

Manuel of ***English***

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Noun : nom (whose function is to indicate a thing or a person)= > *What? Or Who? "A table" is a noun.*

Verb : verb (whose function is to indicate an action) => *what to do? "To learn" is a verb.*

Adjective : description (it's any word which describes a noun.) *"big"*

Adverb : (which modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or an adverb.) How ? *"He drives quickly".*

Pronoun : (a pronoun's function is to replace a noun.) : *"I told John that I couldn't help him" => "I, you, he, she, it, we, they, what, this, that, these, those".*

Preposition : (to connect words to each other to create a meaning) : *"in, on, of, at, to, under, over, before, after"*

Conjunction : (The function of conjunctions is to, sort of... glue together words, phrases and clauses.) =>

"My car has broken down and I don't know what to do".

Ok, now let's talk about parts of the sentence.

A part of the sentence

Subject : A subject is the main person or thing we talk about in the sentence.

"He got into his car and drove off" "He" is a doer of the action

"It's getting darker" "it" is a doer of the action "getting darker"

"The teachers agreed that the test really was too difficult"

what is the difference between a **noun** and a **subject**? (A noun is a word class, and it has its own standalone meaning, without any connections to other words in the sentence. "Teachers" by itself is a plural noun. It answers the question "who?" But, in the last sentence: "The teachers agreed that the test was too difficult" we look at the context this word is used in, not it's standalone function. And the noun "teachers" in this sentence plays the role of the subject.)

Predicate : Predicate is the action that the subject is doing.

"Jack ate three pieces of chocolate cake at the party".

"Dean doesn't want to marry Jane".

Object : Object is a thing or a person that receives the action. Subject does the action, and object receives the action.

"Unfortunately, the judge didn't agree with us"

"I threw my old laptop in the garbage".

"The doctor spoke to her in a very sad voice"

"She spoke to the doctor"

Present : Be :

I **am** (I'm)

You **are** (You're)

He, she, it **is** (He's, she's, it's)

We **are** (We're)

You **are** (You're)

They **are** (They're)

Exemple :

Subject + **be** + description

Description :

This car **is** huge (size)

This room **is** square (shape)

Your pasta **is** gross (taste)

Your face **is** all red (color)

Mom I'm at the police department (location)

The miss universe **is** so ugly (appearance)

It **is** so hot in here (temperature)

Dude , your phone **is** broken (state)

In question

Be + subject + description ?

Were **am** I ?

Why **are** you here ?

When **is** this performance ?

Negative

SUBJECT BE + NOT FORME CONTRACTÉE*

I am not => I'm not

You are not => You're not/You aren't

He is not => He's not/He isn't

She is not => She's not/She isn't

It is not => It's not/It isn't

We are not => We're not/We aren't

You are not => You're not/You aren't

They are not => They're not/They aren't

It is

It's (subject abstract, no subject to describe)

It's + adjective

It's so hot in here (Weather , temperature)

It's raining hard . Beach is not a good idea

It's so boring to do the same routine evry day (emotions , feelings , judgement)

Well, it's easy for you to say

It's nice to see you (judgement)

It's crazy (judgement)

(day, time, month, year, season, date, holiday) => time

What time is it ? it's 5 pm. (time)

It's Christmas (day)

It's hot because it's June now (month)

A lot of people are depressed now because it's winter (season)

There is (there's) , there are (there's)

Subject + verb

- Exist:

There is a mouse in my room.

There are many clouds in the sky.

- Number or quantity (no characteristics)

There are so many people.

Question :

is there anyone who can help me ?

Is there anything I can do for you ?

Are there a lot of tall buildings in New York ?

How many tall buildings are there in New York ?

Negative :

There isn't anyone here.

There aren't many people left who remember this.

There is (there's) , there are (there's)

NO particular subject

There's (there is) nothing else I can do.

There's (there are) hundreds of species of spiders living in Australia.

Tense

Simple Present tense:

actions, events in the present not happening at the moment

routines , regular events

"I go shopping for food three times a week"

Subject + base form of the verb

"I cook pancakes every morning"

(he , she , it) base form of the **verb + S**

"Sam drinks coffee in the morning"

"We like spring" => "my dog likes spring"

In questions

- **Do + subject ("I, you, we, they") + verb**
"Do I drink coffee every morning?"
"how often do you drive a luxury car?"
- **Does + subject ("he, she, it") + verb (no S)**
"Paul(he) often works late" => "Does Paul often work late?"
"How often does Paul work late?"
"why does Paul often work late?"

without auxiliary "do" and "does" They indicate Simple present tense.

Who, What, How : unknown subject

In case when the subject in the question is unknown in Simple present, we build this question without auxiliary verbs "do" or "does"

Exp :

- *Tom works with ten other people"*
"Who (Tom is subject) works with ten other people?"
"Who (object) does Tom (subject) work with?"
- *"What (unknown subject: pas de does) happens (predicate) to water in the freezing temperatures?"*

Negative:

Do not (don't) or does not + verb (no s)

"I work as a judge in the court" => "I do not (don't) work as a taxi driver"

"My mom likes fish" => "My mom does not (doesn't) like(s removed) meat"

Simple present : When to use it

1- Permanent situations or facts.

Americans drink a lot of coffee.

It usually takes time for broken bones to heal.

And beautiful white tiger lives in our zoo.

I live in the United States.

2- Routine or happens on a regular basis.

That temperature usually rises with the approach of summer.

Share prices often fall if bad news about the company appears.

3- Schedules (horaire)

We'd better hurry The plane leaves in 20 minutes.

The board meeting kicks off at 11:00 a.m. I have to be there.

4- we narrate some story

OK there is this old man in thin glasses and funny hair. I go to him and ask ... (and the story goes on as you can see the action)

5- newspaper headlines to show past events.

Chinese chipmaker releases a new more powerful processor

6- formal speech (mail..)

we accept your apologies for selling us a wrong batch of goods

I look forward to hearing from you soon

Present Progressive. How to use it

in a nutshell present progressive is the Tans we used to talk about a progressive ongoing action which is happening at this very moment

Keep your voice down. Jack is sleeping.(. I mean that he is sleeping at this very moment not his routine. Happening right now.)

Subject + be + verb(ing)

be in present time

am (I)

are (you, we, they)

is (he, she, it)

bark is sleep**ing** on my bed.

in questions be +the subject

is bark sleeping on my bed ?

*where **is bark** sleeping ?*

*why **is bark** sleeping on my bed ?*

*whose bed **is bark** sleeping on ?*

Negative sentence Be + not

I am not

you are not => you aren't

he is not => he isn't

she is not => she isn't

it is not => (it isn't)

we are not => we aren't

they are not => they aren't.

Bark isn't sleeping on the floor

I am not driving the car

Present progressive. When to use it

1- an ongoing action happening at the moment of speaking about it

Sorry, sir, you're too late. The plane is *taking* off right now.

I'm not *listening* to you. I am too tired.

2- described temporary events or actions (not permanent , now)

I'm working on a very difficult project.

I am *working* with a very difficult patient.

3- actions that occur very often.

Jack is always *complaining* about his job.

Sarah is *eating* fattening food all the time.

4- the nearest future.(future proche)

My favorite band *is coming* to town. *I'm* definitely *going* to their concert.

You are not *going* out describes the nearest future.

5- show at temporary state.

you are a silly boy (temporaire)

you are *being* so naive, he doesn't love you (temporaire)

Verbs rarely used in progressive tenses

- Verbs (being or existence)

Being : our lecture **consists** of four parts.

Exist : You're imagining things. Dinosaurs don't **exist** anymore.

- Verbs of possessing (have ,belong, own ,include, possess etc)

Susan **has** seven cats and she wants to buy one more

This car apparently **doesn't belong** to you anymore

I don't create things I **own** things

- feeling or wanting

I **love** you so much

I don't **understand** a single word you're saying

I **adore** people who donate their money to sick children

He **envies** me because I have a successful

(desire, want, pity, need, prefer and many others)

- Verbs of thinking or believing

I **think** you can make a good dancer

I **believe** that one day our economy will thrive

I **expect** you to be home by 6:00 p.m

He always **imagines** himself living on Mars

Now I **realize** how stupid I was.

- Verbs of appearance

she **looks** gorgeous.

He **seems** a bit upset Don't you think

she **resembles** her father.

- Autre

Why does my wife **concern** you so much.

your money situation **depends** on your behavior deserve.

He **deserves** a pat on the back.

his dress doesn't **fit** you anymore.

it doesn't **matter** if you're beautiful or ugly.

don't fire me. My job **means** a lot to me mind.

Hey do you **mind** if I take my bag from under you.

I'm even afraid to ask you how much you **weigh**.

thing has two different meanings:

- Consider , believe : no progressive
*I **think** your stupid*
*he **thinks** she likes him*

- create thoughts in your head or to analyze : simple or progressive

*Hey what are you **thinking** about ?. I'm **thinking** about our marriage next week and Honeymoon in Haiti.*

The verb have has several meanings.

