
HAL'S SCRAPBOOK

Capstone project

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Present Perfect

The present perfect, also known as present perfect simple or present perfect in Spanish, is one of the tenses of the present in English. Its correct use is necessary to express experiences or memories that occurred a long time ago, but of which memory is still kept or are currently relevant. Thanks to this, its use is very common and it is important to know it perfectly.

Functions of the present perfect

The purpose of this tense is to link the past with the present. However, the attention falls on the result, that is, what has happened or what has not happened.

5 main functions can be listed:

The action started in the past and continues in the present. For example:

I have lived in Veracruz since 1990

The time of carrying out the action has not ended. For example:

They have gone to swim twice a week

The action is constantly repeated in an indeterminate time between the past and the present

She has visited that museum several times (She has visited that museum several times)

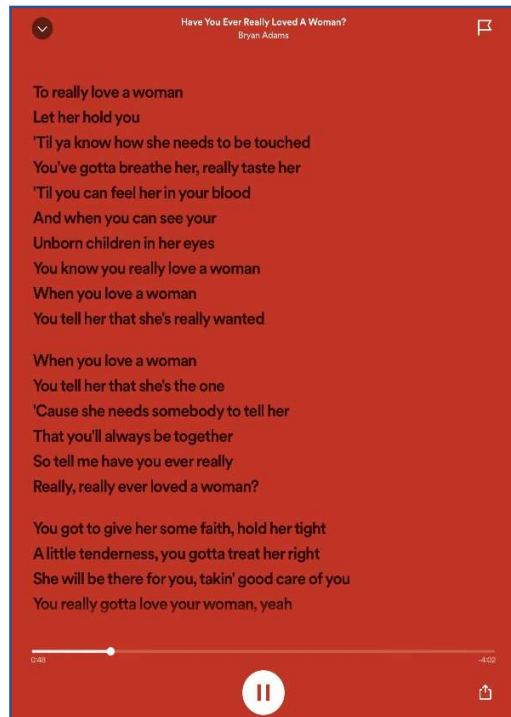
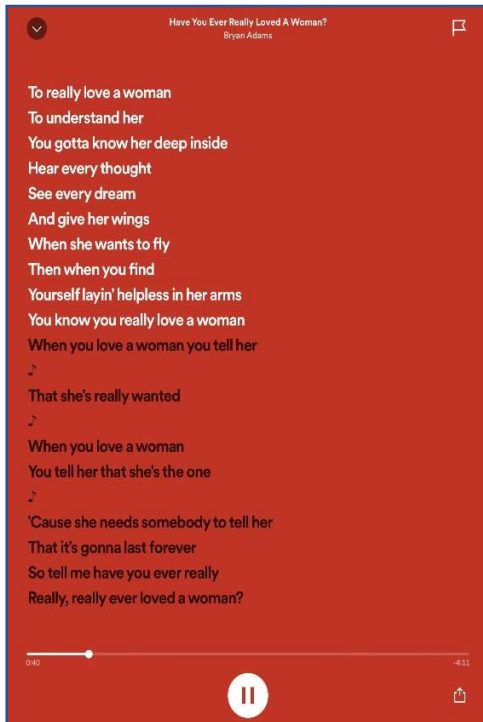
The action recently concluded. For this use of use just.

He has just finished his homework

The time when the action was performed is not relevant.



This song is an example:



Adjective Clauses

is a type of dependent clause that works to describe a noun in a sentence. It functions as an [adjective](#) even though it is made up of a group of words instead of just one word. In the case of an adjective clause, all the words work together to modify the [noun](#) or [pronoun](#).

Examples:

- The flowers **that we picked up last week** have died.
- My friend, **who has glasses**, wasn't at school today.
- The boy, **who claimed to have a broken arm**, caught the ball.

Adjective Clause


a dependent clause that functions as an adjective

The **angry** tiger snarled at me.

↪ adjective describing tiger

The tiger **that was angry** snarled at me.

↪ adjective clause describing tiger



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Adjective Superlative

A superlative adjective expresses the extreme or highest degree of a quality. We use a superlative adjective to describe the extreme quality of one thing in a group of things.

As with comparative adjectives, there are two ways to form a **superlative adjective**:

- **short** adjectives: add "**-est**"
- **long** adjectives: use "**most**"

Base Adjective	Comparative Adjective	Superlative Adjective
orderly	more orderly	most orderly
orderly	less orderly	least orderly
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
energetic	less energetic	least energetic
spontaneous	more spontaneous	most spontaneous
meaningful	less meaningful	least meaningful



Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are verbal structures composed of two particles: verb + adjective, adverb or preposition that serve to define specific actions or states. Thanks to this, from the same verb, for example, burn, you can create phrasal verbs that are very different from each other.

Example:



Gerunds

The *gerund* is a **verb** form that can fulfill functions in a sentence beyond those of a verb, such as subject, object, complement or *present participle*. It is structured with the infinitive form of the **verb + the suffix -ing**, for example, the *gerund* of **walk is walking**. Thanks to these characteristics, it is very dynamic and can be used in different ways within the same text.

