**QUIZ BY SO AND SUCH**

1. What a day! I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ tired.

* **so**
* such

2. She's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a good cook!

* so
* **such**

3. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a beautiful day, the children didn't want to come inside.

* so
* **such**

4. Ann looked \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ beautiful on her wedding day.

* **so**
* such

5. We haven't met in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a long time!

* so
* **such**

6. We had \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a great time in the Bahamas.

* so
* **such**

7. Poor man! He's in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ much pain since he hurt his back.

* **so**
* such

8. He ran \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_quickly that he reached school in 2 minutes!

* **so**
* such

9. Wow! That's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ an amazing buffet restaurant!

* so
* **such**

10. My clothes were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ loose after I lost weight that I had to have them altered.

* **so**
* such

Such is a determiner; so is an adverb. They often have the same meaning of ‘very’ or ‘to this degree’:

Those are **such** good chocolates.

Those chocolates are **so** good.

We use such + noun phrase and so + adjective or adverb phrase:

She is **such** a great cook.

Not: ~~She is so great cook~~.

That was **so** unpleasant. (so + adjective)

Not: ~~That was such unpleasant~~.

Why do you drive **so** fast? (so + adverb)

Not: ~~Why do you drive such fast?~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **so** **+ adjective** | **such** **+ noun phrase** |
| You’re **so** kind. | He’s **such** a kind person |
| It was **so** hot we couldn’t work. | November was **such** a cold month. |

So but not such can also be used in front of much, many, little, few to add emphasis:

**So** **much** food was wasted every day.

Not: ~~Such much food was wasted~~ …

In those days there were **so** **few** doctors in our area.

Not: … ~~there were such few doctors~~ …

Typical errors

* We use such, not so, before a noun, even if there is an adjective before the noun:

They’re **such** snobs! They won’t speak to anyone else in the village.

Not: ~~They’re so snobs~~ …

Those are **such** cool shoes. Where did you get them?

Not: ~~Those are so cool shoes~~.

* We use such, not so, before a noun phrase with the indefinite article a/an:

This is **such** **a** wonderful kitchen!

Not: ~~This is a so wonderful kitchen!~~

* We use so, not such, before adjectives:

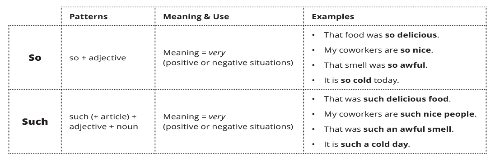
Thank you. You’re **so** kind.

Not: ~~You’re such kind~~.

* We use so, not such, before adverbs:

She always dresses **so** elegantly.

Not: ~~She always dresses such elegantly~~.



Do you know how to use the words so and such? Test what you know with interactive exercises and read the explanation to help you.

Look at these examples to see how so and such are used.

* She's **so** interesting!
* This is **such** an interesting book.
* A new phone costs **so** much money these days.
* Traffic in the city centre is **such** a nightmare!

**So and such: algo de teoría**

Al tener el mismo significado, so and such pueden inducir a equívoco de manera frecuente. Ambas palabras significan tan. Se usan de manera bastante diferenciada así que con un poco de práctica y varios ejemplos, muchas de tus dudas se disiparán:

* She is such a nice person. – Ella es una persona tan agradable.
* She is so nice. –  Ella es tan agradable

¿Cuál es la diferencia entonces entre so and such? Si vuelves a leer los dos ejemplos y te fijas bien en la posición que ocupan en cada frase, verás que se trata de estructuras diferenciadas. Colocamos so and such en sitios diferentes.

# Present Perfect Continuous

The present perfect continuous (also called present perfect progressive) is a [verb tense](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/verbtenseintro.html) which is used to show that an action started in the past and has continued up to the present moment. The present perfect continuous usually emphasizes duration, or the amount of time that an action has been taking place. Read on for detailed descriptions, examples, and present perfect continuous exercises.

# Present Perfect Continuous forms

The present perfect continuous is formed using ***has/have + been* + present participle**. Questions are indicated by inverting the subject and *has/have*. Negatives are made with *not*.

* Statement: You **have been waiting** here for two hours.
* Question: **Have** you **been waiting** here for two hours?
* Negative: You **have not been waiting** here for two hours.

## Present Perfect Continuous Uses

### USE 1 Duration from the Past Until Now

present perfect continuous duration

We use the present perfect continuous to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. For five minutes, for two weeks, and since Tuesday are all durations which can be used with the present perfect continuous.

Examples:

* They **have been talking** for the last hour.
* She **has been working** at that company for three years.
* What **have** you **been doing** for the last 30 minutes?
* James **has been teaching** at the university since June.
* We **have been waiting**here for over two hours!
* Why **has** Nancy **not been taking** her medicine for the last three days?

