

Will



1) Future actions happen without the speaker's intention

The sun **will shine** tomorrow.

2) Prediction

I think orangutans **will learn** more words.

3) Spontaneous actions

wait! **I'll ask** it the next word.

Form

will + infinitive



Affirmative sentences:

He **will play** with AZ after the test.
He **'ll play** with AZ after the test.

Negative sentences:

He **will not** play with AZ after the test.
He **won't play** with AZ after the test.

Questions:

Will he play with AZ after the test?



Simple Past



The simple past is a tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now. It is express by words (verbs) which are written differently (from its infinite form) to indicate past.

There are two types of verbs

1. **REGULAR VERBS** are those words which need just an ending

To change a regular verb into its past tense form, we normally add **-ED** to the end of the verb.

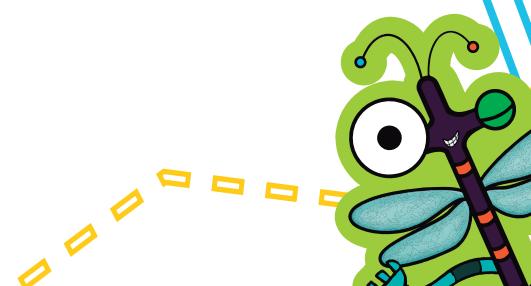
Infinitive	Past
Destroy	Destroyed
Trust	Trusted

For example:
Mr. Stark **trusted** me.

2. **IRREGULAR VERBS** are those words which its form changes completely.

Infinitive	Past
Tear up	Tore up
Go	Went
Feel	Felt

For example:
The **snap** **tore up** a hole in our dimension.



Be going to

Be going to is not a tense. It is a special structure that we use to talk about the future.

Doory and Marvin **are going to** find Nemo.

The structure for Be going to is:

Affirmative

Dory is going to touch the fish.
Subject+ verb to be+going to+ verb+complement.

Negative

Dory is not going to touch the fish.
Subject+ verb to be+not+going to+ verb+complement.

**Interrogative
(yes-no)**

Is Dory going to touch the fish?
Verb to be+ subject+going to+verb+complement+?

**Interrogative
(wh-word)**

Why is Dory going to touch the fish?
wh-word + verb to be+ subject+going to+verb+complement+?

We use **Be going to** when we express **intentions or predictions based on evidence**.

We use be going to when we have the intention to do something before we speak. We have already made a decision before speaking.

- o Marvin **is going to** find the fish.
- o Marvin and Dory **are not going to** travel to Japan.

In these examples, we had **an intention or plan before speaking**.
The decision was made before speaking.

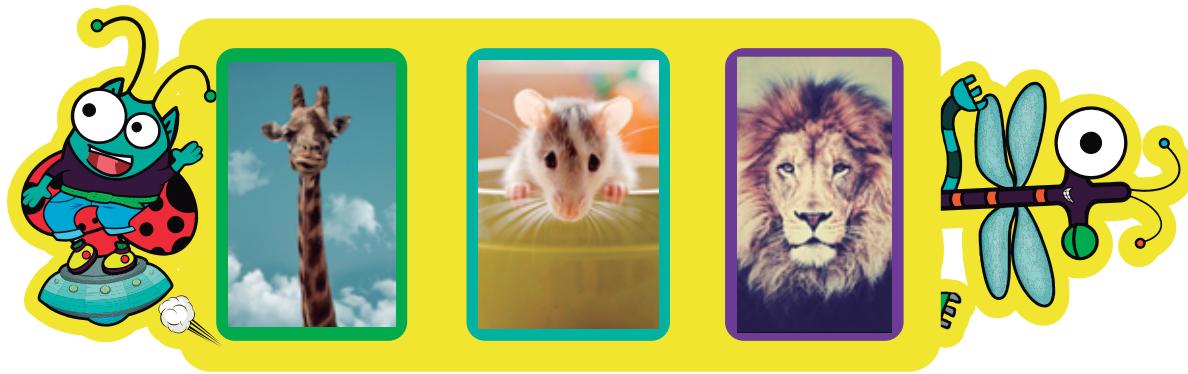
We often use be going to to make a prediction about the future. Our prediction is based on present evidence. We are saying what we think will happen. Here are some examples:

- °Look at the sky! It's **going to** rain. (The clouds are black)
- °Marvin **is going to** find Nemo. He looked for him a lot.