One of them is **possess** which does not express any progressive ongoing action. So we never use it in progressive tenses.

*I **have** the coolest dad in the world o*

*he **has** a Rolls Royce*

have also means to eat to , drink , to organize and to experience those meanings can express that progressive ongoing action.

*I don't want to be disturbed while I'm **having** dinner*

*I'm **having** a party tomorrow night.*

*I am **having** a very bad day.*

Weigh some static action that by definition can't imply a progressive action.

*she **weighs** one hundred pounds .*

also means putting something on the scale to measure its weight(In this context weight can be used in progressive tenses.)

*I am **weighing** the ingredients for pizza.*

Regular verbs vs irregular verbs

Past form

Verb + d(ed) : regular verb => Work**ed** , look**ed** , decid**ed** , play**ed**

Irregular verb

Verb (infinitive) =====> Past =====> Past participle

become =====> became =====> become

begin =====> began =====> begun

break =====> broke =====> broken

bring =====> brought =====> brought

build =====> built =====> built

buy =====> bought =====> bought

catch =====> caught =====> caught

choose =====> chose =====> chosen

come =====> came =====> come

cost =====> cost =====> cost

cut =====> cut =====> cut

do =====> did =====> done

draw =====> drew =====> drawn

drink =====> drank =====> drunk

drive =====> drove =====> driven

eat =====> ate =====> eaten

fall =====> fell =====> fallen

feed =====> fed =====> fed

feel =====> felt =====> felt

fight =====> fought =====> fought

find =====> found =====> found

fly =====> flew =====> flown

forget =====> forgot =====> forgotten

forgive =====> forgave =====> forgiven

get =====> got =====> gotten

give =====> gave =====> given

go =====> went =====> gone

grow =====> grew =====> grown

have =====> had =====> had

hear =====> heard =====> heard

hide =====> hid =====> hidden

hit =====> hit =====> hit

hold =====> held =====> held

know =====> knew =====> known

learn ====> learned ====> learnt/learned
leave ====> left ====> left
lend ====> lent ====> lent
lose ====> lost ====> lost
make ====> made ====> made
mean ====> meant ====> meant
meet ====> met ====> met
pay ====> paid ====> paid
put ====> put ====> put
read ====> read ====> read
ride ====> rode ====> ridden
rise ====> rose ====> risen
run ====> ran ====> run
say ====> said ====> said
see ====> saw ====> seen
sell ====> sold ====> sold
send ====> sent ====> sent
set ====> set ====> set
show ====> showed ====> shown
sing ====> sang ====> sung
sit ====> sat ====> sat
sleep ====> slept ====> slept
speak ====> spoke ====> spoken
spend ====> spent ====> spent
stand ====> stood ====> stood
steal ====> stole ====> stolen
swim ====> swam ====> swum
take ====> took ====> taken
teach ====> taught ====> taught
tell ====> told ====> told
think ====> thought ====> thought
throw ====> threw ====> thrown
understand ====> understood ====> understood
wear ====> wore ====> worn
win ====> won ====> won
write ====> wrote ====> written

Be in the past :

Was : singular nouns :

I was ,He was, she was it was.

I met my future wife When I was in high school.

Were : plural nouns

*I think **we were** on the same plane.*

***My boss was** pissed when he found out that we lost a major client*

In question

***Were you** angry when she cheated on you ?*

***Where were** you last night ?*

*How old **was Mike** when he had his first job ?*

In negative:

we use was not or wasn't and were not or weren't:

*she can know what happened because **she wasn't** even there.*

***He wasn't** very excited about the field trip to the desert.*

Simple past How to use it

Subject + verb(d or ed) + object

Regular verb:

*I **worked** very hard last year.*

Irregular ver:

*I **saw** you in the park yesterday.*

*I swear I **told** her nothing*

Question :

Did (helping verb) + subject + verb (present form)

***Did you tell** her about my girlfriend ?*

***why did you** decide to go to Harvard ?*

subject is a unknown: (question like a regular sentence: without did)

***Who told you** about my girlfriend ?*

***how many people came** to the concert ?*

Negative:

Did not , didn't.

*I **didn't steal** your bubble gum.*

*I **didn't run** as fast as she did.*

*Sara **didn't recognize** him after so many years*

Simple past. When to use it

to describe as single completed action in the past

*Yes I **walked** your dog.*

*Sorry I **broke** your veins*

*That guy **hit** me right in the face*

series of completed actions.

*I **knocked** three times but nobody answered*

*He **changed** the lock a couple of times last year and still got robbed.*

*I **told** you a million times that the car was already scratched.*

to describe feelings and states in the past.

*I **lived** in New York City for six years but I never owned a car*

*back in college I **hated** that history professor.*

Past Progressive. How to use it

Subject + be (past: was/were) + verb(ing)

Be : past (was : I, he , she, it) (were : you, we, they)

I was working all night.

Sam and Irv were drinking at the bar when I saw them

In question:

Be + subject + verb(ing)

what were you doing at that bar.

Why were you working all night.

What was I thinking when I agreed to marry her.

In negative :

Was not, wasn't / Were not, weren't

shut up. I wasn't talking to you

the professor explained that but we weren't listening

Past Progressive. When to use it

when we show progressive ongoing actions that are not over yet at some point in the past.(lorsque nous montrons des actions progressistes en cours qui ne sont pas encore terminées à un moment donné dans le passé.)

what were their children doing while you were sleeping.

I was walking down the street when I bumped into a tree.

We didn't hear the robber because we were sleeping.

We often use fast progressive to show that a fast action was temporary or was changing.(Nous utilisons souvent le progressif rapide pour montrer qu'une action rapide était temporaire ou changante.)

while I was in college I was working night shifts in a restaurant.

her father was getting worse and worse day after day .

we can use past progressive to describe past arrangements and plans.

Jane was taking an exam next morning so she stayed up all night.

You said you were getting married next month

Make polite request , suggestions and questions more polite and modest

Liz, I was wondering if you'd like to go out to dinner with me.

Were you planning on doing something else tonight ?

Simple future : How to use it

Subject + auxilliary verb (will)+ verb

I will tell you what happened but only if you don't laugh.

One day I will live in the palace and have many servants around me.

(I will I'll, You will you'll, He will he'll, She will she'll, it will it'll, We we'll , They will they'll)

In question : Will (auxilliary verb) + subject+ verb

Will you help me or what ?

Where will you go if you need money ?

Will they resign if you ask them ?

In negative : will not (won't)

I won't tell anyone Don't worry

he won't be there. He has called in sick

go to the kitchen. Those dishes won't wash themselves

be not future form => will be

it will be grade I can feel it.

I think he will be very disappointed in you.

It will be a great opportunity for her.

Simple Future. When to use it

1- what we think will happen in the future. We show our prediction of the future:

the forecast shows that it will snow tomorrow.

I believe Germany will win the next soccer World Cup.

I'll be home before you know it

the lecture will start at eight thirty. We'll never make it.

Alice will probably go to university after she graduates from high school.

2- spontaneous decision : we weren't planning on doing before the decision came suddenly

Mary said she isn't coming to work this week ,Oh don't worry I'll talk to her.

There's some weird people in black at the front door. I'll answer it again.

I spilled wine on your wine assured ,me: it's OK I'll take it to the dry cleaners.

I hate to tell you this but you failed this exam. Oh I guess I'll have to try my luck next year.

Be in future : Be => Will be

It will be a great opportunity for her.

I think he will be very disappointed in you.

It will be a great opportunity for her.

Going to (future)

1- going to is used to express our future intentions.

I am going to enter Harvard next year. (I am planning on entering Harvard.)

I'm going to take a cold shower.

I'm going to buy a new one

2- to show that something will inevitably happen.

be careful of the coffee is too hard. You're going to burn your mouth.

Look out. You're going to spill the wine.

If he keeps breaking the law , he's going to end up in jail while landing in jail

Going to is often pronounced like Gonna

Don't worry I'm not gonna to hurt you.

Going to vs will

One will expresses what we think will happen in the future.

1- Will : think will(prediction) probably happen based on our analysis pure

- use going to (inevitable future) to show that something is inevitably going to happen.

We know it either because it's too obvious or because we have plenty of similar experience to back it up.

It will probably be a very cold winter (This is our prediction)

don't drive so fast. You're going to crash (This is an obvious fact)

2- We only use will to show spontaneous decisions whenever use going to in this case.

somebody pick up the phone. I'll get it (is not your future intention,It is a spontaneous decision).

3- We often use going to to express our intentions what we intend to do what we plan to do with simple future we can't show our intentions.

Law is not my thing, I think I'm going to drop out (That's our intention, Not a prediction not an obvious thing).

you've bought a new car,What are you going to do with your old one? (This one is clearly about your intention and bought your plans).

Shall (I,we) , Will (you,he,she ,it,they) : But only use will

Close the door, Will you ? (order)

Hurry up will you ?

Help me out, will you ?

