

TARGET GRAMMAR UNIT 1A NOUN CLAUSES

- A noun clause is a group of words acting together as a noun. These clauses are always dependent clauses. That is, they do not form a complete sentence. Noun clauses can be used wherever a noun can be used.

I don't know him.

Noun

I don't know who he is.

Noun Clause

- Noun clauses can be used in various places in a sentence. But it always acts as a **noun**.

What you want cannot be found here.

Noun

- Noun clauses can be used as a subject.

I like what you did with the place.

Noun Clause as an object

Noun Clauses with Question Words

Noun clauses can be used with question words. While forming a noun clause, after the question word, we use an affirmative or a negative sentence (Subject + Aux V + V + O). We do not use the question form of a sentence. (~~Aux. V. + S + V + O~~)

EXAMPLES:

1. I don't care. Who are you?

I don't care **who you are**. **Correct**

I don't care who are you. **Incorrect**

2. Did you see? Where did he go?

Did you see **where he went**? **Correct**

Did you see **where did he go**? **Incorrect**

ATTENTION!!! If the noun clause is asking the subject, the subject is not used in the noun clause.

E.g. I don't remember who came yesterday. **Correct**

I don't remember who she came yesterday. **Incorrect**

In Class Exercise 1

Change the questions into noun clause.

1. What is love?

I want to know

2. How does it work?

Can you tell me

3. Where did I put my keys?

I can't recall

4. What do you mean?

Tell me

5. How long does it take to get there?

Do you know

6. What doesn't kill you?

..... makes you stronger.

7. How often does he leave his house?

It is important for us to know

8. Who helped him do his homework?

..... is still unknown.

9. Whose pen are you using?

Why don't you tell me

10. Whom did you talk to?

I am curious about

11. Why did you do that?

Can you explain

12. How hard do your parents work to make ends meet?

Have you ever wondered

Noun Clauses with whether/if

- We use if/whether to make a noun clause out of a question beginning with an auxiliary verb such as yes/no questions and "or" questions.

E.g. Do you prefer tea or coffee?

Could you tell me whether/if you prefer coffee or tea?

- We do not always have to use "or not" while forming a noun clause.

E.g. Will you come with us to the party?

I wonder whether/if you will come with us to the party (or not).

Do you like it?

I will do it whether you like it (or not).

- If there is a **preposition** right before noun clause or if the noun clause is in the subject position, we do **not** use if. Instead, we prefer **whether**.

E.g. Whether Jason is leaving early or not is not certain. **Correct**

Whether or not Jason is leaving early is not certain. **Correct**

Whether Jason is leaving early is not certain. **Correct**

If Jason is leaving early is not certain. **Incorrect**

I am curious about whether he got the job. **Correct**

I am curious about if he got the job. **Incorrect**

In Class Exercise 2**Change the questions into noun clause.**

1. Was he given enough time to do his homework?

I don't know

2. Will he get the promotion?

..... has not been announced yet.

3. Can the website deliver the computer by the end of the month?

We need to know

4. Has the mail arrived yet?

Do you know.....

5. Is it a good idea to eat junk food?

Can you tell me

6. Should people exercise more?

I am not certain

7. Is tea good for your health?

Is there research about

8. Do you have any allergies?

I can't remember.....

9. Are you ready?

..... does not matter

10. Does it have any nuts in it?

I would like to know

Noun Clauses with that

If a noun clause is not a question but an affirmative or a negative sentence, we use **that** before noun clause. If the noun clause is in the object position of a sentence, we do not have to use "that". However, if the noun clause is in the subject position, then we should not omit **that**.

E.g. I don't like watching horror movies.

He knows **that** I don't like watching horror movies.

He knows I don't like watching horror movies.

Subject	Verb	Object
1. The teacher	was	happy
2. The students	were	excited
3. The principal	was	impressed
4. The parents	were	concerned
5. The community	was	supportive
6. The school	was	successful
7. The program	was	effective
8. The results	were	positive
9. The feedback	was	valuable
10. The experience	was	enriching

We can use that clause in the **subject** position of a sentence. However, it is not very common.

E.g. They won the cup in 1996.

That they won the cup in 1996 is common knowledge. (We cannot omit "that" here)

Subject	V	Obj
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We can also use **that clause** after certain **nouns**, certain **adjectives** and certain **verbs**.

That Clauses after Certain Adjectives

- ✓ After certain adjectives, we can use that clause. Some of those adjectives are: sorry, glad, happy, afraid, surprised, disappointed, pleased, sure, concerned, interesting, worried, lucky, upset, true, strange, fair, unfair, unfortunate, obvious, apparent, too bad, likely, unlikely.

Examples:

It is unfair that he got a high score.

I was surprised that she went out with him.

- ✓ It is common to use adjectives ending with -ed or -ing with that clauses such as interesting, exciting, excited etc.

Examples:

It was shocking that he ate 20 hamburgers in one sitting.

It was interesting that he did not show up at school today.

That Clauses after Certain Nouns

- ❖ **It is a wonder, it is a miracle, it is a widely accepted belief/fact, it is a great shame, it is a good thing, it is my opinion, the problem is, my concern is, the opinion is, the fact is** are some of the nouns that can be used with that clauses. They are usually used with verb **"to be"**.

E.g. My concern with this is (that) we haven't done enough research on it yet.

It is a miracle (that) he has survived!

It is a great shame (that) you declined our offer.

The fact is (that) I don't like doing homework.

That Clauses after Certain Verbs

Verbs showing mental activity or thinking can be followed by that clause such as

acknowledge	appear	inform	suggest	presume
fear	happen	see	declare	turn out
realize	reply	claim	observe	doubt
add	argue	insist	suppose	pretend
feel	hear	seem	decide	understand
reckon	report	command	suspect	estimate
admit	arrange	know	demand	promise
find out	hope	sense (be aware of)	order	expect
recognize	request	complain	teach	propose
advise	assume	learn	demonstrate	warn
forget	imagine	show	perceive	explain
recommend	resolve	confess	tell	prove
guess	assure	mean	deny	wish
remark	imply	state	point out	wonder
announce	reveal	confirm	think	
remember	beg	notice	determine	
answer	indicate	consider	predict	
guarantee	say	object	threaten	
remind	believe		discover	

E.g. I **believe** I can fly.

We **have learned here (that)** you can be anything you want to be.

He **confessed (that)** he had killed three people.

This **means (that)** you are just lazy.

It **seems (that)** our paths cross again.

I **doubt (that)** it is true.

- ❖ Some verbs are usually used with "it" as its subject such as **seem, turn out, appear** and **occur**.

Examples:

It **seems (that)** we have solved the problem.

It **occurred to me (that)** we had been after the wrong person all along.

It **turns out (that)** he has been lying to us all these years.

It **appears (that)** scientists have discovered a new way to tackle with the issue of artificial intelligence.

- ❖ If we use verbs to promise such as "**swear**" or "**promise**", we usually prefer future tenses in that clause.

Examples:

I **swear (that)** I will be better.

I **promise (that)** I will have graduated from university by 2023.

Noun Clauses with "the fact that"

If we are using a **preposition** right before a noun clause, we use "**the fact that**" instead of "that".

E.g. We are worried about **the fact that** he works himself to death.

In Class Exercise 3

Complete the sentences with if/that/whether/what/where/how/when/why/the fact that.

1. Some experts believe _____ %23 of all freshwater fish in a country have such levels of mercury that they are dangerous to eat.
2. Physicists have developed a new mathematical model that shows _____ time travel is theoretically possible.
3. We need to know _____ we can find new resources for energy.
4. MRI scans allow doctors to see _____ is happening inside the body.

5. One thing I've been curious about is _____ it is so easy to use blame to deal with problems.
6. _____ I am silent doesn't mean I have nothing to say!
7. There are only two tragedies in life: one is not getting _____ one wants, and the other is getting it.
8. The difference between genius and stupidity is _____ genius has its limits.
9. It is not true _____ I had nothing on. I had radio on.
10. Isn't it a bit worrying that doctors call _____ they do "practice"?
11. It is impossible for a man to learn _____ he thinks he already knows.
12. I hate when new parents ask _____ the baby looks like! It was born 15 minutes ago. It looks like a potato.

The Difference between Relative Clause and Noun Clause

The difference between a noun clause and a relative clause is easy. A **relative clause** is an **adjective clause**. It means a relative clause is an adjective but as a clause. A **noun clause** is a **noun** as a clause.

Relative Clause **cannot** be the subject or the object of the sentence alone. It always needs a noun and it describes the noun. Noun clause can be the subject or the object of a sentence by itself.

Examine the examples below:

I see a tall girl.

Adj Noun

I see a girl who is tall.

Relative Clause

It is a dog.

S

What I see is a dog.

Noun Clause

(Subject)

In Class Exercise 4

Look at the sentences below and write RC for relative clause and NC for Noun Clause for underlined parts.

