

English

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# Intro

## Study Plannel

- Participle II
- Infinitive
  - Инфинитивов (активного залога) в английском языке 4 вида: простой (kill или to kill), продолженный (be killing), перфектный (have killed) и перфектно-продолженный (have been killing).
- Согласование времен
- Conditional Sentences

## Advanced grammar in use

TODO: Give details :imagesdir: assets/images

## Other ways of talking about the future

### A

- be about to + infinitive
- be on the verge of ... / brink of ... / point of ... (+ -ing) or NOUN
  - *People **are on the verge of** starvation as the drought continues.*
- be due to (+ infinitive)
- be sure / bound to (+ infinitive)
  - *The company's chief executive **is due to** retire next year, but following today's announcement of further losses she **is sure to** be asked to leave sooner.*
- be set to (+ infinitive)
  - *Her new film **is set to** be a great success.*

### B

- some verbs + to-infinitive
  - *We **guarantee to refund** your money if you are dissatisfied with the computer.*
- present simple + to-infinitive or present continuous + to-infinitive
  - *I **aim to get** to Bangkok by the end of June.*
  - *I **\*'m aiming to get\*** to Bangkok by the end of June.*

(aim, agree, expect, hope, intend, mean, plan, promise, propose, resolve, undertake, want)

- be looking + to-infinitive
  - *We're looking to create\* 3,000 jobs in the city over the nex year.*

## C

- verbs in A and B are used with past tense forms
  - *The new management **had been looking** to create 20 new jobs.*

## D

- shall (I, we), shan't
- will, won't

# The future seen from the (future in the past)

## TODO

## Can, could, be able to and be allowed to

## B

- can, could, be able to
  - If we talk about a single achivement, rather than a general ability in the past, we usually use **be able to** rather than **could**
    - *Sophie **could** play the flute quite well.*
    - *She swam strongly and **was able to** cross the river easily, even though it was swollen by the heavy rain.*
  - **could** is more natural than **be able to**
    - in negative sentences
    - with verbs of senses: feel, hear, see, smell, taste.
    - with verbs of'thinking': believe, decide, remember, understand

## C

- Can and could: possibility
  - theoretircal possibility ⇒ could
  - if sonething is possible and actually happens ⇒ can
    - *It could/can be expensive to keep a cat.*
  - if something is theoretically or actually impossible ⇒ can't (not couldn't)

- *The doctor can't see you this morning.*

## D

- can == very real possibility
- could == is less likely

## E

- to talk about permission for **one particular** past action, we use **was / were allowed to**, but not **could**
  - *Anyone could fish in the lake.*
  - *Although he didn't have a ticket, Ned **was allowed to** come in.*
- In negative we can use **couldn't** or **wasn't / weren't allowed to**

# Will, would and used to

## TODO

# May and might

## A

- May and might have similar meaning, but we prefer **may** in academic or formal language

## B

- Don't use **may** to ask questions about possibility. Instead use **could(n't)** or **be likely**
  - *Could it be that you don't want to leave?*
  - *Are you likely to be in Spain again this summer?*
- Rather formal
  - *Might they be persuaded to change their minds?*
- Formally asking for permission
  - *May I help you?*

## C

- **Might** (not 'may') + **bare infinitive** about what was typically the case in the past.
  - *During the war, the police **might arrest** you for criticising the government.*

- Years ago children **might be sent** down mines at the age of six. (passive form)

## D

- When person or thing compensates to some extent for limitation by having another characteristic, we can use **may / might not + bare infinitive ... but ...** or **may / might not have + past participle ... but ...**
  - The painting **may not be** a masterpiece, **but** the colours are remarkable.
  - She **might not have danced** very gracefully, **but** she had a lot of energy and enthusiasm.

## E

- **may / might** (not 'can') + **have + past participle** and **may / might** (not 'can') + **be + -ing** to talk about possible events
  - Do you think Laura **may / might have completed** the report by now? (past)
  - His maths **may / might have improved** by the time the exam comes round. (future)
  - Marco isn't in his office. He **may / might be working** at home today. (present)
- **may / might have been + -ing**

# Must and Have (got) to

## A

- **Must / must not** in formal rules
- **must / mustn't** to propose a future arrangement
  - We **must** get together more often
- **I must** to remind ourselves
  - \*I must\* charge my phone.

## B

- To draw a conclusion about -
  - must + have + past participle
  - must be + -ing
  - must be going to

## C

# D

## Linking verbs: be, appear, seem; become, get...

### A

- *Clara **is** a doctor*
- *She **seemed** unable to concentrate*
- 'being'
  - be, keep, prove, remain, stay
- 'becoming'
  - become, come, end up, grow, turn out
- 'seeming'
  - appear, look, seem, sound

### B

- After appear, look, prove, seem, turn out we can include or omit **to be**:
  - *The room **appears (to be)** brighter than when I last saw it*
- **to be** usually included before adjectives: alive, alone, asleep, awake and before -ing forms of verbs
  - *I didn't go in because **she appeared to be** asleep.*

### C

- **become** - process of change (also come, get, go, grow, turn)
  - We use **get** rather than become:
    - in informal speech
    - before **difficult, ill, interested, pregnant, suspicious, unhappy, worried**
    - in phrases: \*get changed (clothes), get dressed, get married
- We prefer **become** to talk about abstract or technical process
  - *He **became** recognised as an expert.*
- use **become** if there is a noun phrase after
  - *Dr Morales **became** an adviser to the government.*

# D

- Use **go** or **turn**, when we talk about colours changing
  - *The traffic lights **turned** / **went** green and I pulled away.*
- use **go** to talk about changes:
  - go deaf / blind / bald
  - go bad / off / mouldy / rotten
  - go bust
  - go dead
  - go wrong
  - But: get ill, get old, get tired
- After the verbs **come**, **get**, **grow** we can use a **to-infinitive**
  - *I eventually **came** / **grew** to appreciate his work.*

## Forming passive sentences 1

# A

- Verbs such as **give** take both direct object (DO) and indirect object (IO) in two patterns **V + IO + DO** or **V + DO + prepositional + IO**
  - *Alice gave us that vase. (active)*
    - *We were given that vase. (passive)*
  - *Alice gave that vase to us. (active)*
    - *That vase was given (to) us. (passive)*
- Also verbs:
  - **award, hand, lend, offer, send, throw** (= 'giving' verbs);
  - **ask, read, teach** (= 'telling' verbs)
- Verbs that can't be followed by **IO + DO** in the active have only one of these passive forms:
  - **announce, demonstrate, describe, introduce, mention, propose, report, suggest**

## Verbs types

- Main verb
- Axilary verb
- Linking verb