Shall we (let's begin or lads go)

Ok Shall we. (Meaning.OK.Let's go).

Or everyone is here. So let's kick off the meeting Shall we ? meaning let's start.

Future progressive : How and when to use

At temporary reaction in progress that will be taking place in the future.

Subject + will be + verb(ing)

don't disturb me tonight I will be working on my paper.

I'll be watching you. Don't try anything stupid

in questions :

The subject comes between **Will** and **be**

Where will you be flying today ?

I'll be flying to New York

will you be doing anything at 7 o'clock tonight.

What will you be doing at 7 o'clock tonight

Negative:

We use **will not be** or **won't be**.

I won't be watching you in the shower, don't worry .

hopefully he won't be talking about his miserable life next time we meet.

Present Perfect

1- recent past action which has some kind of result or relevance in the present.

I've bought a new car. Do you want to take a ride. (This news is fresh by using present perfect. You want to show this past action. You bought a car is relevant in the present)

Alice has dyed her hair black.

Jack is very sad because he has lost his job.

2- We use present perfect to describe as date an action or a series of actions that occurred within a period

of time which is still not ended. (this month it's a period of time which is still there.)

Hi buddy, Haven't seen you for years ! (In this context is an unfinished period of time because in this example he was out of work for years)

I've lived in New York since I was 4. (The period of time since I was 4 is still not ended)

I have been downsized seven times in my career.

Steve hasn't been accepted by any college this year. (This year is not over).

3- use the present perfect to describe unfinished actions or states.

I have always loved you.

I have always been honest with you.

I've been this way as long as I can remember.

He has worked for Microsoft for 15 years.

Present perfect simple. How to use it

We use present perfect symbol to show at past action that has some kind of connection to the present.

Subject + auxiliary verb (have or has) + verb (past participle : regular verb+ed)

I have bought a new car.

he has been so depressed since his wife left him he.

you have never tasted better wine than this .

I have never been angrier in my life.

I have: I've

you have: you've

he has: he's

she has she's

it has it's.

we have: we've

they have: they've

Question

The auxiliary verb(have or has) + subject

have you ever been to Brazil ?

How long have you lived there?

How many times have I told you to lock the door ?

Negative

have not or haven't

has not or hasn't.

I haven't heard from him in a while.

Boss, he hasn't taken the plane.

I haven't slept for days.

Present perfect vs simple past

Present perfect describes an event that happens in the period of time that is not finished like today.

This week this month in my life etc. without giving the exact time when this action happened

VS

Simple past the period of time we talk about is over. Yesterday last night at 3 p.m. when I was a child etc. In other words it's a period of time that is not relevant anymore. It's gone.

Present perfect has present relevance. we Connect a past action to the present time to show that it now has some relevance now has some result.

VS

Simple past we did not even try to connect the past event to the present. We only stayed that something happened in the past period.

present perfect can refer to an unfinished action or state like in *"I've lived in New York since I was a child"*

VS

Simple past only describes finished actions and states If I say *"I lived in New York since I was a child"* I mean I don't live there anymore.

Present Perfect progressive : How to use it

present perfect progressive describes an action that started in the past and is still going on.

subject + auxiliary verb have or has + verb (ing).

I have been working on this paper for days.

The police have been investigating this murder for years now.

She has been living with her mom ever since she divorced .

Question : Auxiliary verb + subject

what have you been doing since she left you.

What a smell ! Have you been drinking.

How long have you been working with him.

Since when have they been trying to find the murderer ?

Negative

Have not (haven't).

Has not hasn't

No I haven't been drinking. It's my perfume.

She hasn't been working since she lost her job five years ago.

All these years. The police haven't even been looking for the suspect.

Present Perfect progressive. When to use

1- ongoing state or action that started in the past and is still continuing or just finished.

It is often used to focus on how long the action has been going on.

they have been discussing this issue since morning.

My husband has been gambling as long as I can remember.

He has been living in Brooklyn since 2010.

Why are you so sweaty. have you been running.

Where have you been. I have been talking to Mike.

2- It started in the past and just finished that **present perfect simple** often focuses on the fact that

the action is finished => whereas **present perfect progressive** focuses on the activity itself on the process

and its duration not on the result.

I've taken some Madison so I can't drink with you. (It's a completed action. It's in the past but it has a result in the present : The result is that he can't drink alcohol)

I've been taking medicine for a while (This is an ongoing action. It is still in progress. We don't focus on the result. Just on an ongoing activity and its duration)

Past perfect simple (Past perfect) : How to use it

We use past perfect to show a past event that completed before at a time or an event in the past.

subject + the auxiliary(had) + past participle of the verb.

Had : I had (I'd)

you had (you'd)

he had (he'd)

she had (she'd)

it had(it'd)

we had (we'd)

they had (they'd)

*when we got back home, the baby sitter had gone **Gone**.*

*he was sacked before **he'd** a chance to explain himself.*

*she **had prepared** well before she took the test .*

in questions of the auxiliary verb had goes before the subject

had you thought about your future before choosing college ?

had she watered that flower before it died ?

how much had you drunk before he got into this fight ?

Negative we use had not or hadn't before the past participle

he hadn't eaten anything before the driving test .

she was so sleepy she hadn't slept and minutes the night before .

Past perfect. When to use it

- 1- We use it to describe an action that was completed before at the time in the past and we can use a specific time reference

they had drunk all the booze by morning.

Three students had dropped out when the school year was over.

- 2- we use past perfect to describe an action or actions that were completed before another action

the new owner discovered that the bumper had been repaired at least five times.

When the firefighters arrived the house had completely burned down.

- 3- We often use past perfect to show a past state that once before another past event.

at the time of her trial last year Alice had been in jail for six months

I had lived in Chicago for 10 years before I went to college.

Past perfect progressive. How to use it

1- we use past perfect progressive to describe a continuous ongoing action that continued up to four stopped before at a time in the past.

subject + had + a verb with (ing)

he had been building that wall for three months before the tornado destroyed it

The government had been underestimating the unemployment figures for decades.

Question :

auxiliary verb had +subject.

how long had he been working for before the auditors arrived.

Negative

had not or hadn't

they hadn't been working all this time before they were all fired.

She hadn't been trying to get into the movie industry for years.

Past perfect progressive. When to use it

1- we use past perfect progressive to describe a continuous ongoing action that continued up to four stopped before at a time in the past.

the survivors of the earthquake looked horrible. They had been living in tents with very little food and water for weeks.

the aerosmith fans had been waiting in line to buy the tickets for over twenty four hours until they were sold out.

They looked really tired as they had been working in the garden half a day.

Future perfect How to use it :

subject + aux verb (will) + have + (past participle) verb

By this time next year, I will have graduated college.

Question :

By this time next year, will I have graduated college ?

will they have finished building the bridge before Christmas?

will he have moved out by tonight ?

Negative : we use will not or won't and the rest stays the same.

he won't have moved out by tomorrow .

they won't have finished building the stadium before the Olympic Games

Future perfect: When to use it

We use the future perfect to describe an action that will happen sometime between now and a certain time in the future. But we don't know exactly when it will happen. All we know is the time until when this action will happen.

Don't worry professor, I will have handed the paper by the end of the week.

Future simple VS Future progressive

Simple future in this dance and action happens in the future. Simple as that. No connections to any other points in time no ongoing actions. Just one simple action in the future.

honey I'll be home at 3:00 today.

The forecast shows that it will rain tomorrow.

use simple future tense to describe a spontaneous action. That is when you're very quickly and unexpectedly decide to do something and we only use simple future for spontaneous actions.

somebody is knocking on the door. I'll get it OK now.

future progressive this Tense shows an ongoing action and action in progress in the future. Here we concentrate on the process itself not on the fact that the action will happen.

don't call me tonight. I'll be walking with my kids in the park.

Hopefully you won't be drinking until he blacks out as usual.

and future perfect it's quite similar to simple future. However here we can't say when exactly the action will take place but we do say that it will take place by that time or before time in the future.

I hope they will have finished the construction by the end of summer here.

I will have quit this stupid job by Christmas, Trust me.

Once again simple future just to show a simple action in the future or as spontaneous action in the future.

Future progressive to show an ongoing future action where we focus on the process not on the fact that this action will take place.

future perfect to show an action that will happen sometime on till at time in the future.

Modal verbs

Can, could, May, might, should, would, ought to, Must, will, shall .

- 1- are never used separately. All these modal verbs add and meaning to the verb.

I **must** study or I'm going to be kicked out.

- 2- did not use the ending s when we have the subject (he , she , it).

he **could** win this race.

- 3- modal verbs are always followed by the infinitive without 'to'.

I can **drive** a car well.

he **should** eat less.

Dean **must** work harder.

- 4- Questions: Modal verbs work as auxiliary verbs meaning we've put them before the subject and we don't use other auxiliary like 'do', does, did, etc.

what can I do about it ?

Where should I pay the fee ?

What time must he arrive ?