1. Do you know how it works?
2. I don't care what you do.
3. I like the dog which is brown.
4. It is the city where he was born.
5. Where he was born is not important right now.
6. I don't like what I am watching.
7. I like the girl who is in my class.

EXTRA STUDY**GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**

Read and analyze the text below. You will see many examples of noun clause.

UN WORLD REFUGEE DAY

Did you know that every minute of the day 20 people leave their homes to escape war or terror? Many people even do not know what refugee means. World Refugee Day is a day when we can support and celebrate the strength and courage of millions of refugees worldwide.

Across the world there are currently over 65 million people who have had to leave their homes. Some have settled in new countries; many more are living in refugee camps, and they wait for it to be safe enough to go home or to be resettled in a different country. It is a pity that some countries do not care who refugees are and how they lead their lives. The United Nations decided that refugees should have a special day, when we think of them and show our support. The first World Refugee Day was on 20 June 2001 and it's been celebrated every year since then.

A refugee crisis

Sixty-five million people means that nearly one in 100 people in the world is a displaced person or refugee. We are now facing the worst refugee crisis in history. The number of refugees has doubled in the last twenty years. The situation is clearly worse in some countries than in others. Fifty-five percent of refugees worldwide come from Syria, Afghanistan, and South Sudan. Since the start of the war, more than 5.6 million Syrians have escaped the country and 6.1 million are still living in Syria but have had to leave their homes. Around half of these 11 million people are children.

The aim of World Refugee Day

A refugee crisis on this scale is difficult to deal with, but the United Nations Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, reminds us that 'the problems are war and hatred, not people who flee.' World Refugee Day is about raising awareness of the situation and showing the refugees that together we can work to end the crisis and help displaced people to find safe and happy homes.

What happens on World Refugee Day?

There are a lot of events on 20 June in different countries. Many famous landmarks, such as the Eiffel Tower in Paris and the Empire State Building in New York, are covered in blue lights, the color of the United Nations. In Glasgow, Scotland, people hold hands to form an enormous human chain around George Square, in the city center, to 'show the world that Scotland

welcomes refugees. In many places there are film showings, exhibitions, and various fundraising events.

What you can do to help?

A few years ago, the United Nations started a petition, #WithRefugees, for people worldwide to ask their governments to support refugees. So far nearly 2 million people have signed the petition. Many people also write letters to their governments or they donate to a charity that supports refugees. So, what will you do?

HOMEWORK ON NOUN CLAUSE

Choose the correct answer.

1. _____ they didn't come to the party is still a mystery for us.
 - a. Why
 - b. What
 - c. Where
 - d. If
2. After I went out, I suddenly realized that _____.
 - a. I would forget to take my umbrella.
 - b. I have to take my bag with me.
 - c. I will have finished my assignment.
 - d. I had forgotten to take the key.
3. I can't believe _____ you tricked me!
 - a. why
 - b. where
 - c. when
 - d. that
4. It appears _____ he won't be able to catch the last bus home.
 - a. how
 - b. where
 - c. that
 - d. if
5. I don't know _____ he has finished all the necessary preparation. I will ask him tomorrow morning.
 - a. if
 - b. when
 - c. how
 - d. where
6. It is predicted that _____.
 - a. robots are going to become increasingly important in our lives.
 - b. Graham Bell invented the telephone.
 - c. where the rainforests will be destroyed.
 - d. how the world will end.
7. It is estimated that over 99 percent of all species _____.
 - a. that ever existed have become extinct.
 - b. wherever existed have become extinct.

- c. whenever existed have become extinct.
 - d. if ever existed have become extinct.
8. I wonder _____
- a. how does a computer work.
 - b. what time do you leave school.
 - c. where do you go after work.
 - d. who is helping you in this project.
9. It is very obvious _____
- a. what did he ask the lecturer.
 - b. why is he going to get married.
 - c. that AIDS has changed social practices.
 - d. whether is impossible for us to live without water.
10. A recent poll revealed that about 3 in 10 American college students say _____
- a. China is more powerful than the U.S.
 - b. if China is more powerful than the U.S.
 - c. how China is more powerful than the U.S.
 - d. where China is more powerful than the U.S.
11. When you call the hotel, don't forget to ask them _____
- a. how far is the beach from the hotel.
 - b. do they supply toiletries for the guests.
 - c. that we'd like to stay there for two more weeks.
 - d. whether the room where we'll be staying has a sea view.
12. The doctor assured me _____
- a. what I did just after the accident to stop bleeding.
 - b. that the wound was a minor one and therefore my anxiety was meaningless.
 - c. why I'm insisting on having an operation without trying chemotherapy.
 - d. whether I need a painkiller or not.
13. The salesman convinced us _____
- a. that this model was the best for our needs.
 - b. if we wanted a Mustang or a Ford.
 - c. why should we buy this computer instead of the one we initially asked for.
 - d. whether we were looking for a second-hand car.
14. Her first question when we meet will certainly be _____
- a. which one would you rather do.
 - b. what I had been doing recently.
 - c. how is my father doing.
 - d. what my decision about her proposal is.
15. A journalist asked the union leader _____
- a. that he was hopeful of the outcome of the meetings.
 - b. where does she want to meet for negotiations.
 - c. how long the strike would last.
 - d. who could he recommend to become the new leader.

16. The fact _____ the bank went bankrupt last year does not matter to me.
 a. why
 b. where
 c. that
 d. who
17. I have never seen the word cliché before. Could you explain _____ it means?
 a. where
 b. when
 c. whose
 d. what
18. Many studies have found _____ pausing for a moment to relax is essential for achieving productivity, success, and a positive outlook.
 a. how
 b. what
 c. that
 d. if
19. A new study shows _____ sleeping with the lights on might make you fat.
 a. what
 b. where
 c. that
 d. when
20. I am not certain _____ she can handle that.
 a. where
 b. whether
 c. when
 d. what

1B MINI GRAMMAR THE...THE...+COMPARATIVE (P11)

Examples

1. The harder you work, the more successful you will be.
2. The less you eat, the more quickly you'll lose weight.
3. The more you earn, the more you can spend.
4. The harder the job became, the less interested I was.
5. The more he talked, the more annoyed I became.

A. Rewrite the sentences using "The + comparativethe + comparative "structure".

1. As I got to know him, I became more interested in his ideas.
 _____.
2. As I carried the box further, it seemed to become heavier.
 _____.
3. As he worried increasingly about his problem, he became less capable of coping with it.
 _____.
4. As they went deeper into the forest, they felt more and more frightened.
 _____.

5. If we save more money now, we'll have more to spend on our summer holiday.

6. As the waves got bigger, we derived more pleasure from surfing.

7. How fast our business will expand depends on how hard we work.

8. The number of teachers required increases as we get more and more students to enroll in our courses.

COMPARATIVE AND COMPARATIVE STRUCTURE

When a situation is constantly and steadily changing, we use "comparative and comparative + adj / adv"

Examples

1. Everything is getting more and more expensive.
2. It's becoming more and more important to know a foreign language. (=It's becoming increasingly important to....)
3. More and more students are taking the university exam.
4. It's becoming harder and harder to find a job.
5. They began to work more and more slowly.
6. The climate is getting hotter and hotter.
7. The kids are getting taller and taller.

B. Complete the sentences using the "comparative + and + comparative" structure with the words in parentheses.

1. The fog is becoming _____. We must look for somewhere to spend the night. (heavy)

2. I felt rather lonely when I went to live in another country, and as the days passed, it became _____ to be away from my homeland. (unbearable)

3. It was a bit cloudy when I got up in the morning, and I hoped it would clear up, but as the day went on, the weather got _____. (bad)

4. The world is changing so rapidly that the generation gap between parents and children is getting _____. (big)

5. With practice, driving in heavy traffic seemed to get _____. (easy)

6. As the planes landed one after another, the arrivals lounge became _____ with passengers. (crowded)

7. As technology advances, women seem to do _____ housework. (little)

8. As he inspected the case more closely, it seemed to get _____. (complicated)

9. _____ people are migrating to cities from rural areas in the hope of better living conditions, (many)

10. Due to the heavy traffic, we seem to waste _____ time going to and from work. (much)

3A MINI GRAMMAR SO/SUCH THAT (P25)

so + adj / adv (+that) so + many / much + noun (+ that)	
We use "so...that" to show the results of a situation or action.	The burglar was so clever that no one could catch him. Jane took the money so quickly that no one saw her. There are so many brands that I cannot decide which cellphone to buy. There was so much money that the robber couldn't carry it all. The crime rate is so high (that) people are very frightened.