GERUND

Ejemplos de funciones gramaticales

1. She is walking too much these days / Ella está caminando mucho estos días.
2. I will take a walking tour this weekend.
Voy a tomar un tour de caminata este fin de semana.
3. Walking is good for your health / Caminar es bueno para tu salud.

El gerundio en inglés también puede tener tres usos en la oración.

SUJETO

1. Eating junk food is bad for you / Comer comida chatarra es malo para ti.

OBJETO

2. I hate cooking / Odio cocinar.

COMPLEMENTO

3. My hobby is reading / Mi pasatiempo es leer.

Stative verbs

The stative verbs express states, emotions, sensations or possessions. Thanks to this, its use must be avoided in continuous tenses, since they do not express actions that take place over a certain period of time.



Articles

Articles are words that define a noun as specific or unspecific. Consider the following examples:

After the long day, the cup of tea tasted particularly good.

By using the article *the*, we've shown that it was one specific day that was long and one specific cup of tea that tasted good.

After a long day, a cup of tea tastes particularly good.

By using the article *a*, we've created a general statement, implying that any cup of tea would taste good after any long day.

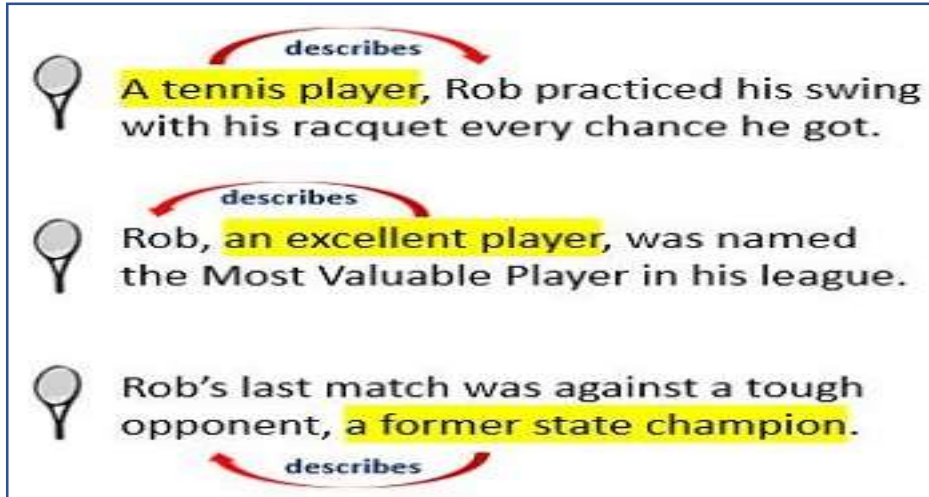


Appositives

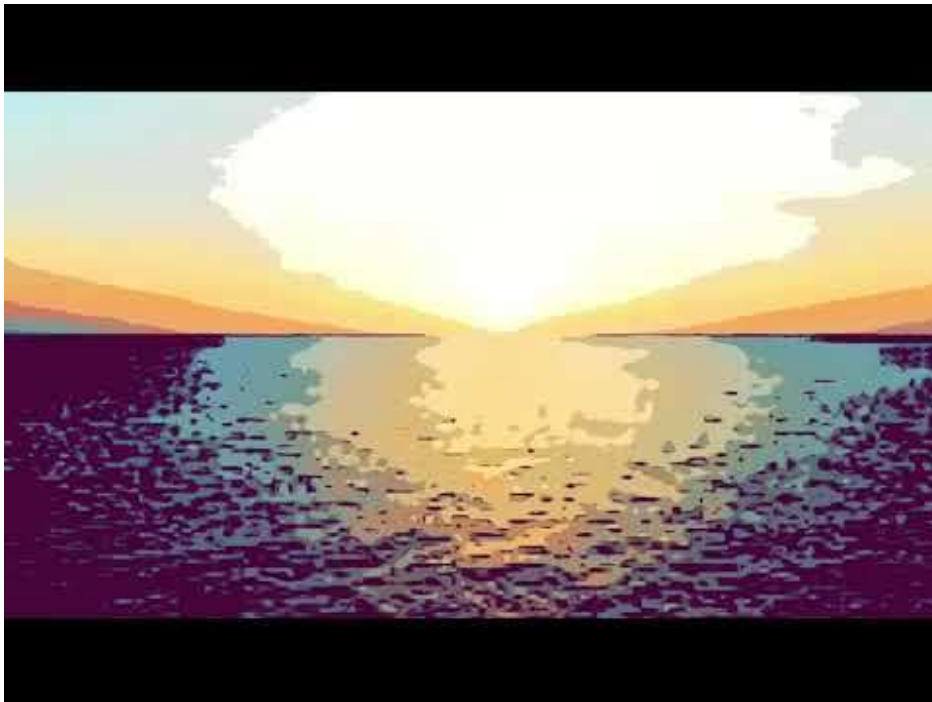
An appositive is a [noun](#) or a [noun phrase](#) that sits next to another noun to rename it or to describe it in another way.