Note.- The slang for be going to is **gonna**.

- °I'm **gonna** eat a hamburger after school.
- °Mike's **gonna** do his homework in the afternoon.





More

Personal Pronoun 1 + verb to be + verb (+) –er + than + Personal Pronoun 2

Example:

- °The giraffe is bigger than the mouse
- °The giraffe is more beautiful than the mouse

Personal Pronoun + verb to be + verb (+) –est

Example:

- °The giraffe is the biggest
- °The giraffe is the most beautiful

Less

Personal Pronoun 1 + verb to be + less + verb + than + Personal Pronoun 2

Example:

- °The mouse is less tall than the giraffe

As

Personal Pronoun 1 + verb to be + as + verb + as + Personal Pronoun 2

Example:

- °The giraffe is as savage as the lion



Simple Past Forms

The simple past is formed using the **verb + ed**. In addition, there are many **verbs with irregular past forms**. Questions are made with did and negative forms are made with did not.

Statement: You **called** Debbie.

Question: **Did** you call Debbie?

Negative: You **did not call** Debbie.

1. Use the simple past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past.

I **saw** a movie yesterday.

- ° I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- ° Last year, I **traveled** to Japan.
- ° Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- ° **Did** you **have** dinner last night?

2. We use the simple past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

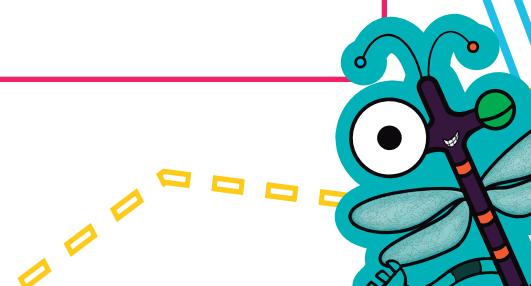
Examples:

- ° I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.
- ° He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.
- ° **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs?

3. The simple past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. Aduration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as: for two years, for five minutes, all day, all year, etc.

Examples:

- ° I **lived** in Brazil for two years.
- ° Shauna **studied** Japanese for five years.
- ° They **sat** at the beach all day.



Positive form

Personal Pronoun + verb in SP + Extra Information

Example:

*He acted in the movie
I went to a car race*

Negative form

Personal Pronoun + didn't + verb + Extra Information

Example:

*He didn't act in the movie
I didn't go to a car race*

Question form

Did + Personal Pronoun + verb +Extra Information +?

Example:

*Did you travel to Cancun yesterday?
Did he join the class last year?*

Question Form with Wh?

Wh? + verb in SP + Personal Pronoun+ El +?

Example:

*What did he do in my class?
How was the party yesterday?*

Use of Passive

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.

Example:

My bike was stolen.

In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my bike was stolen. I do not know, however, who did it.

Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example:

A mistake was made.

In this case, I focus on the fact that a mistake was made, but I do not blame anyone (e.g. you have made a mistake.).

Form of Passive

Subject + finite form of to be + Past Participle

Tense	Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	writes is written
Simple Past	Active: Passive: Passive:	Rita A letter A letter	wrote was written has been written
Future	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	will write will be written
Present Progressive	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	is writing is being written
Past Progressive	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	was writing was being written
Past Perfect	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	had written had been written

Passive voice



A passive voice sentence consists of:

- ° The subject
- ° The verb to be in the correct tense
- ° The Past Simple of the verb needed
- ° Sometimes the agent or/ and the complements

Formula:

Subject + Verb to be + Verb in Past Simple + Complement

Example:

- ° *Colette thought Alfredo would be different*
- ° *Remy helped Alfredo to move*
- ° *Alfredo asked for the help of Colette to improve in the kitchen*



Adverbs of frequency

We use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity.

These are called adverbs of frequency and include:

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	always	I always do my homework.
90%	usually	I usually watch TV in the afternoon.
80%	normally / generally	I generally walk my dog.
70%	often / frequently	I often eat healthy.
50%	sometimes	I sometimes phone my grandmother.
30%	occasionally	I occasionally eat candies.
10%	seldom	I seldom sweep the house.
5%	hardly ever / rarely	I hardly ever get up early.
0%	never	I never sleep late.

An adverb of frequency goes before a main verb (except with To Be).

I **always** get up at 8:00
 Subject Adverb of frequency Verb Complement.

An adverb of frequency goes after the verb To Be.