**USE 2 Recently, Lately**

present perfect continuous recently

You can also use the present perfect continuous WITHOUT a duration such as for two weeks. Without the duration, the tense has a more general meaning of lately. We often use the words **lately or recently** to emphasize this meaning.

Examples:

* Recently, I **have been feeling** really tired.
* She **has been watching** too much television lately.
* **Have** you **been exercising** lately?
* Mary **has been feeling** a little depressed.
* Lisa **has not been practicing** her English.
* What **have** you **been doing**?

### IMPORTANT

Remember that the present perfect continuous has the meaning of **lately or recently.** If you use the present perfect continuous in a question such as "Have you been feeling alright?", it can suggest that the person looks sick or unhealthy. A question such as "Have you been smoking?" can suggest that you smell the smoke on the person. Using this tense in a question suggests you can see, smell, hear or feel the results of the action. It is possible to insult someone by using this tense incorrectly.

### REMEMBER Non-Continuous Verbs/ Mixed Verbs

It is important to remember that [non-continuous verbs](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/types.html) cannot be used in any continuous tenses. Also, certain non-continuous meanings for [mixed verbs](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/types.html) cannot be used in continuous tenses. Instead of using present perfect continuous with these verbs, you must use [present perfect](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/presentperfect.html).

Examples:

* Sam **has been having** his car for two years. **Not Correct**
* Sam **has had** his car for two years. **Correct**

### ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as **always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.**

Examples:

* You have **only** been waiting here for one hour.
* Have you **only** been waiting here for one hour?

### ACTIVE / PASSIVE

Examples:

* Recently, John **has been doing** the work. Active
* Recently, the work **has been being done** by John. Passive

**NOTE**: Present perfect continuous is less commonly used in its passive form.

1. **I’ve been dancing ballet since I was eight years old.**
2. **So have I**

* **We’ve been waiting here for twenty minutes.**
* **We’re going to be late for work.**

**Practice: Imagine you are Mr. Smith, explain what you have been doing to win the election.**

1. **Make / speech I’ve been making a lot of speeches.**
2. **Hold / meetings**
3. **Give interviews**
4. **Talk / to voters**
5. **Shake / hands**
6. **Kiss / babies**
7. **Make / promises**
8. **Hire / campaign workers**
9. **Buy / advertisements**
10. **Play / Football**

# **Passive voice**

### Functions of the passive voice

The passive voice is used to show interest in the person or object that experiences an action rather than the person or object that performs the action. In other words, the most important thing or person becomes the subject of the sentence.

##### Examples

* The passive voice **is used** frequently. (= we are interested in the passive voice, not in who uses it.)
* The house **was built** in 1654. (= we are interested in the house, not in who built it.)
* The road**is being repaired**. (= we are interested in the road, not in the people who are doing the repairs.)

Sometimes we use the passive voice because we don't know or do not want to express who performed the action.

##### Examples

* I noticed that a window **had been left** open.
* Every year thousands of people **are killed** on our roads.
* All the cookies **have been eaten**.
* My car **has been stolen**!

The passive voice is often used in formal texts. Switching to the active voice will make your writing clearer and easier to read.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Passive** | **Active** |
| A great deal of meaning**is conveyed**by a few well-chosen words | A few well-chosen words **convey** a great deal of meaning. |
| Our planet **is wrapped** in a mass of gases. | A mass of gases **wrap** around our planet. |
| Waste materials **are disposed** of in a variety of ways. | The city **disposes** of waste materials in a variety of ways. |

If we want to say who or what performs the action while using the passive voice, we use the preposition by. When we know who performed the action and are interested in him, it is always better to switch to the active voice instead.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Passive** | Active |
| A Hard Day's Night" **was written by** the Beatles | The Beatles **wrote** "A Hard Day's Night". |
| The movie ET **was directed by** Spielberg. | Spielberg **directed** the movie ET. |
| This house**was built by** my father. | My father**built** this house. |

### Forming the passive voice

The passive voice in English is composed of two elements:  
**the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' + past participle**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Affirmative** | **Negative** | **Interrogative** | **Negative interrogative** |
| The house was built in 1899. | The house wasn't built in 1899. | Was the house built in 1899? | Wasn't the house built in 1899? |
| These houses were built in 1899. | These houses weren't built in 1899. | Were these houses built in 1899? | Weren't these houses built in 1899? |

###### **Passive voice with infinitives**

The infinitive passive voice is used after modal verbs and other most verbs normally followed by an infinitive.

