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1. Past Perfect and Past Simple

1.1. Past Perfect

Form:

- Sub + had + V3 +...
- Sub + had + not + V3 + ...
- Had + Sub + V3 + ...?

Used: We use **Past Perfect** to talk about expresses the idea that something occurred before another action in the past. It can also show that something happened before a specific time in the past.

Example:

- You had studied English before you moved to New York.
- Had you studied English before you moved to New York?
- You had not studied English before you moved to New York.

1.2. Past Simple

Form:

- Sub + V2 + ...
- Sub + did + not + V1 + ...
- Did + Sub + V1 + ...?

Used: We use it to talk about the actions that happened in the past and finished in the past.

Examples:

- I saw a movie yesterday.
- I didn't see a movie yesterday.
- Last year, I traveled to Japan.

Noted*: Time expression for Past simple:

- Yesterday
- Last ...
- a/an/one... ago
- plural number or expression... ago
- the day before yesterday
- the ... before last
- past dates
- past event

2. Second conditional

Form:

- If + Past Simple , S + would + Present Simple
- S + would + Present Simple + if + Past Simple

Used: We used Second Conditional to talk about the Unreal in the present or hypothetical conditional.

Examples:

- If he played football, he would be happy.
- I would be happy, if I had more free time.
- If I knew his name. I would tell you.
- What would you do if you saw a Bill Gate?

3. Wish

Used: We use **wish** to talk about something that we would like to be **different** in the **present** or the **future**. It' used for things which are impossible or very unlikely.

(We don't usually use "wish" in the way for things that are really possible in the future. Instead, we used "Hope".

Wish expression: Wish + (that) + **past Simple**

Examples:

- I wish that I had a big house. (I don't have a big house, but it is a nice idea!)
- I wish that John wasn't busy tomorrow. (he is busy, unfortunately)
- I wish I were rich.
- I wish that I could speak Spanish.
- I wish that I would stop raining.

4. Hope

Used: We use hope to talk about things in the **present** or **future** that we think have a good of happening. On the other hand, we use "wish" to talk about thing that are impossible or unlikely.

Hope expression: Hope + (that) + Present or future

Examples:

- **Hope for the present**
 - I hope that it's sunny where you are.
 - I hope that she's having a wonderful time

- **Hope for the future**
 - He hopes that she comes to the party tomorrow.
 - I hope that she'll come to the party tomorrow.
- **Hope for the past**
 - I hope she passed the exam.
 - I hope John hasn't got lost.
 - I hope Amanda found her keys.

5. Present Perfect Vs Past Simple

Present Perfect	Past Simple
Form: Sub + have/has + V3 + ...	Form: Sub + V2 + ...
<p>Used: We use present perfect to express the event in past that consequent in the present.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Happen at unspecific time before now. 2. Unfinished action (past→present→future). 3. Action that happens more than one time. <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I have already done my school work. 2. I have worked at PNC since 2014. 3. I have been to SK for 4 times. 	<p>Used: We use it to talk about the actions that happened in the past and finished in the past.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. He visited his parents every weekend. 2. I learned Chinese last year. 3. Did you learn Chinese last year?
<p>Time expression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For - Since - Already - Yet - Before - Never - Recently - At last - Every - Just - lately 	<p>Time expression:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yesterday - Last ... - a/an/one... ago - plural number or expression... ago - the day before yesterday - the ... before last - past dates - past event

6. Will Vs Be going to

Will	Be going to
Form: Will + V1 + ...	Form: Be + going to + V1 + ...
Used: 1. Promise: I will give you a watch to her next month. 2. Prediction: It will rain tomorrow.	Used: 1. Plan: I am going to study in America next 5 year. 2. Intention: I am going to win.

7. Determiner

Use: Determiner are used to identify things further detail. To talk the dictionary they are modifying words that determine the kind of reference a noun or noun group has.

7.1. The Article: a /an/ the

❖ A

- We use "**A**" for word that begin with a consonant.
 - **Ex:** a dog, a tree, a man, ...
- We use "**A**" for word that start with "**u**" if they make a "**you**" sound.
 - **Ex:** a united team, a unique shirt, ...
- We use "**A**" for words that start with "**o**" if they make a "**won**" sound.
 - **Ex:** a one-time fee, a one-man army, ...

❖ An

- We use "**An**" for words that begin with vowels.
 - **Ex:** an apple, an airport, ...
- We use "**An**" for words in which the "**h**" is not pronounced.
 - **Ex:** an hour, an honor, ...

❖ The

- We use "**the**" before some names of the countries.
 - **Ex:** The United states, The Philippines, The Soviet Union, ...
- We use "**the**" before the name of the Rivers, Oceans, Seas, Groups of Mountains, and Islands.
 - **Ex:** The amazon, the Atlantic, the Bahamas, ...
- We use "**the**" before the ordinary number.

7.2. Demonstrative pronoun and adjective: this/ that/ these/ those

- ❖ **This:** (Only one thing and near)
- ❖ **These:** (Plural of "this" and near)
- ❖ **That:** (Only one thing and far)
- ❖ **Those:** (Plural of that and far)

✚ **Demonstrative adjective:** uses to modify nouns. It has a specific subject.

- These books are blue.
- This dog is nice.

✚ **Demonstrative Pronouns**

- That is mine.
- This is very lot.

7.3. Possessive adjective: (my/your/his/her/its/our/your/their)

Examples:

- The dog barked at **the** boy
- **These** apples are rotten
- **Their** bus was late

Determiners are quantifiers:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A few• A little• All• another• any	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• both• each• either• enough• every	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• few• fewer• less• little• many• more• most• much	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• neither• no• other• several• some
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For example:

- Have you got **any** English books I could borrow?
- There is **enough** food to feed everyone.
- I don't teach online **every** day.