1. such + a/an + adj + singular noun + that 2. such + adj. + uncountable noun + that 3. such + adj + plural noun + that 4. such + a lot of + noun + that	
We use "such...that" to show the results of a situation or action.	1. It was such a terrible crime that the man was sent to prison for life. 2. The security guard had such good hearing that he heard the door opening immediately. 3. They are such noisy children that it isn't possible to live here anymore. 4. There is such a lot of crime here that the police can't cope.

so ... that	such ... that
The burglar was so clever that no one could catch him.	He was such a clever burglar that no one could catch him.
There was so much money that the robber couldn't carry it all.	There was such a lot of money that the robber couldn't carry it all.
The crime rate is so high (that) people are very frightened.	There is such a high crime rate that people are very frightened.
The crime was so terrible that the man was sent to prison for life.	It was such a terrible crime that the man was sent to prison for life.
The security guard's hearing was so good that he heard the door opening immediately.	The security guard had such good hearing that he heard the door opening immediately.

In Class Exercise 1

A. Rewrite each sentence using so ... that and such ... that.

1. John can see over the wall because he is tall.

_____. /
_____.

2. I'm sure my sister will go to university because she is clever.

_____. /
_____.

3. I can't stop playing this computer game because it's good.

_____. /
_____.

4. Tim can't come out because he has a lot of work to do.

_____. /
_____.

5. It is hot, which means I cannot sleep.

_____. /
_____.

6. Tina arrived late, which meant she missed the train.

_____. /
_____.

7. We don't have any money for luxuries because we have a lot of bills to pay.

_____. /
_____.

8. It takes a day to get to Australia because it is very far away.

_____. /
_____.

TARGET GRAMMAR UNIT 5A MIXED CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Students who have already studied the present, past and future unreal conditionals should now be familiar with present, past and future conditional verb forms. Sometimes unreal conditional sentences are mixed. This means that the time in the time if clause is **not the same** as the time in the result. Look at the examples below:

PAST	PRESENT
*If I had won the lottery,	I would be rich.
**If I had studied German in high school	I would have more job opportunities.
***If you had recorded the show last night,	we could watch it now.

*But, I didn't win the lottery in the past and I am not rich now.

**But, I didn't study German in high school and I don't have many job opportunities

***But, you didn't record the show last night, so we can't watch it now.

PRESENT	PAST
*If I were rich,	I would have bought that Ferrari we saw yesterday.
**If Sam spoke Russian,	he would have translated the letter for you.
***If I didn't have so much work to do,	I would have gone to the party with you last night.

*But, I have so much work to do and that is why I didn't go to the party with you last night.

**But, I am not rich now and that is why I didn't buy the Ferrari yesterday.

***But, Sam doesn't speak Russian and that is why he didn't translate the letter.

PAST	FUTURE
*If she had signed up for the trip last week,	she would be joining us tomorrow.
**If you hadn't lost your book,	you wouldn't be asking him for an extra one.
***If the TV had not been broken,	we would watch the football match this weekend.

*But, she didn't sign up for the trip last week and she isn't going to join us tomorrow.

**But, you lost your book in the past and now you are asking him for an extra one.

***But, the TV was broken in the past, so we can't watch the match.

In Class Exercise 1

Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1. Professor Schmitz talked so much about the Maasai tribe because she is an expert on African tribal groups.

- But, Professor Schmitz (talk, not) _____ so much about the Maasai tribe if she (be, not) _____ an expert on African tribal groups.

2. Mary is unhappy because she gave up her career when she got married.

- But, Mary (be) _____ happy if she (give up, not) _____ her career when she got married.

3. I will not help you study for your test because you have spent the last two weeks playing computer games and partying.

- But, I (help) _____ you study for your test if you (spend, not) _____ the last two weeks playing computer games and partying.

4. Fred isn't going to the graduation ceremony because he broke his leg snowboarding last week.

- But, Fred (go) _____ to the graduation ceremony if he (break, not) _____ his leg.

5. I am unemployed because I had a disagreement with my boss and I am fired.

- But, I (be, not) _____ unemployed if I (have, not) _____ a disagreement with my boss and I (be, not) _____ fired.

6. Tom isn't going to come to dinner tomorrow because you insulted him yesterday.

- But, he (come) _____ if you (insult, not) _____ him yesterday.

7. Nicole speaks Chinese fluently because she lived in China for ten years.

- But, Nicole (speak, not) _____ Chinese fluently if she (live, not) _____ in China for ten years.

8. You didn't sell your business last year, so you can't enjoy life now.

- But, you (can, enjoy) _____ life now if you (sell) your business last year.

In Class Exercise 2

Write mixed conditional sentences to the given situations.

1. Jane doesn't know how to play badminton. We didn't invite her to play with us.

_____.

2. I spent too much on holiday. I'm broke now.

_____.

3. You didn't repair the roof. Now it's leaking.

_____.

4. I am not you, but I think you should have bought the red dress.

_____.

5. It's really hot today, so we stayed indoors all day.

_____.

6. I'm ready for my exam now after a two weeks' study.

_____.

7. I don't have a Master's degree, so I didn't get the job.

_____.

8. Paul drove too fast, so he is in trouble with the police now.

_____.

HOMEWORK ON CONDITIONALS

Choose the best answer.

1. If they _____ us their plans at the beginning, these problems _____ us now.

A. showed / would not have been worrying

- B. had shown / would not be worrying
- C. show / will not be worrying
- D. have shown / could not be worrying

2. _____ inflation and unemployment rise sharply in Europe, the solidarity of the European Union could break down in some damaging ways.

- A. If
- B. Unless
- C. As if
- D. Until

3. Imagine what your life would be like if you _____ one morning and everything that you _____ had been forgotten!

- A. wake up / have ever learned
- B. woke up / had ever learned
- C. have woken up / would ever learn
- D. had woken up / ever learned

4. If the cost of health benefits in a country rises, _____.

- A. soaring health costs are one of the big factors that have crippled the economy.
- B. firms should, in fact, be indifferent to whether they pay employees cash wages or benefits.
- C. usually employers cut wages or pass on the costs as higher prices to customers.
- D. those costs have nearly doubled this decade alone in many industrialized countries.

5. If she _____ more pessimistic, most probably she _____ up, but instead, she went on trying.

- A. were / had given
- B. is / will give
- C. had been / may have given
- D. were / would have given

6. If he _____ the crime, he _____ in prison now.

- A. didn't commit / wasn't
- B. hadn't committed / isn't
- C. hadn't committed / wouldn't have been
- D. hadn't committed / wouldn't be

7. If Bob Kennedy _____, he _____ the US president.

- A. was not killed / would become
- B. had not been killed / became
- C. had not killed / could have become
- D. had not been killed / might have become

8. If you _____ some bread yesterday, we _____ our toasts this morning.

- A. had bought / would be eating
- B. bought / would eat
- C. buy / will eat
- D. have bought / ate

9. Water softeners are particularly useful _____.

- A. if you live in a hard water area
- B. that they remove chemicals and improve the taste
- C. since the water contained a great amount of calcium
- D. though electrical appliances require soft water

10. If I had _____ that you were coming to tea, I _____ you some cakes.

- A. knew / will make B. had known / would make
C. had known / would have made D. knew / would have made

11. If she had had more time, _____.

- A. she should visit her parents B. she would have finished the exam
C. she would see the museum D. she would take him to the cinema

12. If we don't start early in the morning, _____.

- A. you'd better pack up now
B. we wouldn't have had time to enjoy the view
C. the main road has been blocked
D. we may not get there before it gets dark

13. What would I do if I _____ already under arrest and _____ a lawyer?

- A. were / didn't have B. had been / didn't have
C. am / don't have D. had been / hadn't had

Choose the sentence which is the closest in meaning.

14. If you want to get to school on time, you should get up early.

- A. You always get up late, which is a bad habit.
B. You got up late, so you couldn't get to school on time.
C. What if you get up late? You can't allow yourself to be late for school again.
D. So as not to be late for school, you have got to get up early.

TARGET GRAMMAR UNIT 6A

PERFECT INFINITIVE AND PERFECT GERUND

PERFECT INFINITIVE

- The past form of an infinitive is **to have + v3 / not to have + v3**.
- If the action in infinitive form happened **before / earlier than** the action in the main verb, we use perfect infinitive.
- We use perfect infinitive to show the **difference in tense (time difference)** between the main verb and infinitive.
- Let's see the verbs and adjectives in perfect infinitive form.

EXAMPLES:

1. He refused to have broken the window.
Main Verb Perfect Infinitive

- He had broken the window. Then he refused it.
- First, he broke the window and then he refused it.

2. She pretended to have lost her purse.

Main Verb Perfect Infinitive

- She pretended that she had lost her purse.
- The main verb is simple past tense and the infinitive verb refers to past perfect tense. There is a difference in tense between these 2 verbs.

3. Sally is happy to have passed the exam.

Adj. Perfect Infinitive

- Sally is happy that she passed the exam.
- Sally passed the exam some time before now and now Sally is happy.

4. Alice is lucky to have received a good education.

Adj. Perfect Infinitive

- Alice is lucky that she received a good education.
- Alice received a good education before now and now she is lucky about that.