- 5- When we make a negative sentence with a modal verb we don't use don't doesn't or didn't because modal verbs act like auxiliaries.

Sorry I **couldn't** find your car key.

here **shouldn't** play with fire.

He **mustn't** leave the lecture.

Where **should** I pay the fee ?

What time **must** he arrive.

- 1- When we make a negative sentence with a modal verb we don't use don't doesn't or didn't because modal verbs act like auxiliaries for.

Sorry I couldn't find your car key

he shouldn't play with fire.

He mustn't leave the lecture.

Can:

we use can to express ability or lack of ability.

*I **can't** live without coffee.*

*I earn a lot of money and I **can** buy anything I want.*

*I **can** check this information for you.*

We also use can to give permission for in the negative context prohibition.

*you **can't** come to work dressed like that .*

*You **can** leave the car in the parking lot.*

Make a request:

***can** you please stop yelling at me.*

***Can** you help me with my chores today.*

***Can** you introduce me to Lisa please.*

To express possibility something we believe is possible to happen in the future.

*he **can** lose his temper when he finds out what you've done.*

*He believes you **can** win the lottery.*

*that summer **can** be quite hard in this part of the world.*

To show that something can be true or at least we believe it's not true.

*look at him ,He is wearing this torn cheap jacket all the time. He **can't** be a millionaire.*

This thing is 14 carats of gold. It can't be cheap .

Could

is to show ability or lack of ability in the past (People often get confused by thinking that could is the past form of can **which** is technically wrong)

he **couldn't** enter his dream college.

He **could** marry and when he was 19 ,Now she's married to his best friend.

she **could** ski like a pro when she was a little girl.

to express permission when you are allowed to do something Or prohibition when you are not allowed to do something in the past.

Ricardo **couldn't** apply for American visa for five.

she **couldn't** take photos in the gallery.

I **could** access the agreement anytime I wanted.

to make a polite request in the present.

Could you fix me a coffee please.(We can also use can to make a request. But if you use could you sound more polite).

Could I ask you not to come to the party tomorrow night.

to make a suggestion for present or future.

we **could** go skiing next month.What do you say ?

Honey what's for dinner. I **could** cook lasagna.(Meaning : I suggest we eat lasagna).

We **could** hire and use sales director to increase the sales meeting.

to express possibility or a negative context in possibility.

- who's crashed my car ?

- I don't know. It **could** be Tom He's the one who likes to drive drunk .(meaning it's possible that Tom scratched your car because he likes to drive when he's drunk)

Hurry. It's 10 o'clock already. My parents **could** be here in a minute. (Meaning it's possible that my parents will be here any minute)

-Mommy can I have something to eat.

-You we just say three slices of pizza an hour ago.You **couldn't** be hungry. (Meaning it's impossible that you are hungry because you aid three slices of pizza just an hour ago)

They **couldn't** be her children. Look at her. She's barely had her 20 years (meaning it's impossible that those are her children because she looks very young)

can and could can be used interchangeably in such context.

you **couldn't** be hungry you just eight an hour ago = you **can't** be hungry you're just eight an hour ago .

my parents **could** arrive any minute = my parents **can** arrive any minute

Could in the past : we can also express the same possibility in the past. We just need to use could + present perfect

John was driving one hundred and sixty miles an hour and got into a car accident. Luckily he lived. His wife says What were you thinking. You **could have** died .

Mary was walking in front of John and suddenly she fell in the hole. John looks down and thinks: it **could have** been mean.

May

to give or to ask for permission (Usually when you ask your boss or teacher for permission to do something or when you are a boss or a teacher and you give permission)

*Mr. Manson **may** I leave work a bit earlier today. It's Christmas Eve after all .*

*Sir **may** I interrupt to you if I disagree. And the answer is No you **may** not interrupt me.*

to express possibility when you believe something could be true in the present or future.

*he is celebrating his 50 of birthday with his colleagues. He **may** come home late and drunk (meaning I think it's quite possible that he will come home late and drunk because he is celebrating his fiftieth birthday.)*

*You **may** be a good lawyer but I'm the most prominent prosecutor in town (meaning it's possible that you are a good lawyer)*

*you **may** look like a bride but you will never bring your family honor.*

May in the past

to express possibility :

*look at the clouds , It **may** start raining soon.*

We can also express possibility with May In the past just by adding present perfect

*Sir, I **may** have found something on the suspect.*

*Why aren't Lisa and Derek talking .I don't know. They **may** have broken up.*

If you see present perfect form after May it means we express that possibility in the past.

Might :

One function to express possibility in the present or the future. (Just like can just like could just like May).

*I think that prices for houses **might** start falling again.*

*I think he **might** have a whole collection of famous masterpieces*

*they **might** sell more of their products this year as they've hired a new marketing director.*

*look at that dog. It **might** be in pain.*

*we **might** be downsized within the next three months*

Might in the past

Now let's see how we can express possibility in the past.

Might + present perfect

he **might** have stepped on his son's toy truck in the dark.

he **might** have been drunk. Why else would he fall asleep at his desk.

Should

1- Its first usage is to express suggestion or recommendation.

you *should* go have some sleep meaning .

Should I tell your parents about our plan to get married.

You *shouldn't* leave the vault open.

2- The next usage of should expectation when you expect something to happen.

he texted me five minutes ago, He *should* be here any minute.

Hey *shouldn't* the elevator door open or something.

I've done this hundreds of times. It *shouldn't* be hard.

Should in the past

should is to express a suggestion or recommendation.

you *should* work harder if you don't want to get fired.

you *shouldn't* eat so much pizza.

should + present perfect : it will mean regret you regret doing something or not doing something in the past.

my God I *shouldn't have* drunk so much.

you *should have* taken that offer when it was on the table here.

Ought to:

That modal verb ought to has only one usage to express recommendation or suggestion just like should (rarely)

you *ought* to study hard if you don't want to be kicked out = you *should* study hard if you don't want to be kicked down.

your teeth don't look good at all you *ought* to see a dentist = you *should* see a dentist

Modal vers: Must

to express necessity when you show that it's necessary to do something.

you **must stay** out of that danger zone meaning

We **must be at** the airport at 3:00.

Negative sentences **must not** or **mustn't** means forbidden.

you **mustn't** put electric wires in your .

You **must not** smoke in the public bathroom.

Assuming that something is true when you have enough evidence that something is true.

look at that blizzard, It **must be** pretty cold outside.

Look at the car he's driving, He **must be** very rich.

Oh look at you. You **must be** hungry.

Must in the Past

Must + present perfect.

She **must have** married him for his money.

Hey Bob. Cops are coming, This stupid neighbor **must have called** them.

Oh you spend 3 days on a broken boat in the middle of the sea, **You must have been so scared.**

He's coming out of the directors office and he looks happy, **He must have gotten** .

Must VS have to

in positive sentences. They do mean the same thing. They show necessity.

Must is a modal verb don't add 's' to it when the subject is (he ,she or it). And that **must** is only used in present tense

have to can be used in present past future or perfect tenses.

you **must** do as the police officer says = to you **have to do** as the police officer says.

in questions that's where the differences start:

Must means obliged without any choice

Have to in questions means need with choice.

must + subject +verb without additional auxiliary verbs like do or does : **auxiliary verb + subject + have to**

If you use **must** in a question it means obliged like you don't have a choice. but if you use **have to** it means need and you have a choice.

Must I close the vault every time I leave the bank ?

Do I have to use 3D glasses when I'm watching a movie in 3D.

In negative: **Must + not +verb (strictly forbidden)**

Don't /Doesn't + have to + verb (no need auxiliary verb)

you **mustn't** touch the power outlet with wet hands.

You **don't have to eat** spinach if you don't like it.

WILL :

You know that it's used to show future events but what you don't know is that Will is also used to express an informal request.

Usually when a friend asks a friend a favor :

Will you tell Jane to turn down the music please.

Will you lend me your car for the weekend.

shall

we offer to do something and it's usually done in a question form.

shall I call your mom so she can get you out of here.

Shall I book a table for two for tonight.

We also use shall with a pronoun 'we' when we make a suggestion. It's also done in the form of a question.

Shall we take a walk ?

shall we order pizza or something ?

And another usage of Shall is to express duties and obligations in very formal documents.

Company A shall pay Company B. Compensation in case Company B receives damaged goods.

each and every citizen shall be protected in court of law.

Would

The most common usage of wood is to express hypothetical action. In other words not real action imaginary action something that is not going to happen.

*I **wouldn't buy** a Lamborghini even if I had money.*

*I **would** quit immediately if you told me something like that.*

another common usage of would is to express and repeated for habitual action in the past.

*when I was a kid my father and I **would** go fishing every Sunday.*

*I tried talking to her but she **wouldn't** listen to me.*

We also use wood to make a request, Usually in the form of a question .

***would** you call my mom to tell her that I'm OK.*

***would** you pour me some more wine please.*

Would is also used to make a polite expression. You know just to sound more humble or polite.

