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idiomasonline.fi@gmail.com

**HAD BETTER, SHOULD
BETTER, IT'S TIME**



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HAD BETTER is similar to **SHOULD**, but not exactly the same. We use **HAD BETTER** only for specific situations. **SHOULD** can be used for all situations where you give an opinion or give advice.

Also with HAD BETTER, there is always a danger or a problem if you don't follow the advice. SHOULD only means that it is a good thing to do.



“It’s time you did something” means “you should already have done it or started it”. We often use this structure to criticise or to complain.



You can also say “it's about time”. This makes the criticism stronger.





I had better take an umbrella, looks like rain.



I have to meet him in ten minutes, I'd better go now or I'll
be late.



It's a great film, you should go and see it.





The film starts in thirty minutes, we'd better go or we'll be late.



It's time for us to go.





It's 10am and she still isn't awake. It's time she got up.





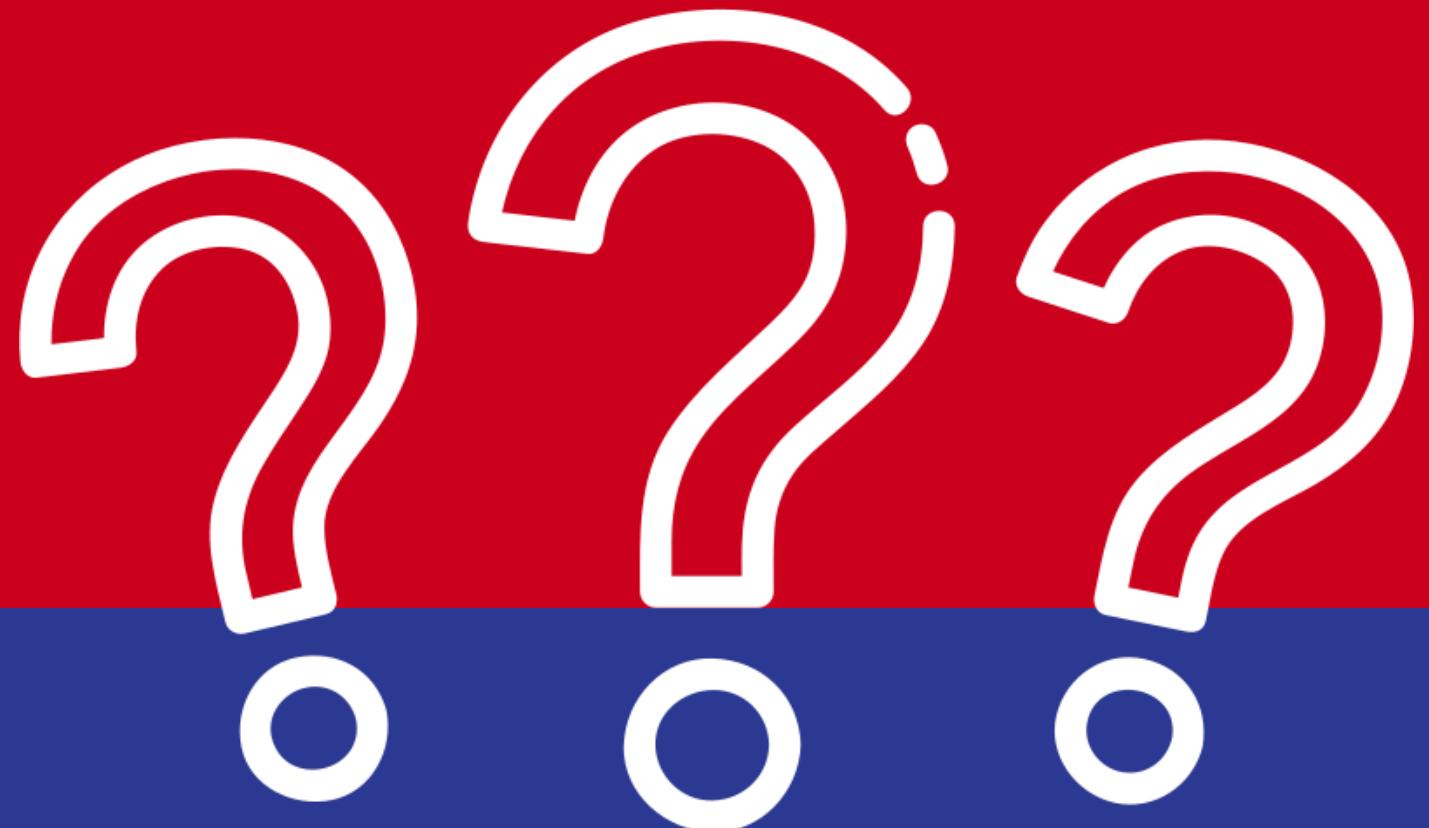
You're a great listener, but it's about time you participated
in the conversation.



Form of "had better"