PERFECT GERUND

- The past form of a gerund is **having + V3 / not having + V3**.
- If the action in gerund form happened **before / earlier than** the action in the main verb, we can use perfect gerund.
- We use perfect gerund to show the **difference in tense (time difference)** between the main verb and the verb in gerund form.
- Let's see the perfect gerund in examples!

EXAMPLES:

1. The thief admitted having stolen the bike.

Main Verb Perfect Gerund

- The thief admitted that he had stolen the bike.
- Which action happened first? First, he had stolen the bike and then he admitted it.

2. She denied having cheated in the exam.

Main Verb Perfect Gerund

- She denied that she had cheated in the exam.
- Cheating in the exam happened earlier than denying it.

3. I was accused of having caused the accident.

Main Verb Preposition Perfect Gerund

- He had caused the accident some time before he was accused of it.

IN CLASS EXERCISE 1

Fill in the gaps with perfect infinitive or perfect gerund!

1. Carlos appears (lose) _____ some weight. Has he been ill?

2. A: You know Carson Wentz, don't you?

B: Carson Wentz? I don't think so. I don't recall ever (meet) _____ him.

3. Today is the first anniversary of Uncle Ted's death, and I have been thinking about him all day. I am so fortunate (have) _____ an uncle like him.

4. Yesterday, Ingrid wrote a check for fifty dollars, but when she wrote it, she knew she didn't have enough money in the bank to cover it. Today, she is very worried about (write) _____ that check. She has to find a way to put some money in her account right away.

5. A: It's been nice chatting with you. I really have enjoyed this talk, but I have to go now. I'm very happy (have) _____ this opportunity to talk with you and get to know you. Let's try to get together again soon.

B: I'd like that.

PASSIVE INFINITIVE AND PASSIVE GERUND

PASSIVE INFINITIVE

- The active form of simple infinitive with to is **to + V1**.
- The passive form of simple infinitive with to is **to be + V3**.

EXAMPLES:

1. The children agreed **to divide** the snacks evenly. (SIMPLE INFINITIVE - ACTIVE)
2. Mr. White offered **to take** us to the train station. (SIMPLE INFINITIVE - ACTIVE)
3. I hope **to get** better at driving. (SIMPLE INFINITIVE - ACTIVE)

1. I did not want **to be invited** to her party by James. (SIMPLE INFINITIVE - PASSIVE)

- I did not want James to invite me to her party.
- There is no time difference between the main verb and the verb with to infinitive.

2. She does not want **to be ordered** what to do. (SIMPLE INFINITIVE - PASSIVE)

- She does not want you to order her what to do.
- There is no time difference between the main verb and the verb with to infinitive.

3. I am expecting **to be given** a pay-rise next month. (SIMPLE INFINITIVE - PASSIVE)

- I am expecting my boss to give a pay-rise next month.
- There is no time difference between the main verb and the verb with to infinitive.

- The passive form of perfect infinitive is **to have been + V3**.

EXAMPLES:

1. Nina is lucky **to have been given** a scholarship.
- Nina **was given** a scholarship last month, so she is fortunate.

- There is **time difference** between the main verb and the verb with to infinitive.
- 2. Jorge made a bad mistake at work, but his supervisor did not fire him. He is quite lucky **to have been given** a second chance.
- He **was given** a second chance and he did not lose his job. He **feels** lucky about that **now**.

PASSIVE GERUND

A. SIMPLE GERUND PASSIVE: The passive form of simple gerund is **being + V3**.

EXAMPLES:

1. I do not like being asked personal questions.

SIMPLE GERUND PASSIVE

- Somebody asks me personal questions and I do not like it.

2. Most film stars hate being interviewed.

SIMPLE GERUND PASSIVE

- Somebody interviews film stars and they hate it.

3. The children are excited about being taken to the zoo.

SIMPLE GERUND PASSIVE

- Somebody is taking the kids to the zoo and the children are excited about it.

B. PERFECT GERUND PASSIVE: The passive form of perfect gerund is **having been + V3**.

EXAMPLES:

1. I appreciate having been told the news.

PERFECT GERUND PASSIVE

- I was told the news yesterday by someone and now I appreciate it.

2. The woman denied having been involved in the robbery.

PERFECT GERUND PASSIVE

- She had been involved in the robbery and then she denied it.

3. She went to the birthday party without having been invited.

PERFECT GERUND PASSIVE

- She hadn't been invited to the party, but she went to it.

IN CLASS EXERCISE 2

Choose the correct option!

1. Are you sure you told me about it? I don't remember _____ about it.

A. having told B. to have told C. having been told D. to have been told

2. Dr. Lewis is a brilliant and dedicated researcher who had expected to be selected as the director of the institute. She was very surprised not _____ the position.

A. having offered B. to have offered C. having been offered D. to have been offered

3. Conor hopes _____ to join the exclusive golf club. He could make important business contacts there.

A. inviting B. to invite C. being invited D. to be invited

4. If you want to have inner peace, you have to stop _____ by every little thing that happens.

A. bothering B. to bother C. being bothered D. to be bothered

5. The Wall Street executive stockbroker denied _____ of the secret business deal.

A. having informed B. to have informed C. having been informed D. to have been informed

In Class Exercise 3

Rewrite the following sentences by using passive gerund or infinitive.

1. She doesn't like it when people tease her.

She _____.

2. He didn't steal because he had been afraid that someone would catch him.

He didn't steal _____.

3. To be told you are no good can destroy your confidence.

_____ your confidence.

4. I hate it when people ask me stupid questions.

I hate _____.

5. It's dangerous to use the equipment if nobody instructs you.

It's dangerous _____.

6. She was very angry that they kept her waiting.

She was very _____.

7. Customers expect that they will help them when they are in the store.

Customers expect _____.

EXTRA STUDY**GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**

Read and analyze the text below. You will see some examples of passive infinitive, passive gerund, perfect infinitive, and perfect gerund.

A woman received a \$1000 prize for winning a short-story writing contest. You will read her acceptance speech below.

It is a great honor to be awarded this prize tonight. I have always dreamed of being presented an award for something which I really like doing.

I must say that I owe much to my parents who are not alive now. They were trained as teachers and they knew quite well how to shape their kids' lives. It gave me a good start and **now I feel very lucky to have had such parents.**

When I was very young, I used to study four hours every day after school. I and my siblings used to discuss main points and rehearse the answers to problems. Besides doing my homework for school, reading fiction and nonfiction books took up much of my free time. Before I got to college, I had read so many types of books, which was a marvelous advantage for me. It allowed me to produce my own work for my university English classes creatively.

Today I need to be much more disciplined to be a good writer. Since I am married with three children, I have less time to write. I must wake up at 5.00 A.M. to write every day during the week. It is the only way that I have been able to produce several short stories and a few poems. At weekends, when they are out with their dads playing around in the park, I concentrate on my work. **I admit having missed the opportunities to spend more time with my kids and I sometimes feel sorry for them. However, I hope to be taken as a role model by my kids and I hope they will always pursue their dreams.** I am looking forward to the day when my stories are published and read by everyone.

Well, I can say that my time is up. **It has been an honor to be chosen as the winner of this contest and I thank my parents, my family, and all of you for your recognition today.**

HOMEWORK ON PASSIVE INFINITIVE AND GERUND**A. Complete the sentences by using correct gerund or infinitive form of the verbs in brackets.**

1. I don't like (laugh at).
2. Sam remembers (tell about) the party.
3. His greatest ambition is (choose) to take part in the Olympics.
4. (accept) for that course changed my life.
5. The children are looking forward (film) for that television programme.
6. I hate (ask) my age.
7. He was a difficult child, probably due (look after) by a series of different parents.

B. Circle the correct option.

1. You will surely regret _____ my advice when it is too late.
 a. to be ignored b. being ignored c. Ignoring d. to ignore
2. Because of her red eyes, he appears _____ a lot.
 a. crying b. to cry c. having cried d. to have cried
3. However hard he tried _____ her past, it failed _____ as secret.
 a. to conceal / to be kept b. concealing / to being kept
 c. to conceal / to keep d. concealing / keeping
4. Most Americans don't object _____ by their first names.
 a) for me calling b) to being called c) to calling d) for calling

C. Complete the sentences as instructed.

1. Sue enjoyed _____. Passive perfect gerund
2. Sue enjoys _____. Active perfect gerund
3. He is lucky _____. Passive perfect infinitive
4. He is lucky _____. Active perfect infinitive

5. Jane remembered_____. Passive present gerund
6. Jane will remember_____. Active present infinitive
7. Mike tried so hard_____. Passive present infinitive
8. He is the last person _____. Active present infinitive

D. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Sevmediği insanlar tarafından seilmek hoşuna gitmezdi.

_____.

2. Küçük kız çok kızdırılmışa benziyor.

_____.

3. İstemediği işi yapmaya zorlanmaktan çok korkuyordu.