*I **would** really appreciate you not interfering in my business.*

*I can help you with your exam. Oh that **would** be great.*

One more useful meaning of would is to show that you are not certain about something to show that your guessing.

- hey do you know what this Chinese character means.

*-That **would** be a door. If I'm not mistaken.*

-She said she was going to fire that fat short idiot. I don't know who she had in mind.

*-Hey man that **would** be you.*

Wood in the past

wood + present perfect

It will show a hypothetical action in the past something that didn't actually happen. What do we pretend that had happen. It is often used in past and real conditional sentences which we will cover later.

- Why didn't you just tell her that she's ugly.

*- Oh that **would have been** very offensive of me (meaning if I had told her somewhere in the past that she was ugly which didn't happen. I didn't tell her that so it would have been offensive. A hypothetical action in the past that didn't happen.)*

*He made tons of mistakes in the exam. He **wouldn't have made** them if he'd been more focused.*

(The fact is that he made those mistakes in the exam. It's already in the past. You can't change it right. And it's also the fact that he wasn't focused on the exam, So hypothetically if he had been focused he wouldn't have made those mistakes **wouldn't + present perfect** means and hypothetical on real imaginary action in the past.)

*That's a good thing you didn't wear that yellow jacket to the party. You **would have looked** like a clown.*

(So there was a party some time in the past. Jack didn't wear his yellow jacket. He wore the green jacket. That's the fact.

But just hypothetically if he had worn a yellow jacket to the party he would have looked like a clown. But he didn't happen. That's why it's hypothetical imaginary action in the past. He would have looked like a clown but he didn't.)

Model verbs : Present vs past

Would do means possibility in the present or future

would have done means possibility in the past.

*I **would** live in this place* (is possibility in the future).

*I **would have** bought an apartment here if I hadn't lost my job* (is half lost possibility in the past)

Might do shows probability in the present or future

Might have done shows probability in the past

*I **might** move into this neighborhood one day* : shows probability in the future.

*Jack's house **might have** been burned by Don Corleone*: shows probability in the past

may do shows probability in the present or future

may have done shows probability in the past.

*Let's take him to the hospital. He **may** still be alive* : Is the probability in the present

*you see, you **may have** spent the last two years looking for me but I've spent my entire life looking for you.*

Neal may have spent is the probability in the past .

should do is a suggestion in the present.

Should have done is that suggestion or reproach in the past

*You **should** see their faces* is the present suggestion

*you **should have** thought of that before* : he should have thought about his wife and kids before is at reproach.

At past suggestion something he had to do but didn't do it

must do is probability in the present

must have done is that probability in the past.

*You **must** be very angry now;* Meaning there is a good chance you're feeling angry now. It's a probability in the present.

*He **must have** done something horrible. If they send 100 policemen to catch him* : Is that probability in the past.

Active and passive voice. Introduction

Active subject

I drink coffee every day. (I is the **subject** here. It is the door of the action. Drink is the **verb** and coffee is the **object**. So we say that **the subject is doing the action to the object**. We can also say that **the subject is active in the sentence** because it is the one that is doing the action.)

20 million litres of coffee is drunk worldwide each day. (In this example coffee is the **subject**. It's our main noun in the sentence. We talk about it in the sentence. Now look at the sentence for a moment and say Is this subject coffee doing anything. Is it the door of any action. Is it drinking anything. Obviously not. In this example we don't know who is doing this action. **Coffee here is in passive state**. It receives the action active subject.)

the action active subject **When the subject is doing the action**

passive subject **the subject is receiving the action**

Why we use passive voice

in active voice this subject is doing the action and in passive voice the subject is receiving

We use passive voice when

A: we don't know who's actually doing the action

B: when the door of the action is not as important as the receiver

the one who receives the action is more important to us than the door in

Over 20 million litres of coffee is drunk worldwide each day. (Here we concentrate on the quantity of coffee not on those who drink it. We don't care who the door is. We don't care who exactly drinks over 20 million litres of coffee each day. The coffee is the one that receives the action. Coffee here is a passive subject. Passive means not doing anything.

Only receiving the action.)

C : Passive voice is commonly used in business English when writing a formal letter for example when you don't want to sound too personal.

the money for the services shall be paid monthly. (That would be a much more appropriate language in the agreement than if we made it personal like in :

You have to pay us money for our services every month. (That would be too rude shall informal English means have to or must. For those who don't know.)

Passive voice. Main grammar principle

In passive sentences : B + past participle form of the verb.

If it's a regular verb just add 'ed' to it to make it past participle form.

If it's an irregular verb see the third column of the table of irregular verbs.

Passive voice: Simple present

Tom drinks four cups of coffee in the morning: **subject** is Tom drinks is a **verb** and four cups of coffee is an **object** obviously this is an active sentence in simple present tense

The **subject Tom** is **active** it is doing an action to the object.

four thousand cups of coffee are drunk in that coffee shop daily.

Our **subject** 'four thousand cups of coffee' is not active. It is not doing any action. It receives the action :

This subject is passive.

in passive simple present : subject + BE IN THE CORRECT PRESENT FORM + past participle.

Access codes to the database are changed every hour by cybersecurity Asians

ACCESS CODES IS A **SUBJECT** , **PASSIVE** because it's not doing any action followed by an **are** which is that present form of **Be + past participle** form of the verb **change** which is irregular verb and we just add 'ed' to it.

*Access codes to the database are **changed** every hour by cyber security agents*

in active form this sentence would sound like this : cyber security agents change access codes to the database every hour

*Mr Burns eats for sandwiches for breakfast (**active**)*

(so in order to convert the sentence into passive would take the **object** which is 'for sandwiches' and make it a **subject** we've put it at the beginning after the **subject** comes the **present form of the verb be** plus **past participle form of the verb eat** and then add any additional information and we get)

⇒ **Passive** *four sandwiches are eaten for breakfast by Mr. Burns.*

Convert this active sentence into passive :

Those criminals burn expensive cars every night => expensive cars are burned by criminals every night.

this furniture company produces only premium class furniture => Only premium class furniture is produced by this.

Passive voice : Present progressive

They are creating and design for fair and new boxes.

They is **an active subject** are creating is a **verb** and a design is an **object**.

How do we convert it into passive ? First comes the passive **subject** which is not doing an action but receiving an action.

In this example it's **design**. Then we put **Be** in the **correct present form**. In this example it's 'is' + **being** to show that it's a **progressive sentence + past participle** and we get :

a design for their new boxes is being created.

*Sarah is preparing lasagna at the moment **actif** => **passif** lasagna is being prepared by Sarah at the moment.*

But when we use passive voice we don't really care who is doing the action the door is not very important.

*The volunteers are cleaning up the beach => **passive present progressive** : The beach is being cleaned up by volunteers.*

Millions of tons of plastic are polluting the ocean => The ocean is being polluted by millions of tons of plastic.

The doctors are treating him well at the hospital => he is being treated well at the hospital or he is being treated well by doctors at the hospital.

Passive voice. Simple past

she's crashed his car badly active sentence.

passive sentence in simple past.

Subject + be (was singular , were plural) (past form) + past participle form of the verb.

(passive sentence) *His car was scratched badly or his car was scratched badly by her.*

he punched Jack right in the face => Jack was punched right in the face.

In the past form followed by past participle in passive voice : The main verb is always in the past participle form.

If it's not past participle it's not passive.

He destroyed all the evidence. He left nothing behind => all the evidence was destroyed or all the evidence was destroyed by him. Nothing was left behind.

They made that whole movie in less than a year => that whole movie was made in less than a year.

Passive voice: Past progressive

She was writing a school paper an hour ago. (To make it passive we need to use the verb **be in the correct past form + being+ past participle of the verb**) => **passive** *a school paper was being written an hour ago.*

He was washing the car when the rain started= > **passive** *That car was being washed when the rain started.*

they were drinking tequila all night => Tequila was being drunk all night.

They were renovating their apartment all summer => the apartment was being renovated all summer.

Passive voice : Simple future

Sir I will do the job very soon to make it passive: We need to use **will + be + past participle form of the main verb** => *Sir that job will be done very soon .*

the river will flood the whole city within two days => the whole city will be flooded within two days.

(We can and by the river but it's an unnecessary)

They will sell the record number of tablet computers next quarter => the record number of tablet computers will be sold next quarter.

they will translate this best seller book into seventy five languages => This best seller book will be translated into seventy five languages.

nobody will meet her at the airport => She will not be met at the airport or she won't be met at the airport.

Passive voice: Present perfect

The police have found a lot of evidence (the police here is an active **subject**).

to converted into passive. We need to use **have been** or **has been + past participle**.

⇒ A lot of evidence has been found **or You can** add by the police.

they have sold out all the tickets => All the tickets have been sold out.

*the FBI have found the missing jewelry => The missing jewelry has been found **and you can** add by the FBI*

They have finally told him about the fire in the office => He has finally been told about the fire in the office.

Passive voice. Past Perfect

She hadn't prepared any homework before the lesson (to make it passive. We first put the passive subject which is homework or even better. No homework + had been + past participle.)