Appositives are usually offset with [commas](#), [parentheses \(round brackets\)](#), or [dashes](#).

Example:



Past Participle



Infinitive

Many verbs in English are followed by the **infinitive with to**. Some of these verbs take the pattern:

- **Verb + to + infinitive**

*We **planned to take** a holiday.*

*She **decided to stay** at home.*



Preference Modals

There are several ways to express preferences.

Would rather

1. Affirmative statement	subject + would rather + infinitive
2. Negative statement	subject + would rather not + infinitive
3. Show preference when you have two specific choices	subject + would rather + infinitive + than
4. When we want someone else to do smth	subject + would rather + person + past simple verb


1. ***I would rather stay in when it rains.***

2. ***I would rather not go out when it rains.***

3. *I would rather stay in than go out when it rains.*
4. *I would rather you stayed in with me when it rains.*

Using Prefer,

Would rather, Had better



PREFER	WOULD RATHER	HAD BETTER
<p>Prefer; In contrast to 'would rather' prefers refer to general preference, not current ones. Prefer is followed by a verb in the -ing form and 'to'.</p> <p><i>Example Sentences;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I prefer bicycle to motorcycle. • Do we prefer drinking tea to coffee ? • They would prefer you coming tomorrow. • I prefer working to doing nothing. 	<p>Would rather; is use to say that one person would prefer another or others to something. Would rather is followed by the bare infinitive and than.</p> <p><i>Example Sentences;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I would rather have coffee than tea. • I would rather not go out tonight. • I would rather watch the movie at home. • I would rather have breakfast. 	<p>Had better; is used to give advice. It is romed with the bare infinitive (without to). Follow the list for examples;</p> <p><i>Example Sentences;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Had we better let him know? • They had better choose a cheaper hotel. • You had better not cry. • We had better review all subjects before the math exam.

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Quantifiers

1) Some & any

Before going into the subject of some and any, you must be clear that with COUNTABLE nouns IN SINGULAR, we use the article a/an. For example There's a car outside (There is a car outside), Do you need an ashtray? (Do you need an ashtray?) or I don't have a TV (I don't have a TV). With the other nouns, we use some or any. When is each used? You are about to find out

· Some:

In general, we use some in AFFIRMATIVE sentences with UNCOUNTABLE nouns, that is, with nouns that cannot be counted, such as sand (sand), water (water) or money (money). We also use some with nouns

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:

Hay arena en mi zapato.

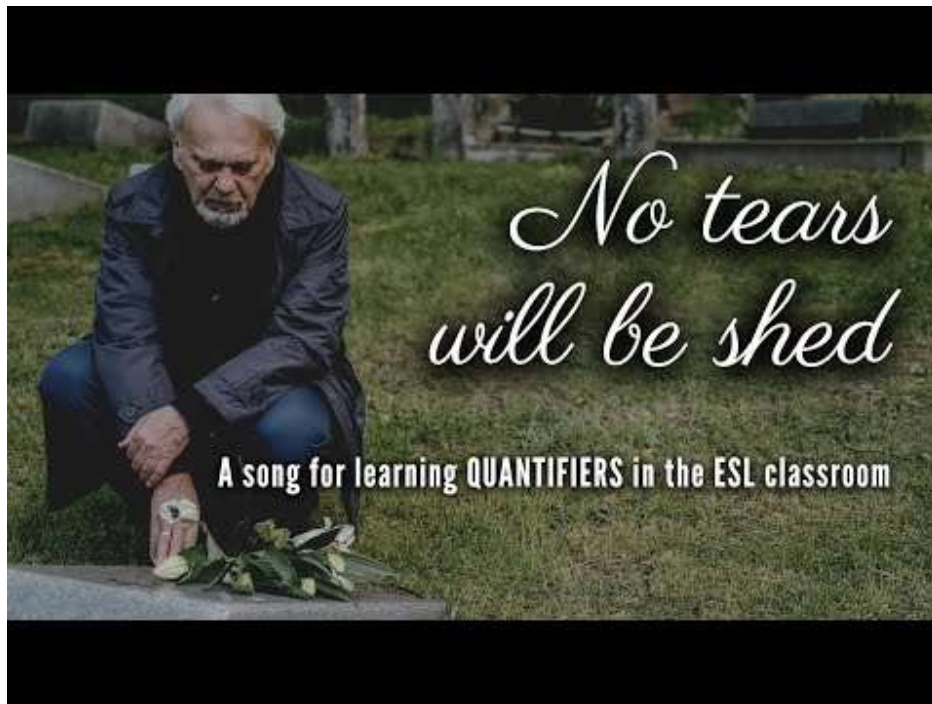
There's **some** sand in my shoe.

Bebí (**algo de**) agua antes de irme a la cama.

I drank **some** water before going to bed.

Él me dio dinero.

He gave me **some** money.



INFOGRAPHIC

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