_____.

TARGET GRAMMAR UNIT 7A

WOULD RATHER/WOULD PREFER/PREFER/HAD BETTER

PREFER: General or Specific Preferences

1. **Prefer + noun + TO + noun:**
I prefer a big city to a village.
I prefer tea to coffee.
2. **Prefer + Ving + TO + Ving:**
I prefer living in a big city to (living in) a village.
I prefer travelling by bus to (travelling by) plane.
3. **Prefer + to infinitive (V1) + RATHER THAN + bare infinitive (V1):**
I prefer to live in a big city rather than (live in) a village.
I prefer to watch a movie rather than read a book.
I prefer to eat out rather than cook at home.

WOULD PREFER: Specific preferences

1. **Would Prefer + to V1 + THAN + (to) V1 =**
I would prefer to read my book than (to) watch a movie.
I would prefer to listen to rock music than (to) (listen to) pop.
2. **Would Prefer + to V1 + RATHER THAN + (to) V1 =**
I would prefer to read my book rather than (to) watch a movie.

I would prefer to stay in rather than (to) go out with my sisters.

WOULD RATHER: General or Specific preferences

1. would Rather + bare infinitive (V1) + THAN + bare infinitive (V1) =

I would rather read my book than watch a film.

I would rather read a book than waste my time checking my phone.

I would rather go out than stay in.

I would rather drink orange juice than (drink) apple juice.

I would rather go to the beach than (go to) the cinema.

2. Subject+ Would Rather + Somebody+ past simple =

If the subject of the "would rather" sentence and the doer of the action is different from each other; the form is S + would rather+ Past simple.

We use this structure to talk about what we would prefer another person to do.

I would rather you didn't turn a movie on.

I would rather you stayed here.

I would rather you didn't speak so loudly.

In Class Exercise 1

A. Re-write the sentences.

1. I would rather do research on the dark matter than waste my time on the String Theory.

I would prefer

2. I would prefer to stay and work at the university than look for a job at a tech company.

I would rather

3. I prefer preparing a pie-chart to show all the data to doing nothing.

I would prefer

4. I would rather open the windows than turn on the air-conditioner.

I prefer.....

B. Make your choice. Which one do you prefer? Then make a sentence using the structures below. You can only use each of them twice. (would rather/would prefer/prefer)

1. To have a well-paying but a boring job or to have a low-paying but fun job.

.....

2. To have to kill the animal for any meat you eat or never eat meat again

.....

3. To be followed by 32 ducks for the rest of your life or have 4 meters long arms.

.....

4. To sing everything you say or to dance all your movements.

.....

5. To be tall but really skinny or to be buff and really short.

.....

6. To be Batman or to be Ironman.

.....

7. Not to know how to read or not to know how to write.

.....

8. To be thrown into a snake pit or to be thrown into a spider pit.

.....

9. To go to prison for five years or to be punched in the face every hour of every day for the next five years.

.....

10. To have Dumbledore as your granddad or to have Gandalf as your granddad.

.....

11. To be lost in the woods at night or to be stuck in a haunted house at night.

.....

12. To be a character in your favorite game or to be a member of your favorite band.

.....

Had Better

- Had better is used to show that we are supposed to do something and if we don't, there will be a **bad consequence**. Had better is also used to threaten someone.

E.g. I **had better** go or I will be late for school. (I **should/ought to** go or I will be late for school.)

You **had better** leave or else!

- In **informal context**, "had" is usually omitted while using had better. "Had better" in full form is usually used to emphasize the meaning in informal usage. However, in formal usage we always use the full form.

E.g. I **better** go. I have an exam tomorrow.

- In negative form, we add **"not"** right after "had better".

E.g. I **had better not** eat fatty food or I will have a heart attack.

In Class Exercise 2

Write a sentence suitable for given situation using "had better"!

1. Your friend is smoking too much. He is constantly coughing. While talking to another friend, you say:
.....
2. You have an exam and if you fail you will be kicked out of your school. Your friend says to you:
.....
3. Your parents want to go on a vacation to a country which has recently had a terrorist attack. You say to your brother:
.....
4. Your friend owes money to mafia. You say to your friend:
.....
5. Your room is a mess and your mother is angry with you. She says:
.....

HOMEWORK ON WOULD RATHER/WOULD PREFER/PREFER/HAD BETTER & MODALS

Choose the correct answer!

1. Because she has missed a lot of classes, she very hard for her exams to make up for missing classes.
A. used to study
B. had better study
C. would rather study
D. will have studied
2. "Have you decided where to go on holiday this summer?"
"Not yet, but we to the same place as we did last year."
A. might go
B. would go
C. will go
D. could have gone

3. We are all surprised at his agility. He..... a problem with his leg when he was younger.
 - A. could have
 - B. used to have
 - C. would rather have
 - D. has had
4. Because you are on holiday tomorrow, youto bed early tonight. Why don't we go to the club together?
 - A. shouldn't go
 - B. couldn't go
 - C. mustn't have gone
 - D. don't need to
5. The situation really serious, yet he fast at the time.
 - A. might be/didn't drive
 - B. must be/won't be driving
 - C. was supposed to be/hadn't driven
 - D. could have been/wasn't driving
6. When you abroad, you..... customs and cultural differences into consideration.
 - A. have travelled/might have taken
 - B. will market/have been taking
 - C. travel/ought to take
 - D. are travelling/have to take
7. I feel really bad. Something we ate at the café me sick.
 - A. must have made
 - B. would make
 - C. should have made
 - D. had to make
8. You about it carefully if you don't want to be sorry later.
 - A. should have thought
 - B. had better think
 - C. had to think
 - D. must have thought
9. I cannot decide on your behalf, but I'd rather you their offer.
 - A. not to have accepted

- B. don't accept
- C. not to accept
- D. didn't accept

10. Even light drugs dangerous when you take too many, so you the prescribed dosage.

- A. ought to be/may take
- B. can be/should take
- C. have been/used to take
- D. should have been/can take

11. Complaining now does not do anything. You the consequences before.

- A. should have considered
- B. could consider
- C. must have considered
- D. were able to consider

12. In the end, she.....her son from being an alcoholic, but it took a lot from her own life to do so.

- A. would rather save
- B. ought to save
- C. used to save
- D. was able to save

13. I am working on my project right now, so I not be disturbed unless something important comes up.

- A. would like
- B. would rather
- C. would prefer
- D. would mind

14. "..... we drive to the Eiffel Tower in our new car?"

"Well, I go by taxi"

- A) may/must
- B) can/would like
- C) must/prefer
- D) shall/would rather

15. You this new model, which has faster acceleration than any other car on the market.
- A. might like
 - B. had better take
 - C. would rather
 - D. used to like
16. You awfully fast to have got here so quickly.
- A. must have driven
 - B. ought to have driven
 - C. would rather drive
 - D. should have driven
17. We..... an umbrella since the weather report said it was going to rain.
- A. must have brought
 - B. used to bring
 - C. would rather bring
 - D. should have brought
18. You take your medicine before your cold gets worse.
- A. have taken
 - B. must have taken
 - C. ought to take
 - D. had to take
19. This steak is a little bit undercooked for my taste. ---- putting it back under the grill for another five minutes?
- A. Why don't you
 - B. Would you mind
 - C. Would you like
 - D. Do you prefer
20. I'm glad that you ---- your father to let you come on this trip with us. It wouldn't be so enjoyable without you!
- A. must have persuaded
 - B. could have persuaded
 - C. might persuade
 - D. were able to persuade

Choose the best option which is the closest in meaning to the given sentence!

21. You might have difficulty in finding the files for some of these customers on the list, so ask me if you need any help.
- A. Perhaps you would have found it easier to work on these customer files if you had asked for my assistance.
- B. I could have helped you find the files on these customers, but I didn't know you were having trouble.
- C. You were supposed to find the files on all of these customers on your own, but you needed my help when you had trouble.
- D. Ask me if you require assistance as it is possible that you won't find all these customers' files easily.
22. If you would prefer us not to supply an alarm with the vehicle, we can provide a cheaper price.
- A. I'm afraid we cannot supply an alarm with the vehicle at such a cheap price.
- B. We would much rather supply an alarm with the vehicle, but this of course increases the price.
- C. Would you like us to supply an alarm with the vehicle, which we will be able to include in our price?
- D. We can give you a better price if you would rather we didn't supply the vehicle with an alarm.
23. It is impossible for us to give you a further discount on this price.
- A. We can only offer you another small discount on this price, and that's all.
- B. There is no way we can reduce this price further.
- C. We shouldn't have reduced the price so much
- D. I can assure you that our price is the lowest you will find anywhere.
24. He must have changed his phone number because I can't reach him.
- A. He could have changed his phone number after I last got in touch with him.
- B. He had to change his phone number because I couldn't get through to his old one.
- C. It is possible that he'll change his phone number, but I won't know for sure until I talk to him.
- D. I am unable to get in contact with him, so it is highly likely that he has a new phone number.