##### Examples

* You **have to be tested** on your English grammar.
* John **might be promoted** next year.
* She **wants to be invited** to the party.
* I **expect to be surprised** on my birthday.
* You **may be disappointed**.

###### **Passive voice with gerunds**

Gerunds are used after prepositions and verbs normally followed by a gerund.

##### Examples

* I **remember being taught** to drive.
* The children are excited **about being taken** to the zoo.
* The children are excited **to be taken** to the zoo.
* Most film stars **hate being interviewed**.
* Most film stars **hate to be interviewed**.
* Poodles **like to be pampered**.
* Poodles **like being pampered**.

###### **Using "to be born"**

"To be born" is a passive form and is most commonly used in the past tense. However, in some cases, the present or future tense is appropriate.

##### Examples

* I**was born** in 1976.
* Where **were you born**?
* Around 100 babies **are born** in this hospital every week.
* We don't know on exactly which day the baby **will be born**.

**Active Voice**

Alex wrote an essay about his grandfather’s Alzheimer’s.

doer of action action receiver of action.

**Passive Voice**

An essay about Alzheimer’s was written by Alex.

Receiver of action action doer of action.

* A tree was planted by John. John planted a tree

##### **To clean, passive voice**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Subject** | **+ to be (conjugated)** | **+ past participle** | **+ rest of sentence** |
| **Simple present** | | | |
| The house | is | cleaned | every day. |
| **Present continuous** | | | |
| The house | is being | cleaned | at the moment. |
| **Simple past** | | | |
| The house | was | cleaned | yesterday. |
| **Past continuous** | | | |
| The house | was being | cleaned | last week. |
| **Present perfect** | | | |
| The house | has been | cleaned | since you left. |
| **Past perfect** | | | |
| The house | had been | cleaned | before they arrived. |
| **Future** | | | |
| The house | will be | cleaned | next week. |
| **Future continuous** | | | |
| The house | will be being | cleaned | tomorrow. |
| **Present conditional** | | | |
| The house | would be | cleaned | if they had visitors. |
| **Past conditional** | | | |
| The house | would have been | cleaned | if it had been dirty. |
| **Infinitive** | | | |
| The house | must be | cleaned | before we arrive. |

**Second and Third Conditional Grammar Lesson**

**Do you know how to use conditionals in English?** Native English speakers use second and third conditionals when speaking and writing. In today’s lesson, **you will learn how to use 2nd and 3rd conditional**.

## What is a conditional?

**A conditional is a type of sentence that has two parts**: the **IF CLAUSE**and the **MAIN CLAUSE**. You can also call these two parts the **CONDITION** and **RESULT**.

IF CLAUSE = CONDITION

MAIN CLAUSE = RESULT

The IF CLAUSE can come first or second in the sentence.

BE CAREFUL! If you start a sentence with the IF CLAUSE, you need to use a comma between the clauses.

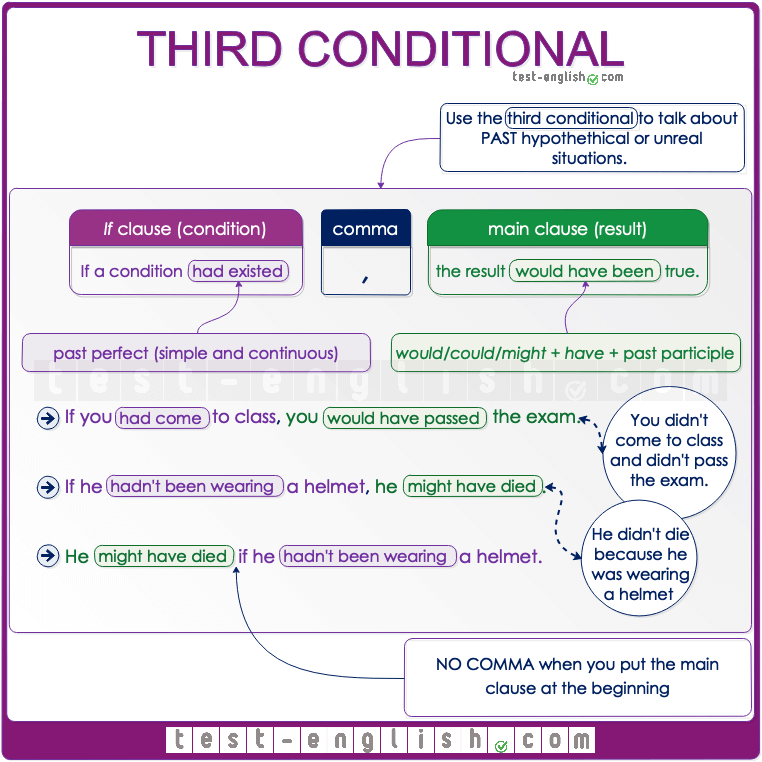
If it rains, we won’t play tennis.