I am **never** late.
 Subject Verb To Be Adverb of frequency Complement.

When we use an auxiliary verb (have, will, must, might, could, would, can, etc.), the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. This is also true for to be.



We can also use the following adverbs at the start of a sentence for emphasis.

Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally

Sometimes, I sleep late.

BUT we cannot use the following at the beginning of a sentence: **Always, seldom, rarely, hardly, ever, never.**

We use hardly ever and never with positive, not negative verbs:

She **hardly ever** comes to my parties. / They **never** say "thank you".

Other expressions of frequency

How often...?

We use **how often** to ask about the frequency of an action.
 We place it at the beginning of the question.

How often do you wash your car ?
 Wh-word Auxiliary Subject Verb Complement ?

once
twice
three times
times

day
week
month
year

I wash my car **once a month**

every

evening/morning/night
day/weekend
week/month/year/hour, etc

I wash my car **every morning.**



CAN

CAN

I	can	play
You	can	play
He	can	play
She	can	play
It	can	play
We	can	play
You	can	play
They	can	play

We use "can" to talk about "**possibility**".

Can you do that?

Notice that there are two negative forms: "**can**" and "**cannot**". These mean exactly the same thing. When we are speaking, we usually say "**can**".

We use "can" to talk about "**ability**".

People can eat durian all-day.

We use "can" to ask for and give permission. (We also use "**May**" for this but it is more formal and much less common.)

Can I taste the durian?

You can't eat durian

We use "can" to talk about "**ability**".

Can you tell me where I can buy durians?

Positive form

Personal Pronoun + verb in SP + Extra Information

Example:

*Collet got mad because of Alfredo
Alfredo lied to Collet*

Negative form

Personal Pronoun + didn't + verb + Extra Information

Example:

*Collet didn't have to help Alfredo
Remy didn't have to let Alfredo sleep*

Question form

Did + Personal Pronoun + verb +Extra Information +?

Example:

*Did Collet like Alfredo?
Did Remy help Alfredo?*

Question Form with Wh?

Wh? + verb in SP + Personal Pronoun+ El +?

Example:

*What did Remy do to Alfredo?
How did Collet feel about Alfredo?*

Present perfect



The present perfect is a verb tense which is used to show that an action has taken place once or many times before now. The present perfect is most frequently used to talk about experiences or changes that have taken place, but there are other less common uses as well.

Positive Form

The present perfect is formed using **has/have + past participle**.

Example:

That fridge **has been broken** for a while.

Negative Form:

Negatives are made with **not**.

Example:

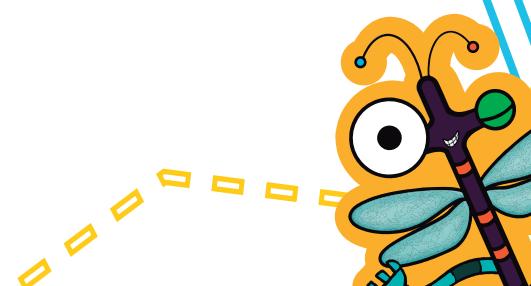
I still **haven't gotten** a check for your half yet.

Question Form

Questions are indicated by **inverting** the subject and **has/have**.

Example:

Have you broken that fridge?



Present Perfect

We use the present perfect tense:

For something an action in past with a result now:

Michael **has forgotten** how to be a kid.

For something that started in the past and continues in the present:

Mary Poppins **has returned**.

Structure

Have not = haven't / Has not= hasn't

Affirmative sentences:

Mary Poppins **has come** to look after Banks children.

Negative sentences:

Mary Poppins **has not come** to look after Banks children

Questions:

Has Mary Poppins come to look after Banks children?

Yes, **she has**.

Contracted form

I have	I've
You have	You've
She has	She's
He has	He's
It has	It's
We have	We've
They have	They've

Be going to

Be going to is not a tense. It is a special structure that we use to talk about the future.

Chole is going to teach Gidget how to be a cat.

The structure for Be going to is:

Affirmative

*Gidget **is going to** eat SweetPea.*

Negative

*Gidget **is not going to** eat SweetPea.*

Interrogative (yes-no)

*Is **Gidget going to** eat SweetPea?*

Interrogative (wh-word)

*Why **is Gidget going** to eat SweetPea?*

We use Be going to when we express *intentions* or *predictions based on evidence*.

Gidget is going to act like a cat.