TARGET GRAMMAR UNIT 8A CAUSATIVES

The causative form is used when we do not do something ourselves, but we arrange someone else to do it for us.

HAVE SOMEONE DO SOMETHING

We use it when someone does something for us, and **we say who this person is**.

THE USAGE:

1. **Pay someone money and get what you want.**
I had the janitor fix my broken lamp. (I paid him money to fix the lamp.)
2. **Ask someone to do something for you (more formal than 'get').**
I had my secretary make some coffee for our guests in the meeting.
3. **This is used more for responsibilities and instructions.**
I have the cleaner rub under the fridge. (I instructed the cleaner to rub under the fridge.)

GET SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING

We use it when someone does something for us, and **we say who this person is**.

THE USAGE:

1. **Pay someone money and get what you want.**
I got the janitor to fix my broken lamp. (I paid him money to fix the lamp.)
2. **Ask someone to do something (less formal than 'have').**
I got my little sister to make some coffee in the morning.
3. **Persuade someone to do something**
I got my son to tidy his room and in return, I bought him some ice cream.

Compare:

I repaired the roof. (= I repaired it myself)

I had my cousin repair the roof. (= I arranged my cousin to repair it)

I got my cousin to repair the roof. (= I arranged my cousin to repair it)

Formation in Affirmative Sentences:

Subject +	Have/Get +	Object1 +	Verb Infinitive+	Object2
I	had	my cousin	repair	the roof last week.
I	got	my cousin	to repair	the roof last week.

Formation in Negative Sentences:

Subject +	Auxiliary Verb+	Have/Get+	Object1+	Verb Inf.+	Obj2
I	did not	have	my cousin	repair	the roof
I	did not	get	my cousin	to repair	the roof

Formation in Interrogatives:

Auxiliary Verb+	Subject+	Have/Get+	Object1+	Verb Inf.+	Obj2
Did	you	have	your cousin	repair	the roof?
Did	you	get	your cousin	to repair	the roof?

Question Word+	Auxiliary Verb+	Subject+	Have/Get+	Obj1+	Verb Inf.+	Obj2
When	did	you	have	your cousin	repair	the roof?
Why	did	you	get	your cousin	to repair	the roof?

Verb Forms	Active Voice	Causative Form
Present Simple	We paint the house every day.	We have the painter paint the house every day. We get the painter to paint the house every day.
Present Progressive	Charlie is washing his car.	Charlie is having his son wash his car. Charlie is getting his son to wash his car.
Past Simple	She typed two letters yesterday.	She had the secretary type two letters yesterday. She got the secretary to type two letters yesterday.
Past Progressive	He was cleaning the floor when I arrived.	He was having the cleaner clean the floor when I arrived. He was getting the cleaner to clean the floor when I arrived.
Future 'will'	We will install the lights next week.	We will have our neighbor install the lights next week. We will get our neighbor to install the lights next week.
Future 'going to'	I am going to iron the clothes tomorrow.	I am going to have my mom iron the clothes tomorrow.

		I am going to get my mom to iron the clothes tomorrow.
Past Perfect	Jack had organized the meeting before I arrived.	Jack had had the secretary organize the meeting before I arrived. Jack had gotten the secretary to organize the meeting before I arrived.
Modals	You should fix the water pump in the kitchen.	You should have the repairman fix the water pump in the kitchen. You should get the repairman to fix the water pump in the kitchen.
Present Perfect Simple	The boys have repaired their bicycles.	The boys have had Mr. Johnson repair their bicycles. The boys have gotten Mr. Johnson to repair their bicycles.

HAVE SOMETHING DONE / GET SOMETHING DONE

We use them when someone does something for us, but **we do not say who this person is**.

Compare:

I repaired the roof. (= I repaired it myself)

I had/got the roof repaired. (= I arranged somebody else to repair it)

Formation in Affirmative Sentences:

Subject +	Have/Get +	Object +	Past Participle
I	had/got	the roof	repaired last week.

Formation in Negative Sentences:

Subject +	Auxiliary Verb+	Have/Get+	Object+	Past Participle
I	did not	have	the roof	repaired last week.
I	did not	get	the roof	repaired last week.

Formation in Interrogatives:

Auxiliary Verb+	Subject+	Have/Get+	Object+	Past Participle
Did	you	have	the roof	repaired?
Did	you	get	your cousin	repaired?

Question Word+	Auxiliary Verb+	Subject+	Have/Get+	Obj+	Past Participle
When	did	you	have	the roof	repaired?
Why	did	you	get	the roof	repaired?

Verb Forms	Active Voice	Causative Form
Present Simple	We paint the house every day.	We have/get the house painted every day.
Present Progressive	Charlie is washing his car.	Charlie is having/is getting his car washed .
Past Simple	She typed two letters yesterday.	She had/got two letters typed yesterday.
Past Progressive	He was cleaning the floor when I arrived.	He was having/was getting the floor cleaned when I arrived.
Future 'will'	We will install the lights next week.	We will have / will get the lights installed next week.
Future 'going to'	I am going to iron the clothes tomorrow.	I am going to have/am going to get my clothes ironed tomorrow.
Past Perfect	Jack had organized the meeting before I arrived.	Jack had had / had gotten the meeting organized before I arrived.
Modals	You should fix the water pump in the kitchen.	You should have / should get the water pump in the kitchen fixed .
Present Perfect Simple	The boys have repaired their bicycles.	The boys have had / have gotten their bicycles repaired .



MAKE SOMEONE DO SOMETHING

FORM

[make + person + verb infinitive]

USE

This construction means "to force someone to do something or cause something to happen."

Examples:

- My father **made me apologize** for what I had said.
- Did somebody **make you wear** that ugly skirt?
- She **made her children do** the housework.
- He **makes me laugh** whenever we get together.
- This movie **has made millions of people cry**.
- Students **were made to put** posters on the wall. (The teachers made students put posters on the wall.)

LET SOMEONE DO SOMETHING

FORM

[let + person + verb infinitive]

USE

This construction means "to allow someone to do something."

Examples:

- John **let me drive** his new motorbike yesterday.
- Will your parents **let you go** to the party?
- I do not know if my boss will **let me take** a week off.

ALLOW SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING / PERMIT SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING

FORM

[allow / permit + person + verb infinitive with to]

USE

This construction is used when someone gives us permission to do something.

Examples:

- His parents **won't allow** him **to stay** out late.
- Do your neighbors **allow** you **to play** music so loud?
- We **are not allowed** to use our dictionaries during writing exam. (The teacher does not allow us to use our dictionaries during writing exam.)
- His leg injury **won't permit** him **to play** this weekend.
- The students **were not permitted** to leave the class till the end of the exam. (The teacher did not permit the students to leave the class till the end of the exam.)

In Class Exercise 1

Complete the second sentence in the causative form. Decide whether to use have or get according to the meaning of the sentences. In some sentences, both are possible!

1. The hairdresser does Ann's hair every Sunday afternoon.

Ann _____ every Sunday afternoon.

2. Someone cleaned our carpets last year.

We _____ last year.

3. The watchmaker is repairing my watch at the moment.

I _____ at the moment.

4. When did the workers last service the air conditioning for us?

When _____?

5. I have just told my sister she would get \$10 after she does the laundry.

I _____ the laundry.

6. The house is in chaos. The workers are putting a new kitchen in.

The house is in chaos. We _____ in.

7. We ask someone to check the accounts every month.

We _____ every month.

8. Has anyone tested your eyes recently?

_____ you _____ recently?

9. I do not like the office curtains. It will be great if I convince someone to change them.

I think I will _____.

10. My stereo is not working properly. It needs cleaning.

I am going to _____.

11. I am too busy to go to the supermarket. I will persuade my brother to go to the supermarket for me.

I _____ the supermarket for me.

12. My brother is tidying his room. Maybe he will tidy my room if I assure him that I will clean his room in return next time.

I can _____ if I assure him that I will clean his room in return next time.

13. The windows are clean, but I am exhausted. So, next time I _____!

14. We had no problems with our car during our trip because the mechanic had serviced the car three months ago.

We had no problems with our car during our trip because we _____ three months ago.

15. There are some grammatical forms on this page which were not in the previous pages. You should check those sentences with your teacher.

You should _____ with your teacher.