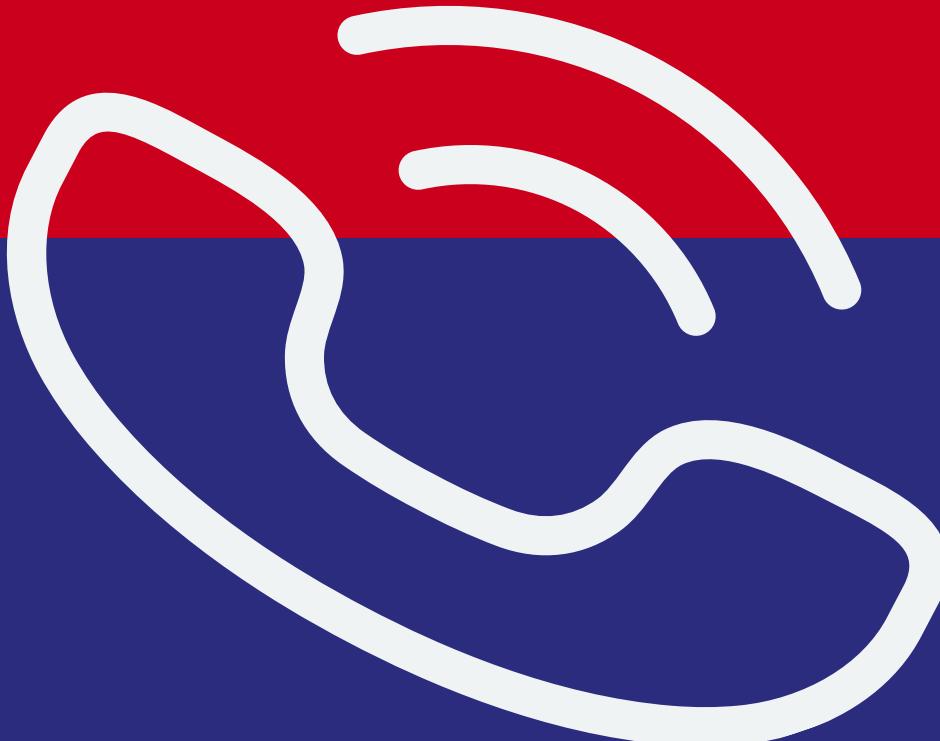


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The word had is a past verb form, but the expression had better is only used to talk about the immediate future.

You'd better call me soon. I'll be worried.





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"Had better" vs "should"



We often use should to give advice, to say that something is a good thing. And we use had better to express urgent advice or a warning, with bad consequences if you don't follow it.

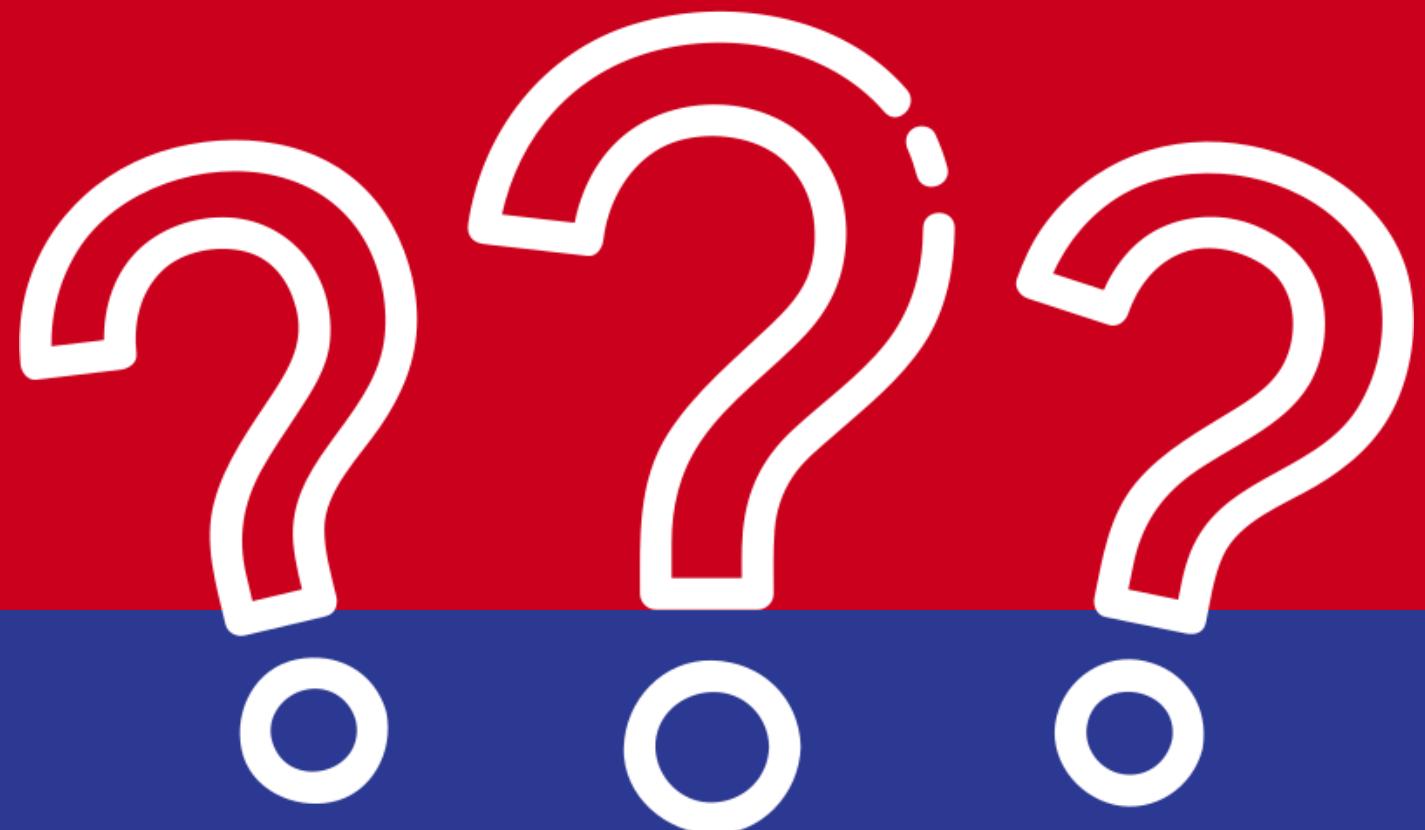
You should try the cake. It's delicious.





