

# Samenvatting Engels

## Countable and uncountable nouns

### Countable

Things we can count

- Positive sentences use a/an or some
  - There is a cat in the garden
  - There are some birds in the tree
- Negatives use a/an any
  - There isn't a dog in the garden
  - There aren't any birds in the tree
- Question use a/an, any or how many
  - Is there an orange on the tree?
  - Are there any chairs in the garden?
  - How many chairs are there?

### Uncountable

Things we can't count such as rain, flour, earth, wine or wood. Can't be preceded by a or an

- No plural use some
  - There is some milk on the floor
- Questions use any how much
  - Is there any sugar?
  - How much wine is there?

**! A lot can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns**

**! We don't usually use much or many in positive sentences. Instead use a lot of**

E.g. Bill Gates has a lot of money

**! We use some in questions when we expected the answer will be yes or when we are offering something or requesting something**

E.g. Would you like some milk?

Word	With countable noun?	With uncountable noun?	Examples
Few, fewer	X		Fewer students
Little, less, least		X	Less food, little time
Many, several	X		Several books many
Much		X	Much sleep

**! A few and a little both means 'some'. They have a positive meaning**

**! Few and little both means 'almost none'. They have a negative meaning**

## Passive voice

→ The appropriate form of the verb 'to be' + past participle → tense behouden

! Always exactly 1 verb form more than the active sentence

Active	Passive
<b>Simple present</b> I write the paper	<b>Simple present</b> The paper is written
<b>Simple present continuous</b> I am writing the paper	<b>Simple present continuous</b> The paper is being written
<b>Simple past</b> I wrote the paper	<b>Simple past</b> The paper was written
<b>Simple past continuous</b> I was writing the paper	<b>Simple past continuous</b> The paper was being written
<b>Simple future</b> I will write the paper	<b>Simple future</b> The paper will be written
<b>Present perfect</b> I have written the paper	<b>Present perfect</b> The paper has been written
<b>Past perfect</b> I had written the paper	<b>Past perfect</b> The paper had been written
<b>Future perfect</b> I will have written the paper	<b>Future perfect</b> The paper will have been written

## Conditionals

### Zero conditional (= certain)

Talk about things that are always true (laws of nature for example)

- It lights up if you push that button
- If you mix red and yellow, you get orange

→ if + present simple, ... present simple

### First conditional (=probable)

Talk about real and possible situations

- I will go shopping on the way home if I have time
- If it rains, I won't go to the park

→ if + present simple, will + bare infinitive

### Second conditional

Talk about unreal impossible things

- If I won a lot of money, I'd buy a big house in the country
  - Where would you live if you could live anywhere in the world?
- If + past simple, .... Would + bare infinitive

! if I were (unreal) is not the same as if I was (it is possible)

### Third condition

Describes the past. Something that didn't happen

- We wouldn't have got lost if you hadn't given me the wrong directions.
  - She might have finished the exam if she'd more time.
- ➔ If + past perfect, ... would have + past participle

### Model verb

Present	Past	Future	Use
<b>Must</b>	/	Must	Verplichting opgelegd door een persoon / autoriteit aan anderen, het gezag van de spreker, schriftelijke bevelen. <b>Jij zelf vindt dat iets moet</b>
<b>HAVE TO</b>	HAVE TO	SHALL/WILL HAVE TO	Externe autoriteit (omstandigheden) <b>Iemand anders vindt dat iets moet</b>
<b>SHOULD OUGHT TO</b>	SHOULD HAVE TO OUGHT TO HAVE	SHOULD OUGHT TO	morele verplichting: uitdrukkelijke adviezen, een beroep op iemands plicht, gezond verstand
<b>AM TO</b>	WAS TO	AM TO	zeer sterke verplichting, bevel of formele regeling

### Absence of obligation

PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
<b>NEEDN'T + inf</b>	NEEDN'T HAVE + past part	NEEDN'T + inf
<b>DON'T NEED TO</b>	DIDN'T HAVE TO	WON'T HAVE TO
<b>DON'T HAVE TO</b>	DIDN'T NEED TO	WON'T NEED TO

### Prohibition

Present	Past	Future
<b>Mustn't</b>	/	Mustn't
<b>Shouldn't</b>	Shouldn't have	Shouldn't
<b>Oughtn't to</b>	Oughtn't to have	Oughtn't to
<b>Isn't</b>	Wasn't	Isn't to
<b>Can't</b> <b>May not</b>	Couldn't	Can't May not
<b>Are not allowed to</b>	Were not allowed to	Won't be allowed to

### Model verb: used to

Type 1: he used to smoke cigars

habbit used to + inf

Type 2: she wasn't used to drinking beer

to be used to + noun or gerund = familiar with, accustomed to

## Model perfect

These past modal verbs are all used hypothetically, to talk about things that didn't really happen in the past.

### Could(n't) have

#### **Could have + past participle**

Means that something was possible in the past, or you had the ability to do something in the past, but that you didn't do it.

- I could have stayed up late, but I decided to go to bed early
- He could have studied harder, but he was too lazy and that's why he failed the exam

Also used when we want to make a guess about something that happened in the past. In this case we don't know if what we're saying is true or not true. We are just talking about our opinion of what maybe happened.

- Why is John late? He could have got stuck in traffic

We can also choose might have + past participle means the same thing but we are not sure

- Why is John late? He might have got stuck in traffic.

#### **Couldn't have + past participle**

Means that something wasn't possible in the past, even if you wanted to do it.

- I couldn't have arrived any earlier. There was a terrible traffic jam
- He couldn't have passed the exam, even if he had studied harder. It's a really difficult exam

### Should have + past participle

#### **Should have + past participle**

Can mean something that would have been a good idea, but that you didn't do it.

- I should have studied harder

Also to talk about something that, if everything is normal and okay, we think has already happened. But we are not sure that everything is fine. It's often used with 'by now'

- His plane should have arrived by now
- Lucy should have arrived by now, but she hasn't

#### **Shouldn't have + past participle**

Means something wasn't such a good idea. But you did it anyway.

- I shouldn't have eaten so much cake

### Would have + past participle

Part of the third conditional

- If I had enough money, I would have bought a car
- I would have called you but I don't know your number

### Must + perfect infinitive

When we feel sure about something in the past

- The thieves must have come in through the window. It's still open

### Might/may/could

- The thieves might have escaped by car but we can't be sure

### Can't + perfect infinitive

Feel sure about something didn't happen in the past

- I thought I saw John but it can't be him. He is out of town