⇒ *No homework had been prepared before the lesson.*

They hadn't cleaned the room before the party => That room hadn't been cleaned before the party.

Jane had interrupted the professor several times before he left the room frustrated

=> *The professor had been interrupted several times before he left the room frustrated*

She had dyed her hair a dozen times before she decided to go back to her original color

=> *Her hair had been dyed a dozen times before she decided to go back to her original color.*

Passive voice. Future Perfect

They will have finished this stadium by the end of the year **to convert it into passive : subject + will have been + past participle form of the verb.** => This stadium will have been finished by the end of the year.

the landlord will have evicted them by the time he sells the house => They will have been evicted by the time the landlord sells the house.

All students will have handed the papers by the end of the term => The papers will have been handed by the end of the term.

Passive voice. Modal verbs

Modal verbs + Be + the main verb in past participle form.

you can't catch any fish in this lake => No fish can be caught in this lake

she shouldn't touch any buttons here => no buttons here should be touched.

People could avoid car accidents if they drove more carefully => car accidents could be avoided if people drove more carefully.

And when we use that past form of modal verbs in passive voice we use the following construction passive subject + modal verb + have been + past participle.

she could have killed that cat => that cat could have been killed.

I think we should have hired Jane => I think Jane should have been hired.

Passive Voice. Get vs Be

it's present use Get if , it's past use Got , if it's present progressive use is getting

*access codes to the database **are** changed every hour => access codes to the database **get** changed every hour.*

*My car **was** hit by some maniac last night => my car **got** hit by some maniac last night*

*he will **be** fired if he comes to work late again => he will **get** fired if he comes to work late again.*

*That dinner **is being** cooked as we speak => that dinner **is getting** cooked as we speak.*

*He **was being** delayed by the professor => he **was getting** delayed by the professor*

*that car **can be** sold any day => that car **can get** sold any day*

Conditionals. Introduction

Real condition it's the condition we believe will be true in the future

Unreal present condition is a hypothetical condition something that is not true and we just imagined that it was true or it's about something that we think is unlikely to happen in the future. We just imagine that it will happen knowing that it probably won't happen.

The unreal past condition which describes imaginary event in the past that didn't actually happen as if it were true.

We imagine that it happened.

Structure of conditional sentences

A conditional sentence in English usually consists of two parts. The **condition** itself and the **result** that will occur if the condition is met.

If I get a job on Wall Street I will move to Manhattan

if I get a job is a **condition** that we don't know if it will ever happen and **I will move to Manhattan** is the **result** that will occur if the condition is met schematically looks like this here's the condition.

If I get a job on Wall Street there are two possible options here.

Option A : **I do get** a job: Then the result **will be moving to Manhattan**.

Option B : Well probably I'll not go anywhere.

This result I will move to Manhattan will only happen if the condition is met.

If I get a job we can arrange them just the way we like.

The condition can come first and the result comes after it or an other way round. Nothing will change

if I get a job on Wall Street I will move to Manhattan **is equal to** I will move to Manhattan if I get a job on Wall Street.

Real future condition

we use it when we think it's quite possible that the condition will be met in the future although we can never be 100 percent sure right. We just think it can happen. We think there is a good chance it will happen.

*oh my god you find late again. My boss will fire me. (If I'm late again this is our **condition**. Mike understands that it will likely happen so he uses **simple present** in the condition and it means **future** , you can never use **simple future** in conditional parts. Even when you talk about the future **if I will be late** it is a grammatical mistake. Use only **present** in the **conditional** part.)*

*if I am late again (is our possible condition something that Mike understands can happen). **My boss will fire me.***

That's the result. In simple future he believes it's very likely to happen

*if I win the lottery I will buy and Rolls Royce. (He uses **simple present** in the conditional part of the sentence if I win the lottery. So he thinks this condition is quite possible. He thinks there is a good chance he will win the lottery this time and the result part. I will buy and Rolls Royce is in **simple future**.)*

*If you start drilling the walls at 4 a.m. our neighbors will call the police. (**if you start drilling the walls at 4 a.m. is the conditional part in simple present** meaning that it's a real future condition. She thinks it can happen and the result part is our **neighbors will call the police** so if you see the if part of the sentence is in simple present no that is a real future condition something we believe can happen in the future and the result part of the sentence will be in simple)*

Present unreal condition

Present and real condition describes a hypothetical action or event in the present or future something that we either know is not true. Definitely or we have a doubt it will happen in the future.

if I had a dishwasher I wouldn't have to wash those dishes every day. (in the conditional if part of the sentence we use **simple past** to describe an imaginary situation in the present. **If I had a dishwasher** is an imaginary hypothetical on real condition because she doesn't have a dishwasher in reality and the resulting card I wouldn't have to wash those dishes every day has the modal verb **would**. That describes an imaginary event in the present She talks about an imaginary dishwasher she doesn't have and the second part. The result is also on real it's also imaginary)

(Jack earns very little money and he can't afford to go anywhere on vacation)

If I could afford it. I would go to Thailand on vacation.

(He uses could which is the verb in the **past tense**. By using the past tense in the conditional part of the sentence he shows that it's not a real condition. It won't happen. It's imaginary. The result part which is also imaginary is I would go to Thailand would only expresses and I'm a real imaginary situation. So we have fast hands in the conditional part and we have wood and the result part.)

(Mike applied for a job and he waited for someone to invite him to the interview. It's been three months but no one has called. So he thinks :)

if they wanted to invite me they would call me again.

(We use simple fast in the conditional part if they wanted to invite me. It means Mike knows they don't want to invite him. It's a hypothetical unreal condition and the hypothetical result is they would call me.)

There is a specific rule how to use the verb **be in present and real condition. We only use were for any subject.**

I were you I would not refuse his offer. (We don't say if I was you. Only if I were you which is an unreal condition.

It is hypothetical imaginary condition because I can't be you. It's impossible.)

She would say that I'm right. If she were here now. (If she were here not if she was here. Is this a real condition or imaginary. Of course it's imaginary. The past stands in the conditional part. If she were here means she is not actually here. It's just imagination)

Past unreal condition

To understand passed in real condition take something that happened in the past and imagine that it didn't happen and the result to.

Frank drank a lot before his wedding. So he slept in missed one hundred thirty two calls from his fiancée say he missed the wedding. And of course his fiancée left him so he thinks :

if I hadn't drunk so much , wouldn't have slept in. (in the conditional word. We have fast perfect that chose an imaginary hypothetical past event ending the result. We have would plus present perfect if Frank hadn't drunk so much he wouldn't have slept in hypothetical imaginary past situation past perfect. In the conditional part **would + present perfect** in the result :))

if Frank had heard his fiancée calling he wouldn't have missed his wedding .

again past perfect in the conditional part to show an imaginary past situation condition that was not met in the past and in the result part would plus present perfect all these conditions are hypothetical conditions about the past the actual past was different and there

is no way you can change it only to speculate on it that's it for now

Conditionals : Happen

There is a chance I will win this game. if I do, I will give all the money to charity.

We can also say in the following way

*if I **happen** to win this game, I will give all the money to charity. (It's future real condition.*

As you can see we use simple present. **If I happen to win this game** means I understand that there is a good chance that I will lose the game. But if somehow I win the game. This phrase **if I happen to win** shows that you're not too sure you can win it shows doubts.)

a boy and a girl are going to get married. The boy says to his fiancée :

*Don't worry honey if we **happen** to divorce anytime in the future I will let you have my house.*

(Of course now they love each other and they think there is not a big chance they will divorce because he thinks there is just too little chance that they will divorce. He uses. If we happen to divorce which means that there is a little chance it will happen. Not a big chance. This phrase with happen can be used without if.)

A strange looking man comes to the hotel and asks the manager.

*Do you **happen** to know a guy named Lee Gordon. He used to come here to his girlfriend some time ago.*

(and he means is there any chance you know the guy named Lee Gordon. This guy is not sure the manager knows Lee Gordon because this manager sees very many people every day. He asks Do you happen to know a guy named Lee Gordon.)

Gavin and Donna go to the restroom to dinner. They eat three courses and a big dessert. After that the waiter brings the bill. Gavin looks at the bill and realizes he doesn't have enough money on him, He feels embarrassed, He asks Donna :

Donna do you happen to have two hundred dollars on you.

And he means is there any chance that you have two hundred dollars on you.

Conditionals. Unless

The word unless means only if not it is the opposite of if for

*I will learn to drive my car **only if you don't** tell our parents about the accident*

(this is a real future condition but it has a negative form.

Only if you don't tell our parents about the accident we can substitute. Only if you don't with unless and we get.)

*I will let to drive my car **unless** you tell our parents about the accident.*

If you don't tell equals unless you tell

If you don't leave right now I swear I will call the police = **unless you leave** right now i swear I will call the police

She won't be allowed to enter the country if she doesn't get a visa = She won't be allowed to enter the country **unless** she gets a visa.