Note.- The slang for be going to is **gonna**.

Now you're **gonna** learn how to act like a cat.

I'm **gonna** throw some situations at you and you're just **gonna** react like a cat.

Should / Shouldn't



Personal Pronoun + Should / Shouldn't + verb + Extra Information

Example:

You **should** be more careful
He **shouldn't** be that rude

Can / Can't



Personal Pronoun + Can/ Can't + verb + Extra Information

Example:

She **can** do allot of things
They **can't** say does things





Have / Has / Haven't / Hasn't

Personal Pronouns + have to + verb + Extra Information

Remember that when you use have in sentence is important to remember that the third person (**he, she, it**) uses has *for example:*

Veruca has to have a golden ticket
Augustus has eaten a lot of chocolate

The other pronouns use have *for example:*

They have to open a lot of bars to find the ticket
We have to find a ticket for Veruca



WILL *(for making predictions)*



We use **will** when we want to make a ***prediction*** about the future. A ***prediction*** is a statement that we make about the future. When a person makes a ***prediction*** they say what they think **will** happen in the future.

STRUCTURE

will + infinitive verb

BE CAREFUL! The main verb is without 'to'

When we use this structure, we are guessing. We do not have any evidence in the present telling us what the future is going to be.

Example:

I **will live** in a big house when I grow older.

For the negative, we can say "will not" or "won't"

Example:

I **won't go** to school when I get a job.





Adverbs of frequency

We use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity.

These are called adverbs of frequency and include:

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	always	Vegeta is always in a bad mood.
90%	usually	Trunks usually have cereal for breakfast.
80%	normally / generally	Bulma normally goes to the gym.
70%	often / frequently	Bulma often surf the internet.
50%	sometimes	Vegeta sometimes forgets his wife's birthday.
30%	occasionally	Bulma occasionally eat junk food.
10%	seldom	Trunks seldom reads the newspaper.
5%	hardly ever / rarely	Bulma hardly ever drink soda.
0%	never	Bulma never fights.

The Position of the Adverb in a Sentence

An adverb of frequency goes **before** a main verb (except with To Be).

Subject + adverb + main verb

I **always** remember to do my homework.
Trunks **normally** gets good marks in exams.

An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb To Be.

Subject + to be + adverb

People are **never** pleased to see Vegeta.
Bulma isn't **usually** bad tempered.

We can also use the following adverbs at the start of a sentence:

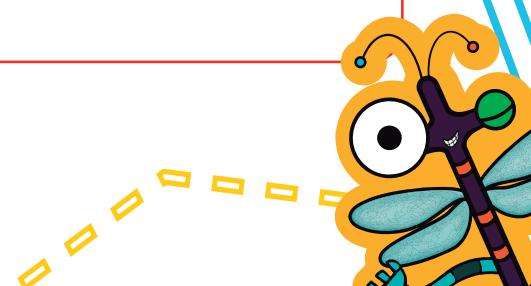
Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally

Occasionally, Vegeta likes to eat sea food.

BUT we **cannot** use the following at the beginning of a sentence: **Always, seldom, rarely, hardly, ever, never.**

We use hardly ever and never with positive, not negative verbs:

She hardly ever comes to my parties.
They never say "thank you".





Simple Past

The simple past is a tense that is used to talk about things that happened or existed before now. It is express by words (verbs) which are written differently (from its infinite form) to indicate past.

There are two types of verbs

1. REGULAR VERBS

are those words which need just an ending

To change a regular verb into its past tense form, we normally add **-ED** to the end of the verb.

Infinitive	Past
Journey	Journeyed
Brag	Bragged
Attain	Attained
Travel	Travelled

For example:

The brothers **reached** a river too treacherous to pass.

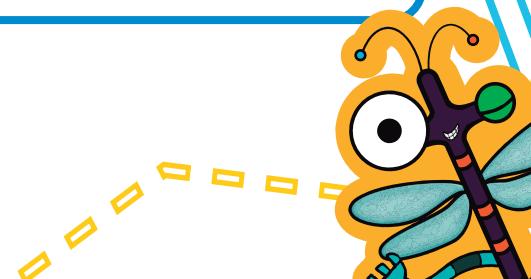
2. IRREGULAR VERBS

are those words which its form changes completely.

Infinitive	Past
Am-is-are	Was-were
Go	went
Do	did
Steal	Stole
Feel	Felt

For example:

He **went** with him gladly departing this life as equals.