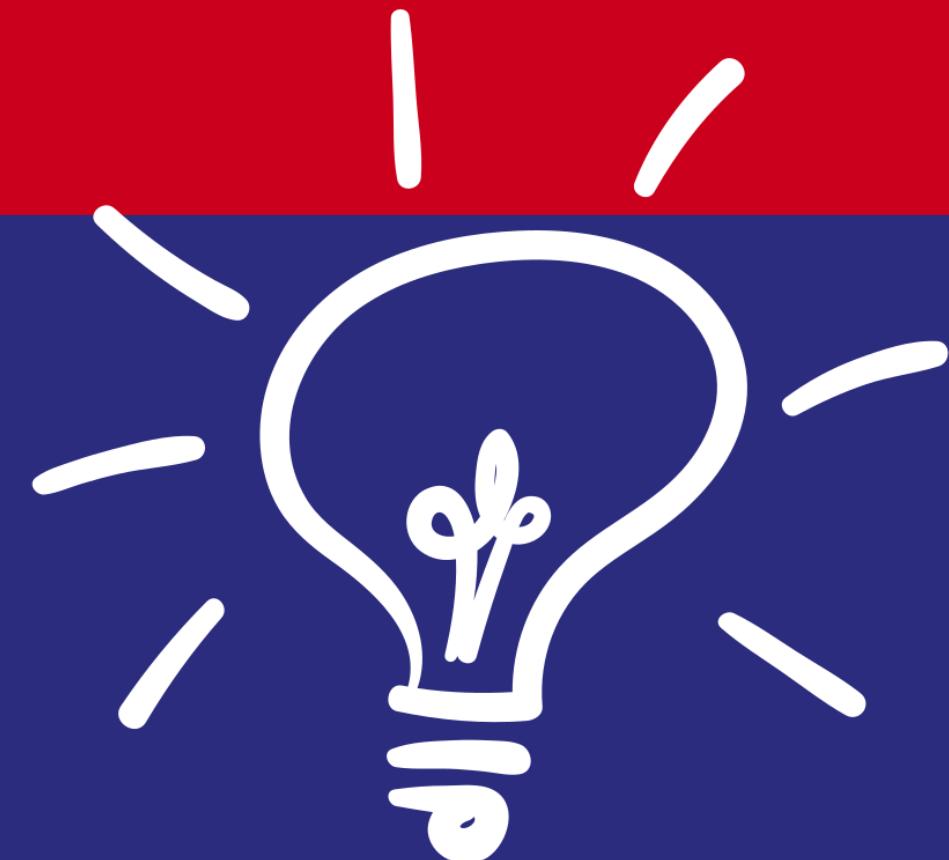
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Form of "it's time"



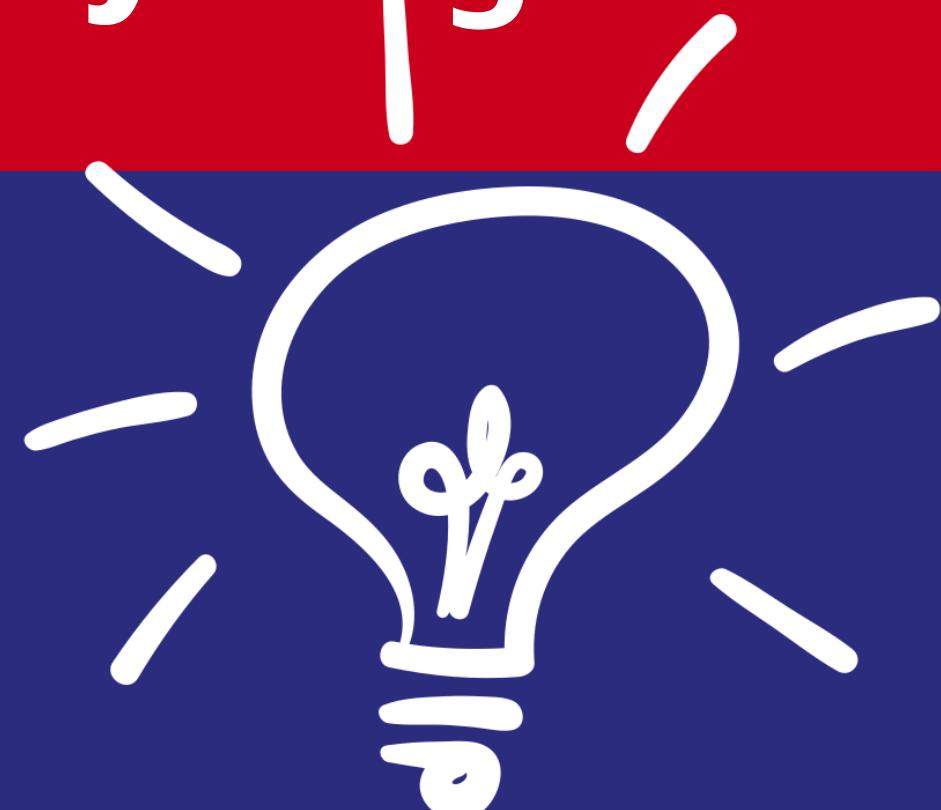
We can use "it's time" + to + infinitive or "it's time for someone" + to + infinitive to say that someone should do something now or in the future.

It's time to make a decision.



We can also use it's (about) time + subject + past simple to say that someone should do something now or in the future.

I really think it's high time you made a decision. We can't go on like this any longer.





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HYPOTHETICAL SITUATIONS

When we talk about things that we imagine we use present tense forms after phrases like what if, in case, suppose to talk about the future if we think that this is a situation that is likely to happen



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**We use past tense forms to
talk about a future that is
not likely to happen**



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What if you lost your job? How would you live?



**They didn't take a map! Suppose they
got lost.**



**We use would and could for
hypothetical situations in
the future**



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I don't think I'd like Canada. I'd hate the
weather.



John's coming to visit. He could stay with us. A hotel would be too expensive.



We use would in the main clause and a past tense in a subordinate clause to talk about an imagined future



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**I would hate to be in a situation where I
needed help to do everyday tasks.**



**She would never tell anyone if you told
her not to.**



**We use modals with have to
talk about something that
did not happen in the past**



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**I didn't know you had nothing to do
yesterday. I would have called you.**



**It's a pity you didn't come last night. You
would have enjoyed yourself.**



It's a good thing they repaired the traffic lights. There might have been an accident.