HOMEWORK ON CAUSATIVES

1. I was disappointed because I had to have my schedule _____.

- A. change B. changing C. changed D. was changed

2. I'd like to get the phone company _____ my number.

- A. have changed B. to change C. is changing D. change

3. I got my flat _____ before I moved in.

- A. painting B. was painted C. to paint D. painted

4. We are going to get another mechanic _____ our car.

- A. inspected B. to inspect C. to be inspected D. inspect

5. If you do not leave this office immediately, I will have you _____!

- A. are arrested B. arrest C. arrested D. to arrest

6. Mrs. Smith usually has her groceries _____ because she lives on the fourth floor, and there is no elevator.

- A. to deliver B. delivered C. to be delivered D. deliver

7. How much does it cost to get a tooth _____?

- A. pulled out B. to pull out C. pull out D. is pulled out

8. I will get my pants _____ tomorrow.

- A. to shorten B. shorten C. shortened D. to be shortened

9. They had a large sum of money _____ for the project.

- A. was allocated B. allocate C. allocated D. to allocate

10. You should have the police _____ this matter.

- A. investigate B. investigated C. to investigate D. investigating

11. Since your visa expires next Wednesday, you have to get it _____.

- A. extend B. extended C. to extend D. extending

12. If I had enough money, I would get my servants _____ my house every day.

- A. cleaned B. clean C. to be cleaned D. to clean

13. Jane had the librarian _____ her book.

- A. to renew B. renewing C. renew D. renewed

14. The Millers _____ their house _____ while they were on vacation.

- A. had / refurnished B. get / to refurnish C. got / refurnish D. had / refurnish

15. Don't cut your hair again! I will give you some money to _____ your hair _____.

- A. had / cut B. have / cutting C. had / to cut D. have / cut

16. Aynur is in the hairdresser. She _____ her hair _____ now. I wonder how she will look!

- A. is having / dyeing B. had / dyed C. is having / dyed D. has / dyed

17. I always get my sister _____ my shirts. How lucky of me!

- A. ironing B. iron C. ironed D. to iron

18. The doctor made the patient _____ in bed until he finished the treatment.

- A. to stay B. stay C. stayed D. staying

19. I have never let my kids _____ alcohol and I have never regretted about that.

- A. drinking B. to drink C. drink D. drank

20. Will you permit the employees _____ a few days off if they ask you to do so?

- A. to take B. take C. took D. taking

Choose the answer which is closest in meaning.

Get your brother to fix the roof; he is quite the best person to do it.

- A. Try to persuade your brother to fix the roof; he is good at such things.
 B. As your brother is good at such things like that, why don't you get him to fix the roof?
 C. Your brother would fix the roof better than anyone else; tell him to do it.
 D. Since your brother is good at roof-fixing; ask him to do it.

TARGET GRAMMAR UNIT 8B REPORTING VERBS

introductory verb	direct speech	reported speech
□ to - inf *agree offer *promise refuse *threaten	Yes, I'll lend you the money.' 'Would you like me to help you?' 'I'll return the book to you soon.' 'No, I won't call her.' 'Stop shouting or I'll punish you.'	He agreed to lend me the money. He offered to help me. He promised to return the book to me soon. He refused to call her. He threatened to punish her if she didn't stop shouting.
□ sb + to - inf tell advise allow ask forbid invite order *remind *warn *persuade encourage *convince	'Be careful.' 'You should eat more fruit.' 'You can go to the party.' 'Could you do me a favor?' 'You mustn't stay out late.' 'Will you come to my wedding?' 'Go to your room!' 'Don't forget to buy some milk.' 'Don't touch the iron.' 'Buy it. It looks good on you.' 'Go ahead, say what you think.' 'It's really a nice place. You must go there.'	He told me to be careful. He advised me to eat more fruit. He allowed me to go to the party. He asked me to do him a favor. He forbade me to stay out late. He invited me to (go to) his wedding. He ordered me to go to my room. He reminded me to buy some milk. He warned me not to touch the iron. He persuaded me to buy it. He encouraged me to say what I thought. He convinced me to go there.
□ -ing form accuse *admit apologize *complain *deny *insist *suggest *recommend	'You stole my wallet.' 'Yes, I gave away your secret.' 'I'm sorry, Jane. I'm late.' 'You never tidy up your room.' 'No, I didn't use your computer.' 'You must finish by Friday.' 'Let's go out to dinner.' 'It is better if you book early.'	He accused me of stealing his wallet. He admitted (to) giving away my secret. He apologized to Jane for being late. He complained to me about my never tidying up . He denied using my computer. He insisted on me / my finishing by Friday. He suggested going out to dinner. He recommended booking early.

*regret	'I should not have shouted at her.'	He regretted shouting at her.
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IN CLASS EXERCISE 1

Complete the following sentences in a meaningful way.

1. Sally could not find her wallet and she was suspicious of her boyfriend. She accused
2. Amy was taking a long time to get ready, so I warned
3. Carl was having difficulty in moving the piano alone; therefore, I offered
4. You really look exhausted. I advise
5. John hesitated to tell me the truth first but later when I promised, he decided to share it with me.
6. Although Jason denied, the records of the bank camera clearly shows that he was the chief robber in that incident occurring in Los Angeles a week ago.
7. I really do not want to miss that conference. However, my boss does not allow, which has really frustrated me.
8. We got upset when we heard such harsh words from the teacher. A few minutes later, she apologized
9. Barry always threatens unless we do everything that he wants.
10. You may not find a ticket if you wait for so long. I recommend in advance.

TARGET GRAMMAR UNIT 9A ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF CONTRAST

Despite the fact that/In spite of the fact that

When we add - the fact that to despite or in spite of, their place in a sentence is like of although or even though.

E.g. **Although** the room is big, it is not nice.

Despite the fact that the room is big, it is not nice.

In spite of the fact that the room is big, it is not nice.

All of the examples above have a very similar meaning and they have the same form.

However/Nevertheless/Nonetheless

However/Nevertheless/Nonetheless can be used in two different ways in a sentence. Examine the examples below:

1. This country is small. **However**, it is rich.

This country is small. **Nevertheless**, it is rich.

This country is small. **Nonetheless**, it is rich.

2. This country is small; **however**, it is rich.

This country is small; **nonetheless**, it is rich.

This country is small; **nevertheless**, it is rich.

Whereas/While

Whereas and while are linking words that show direct opposition. We usually use it while comparing two things. We can see while/whereas in two different forms:

1. **While** Ahmet is intelligent, Mehmet is stupid.

Whereas Ahmet is intelligent, Mehmet is stupid.

2. Some people are rich, **while** the others are poor.

Some people are rich, **whereas** the others are poor.

On the other hand

Like however, nevertheless etc., on the other hand shows contrast as well. But it is usually used after the subject in the second sentence.

E.g. You look strong. We, **on the other hand**, look weak.

We can use "on the other hand" with "**on the one hand**" as well.

On the one hand, we can study. **On the other hand**, we can cheat in the exam.

On the one hand, she really wants to study at a university. **On the other hand**, she doesn't have any money.

Unlike

Unlike is the opposite of like which shows a similarity between two things. Unlike is usually used with noun followed by a comma and a full sentence.

E.g. **Unlike** my brother, I clean my room regularly.

Unlike dogs, cats are not loyal to their owners.

In Class Exercise 1

A. Use unlike, on the other hand, despite, in spite of, despite the fact that, in spite of the fact that, although, even though, nonetheless, nevertheless, however, while, whereas, though. Write as many answers as possible for each blank.

1. I know it is good and affordable. _____, I don't like it.
2. _____ he got up late, he came on time.
3. _____ the inflation is down compared to last year, the foreign exchange is still fluctuating.
4. _____ his stubbornness, we have managed to convince him to invite her to the party.
5. _____ waiting for such news is dreadful, we are still hopeful.
6. I used to think I was indecisive. _____, now I am not too sure.
7. _____ people say nothing is impossible, I do nothing every day.
8. I always arrive late at the office. _____, I make up for it by leaving early.
9. _____ most European countries, China does not take much precaution concerning global warming.

B. Complete the sentences below in your own words.

1. Despite his hard work,
2. While he shows real interest in my work,
3. I have never tried French cuisine. However,
4. Coming up with a perfect idea for a new project seems hard. Nevertheless,
5. Despite the fact that she does not listen to alternative rock,
6. Living alone may be hard. Nonetheless,

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF TIME

- **While** we were discovering the town, they were trying out the local dishes.
- I came in **while** he was reading a book.
- **After** I finished my work, I turned on TV.
- I bought a beach house **after** I had resigned.
- He confessed his crime three years **after** he had committed it.

- **After** I had prepared a to-do-list, I did not do any of them.
- **Before** I started studying, I turned on the computer.

We can use the words in bold above with the following structures below:

- While Past Continuous, Past Continuous
- While Past Continuous, Simple Past
- After Simple Past, Simple Past
- After Past Perfect, Simple Past
- Before Simple Past, Simple Past
- Before Simple Past, Past Perfect

Reduction of Adverbial Time Clauses

To reduce the sentences:

- ✓ If the sentence is in **simple past** or **past continuous** after the linking word, we omit the subject and make the verb **gerund**.
- ✓ If the sentence is in **past perfect** after the linking word, we omit the subject and use **having+ past participle**

EXAMPLES:

- ❖ After I had worked for five years in that firm, I got fired.
- ❖ After **having worked** for five years in that firm, I got fired.
- ❖ After I came home, I took off my clothes.
- ❖ After **coming** home, I took off my clothes.
- ❖ Before I got fired, I had worked for that firm for five years.
- ❖ Before **getting** fired, I had worked for that firm for five years.
- ❖ While I was studying, my friend came.
- ❖ While **studying**, my friend came.

