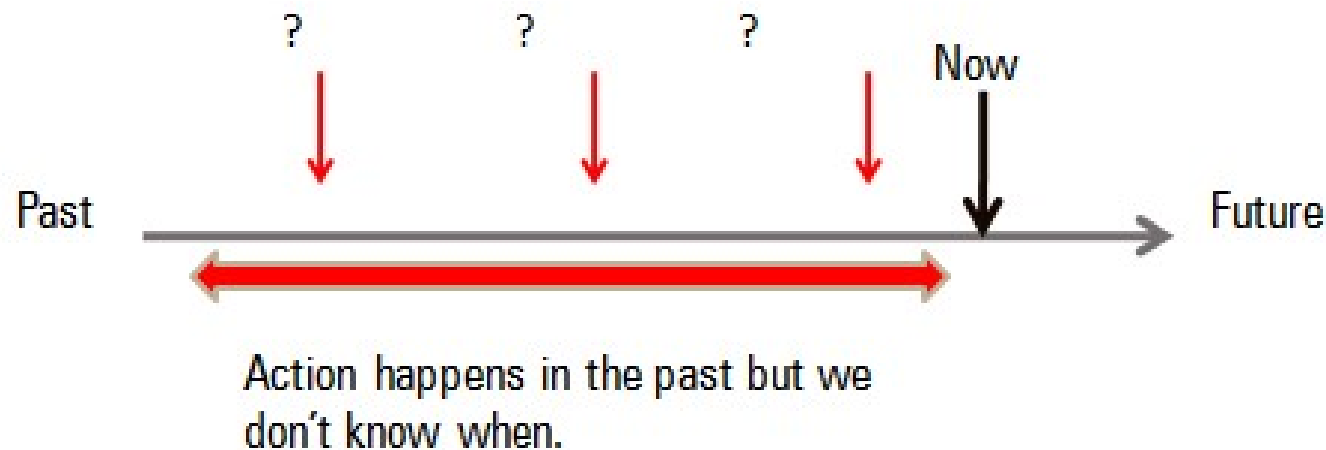
| Present | Past | Past participle |
|---------|-------|-----------------|
| Drive | Drove | Driven |
| Fly | Flew | Flown |



Grammar – Present Perfect

Subject + have + past participle + object

| | | | |
|----|------|-------|------------|
| I | have | been | to Tokyo |
| He | has | eaten | Sushi |
| We | have | seen | Mount Fuji |



Grammar

Punctuation

Adverbs

Present

Pronouns

Verbs

Nouns

Past Tense

Future Tense

Verbs

Grammar – Present Perfect (Contd.)

Subject + have + past participle + object

- Using contractions:

- No , I have not ...

No, I haven't

- Yes, I have eaten...

Yes, I've eaten



Question: Have you eaten Sushi?

Answer: Yes, I have eaten Sushi.

Answer: No, I have not (haven't) eaten Sushi.

We often use contractions:

I have - I've

I have not - I haven't

We often use ever in questions:

Have you been to Japan?

Have you ever been to Japan?

We often use never in answers:

I haven't been to Japan.

I have never been to Japan.



Grammar – Present Perfect (Contd.)

Subject + have + past participle + object

Using ever and never

Have you been rock climbing?

Have you ever been rock climbing?

Yes I have been rock climbing

Yes I have been rock climbing

Or

Or

Yes, I have.

Yes, I have

No, I haven't.

No, I have never been rock climbing



Grammar – Present Perfect (Contd.)

Subject + have + past participle + object

Using present perfect questions and past simple answers

Have you ever travelled by plane?

Yes, I flew to London two years ago.

Have you ever been rock climbing?

Have you been rock climbing?

Yes, I went last year.

Have you seen the Taj Mahal?

Yes, I saw it when I was a child.

Notice!!! The answers all show TIME.

This is why they are past simple.



28.2 Using 'Wish'

28.2.1 When to Use the Word 'Wish'?

When we want to do something or when we want to be something a lot, we can say I wish. We make the negative with don't.

| Usage | Subject + wish + could + verb | Subject + wish + could + verb + noun |
|----------|--|---|
| Examples | She wishes she could sing. I wish I could dance. I don't wish I could dance. Do you wish you could dance? | They wish they could live in a big house. I wish I could go to the Galapagos Islands. I don't wish I could go to the Galapagos islands. Do you wish you could go to the Galapagos Islands? |

When we make wishes it means we want to do something but cannot.

| | We can also wish to be something we are not | Or have something we don't have |
|----------|--|---|
| Usage | Subject + wish + be + adjective/superlative (+ noun) | Subject + wish + had + noun |
| Examples | She wishes she were a famous actor. I wish I were rich. I wish I were taller. I don't wish I were taller. Do you wish you were taller? | He wishes he had a car. I wish I had a lot of money. I wish I had a big house. I don't wish I had a big house. Do you wish you had a big house? |

Grammar - Using Wish (Contd.)

When we make wishes it means we want to do something but cannot.

Subject + wish+ be + adjective/superlative (+noun)

I wish I was taller.

I don't wish I was taller.

Do you wish you were taller?

subject + wish + had + noun

I wish I had a big house.

I don't wish I had a big house.

Do you wish you had a big house?





28. Nature



28.2.3 Exercise

1. She wishes she had a fast car.
2. They wish they could go to the football match.
3. He wishes he was thinner.
4. She wishes she could dance.
5. He wishes he could run faster.

Thank You