Why didn't you ring me? I could have come and picked you up.





**Long, lazy summer afternoons spent with the
neighborhood kids are an important
childhood rite of passage.**



5 WAYS TO GIVE ADVICE IN ENGLISH



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Giving advice in English might seem tricky at first. There are several ways to do it and each uses a slightly sentence structure. So, how do we choose which one to use? Find out with these five simple ways to give advice in English.



1

Use a modal
verb



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You should do more travelling.



You shouldn't drink so much beer.



You ought to do more travelling.



You ought not to drink so much beer if you
are going to be driving home.



2

Make it into
a question



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To make advice less direct, we can use a question to make the person we are advising consider about the advice we are giving them.



Why don't you do some more tidying?



How about doing some more tidying?



3

**Put yourself in
the person's
position**





**If someone is asking for your advice,
sometimes it's useful to imagine yourself being
in that person's position. This is a good way to
explain your advice, too.**



If I were you, I would travel more



Remember to use an infinitive after 'would' and not 'to'. To make this negative, put 'not' after 'would'.

4

Make a
suggestion



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A suggestion or recommendation is another good way of giving advice that isn't too direct.

You can use the words 'suggest' or 'recommend' .



I would suggest doing more of an effort.



I would recommend doing this instead.



Use 'verb+ing' after 'suggest' or 'recommend' to explain your advice to the listener. To make these negative, put 'not' before your 'verb+ing'.

5

**Advise in a
stronger way**



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Sometimes, you need to make your advice stronger to let the listener know that it's really important. We can use the expression 'you had better...' to do this.



You had (You'd) better start working on your homework.



You had (You'd) better finish this assignment in time.



We use an infinitive after 'better' to explain our advice and add 'not' after 'better' to make the sentence negative.



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FIRST CONDITIONAL

**The first conditional is used to
express the future consequence
of a realistic possibility now or in
the future.**



If I miss the train, I'll take the next one.



There is a 50% chance that the first part of this sentence (the action following 'if') will happen. And if it happens, the second part is 100% certain.

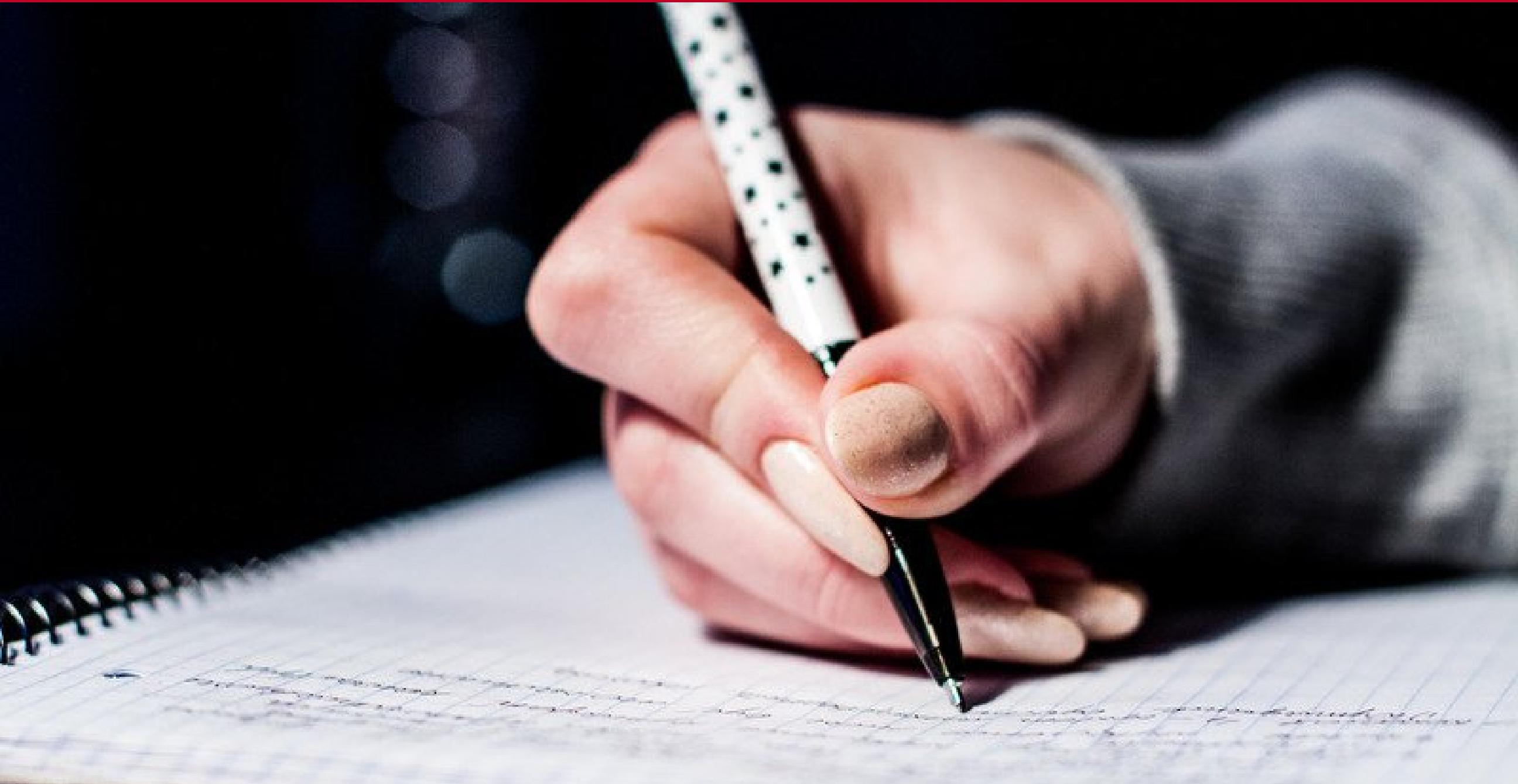


Creating the First Conditional



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If + present simple, will/won't + verb.