We won’t play tennis if it rains.

IF CLAUSE = if it rains

MAIN CLAUSE = we won’t play tennis

If + subject + **past simple**, subject + **would + base form**



**Reported speech: statements**



Do you know how to report what somebody else said? Test what you know with interactive exercises and read the explanation to help you.

Look at these examples to see how we can tell someone what another person said.

**direct speech:** 'I love the Toy Story films,' she said.  
**indirect speech**: She said she loved the Toy Story films.  
  
**direct speech:** 'I worked as a waiter before becoming a chef,' he said.  
**indirect speech**: He said he'd worked as a waiter before becoming a chef.  
  
**direct speech:** 'I'll phone you tomorrow,' he said.  
**indirect speech:** He said he'd phone me the next day.

Read the explanation to learn more.

**Grammar explanation**

Reported speech is when we tell someone what another person said. To do this, we can use direct speech or indirect speech.

direct speech: 'I work in a bank,' said Daniel.  
indirect speech: Daniel said that he worked in a bank.

In indirect speech, we often use a tense which is 'further back' in the past (e.g. worked) than the tense originally used (e.g. work). This is called 'backshift'. We also may need to change other words that were used, for example pronouns.

**Present simple, present continuous and present perfect**

When we backshift, present simple changes to past simple, present continuous changes to past continuous and present perfect changes to past perfect.

*'I travel a lot in my job.'*

* *Jamila said that she travelled a lot in her job.*

*'The baby's sleeping!'*

* *He told me the baby was sleeping.*

*'I've hurt my leg.'*

* *She said she'd hurt her leg.*

Past simple and past continuous

When we backshift, past simple usually changes to past perfect simple, and past continuous usually changes to past perfect continuous.

*'We lived in China for five years.'*

* *She told me they'd lived in China for five years.*

*'It was raining all day.'*

* *He told me it had been raining all day.*

Past perfect

The past perfect doesn't change.

*'I'd tried everything without success, but this new medicine is great.'*

* *He said he'd tried everything without success, but the new medicine was great.*

No backshift

If what the speaker has said is still true or relevant, it's not always necessary to change the tense. This might happen when the speaker has used a present tense.

*'I go to the gym next to your house.'*

* *Jenny told me that she goes to the gym next to my house. I'm thinking about going with her.*

*'I'm working in Italy for the next six months.'*

* *He told me he's working in Italy for the next six months. Maybe I should visit him!*

*'I've broken my arm!'*

* *She said she's broken her arm, so she won't be at work this week.*

**Pronouns, demonstratives and adverbs of time and place**

Pronouns also usually change in indirect speech.

*'I enjoy working in my garden,' said Bob.*

* *Bob said that he enjoyed working in his garden.*

*'We played tennis for our school,' said Alina.*

* *Alina told me they'd played tennis for their school.*

However, if you are the person or one of the people who spoke, then the pronouns don't change.

*'I'm working on my thesis,' I said.*

* *I told her that I was working on my thesis.*

*'We want our jobs back!' we said.*

* *We said that we wanted our jobs back.*

We also change demonstratives and adverbs of time and place if they are no longer accurate.

*'This is my house.'*

* *He said this was his house.* [You are currently in front of the house.]
* *He said that was his house.* [You are not currently in front of the house.]

*'We like it here.'*

* *She told me they like it here.* [You are currently in the place they like.]
* *She told me they like it there.* [You are not in the place they like.]

*'I'm planning to do it today.'*

* *She told me she's planning to do it today.* [It is currently still the same day.]
* *She told me she was planning to do it that day.* [It is not the same day any more.]

In the same way, *these* changes to *those*, *now* changes to *then*, *yesterday* changes to *the day before*, *tomorrow* changes to *the next/following day* and *ago* changes to *before*.

Do this exercise to test your grammar again.