Making suggestions



If we make a suggestion, it means that we mention a possible course of action to someone.
There are a number of expressions which we can use to make suggestions.

How about/what about + -ing?

*How about/What about **playing** a game?*

Why don't ...?

*Why don't we **ask** for directions?*

Let's ...

*Let's **go!***

Could

We **could swim** a bit more.



Positive form

Personal pronoun + verb to be + going to + verb + Extra Information

Example:

I am going to see a movie tomorrow

Negative form

Personal Pronoun + verb to be + not + going to + verb + Extra Information

Example:

You are not going to play with Joan

Question form

Verb to be + Personal Pronoun + going to + verb + Extra Information + ?

Example:

Is she going to party next week?

Question Form with Wh?

Wh? + verb to be + Personal Pronoun + going to + verb + Extra Information + ?

Example:

When is he going to finish the exam?

Adverbs of frequency



Adverbs of frequency always describe how often something occurs, either in definite or indefinite terms. In other words, we use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity.

The adverbs of frequency are:

Frequently	Adverb	Example:
100%	always	Rabbits always run fast.
90%	usually	Small animals usually hide from big animals.
80%	normally / generally	Foxes generally eat small animals.
70%	often* / frequently	Elephants often eat fruits and plants.
50%	sometimes	Animals sometimes can be dangerous.
30%	occasionally	Fast animals occasionally get tired easily.
10%	seldom	Lions seldom hunt by themselves.
5%	hardly ever / rarely	Small animals are hardly ever aggressive against big animals.
0%	never	Hares are never slow.

Nature **always** gives animals special skills to survive.
Subject + A.F + verb + complement.

Hares are **always** slow.
Subject + verb to be + A.F + complement

Note.- AF- Adverb of frequency



Will

We use **will**:

- °to express beliefs about the present or future
- °to talk about what people want to do or are willing to do
 - °to make promises, offers and requests.

Would

We use **would**:

- °to talk about the past
- °to talk about hypotheses (when we imagine something)
 - °for politeness.

Conditionals

Will:

We use will in conditionals to say what we think will happen in the present or future.

Would:

We use would to make hypotheses.

Positive form

Personal Pronoun + verb in SP + Extra Information

Example:

*She wanted to kill her
She knew the rules of a perm*

Negative form

Personal Pronoun + didn't + verb in base form + Extra Information

Example:

*She didn't get in the shower
I didn't go to a car race*

Question form

Did + Personal Pronoun + verb in base form + Extra Information + ?

Example:

*Did she get wet?
Did you know that about the girl?*

Question Form with Wh?

Wh? + verb to be + Personal Pronoun + going to + verb + Extra Information + ?

Example:

*What did she do to her father?
How was her father murder?*

Superlatives



In the superlative you talk about one thing only and how it is the best, worst, etc. You do not compare two things. The following guidelines apply to the superlative:

1-syllable adjectives: add **-est** to the adjective (plus the)

°Cinderella is **the tallest** princess.
°Lord Farquaad is **the coldest** king.

2-syllable adjectives ending in -y: change the **-y** to **-iest** (plus the)

°Donkey is **the happiest** character.
°Which do you think is **the easiest** princess to rescue?
°Fiona is **the luckiest** princess.

Note: If the word ends: consonant-vowel-consonant, then the last consonant is usually doubled in the superlative.
Examples: big-biggest, fat-fattest, hot-hottest.

Beware: Do not confuse adjectives and adverbs. 2-syllable adverbs ending in **-y** form their superlative with the words **the most**. Example:
Of all the people I know my father drives the most quickly (quickest).

Other 2-syllable adjectives: use **the most** with the unchanged adjective

°**The most boring** characters is the mirror.
°Shrek isn't **the most careful** person.

Note: The superlative of some shorter 2-syllable adjectives can be formed with **-er**.
Examples: simple-simplest, clever-cleverest, and narrow-narrowest. To be sure which superlative method to use, you will need to consult a good dictionary.

Adjectives with 3 or more syllables: use **the most** with the unchanged adjective

°Fiona **is the most difficult** princess to rescue.
°Albert Einstein **was the most intelligent** person in history.
°Sherk 1 **is most enjoyable** movie.
°Lord Farquaad **is the most irritating** character.