I'll celebrate if I pass this exam.

If I pass this exam, I won't have to do it again.



Will + verb if + present simple.



**I won't have to do this exam again if I
pass it.**



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Structure

IF + Simple Present, Simple Future

(S + will/won't + Verb form)

Usage

To talk about possibilities in the present
or in the future

Examples

- If it **rains**, I **will stay** at home.
- If I **wake** up late, I **will miss** the bus.
- And, if it's sunny, we'll **go** to the park.
- If Juan **leaves**, Paula **will be** sad.
- If I **find** your email, I **will send** you the picture.





Future Time Clauses



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A future time clause is a subordinate clause that contains a conjunction such as *when*, *as soon as*, *before*, *after*, *until*, etc.

The special thing about these clauses is that they use a present tense to refer to an action or event in the future.



After graduation, Nora will stay with her parents until she finds a good job.



**While she is living with her parents,
she will save a lot of money.**



**Her friend Salim has other plans. He will take
a gap year before he starts working.**



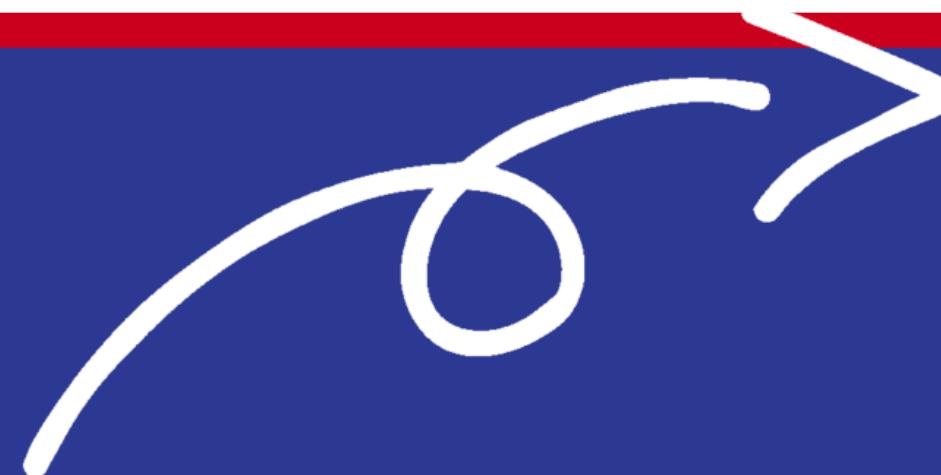
**Their other friend Rosie wants an adventure. She
is going to move abroad as soon as she has
finished uni.**





Tenses in future time clauses

In sentences that contain a future time clause, the main clause contains a future tense (usually will + infinitive), but the time clause contains a present tense.



Nora will stay with her parents until she finds a good job.