Conditionals : In case

In case is another phrase we can use to make a condition in case has to usages.

One is just like if they can often be used interchangeably.

if your car gets stolen the insurance company will buy you a new one = in case your car gets stolen The insurance company will buy you a new one

your alarm won't go off If your phone dies= your alarm won't go off in case your phone dies.

If you try to break into the jewelry store the police will catch you. (So here we have the possible action in the future. Breaking into the jewelry store and the result. The outcome comes afterward. He will get caught by the police in the conditional sentence with if the result comes chronologically after the condition.)

People insure their cars in case they get stolen. (So here we have in case instead of if what happens in the timeline here is possible car theft and here people insure their cars. So this part is not a result. It happens before the conditional part. This action people insure their cars is done by people to save themselves from the possibly event in the future to save themselves from headaches if their cars get stolen.)

a boy and a girl are going to a movie theater. The boy says I'll take extra money in case we need more popcorn.

(So here he is taking some money. And here they might need more popcorn. He is trying to save himself from a potential awkward situation in the future that he won't have enough money for popcorn by taking extra money. Now he is taking extra money now in case they need more popcorn in the future.)

I'll give you my phone number in case you change your mind.

One more important detail in case is mostly used in real future conditions. It's almost never used in present or past and real conditions.

PROVIDED and AS LONG AS

Provided and as long as both mean. Only if at very straight that very strong form of If

you can enter the United States only if you have a valid visa = you can enter the United States provided you have a valid visa.

only if = Provided

you can enter the United States as long as you have a valid visa

You can take the books from our library only if you pay the monthly fee=

You can take the books from our library provided you pay the monthly =

you can take the books from our library as long as you pay the monthly fee.

I will help you with your homework but you shouldn't tell anyone about this.=

I will help you with your homework provided you don't tell anyone about this =

I will help you with your homework only if you don't tell anyone about this.=

I will help you with your homework as long as you don't tell anyone about this.

As long as you don't tell anyone = only if you don't tell anyone.

you can get your teeth fixed if you don't go to the dentist =

you can get your teeth fixed provided you go to the dentist =

you can get your teeth fixed as long as you go to the dentist

Conditionals : Wishes. Present

I wish I had a car to

(think of it as present unreal condition we wish for something that is not real in present and real condition)

we use simple past the same here. Mike doesn't have a car so he imagines he has a car now in prison he wishes he had at car Now let's)

I wish I could see my husband more often (again simple past tense I could see which describes on real imaginary reality which does not exist Kelly can't see her husband very often but she wishes she could see him more often)

I wish I lived in Manhattan again (simple past after I wish means unreal imaginary present which doesn't exist Jack in reality lives in New Jersey but he wishes he lived in Manhattan)

Conditionals. Wishes. Past

We can also use the phrase I wish to show your wishes regarding past to show their regret about the past.

I wish I had proposed to Donna back in college.

(We use past perfect after I wish to show the wish regarding the past to show our regret. Mike wishes he had proposed to Donna in the past when they were in college. Of course now it's too late to change anything. He can't undo his past decisions now. He can only wish the wishes he had proposed to Donna.)

I wish I hadn't sold my car.

(He wishes he hadn't sold his car past perfect after I wish which shows regrets regarding past his regrets selling his car in the past.)

I wish they had given me that job.

(He wishes they had given him the job in the past. Again past perfect after I wish shows that he is sorry about something that happened in the past staring at me. Wish none of this had happened.)

i wishes the ring had never come to me

Conditionals: Wishes. Future

We can also express our wishes regarding future using I Wish

Marta *I wish you would stop speaking so much.*

(Would just would and it means I wish regarding future Frank wishes his wife would stop speaking so much in the future.)

I Wish somebody else lived here. I wish somebody else would answer the phone.

(We have two wishes one high wish someone else lived here is that which regarding **present** he wants somebody else to leave here two wishes somebody else lived here with him and the second wish I wish somebody would answer the phone is our wish regarding future nearest future. He wishes somebody would stand up and go answer the phone.)

I wish Margaret would Google lasagna tonight. (He wishes his wife Margaret would go closer union tonight. It would after I wish indicates and wish regarding future. He wants something to happen in the future. He wants his wife to cook lasagna in the future. Tonight he wishes his wife would cook lasagna. Tonight that's it for now.)

Noun clauses. What are they?

There are two types of sentences simple and complex.

Simple sentence:

I drive my car to work every day. (It has one **subject** one **verb**. It shows a complete thought. We say that such sentences consist of one clause. One finished thought with a subject and a verb.)

Complex sentence :

before he comes into his office. He drinks a cup of coffee in the kitchen. (This sentence has two clauses first before he comes into his office it has a subject. He and a verb comes and the second clause. He drinks a cup of coffee in the kitchen. It also has a subject he and the verb drinks a sentence that consists of more than one clause is called a complex sentence.)

Noun clauses and adjective clauses :Noun clauses is a clause that acts as a noun.

whoever stole my car is going to pay for it. (Whoever stole my car is now in clause)

those who suffered from the earthquake will have to live in tents for a while (those who suffered from the earthquake is a noun clause)

an adjective clause is a descriptive clause. Think of it as a base long adjective :

all those things that children learn in school are useless. (All those things is a **subject** ,that children learn is an **adjective clause**. It's the description of those things.)

I bought this watch for Sarah, who is my best friend from high school(who is my best friend from high school is the **adjective clause**. It's a long description of Sarah.)

Noun clauses. Reported speech

There are two ways of repeating what someone has said. Direct speech and reported speech indirect speech.

Direct speech:

You quote another person you tell exactly what the person has said word to word.

my boss said: ' if you don't start working harder I'll fire you.'

(He quotes his boss.He retells exactly what his boss said.)

I looked at her , She frowned at me and shouted : "Stop following me. I don't love you anymore."

in reported speech:

Direct speech

Present
Past
Future (will)
Present Perfect
Imperative



Reported speech

Past
Past Perfect
Would
Past Perfect
Infinitive

Direct speech : Simple present :

Frank told me: "Now I have to find a new job" (to change the sentence into **reported speech**. We lose quotes change simple present into simple past) => *Frank told me that now he had to find a new job.*

My wife complained "I can't live in this -- anymore." (To change the sentence into **reported speech** all we need to do is to drop quotes I said drop them. That's right and we change present into past and we get.) =>

My wife complained: that she couldn't live in this anymore.

Direct speech with the present progressive.

He shouted at me : "I am trying to work here". (So what happens when you try to change the sentence into **reported speech**. Drawn the quotes and changed present progressive into past progressive elementary) => *he shouted at me : that he was trying to work here.*

simple past :

he explained : "sorry man I'm broken Lexus" (reported speech will lose the quotes and change simple past into past perfect)

=> *he explained : that he had broken my Lexus.*

present perfect also changes into past perfect

She said in a very depressed voice : "you've never loved me" (to change it into reported speech. We drop the quotes and change present perfect into past perfect.)

=> *She said in a very depressed voice that he had never loved her .*

Simple future: He said: "I promise that I will fix the faucet This year" .(to change it into **reported speech** would drop the quote and change will into would.)

=> *He promised that he would fix the faucet this year .*

Imperative : He asked his wife: "Close the door please.It's windy".(To change it into **reported speech** we lose the quotes. Change the imperative into infinitive and drop please.)

=> *he asked his wife to close the door.*

When we have a question in a direct speech and we change the sentence into reported speech it's no longer a question.

he asked his wife : "Honey when will your mother leave the house ?" (See what happens when you change it into reported speech.)

=> *He asked his wife when her mother would leave the house.* (So we change will into would we drop quotes. And because it's not a question would now goes after the subject before it let's)

Susan asked her husband : "honey what do you want to eat for dinner?" (That's what happens when you change it into **reported speech**.)

=> *Susan asked her husband what he wanted to eat for dinner.*

(It's no longer a question. So we don't use auxiliary verbs and we don't build the sentence like a question.)

Carly asked me : "why did you tell my mother to leave?" (to change the sentence into **reported speech** would drop quotes and change the question into a **regular positive sentence**.)

=> *Kelly asked me why I told her mother to leave*

Noun clauses. Indirect questions

We can ask a question

A directly right in the face : *do you love her ?*

or we can ask a **question indirectly.** *I don't know where you live.* (This is an indirect version of (Where do you live ?))

in indirect questions. We usually see the following phrases at the beginning. (I don't know, I am not sure, I have no idea, I can't remember, I doubt I wonder etc..)

The rule of making indirect question is as follows.

If this is a **general question** I mean a question without any question words like **what when why who and** so on. We put **if** before it.

direct question.

Have you told her about the car.?

indirect version.

I don't know if you have told her about the car? (this if is not a conditional if it has a different meaning. It's used only in indirect questions.)

Would you like lasagna for dinner? (This is a direct question with no question words. Let's change it into an indirect question.) => *I wonder if you would like lasagna for dinner.*

Are you coming home tonight ? => *She wants to know if I am coming home tonight.*

Do you live in Manhattan ? => *He just wants to know if I live in Manhattan .*

if we have a question word like what where who why when et cetera. In the direct question we don't use.