Following are two common irregular superlative forms:

°**good** - **the best**
°**bad** - **the worst**



Use of Passive

Passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is not important or not known, however, who or what is performing the action.

Example:

My bike was stolen.

In the example above, the focus is on the fact that my bike was stolen. I do not know, however, who did it.

Sometimes a statement in passive is more polite than active voice, as the following example shows:

Example:

A mistake was made.

In this case, I focus on the fact that a mistake was made, but I do not blame anyone (e.g. you have made a mistake.).

Form of Passive

Subject + finite form of to be + Past Participle

Tense	Subject	Verb	Object
Simple Present	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	writes is written
Simple Past	Active: Passive: Passive:	Rita A letter A letter	wrote was written has been written
Future	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	will write will be written
Present Progressive	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	is writing is being written
Past Progressive	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	was writing was being written
Past Perfect	Active: Passive:	Rita A letter	had written had been written

Have to / Don't have to



Personal Pronouns + have to + verb + Extra Information

Example:

We **have to** get there early
I **don't have to** see this today

Must / Mustn't



Personal Pronoun + must + verb + Extra Information

Example:

You **must** be confuse
It **mustn't** be that heavy

Be going to vs. Will

A very confusing concept is when to use **WILL** and when to use **BE GOING TO** when we refer the future.

Both refer to the future and there is a slight difference between the two though in most cases they can be used interchangeably with no difference in meaning. Even if you misuse them, a native speaker is going to understand you without any problems.

Be going to

Prior plan we are NOT going down like this

°The decision was made before the moment of speaking

Predictions based on evidence/signs

°In 43 minutes, the movie is going to start.

°When there are signs that something is likely to happen

Will

Rapid decision

We'll get into!

Offer

I will help you!

Promise

I will wait for you.

Treat

If you don't stop, I will tell your mom.

Refusal

They won't wait any longer.

Predictions

Stan will get us in using his incredible lock-picking skills.



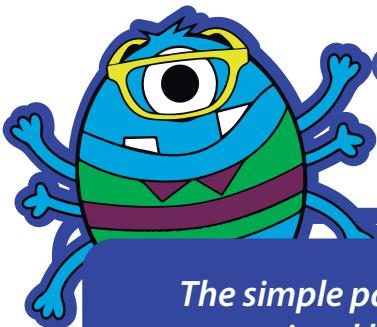
Future simple

We use **will** to express:



I will I	Short form
You will	You'll
He will	He'll
She will	She'll
It will	It'll
We will	We'll
They will	They'll

Will not = **won't**



Simple Past

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There are two types of verbs

1. **REGULAR VERBS** are those words which need just an ending

To change a regular verb into its past tense form, we normally add **-ED** to the end of the verb.

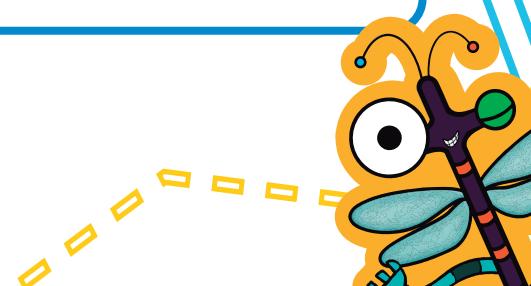
Infinitive	Past
play	played
cook	cooked
rain	rained
wait	waited

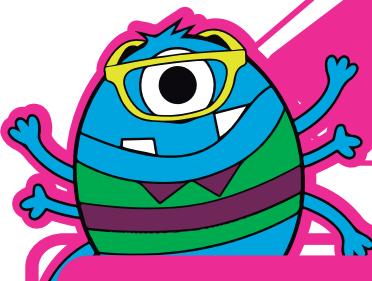
For example:
He *graduated* in 2009.

2. **IRREGULAR VERBS** are those words which its form changes completely.

Infinitive	Past
Go	went
Do	did
Take	took
Make	made

For example:
I *did* that for over 20 years





Object pronoun

An object pronoun is used in the predicate of a sentence after an action verb or with a preposition, such as for, at, into, with, or to.

Come with **me**.

Where're they taking **her**?

Look at **me**.

He needs **us**.

He doesn't look like magic to **me**.

You can do **it** Dumbo.

Person

1st - Speaking
2nd - Spoken to
3rd - Spoken about

Singular

me
you
him
her
it

Plural

us
you
them

Notes:

*As with the subject pronouns, there is no distinction between familiar and formal forms of you.