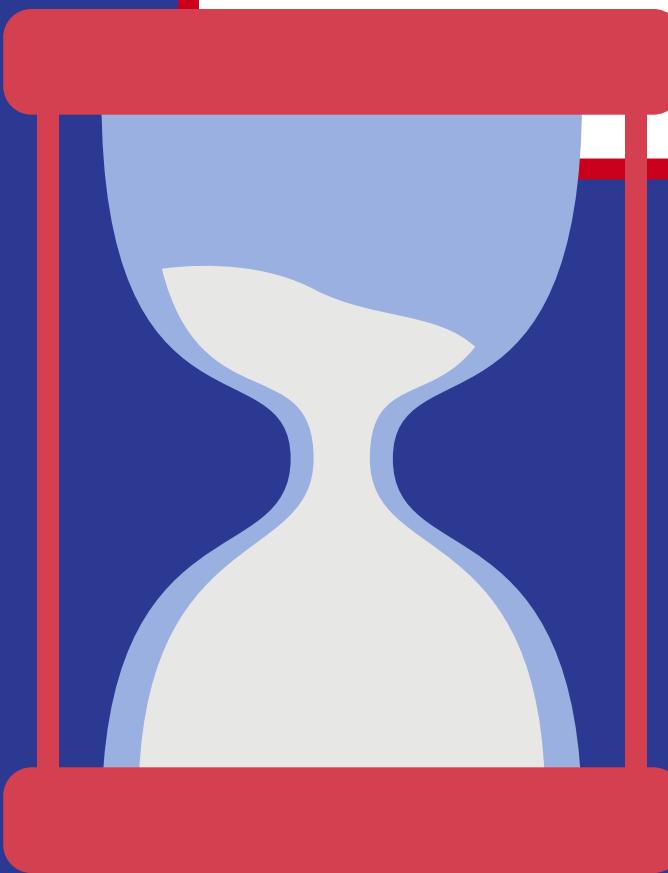


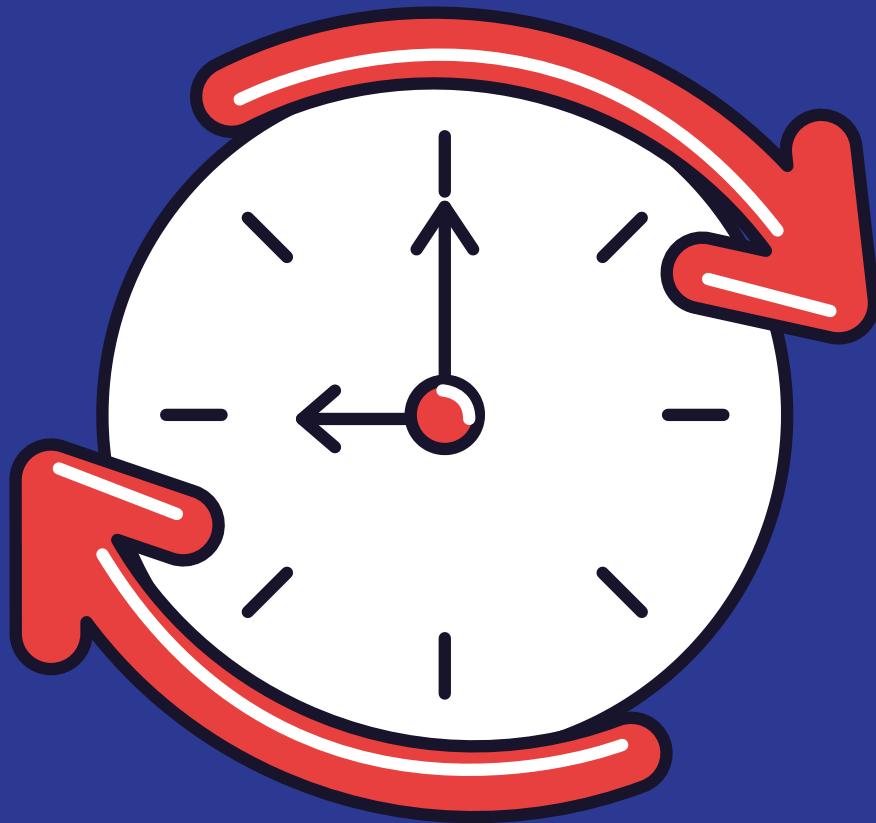
**main clause: will; time clause with until:
simple present**

We do not repeat the future tense.



Not: When she will find





Punctuation in future time clauses



Sometimes we can reverse the order of future time clauses. The meaning doesn't change, but when the time clause comes first, it is separated from the main clause by a comma.



**Once Rosie has settled in, Nora and Salim
will visit her. (comma)**

**Nora and Salim will visit once Rosie
has settled in. (no comma)**



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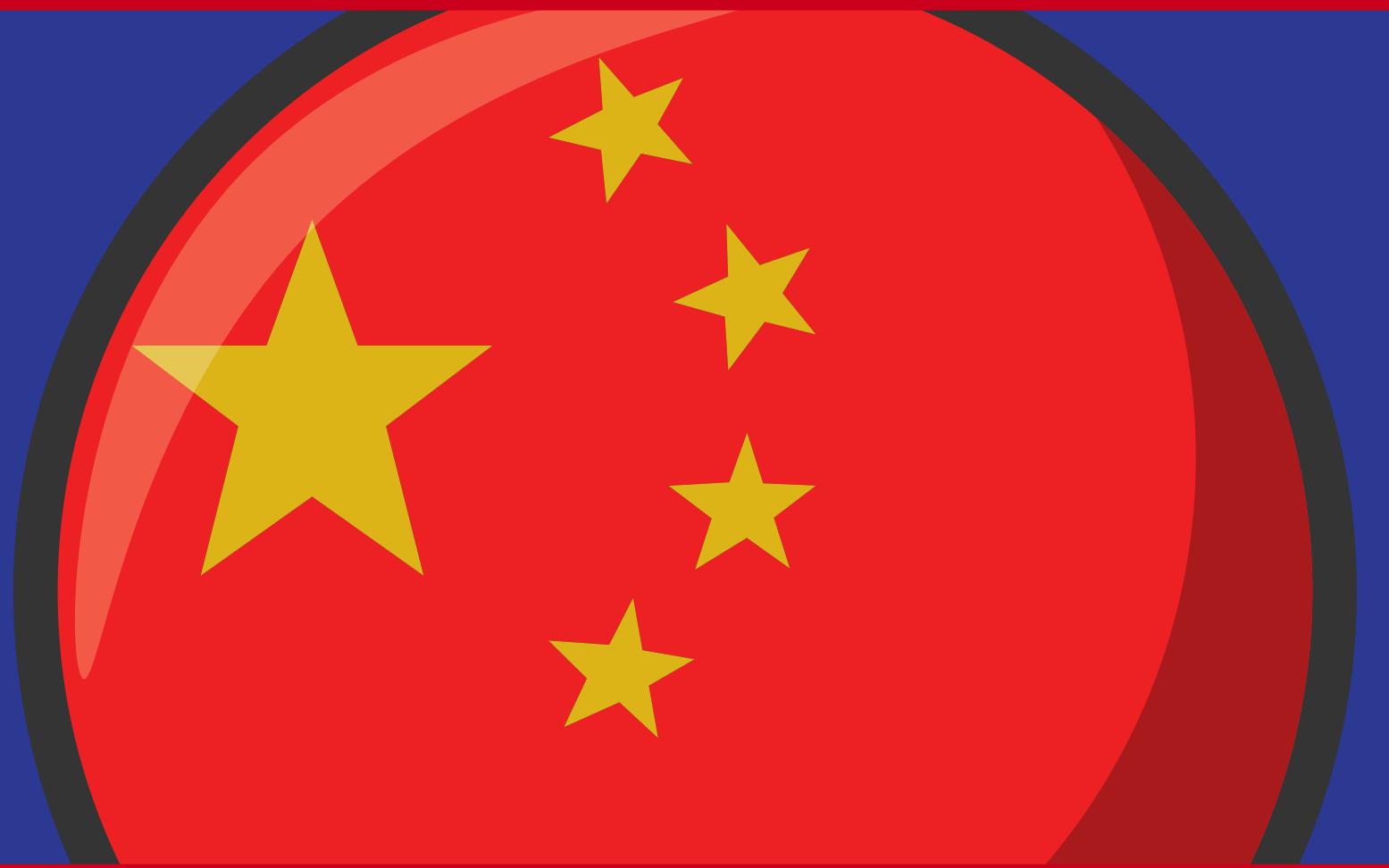
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Describing How Something is Made