8. Writing

8.1. Argumentative Paragraph

(To achieve the objective of argumentative paragraph, the learner must be able to)

8.1.1. Definition

Argumentative paragraph is the paragraph that convince or persuade the reader to believe in it.

8.1.2. Identify the transition words/phrases used to argue for and against

Transition word or phrases is the word that we use to connect two sentences to become a sentence. Here are lists of transition word/phrases.

Agreement / Addition / Similarity

The transition words like *also, in addition, and, likewise, add information, reinforce ideas, and express agreement* with preceding material.

in the first place	also
not only ... but also	then
as a matter of fact	equally
in like manner	identically
in addition	uniquely
coupled with	like
in the same fashion/ way	as
first, second, third	too
in the light of	moreover
not to mention	as well as
to say nothing of	together with
equally important	of course
by the same token	likewise
again	comparatively
to	correspondingly
and	similarly

furthermore

additionally

Opposition / Limitation / Contradiction

Transition phrases like **but**, **rather** and **or**, express that there is evidence to the **contrary** or point out **alternatives**, and thus introduce a change the line of reasoning (**contrast**).

although this may be true

(and) yet

in contrast

while

different from

albeit

of course ..., but

besides

on the other hand

as much as

on the contrary

even though

at the same time

although

in spite of

instead

even so / though

whereas

be that as it may

despite

then again

conversely

above all

otherwise

in reality

however

after all

rather

but

nevertheless

(and) still

nonetheless

unlike

regardless

or

notwithstanding

Cause / Condition / Purpose

These transitional phrases present specific **conditions** or **intentions**.

in the event that	whenever
granted (that)	while
as / so long as	because of
on (the) condition (that)	as
for the purpose of	since
with this intention	while
with this in mind	lest
in the hope that	in case
to the end that	provided that
for fear that	given that
in order to	only / even if
seeing / being that	so that
in view of	so as to
If	owing to
... then	inasmuch as
unless	due to
when	

Examples / Support / Emphasis

These transitional devices (like **especially**) are used to introduce examples as **support**, to indicate **importance** or as an **illustration** so that an idea is cued to the reader.

in other words	to put it another way
to put it differently	that is to say
for one thing	with attention to
as an illustration	by all means
in this case	important to realize
for this reason	another key point

first thing to remember	especially
most compelling evidence	explicitly
must be remembered	specifically
point often overlooked	expressly
to point out	surprisingly
on the positive side	frequently
on the negative side	significantly
with this in mind	particularly
notably	in fact
including	in general
like	in particular
to be sure	in detail
namely	for example
chiefly	for instance
truly	to demonstrate
indeed	to emphasize
certainly	to repeat
surely	to clarify
markedly	to explain
such as	to enumerate

Effect / Consequence / Result

Some of these transition words (***thus, then, accordingly, consequently, therefore, henceforth***) are time words that are used to show that ***after*** a particular time there was a ***consequence*** or an ***effect***.

Note that ***for*** and ***because*** are placed before the cause/reason. The other devices are placed before the consequences or effects.

as a result	in effect
under those circumstances	for
in that case	thus
for this reason	because the

then

hence

consequently

therefore

thereupon

forthwith

accordingly

henceforth

Conclusion / Summary / Restatement

These transition words and phrases **conclude**, **summarize** and / or **restate** ideas, or indicate a final **general statement**. Also some words (like **therefore**) from the **Effect / Consequence** category can be used to summarize.

as can be seen

generally speaking

in the final analysis

all things considered

as shown above

in the long run

given these points

as has been noted

in a word

for the most part

after all

in fact

in summary

in conclusion

in short

in brief

in essence

to summarize

on balance

altogether

overall

ordinarily

usually

by and large

to sum up

on the whole

in any event

in either case

all in all

Obviously

Ultimately

Definitely

Time / Chronology / Sequence

These transitional words (like **finally**) have the function of limiting, restricting, and defining **time**. They can be used either alone or as part of **adverbial expressions**.

at the present time	hence
from time to time	since
sooner or later	when
at the same time	once
up to the present time	about
to begin with	next
in due time	now
as soon as	formerly
as long as	suddenly
in the meantime	shortly
in a moment	henceforth
without delay	whenever
in the first place	eventually
all of a sudden	meanwhile
at this instant	further
first, second	during
immediately	in time
quickly	prior to
finally	forthwith
after	straightaway
later	by the time
last	whenever
until	until now
till	now that
since	instantly
then	presently
before	occasionally

Many transition words in the time category (**consequently; first, second, third; further; hence; henceforth; since; then, when; and whenever**) have other uses.

Except for the numbers (**first, second, third**) and **further** they add a meaning of **time** in expressing conditions, qualifications, or reasons. The numbers are also used to **add information** or **list examples**. **Further** is also used to indicate added space as well as added time.

Space / Location / Place

These transition words are often used as part of **adverbial expressions** and have the function to restrict, limit or qualify **space**. Quite a few of these are also found in the **Time** category and can be used to describe spatial order or spatial reference.

in the middle	above
to the left/right	below
in front of	down
on this side	up
in the distance	under
here and there	further
in the foreground	beyond
in the background	nearby
in the center of	wherever
adjacent to	around
opposite to	between
here	before
there	alongside
next	amid
where	among
from	beneath
over	beside
near	behind

across

8.1.3. Identify the structures of argumentative paragraph and fact/opinion used as evidences in argumentative paragraph.

Topic sentence, supporting sentences, concluding sentence



TRUST **W**E **A**LL **P**ASS **T**HE **S**TATE **E**XAM **A**LL **T**OGETER