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**VUCABULARY B1**

**Amount**

**Argument**

**Art**

**Be**

**Beautiful**

**Belief**

**Cause**

**Certain**

**Chance**

**Change**

**Clear**

**Common**

**Comparison**

**Condition**

**Connection**

**Copy**

**Decision**

**Degree**

**Desire**

**Development**

**Different**

**Do**

**Education**

**End**

**Event**

**Examples**

**Existence**

**Experience**

**Fact**

**Fear**

**Feeling**

**Fiction**

**Force**

**Form**

**Free**

**General**

**Get**

**Give**

**Good**

**Government**

**Happy**

**Have**

**History**

**Idea**

**Important**

**Interest**

**Knowledge**

**Law**

**Let**

**Level**

**Living**

**Love**

**Make**

**Material**

**Measure**

**Mind**

**Motion**

**Name**

**Nation**

**Natural**

**Necessary**

**Normal**

**Number**

**Observation**

**Opposite**

**Order**

**Organization**

**Part**

**Place**

**Pleasure**

**Possible**

**Power**

**Probable**

**Property**

**Purpose**

**Quality**

**Question**

**Reason**

**Relation**

**Representative**

**Respect**

**Responsible**

**Right**

**Same**

**Say**

**Science**

**See**

**Seem**

**Sense**

**Sign**

**Simple**

**Society**

**Sort**

**Special**

**Substance**

**Thing**

**Thought**

**True**

**Use**

**Way**

**Wise**

**Word**

**Work**

|  |
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**the**

**be**

**of**

**and**

**a**

**in (preposition: "in the old days")**

**to (infinitive marker: "to sing")**

**have**

**it**

**to (preposition: "to the country")**

**for (preposition: "for you")**

**I**

**that (relative pronoun: "the book that I read")**

**you**

**he**

**on (preposition: "on the beach")**

**with (preposition: "with pleasure")**

**do (verb: "I do")**

**at (preposition: "at school")**

**by (preposition: "by midnight")**

**not**

**this (determiner: "this page")**

**but**

**from (preposition: "from home")**

**they**

**his (determiner: "his job")**

**that (determiner: "that song")**

**she**

**or**

**which (determiner: "which book")**

**as (conjunction: "as we agreed")**

**we**

**an**

**say (verb: "say a prayer")**

**will (auxiliary verb: "I will try")**

**would**

**can (auxiliary verb: "I can go")**

**if**

**their**

**go (verb: "go now")**

**what (determiner: "what time")**

**there**

**all (determiner: "all people")**

**get (verb: "get busy")**

**her (determiner: "her job")**

**make (verb: "make money")**

**who**

**as (preposition: "as a child")**

**out (adverb: "go out")**

**up (adverb: "go up")**

**see (verb: "see the sky")**

**know (verb: "know a place")**

**time (time: "a time to laugh")**

**take (verb: "take a break")**

**them**

**some (determiner: "some money")**

**could**

**so (adverb: "I said so")**

**him**

**year**

**into (preposition: "into the room")**

**its**

**then**

**think (verb: "think hard")**

**my**

**come (verb: "come early")**

**than**

**more (adverb: "more quickly")**

**about (preposition: "about you")**

**now**

**last (adjective: "last call")**

**your**

**me**

**no (determiner: "no time")**

**other (adjective: "other people")**

**give**

**just (adverb: "just try")**

**should**

**these (determiner: "these days")**

**people**

**also**

**well (adverb: "well written")**

**any (determiner: "any day")**

**only**

**new (adjective: "new friend")**

**very**

**when (conjunction: "when you go")**

**may (auxiliary verb: "you may go")**

**way**

**look (verb: "look here")**

**like (preposition: "like a boat")**

**use (verb: "use your head")**

**her (pronoun: "give her")**

**such (determiner: "such problems")**

**how (adverb: "see how")**

**because**

**when (adverb: "know when")**

**as (adverb: "as good")**

**good (adjective: "good time")**

**find (verb: "find time")**

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**Present Perfect Progressive tense**

Use the present perfect progressive to talk about the duration of an activity that began in the past and continues to the present.

* We have been celebrating the Chinese New Year for a week now.
* My grandmother has been decorating the house for the New Year since this morning.

**Present Perfect Progressive tense forms.**

**Has been / have been + Present Participle**

**Past Present future**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **AFFIRMATIVE**  **I/You/We/They have been working**  **He/She/It has been working** | **NEGATIVE**  **I/You/We/They haven’t been working**  **He/She/It hasn’t been working** |
| **INTERROGATIVE**  **Have I/You/We/They been working?**  **Has He/She/It been working?** | **SHORT ANSWER**  **Yes, I/You/We/They have.**  **No, I/You/We/They haven’t.**  **Yes, He/She/It has.**  **No. He/She/It hasn’t.** |

**Practice**: Imagine you are Mr. Wilt Smith, explain what you have been doing to win the election.

1. He (work) for this company since 1985.
2. I (wait) for you since two o’clock.
3. Mary (Live) in Germany since 1999.
4. Why is he so tired? He (Play) tennis for five hours.
5. How Long (learn / you) English.
6. We (look) the highway for more than four hours.
7. I (live) without electricity for more than two weeks.