Made In



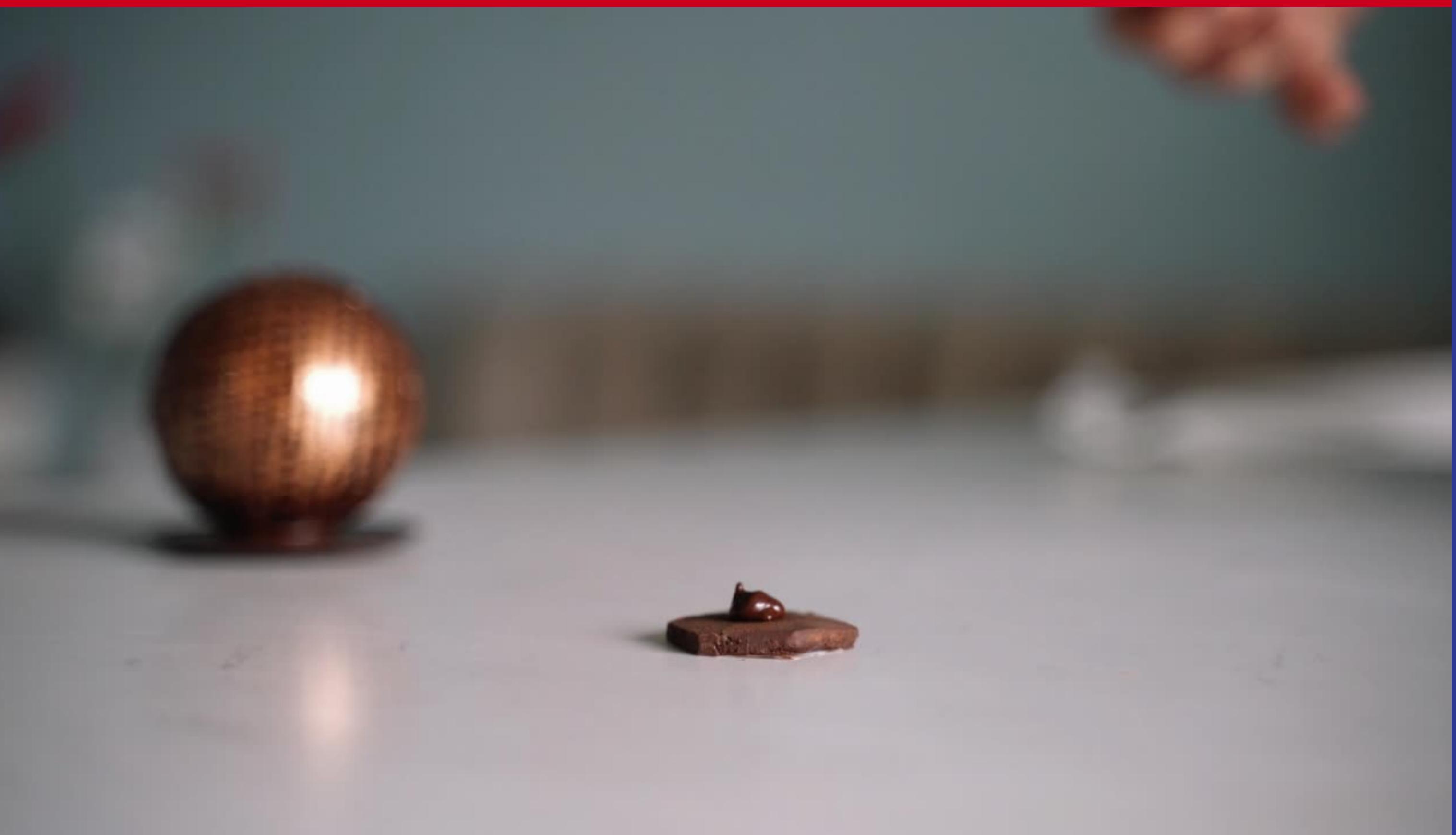
When we use these words, we are normally describing the location that something was made in. This is because it proves some sort of value or has some sort of special significance.

This wine was made in France.





This chocolate was made in Switzerland.