ADVERBIAL CLAUSES OF REASON

Adverbial clauses of reason are not time clauses. Therefore, we can use them with any tense combination as long as the meaning is right.

EXAMPLES:

Because/As/Since I was sick, I was at home all day.

Because/As/Since I am happy today, I will go dancing at a club.

I know that we should not trust him **because/as/since** I know him well.

I was tired **because/as/since** I had been working for hours.

Because/As/Since I have lived here for five years, I know the area really well.

Because/As/Since I had not been there before, I got lost.

Reduction of Adverbial Clauses of Reason

We can omit the linking word from the sentence while reducing the adverbial clause. We can understand the meaning of the reduced sentence from the context.

E.g. Since she was reasonable, she understood that the problem is with the project.

Being reasonable, she understood that the problem is with the project.

***Note that while using "to be", we do not use its past form when we add -ing. We use its bare infinitive form.

E.g. Because I had been studying German for 5 years, I knew it well.

Having studied German for 5 years, I knew it well.

E.g. Since I had visited Italy before, I did not want to go there again last summer.

Having visited Italy before, I did not want to go there again last summer.

E.g. As we were having so much fun, we did not want to leave.

Having so much fun, we did not want to leave.

E.g. Since we do not go out much, we often get bored.

Not going out much, we often get bored.

*** Note that, if we use a negative sentence, when reducing it, we add "not" before gerund.

In Class Exercise 2

A. Reduce the given sentences below.

1. Since I wasn't taking anything seriously, I did not study for the exam.

2. As she had had a lot to do, she could not come with us that day.

3. Because I was too young, I could not play soccer with them.

4. After Jason had left school at a young age, he started to work for a firm.

5. While he was working at a factory, he had an accident.

6. Before he left, he had said something about you.

B. Write the longer version of the reduced sentences below. More than one answer is possible.

1. While getting ready, he hurt his ankle.

2. Having left home, he had nowhere to live.

3. Being the youngest in the family, he always had to do the worst chores.

4. After conquering Istanbul, Mehmet II went after the other parts of the Byzantine Empire.

5. Having the worst nightmare ever, Jason was trembling when he woke up.

6. Before talking behind my back, he needs to take a look at the mirror.

7. After having charged with his horse, he killed his enemy with one blow.

EXTRA STUDY**GRAMMAR IN CONTEXT**

Read and analyze the text below. You will see some examples of adverbial clauses and reduced adverbial clauses.

I was waiting for this moment for 10 years - the moment when I could show Alex how to ride a bicycle. I was incredibly excited. **I knew that it was not going to be that much easy as two brothers were completely different from each other.** Unlike his younger brother who wanted to pedal before he could walk, Alex was just not interested. However, I was so determined to make him a good bicycle rider. Before teaching anything to a child, any parent should make sure that the child is ready, but Alex was not into biking. I think the longer you wait, the scarier it becomes to learn biking. Older children pass the stage when they are fearless and happy to try "dangerous" activities. And then, of course, it is higher for older kids to fall from. **But despite all that, something has happened recently, and suddenly Alex decided to give it a go yesterday. I took several of his photos while running alongside Alex.** You should have seen him. He was riding the bike as if he was taking part in an international cycling competition. **Having so much fun, we didn't want to leave there.** He is doing very well now, and he learns much faster than his brother. He has made great progress so far. **After having learned how to ride a bike thoroughly, Alex started to join bike teams and have tours with them alone.** As the years passed by, it remained a good memory for all of us.

HOMEWORK ON ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

Choose the correct answer!

1. _____ being rich, he is always sad.
 - a. Despite
 - b. In spite
 - c. Although
 - d. But
2. I know it is healthy and cheap. _____, I hate it.
 - a. Although
 - b. However
 - c. Despite
 - d. In spite of

3. _____ me, he is unbelievably stupid.
 - a. In order to
 - b. Unlike
 - c. Despite
 - d. But
4. We bought more apples _____ everybody could eat one.
 - a. unlike
 - b. so that
 - c. in order to
 - d. despite
5. I am studying at this university _____ have more job opportunities.
 - a. to
 - b. despite
 - c. for
 - d. unlike
6. _____ that they are not enemies, they always fight.
 - a. Despite the fact
 - b. Unlike
 - c. For
 - d. So
7. He wrote it down _____ forget.
 - a. so as not to
 - b. unlike
 - c. despite
 - d. for
 - e. that
8. _____ his health is not in a good condition, he never misses a class.
 - a. Despite
 - b. Even though
 - c. Since
 - d. So that
9. _____ it five times so far, I can remember every detail.
 - a. Having read

- b. Read
 - c. Being read
 - d. Reading
10. _____ from college, he started working for me.
- a. After having graduated
 - b. Graduating
 - c. While graduating
 - d. Graduated
11. _____ really clever, he can do everything he wants to.
- a. Having been
 - b. Being
 - c. He is
 - d. Since having been
12. I helped him while walking _____ he can walk more easily.
- a. unlike
 - b. so as to
 - c. so that
 - d. while
13. _____ you cannot give me what I need, I will work _____ I can get it myself.
- a. Since/so that
 - b. While/since
 - c. After/while
 - d. Before/as
14. _____ you had told that I could do better, I worked even harder _____ be more successful.
- a. After/so as to
 - b. Before/so that
 - c. Since/despite
 - d. Because/as
15. _____ attempting to do anything about it, you should sit and think about it very carefully. It is a very important decision.
- a. Since
 - b. Despite

- c. After
 - d. Before
16. _____ do research, you need to know where to look for resources first.
- a. In order to
 - b. In spite of
 - c. Unlike
 - d. Because
17. _____ many leaders coming before him who did not do anything about global warming, he took serious precaution as soon as he took the office.
- a. Despite
 - b. While
 - c. So that
 - d. Unlike
18. It is estimated that _____ previous year which was the worst year economically in the last one hundred years, this year the inflation will go down a bit.
- a. unlike
 - b. in spite of
 - c. so as to
 - d. so that
19. It can be concluded that _____ his best efforts, he could not gain much out of it.
- a. so that
 - b. unlike
 - c. in spite of
 - d. if
20. I do not think it is a good idea. _____ it is probably the best idea among the ones you have suggested.
- a. On the other hand
 - b. However
 - c. Despite
 - d. Although

9A MINI GRAMMAR -EVER WORDS (P87)

<p><u>Whoever / Whomever</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A: Who should I give this book to? B: It doesn't matter to me. You can give it to whoever needs it. (It is used as the subject. Only whoever is possible.) 2. A: Who should I give this book to? B: It doesn't matter to me. You can give it to whoever/whomever you like. (it is used as the object, so whomever is possible) 3. Whoever/whomever I spoke to said they didn't like the party. 4. Whoever took my dictionary should return it right away. 5. Whoever wants to come with us should make his decision now. 6. I think I have the freedom to talk to whoever/whomever I like.
<p><u>Wherever</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A: Where should I put this vase? B: You can put it wherever you think is suitable. 2. A: Where shall we go on holiday this summer? ' B: I haven't a special place in my mind. We can go wherever you want.
<p><u>However</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students in high school have to wear a uniform in Turkey, but in Europe there is no such rule. Students may dress however they please. 2. A: How would you like your egg? B: However you cook the egg is all right with me.
<p><u>Whatever / Whichever</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. We shall try to do whatever is needed to make your stay an enjoyable one. (There is no limitation.) 2. There are three rooms left at the hotel. You can choose whichever you want. (There are 3 options only.) 3. Here is the box of tools. You can take whichever one suits your requirement. (There is a limited number of tools.) 4. Think over your words. Don't just say whatever comes into your mind. (There is no limitation.)
<p><u>Whenever</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A: Shall we leave now? B: It's up to you. We can leave whenever you want. " 2. You don't have to stay till the end of the program. You may leave whenever you wish.

In Class Exercise 1**A. Complete the sentences by using "-ever" words.**

1. I'm old enough to choose my friends myself. I want to make friends with _____ shares the same interests as me.
2. I don't think it is a good idea to make friends with _____ you meet just because they share the same interests as you.
3. Both of the jobs I've been offered are away from my present residence, so I'll have to move considering _____ one I accept.
4. I have no doubt that she'll succeed. She will do _____ is necessary to achieve her goals.
5. _____ has taken this decision must not know anything about the business!

6. I don't mind _____ translates the play, but I want the translations ready two weeks before the performance.
7. She doesn't allow anyone to interfere in her life. She leads her life _____ she likes.
8. She doesn't like to be forced to do her homework at an exact time. She wants to do it _____ she herself decides.
9. Don't forget to send us a postcard from _____ you eventually end up.
10. There must be something wrong with their phone because _____ I try to call them, I get a busy signal.