*As with subject pronouns, there is no distinction between third person masculine, feminine, and neuter forms in the plural. Them is the only third person plural pronoun used.

*The slang for them is 'em. The slang for her is 'er. The slang for him is 'im.
The slang for you is ya.

Show them = Show 'em



Imperative

The imperative is used to give commands and orders. The form of the verb used for the imperative is the base form of the main verb, which is used without a subject.

1. Use the imperative for directions, instructions, orders, and requests:

Instruction

Bring me the lamp.

Orders

Stop that boy!

Directions

Turn left to reach the right tunnel.

Requests

Please let me share a whole new world with you.

The word order of a sentence in the imperative is:

Bring me the lamp.

Verb (base form)

Object (if needed)

2. Use do not + the base form for the negative form of the imperative. *Don't is the short form (contraction) of do not.*

°**Don't** get dizzy.

3. Please makes a request more polite. Please comes at the beginning or at the end of the sentence.

°**Please** let me share a whole new world with you.
° Let me share a whole new world with you, **please**.

Demonstratives



Demonstratives show where an object, event, or person is in relation to the speaker.

The demonstratives in English are **this, that, these, and those**

This and that are used before singular countable nouns and uncountable nouns..

Examples:

This is an apple.

This is a glass of water.

That is a chair.

That is a nice new.

This modifies or refers to singular nouns that are near to the speaker.

This is my house.



That modifies or refers to singular nouns that are far from the speaker.

That is your house.



Demonstratives		
Singular	Near ↘	Far →
This	*	
That		*



There is/ there are

Positive Sentences

We use **there is** for singular and **there are** for plural.

- ° **There is one leader in animals groups.**
- ° **There are many females in animals groups.**
- ° **There is an alpha pair in a meerkat group.**
- ° **There are many animals in the world.**

Contractions

The contraction of "there is" is **there's**.

- ° **There's a leader in animals groups.**
- You cannot contract there are.**

Negative Form

The negative is formed by putting **not** after **is** or **are**:

- ° **There is not a horse in the video.** / ° **There are not eight male lions.**

We almost always use contractions when speaking.

Negative contractions are:

- ° **There's not = There isn't**
- ° **There are not = There aren't**

Questions

To form a question we place **is / are** in front of **there**.

We also use **there is / are** in short answers.

- ° **Is there a dog in the video?** - No, there isn't.
- ° **Is there a leader in animal groups?** - Yes, there is.
- ° **Are there polar bears in Antarctica?** - No, there aren't.



Infinitives for reasons

We use the to-infinitive:

To express ***purpose*** (to answer "Why...?"), give reasons and explanations anything you do or it is done.

We need oxygen ***to*** breathe

we also need something ***to*** absorb the carbon dioxide

chlorophyll uses sunlight as fuel ***to*** transform carbon dioxide

The trees use the sugars ***to*** grow bigger and stronger

the oxygen back into the atmosphere for us ***to*** breathe

After to we need a verb in base form.

Can



It expresses ability or opportunity, to request or offer permission, and to show possibility or impossibility.

We use can to talk about things we can do.

Examples:

Music **can** help us relax
A simple song **can** affect our brains and bodies
A musical instrument **can** make you smarter

We use can't to talk about things we are unable to do.

Examples:

Music **can't** make you feel silly.
You **can't** be Beethoven.

Can't is the short form of cannot

Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional when we want to talk about things which are always true — such as scientific facts and general truths.

When Sun heats water, it gets water vapor.

Cause

Consequence/effect

The zero conditional uses **if** or **when** and must be followed by the simple present or imperative.

For example:

- ° **When** the Sun shines on water on the Earth's surface, the heat of the Sun warms the water turning into an invisible gas called water vapor.
- ° **If** the Sun shines on water on the Earth's surface, the heat of the Sun warms the water turning into an invisible gas called water vapor.
- ° **When** water droplets bump into one another, they stick together and grow in size.
- ° **If** water droplets bump into one another, they stick together and grow in size.
- ° **When** condensation occurs in the sky, clouds form and grow.
- ° **If** condensation occurs in the sky, clouds form and grow.

Here are some more examples:

- ° If people **eat** too much, they **get** fat.
- ° If you **touch** a fire, you **get** burned.
- ° You **get** water if you **mix** hydrogen and oxygen.

You can write first the cause and then the consequence or first the consequence then the cause.