Made of

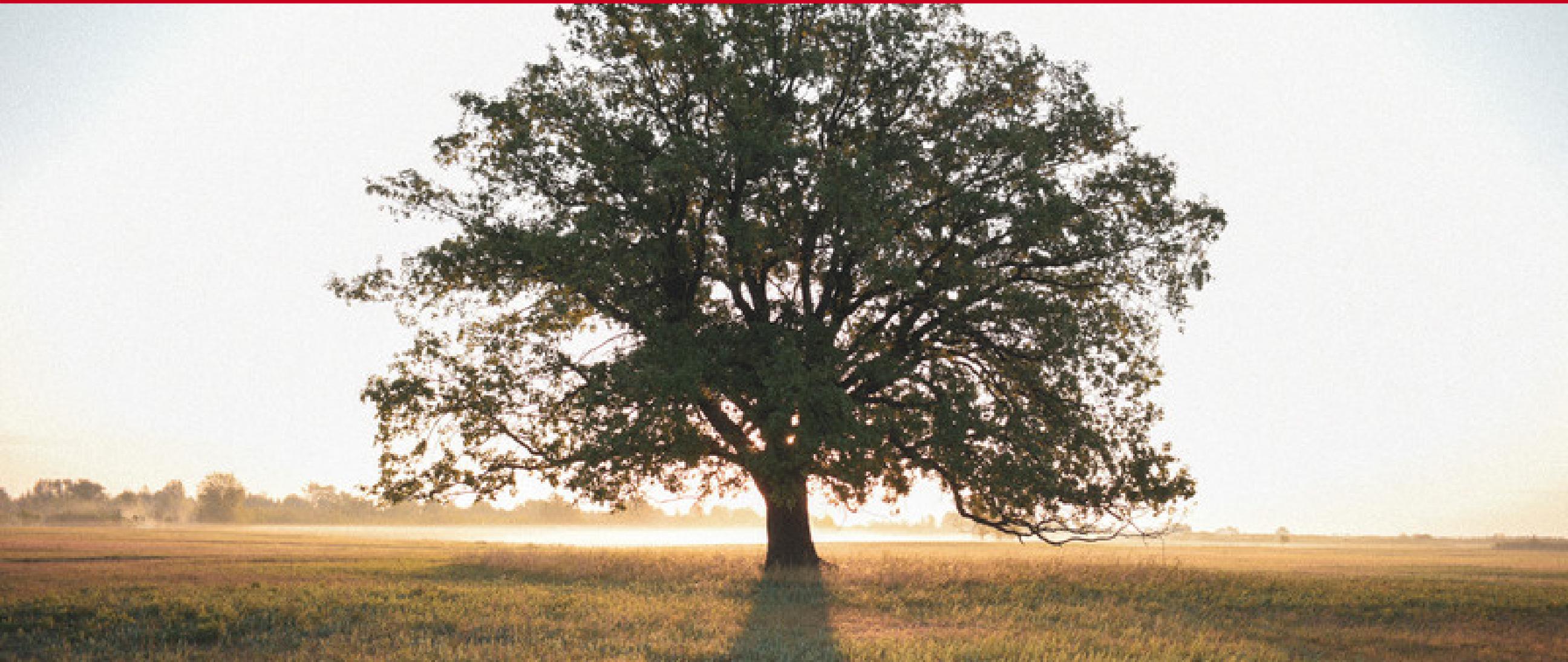


When we talk about an object that consists of a material that has not been changed in any way, we can use made of.



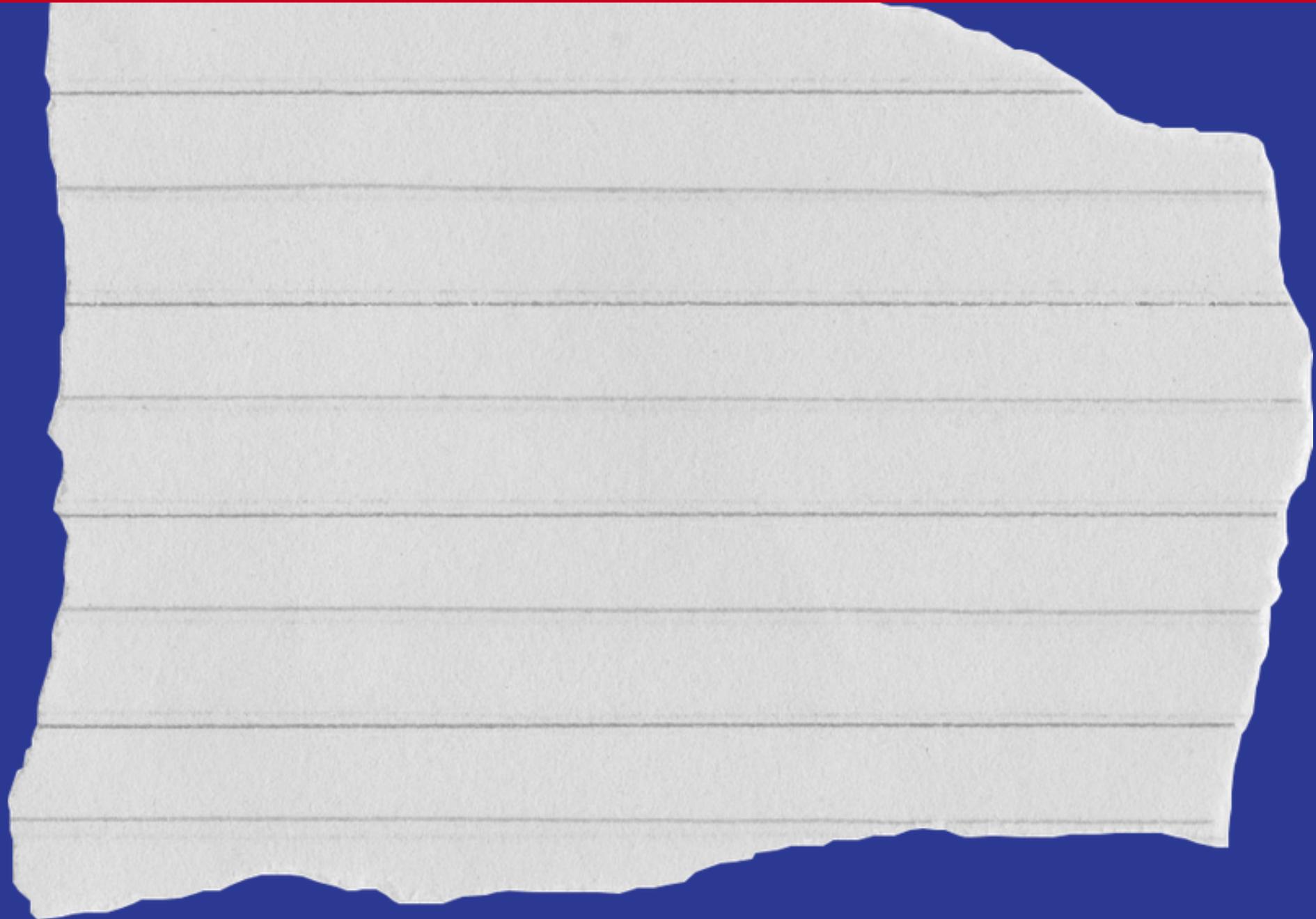
The **bowl** is made of glass. Now, the form has changed and so as its function but it's still one hundred per cent **glass**.

Made from



We use this if the object we're describing and the materials that went into making it are significantly changed in the process of making the object.

**Paper is made from trees. (The paper is
no longer a tree, of course, so we cannot
say made of.)**



Cheese and butter are made from milk.



Made out of



When we talk about something that was taken from one form and changed to another, then we can use made out of.

This candle holder is made out of a wine bottle.





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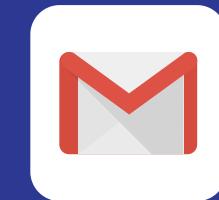
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