If when we change it into an indirect question

why haven't you called ? => *She wants to know why I haven't called her.*

Who was that? => *I wonder who that was.*

Adjective clauses

An adjective clause is like it being long complex description of something.

the accountant *I only hired a month ago* is leaving the company. (so the **subject** here is the accountant. The **verb** is leaving and the description of the accountant is. I only hired a month ago.)

It gives more information more description of the accountant and this clause.

I only hired a month ago is known as an adjective Clause the clause that gives a long extended description of something.

There are two types of adjective clauses defining and non defining.

Adjective Clauses. Non-Defining Clauses

And none defining clause is the additional information the description is not of great importance. I mean if we leave it out the meaning of the sentence won't really change.

my wife Kelly, *who is the owner of five private schools*, is the richest woman in town.

(The fact that she's the richest woman in town is her main description. And who is the owner of five private schools.

It's additional information that we can leave out. And the meaning of the sentence won't really change.

That's why it's called **non defining clause** when we have and non defining clause in the sentence. We always **put a comma before it and after it remembered.**)

My wife Kelly is the richest woman in town.

Last year I visited Marcelle, *which is a city in the south of France*.

(This clause which is a city in the south of France is a non defining clause. It only gives us additional information about the city if we'll leave it out of the sentence. That meaning won't change.)

Last year I visited Marcel

Adjective clauses. Defining clauses

A defining clause as the name suggests is the essential description that we can't leave out otherwise.

The meaning of the sentence will be ruined.

the man *who sold me his car* cheated me (who sold me his car is a defining clause. It helps us define the subject of our description. It is a very important description. Let's see what happens if we leave it out. The man cheated me. Who. Which man. I don't know what you're talking about. We didn't give a critical description of the man. Also note is that I **didn't put commas before and after the defining clause**. Keep that in mind. We put commas only if we have a non defining clause.)

Hundreds of passengers were waiting for the train **That was several hours late**.

(That was several hours late is our defining clause. It gives an important piece of information critical description of the train. If we'll leave it out of the sentence the meaning will be totally eroded. Hundreds of passengers were waiting for the train. Important information is now missing. We should put the defining clause right where he belongs. Hundreds of passengers were waiting for the train. That was several hours late.)

Relative pronouns. Which, that, who, where

*The house **that** I sold last year has burned down recently* (that I sold last year is a **defining clause**. It gives us a critical important clarification of which house we're talking about the house that I sold last year and the word **that** is a relative pronoun. It relates to the house we use relative pronouns in complex sentences to connect different clauses in this lesson I'll show you one the relative pronouns are how to use them and when we may leave them out)

the most common relative pronoun is that it is used to refer to a thing for more seldom to a person :

*the house **that** burned down last night belonged to my neighbor.*

(**That** is the relative pronoun it refers to the house the house that burned down last night.)

*The man **that** lives across the street recording the fire on his phone.*

(Here we also have the relative pronoun that that refers to the man the man that lives across the street.)

Another relative pronoun is which it works in the same way as that but it can only be used with non-living things.

We can't use it to refer to people for example :

*the plane **which** just took off is headed to New York.*

(The relative pronoun **which** refers to the plane which is and non-living thing)

Would do use the relative pronoun **who** only when we're referred to people we don't use it when we talk about things:

*(that burglar **who** robbed my apartment is now in jail.* (That burglar or a robber is half person. So we use the relative pronoun who)

when we refer to places we use that relative pronoun **where** for in which for:

*do you remember the restaurant **where** I met you.* (**Where** is our relative pronoun that refers to a place the restaurant the restaurant where I met you)

*the town **in which** I grew up hasn't changed a bit in years.*

(that town in which I grew up in. Which is our relative pronoun that refers to a place to a town.)

There are some cases when we can amend relative pronouns that who and which it only happens if it is followed by a subject:

*the soup **that** I had for lunch was too salty.* (That is followed by this subject I. So we can drop it. That soup I had for lunch was too salty.)

*that teacher asked me a question **which** I couldn't answer.* (Their relative pronoun **which** is immediately followed by this subject. I. So we can leave it out of the sentence. That teacher asked me a question I couldn't answer.)

*The woman **who** I met in Hawaii is now my wife*(who is immediately followed by the subject. I so weekend admitted the woman I met in Hawaii is now my wife. We can't comment relative pronouns if they are not followed by the subject.)

*the man **who** created this program lives in Thailand.* (The relative pronoun who is not followed by a subject it is followed by a verb created so we can't leave who out. It should be there.)

Participles

And participle is a kind of an adjective. Its function is to describe something the difference between a participle and an adjective is that a participle is created from a **verb**. There are two main types of participles **present participle** and **past participle**

Present participle vs past participle

In order to understand what present participle and past participle are let's look at this situation.

The movie is so boring. Frank is bored.

(Boring is **present participle** bored is **past participle** ,present participles always have the **ing**

past participles either have '**ed**' **endings** or if they are formed from irregular verbs we use

the third form of this verb which you can find in the table of irregular verbs.

when we have at present participle with **ing** ending.

The subject (movie) is causing feeling this subject is creating a feeling that movie is boring.

But when we have a past participle the one with '**ed**' ending the subject (Frank) is receiving the feeling Frank

is bored.)

Clowns are frightening (subject clowns is causing the feeling and I am frightened. It means I receive the feeling frightening causing fear frightened receiving fear.)

the rule is confusing. Jane is confused (The rule is confusing meaning it's causing confusion. Jane is confused meaning Jane is receiving confusion)

Gerunds and infinitives

Gerunds and one hand are very different from infinitives on other hand have similar usages.

at gerund is a noun which is formed from a verb symbol is that we make a gerund + verb +ing .

I drink water every day (drink here is an action. It answers the question what to do. But in this example *drinking water is good for me*. Drinking is a **noun/gerund**. It answers the question what the same as car. Which answers the question one the same as a phone that answers the question what **drinking is also a noun.**)

I know nothing about repairing cars. (I know nothing about. What about repairing cars repairing is a gerund it's at now it answers the question What. The only difference between a gerund and a regular **noun is that a gerund** is always formed from a **verb by adding ing** to word but functionally speaking **they are practically the same**)

infinitive is the Bayes form of the verb. It's not in the present tense it's not in the past stands or Future Tense.

It's not in any tense it usually has the particle **to + verb** before it but sometimes it doesn't.

We usually use an infinitive after another main verb for example :

I like to live in this city. (To live is an infinitive. The main verb here is light. I like to live in this city but after a modal verbs we use infinitives without to), for example:

And now you may kiss me (kiss. Here is an infinitive without to. It follows the modal verb main)

we often use infinite is after 'WH—'question words which means question words that begin with W H. **Like who what which where and when** for example:

I don't know what to do.

I have no idea where to go.

All my employees are good. I don't know which one to fire.

(The difference might seem obvious at first glance gerund is light can noun and infinitive is a base form of the verb that only comes in pair with a main verb or with a question word.)

Very often however when we have the second verb in this sentence for example **like love enjoy or hate** etc. We use gerund after it and sometimes infinitive.

I like to sleep until 9:00. (Here we have an **infinitive.**)

We can also say I like sleeping until 9:00. (Here we have a **gerund.**)

How do we decide when to use a gerund and when to use an infinitive after the main verb.

It all depends on the verb it follows after certain words we can only use infinitives and after other verbs we can use only gerund but sometimes we can use either one.

Unfortunately there is no logical way you can memorize after which verbs to use infinitives and after which verbs to use gerund in the following lessons will cover the most common cases.

Like, love, want, prefer, enjoy, hate

like and be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive. And the meaning won't change. They have an identical meaning.

I like to watch movies at night = I like watching movies at night

love the same story with love. Use infinitive or gerund to tell up to you.

I love singing in the shower = I love to sing in the shower

Want after We can only use an infinitive. We don't use gerund :

I want to kiss you (It would be a mistake to say I want kissing you)

prefer after you prefer you can use an infinitive or a gerund it's all up to you.

I prefer to eat lasagna instead of pizza = I prefer eating lasagna instead of pizza

Enjoy although enjoy is a synonym to like and love. We can only use a gerund afterward. **We don't use an infinitive**

I enjoy earning a lot of money. (It's a mistake to say I enjoy to earn a lot of money.)

Hate using a gerund or an infinitive after hate would both be grammatically correct. However the meanings will be different

Hate + gerund = It will be the opposite of love.

I hate waking up at 6 every day (Meaning I really really don't love waking up at 6 every day.)

Hate + infinitive after hate it will mean I don't want to.

I hate to tell you this but you are the worst student in my class (I hate to tell you meaning I don't want to tell you all right)

Start, stop, finish, try

After **start** :We can either use an infinitive or adjourn It's to your liking.

why are you so nervous Nick, you've done this a million times. Start talking. (It's a gerund.)

You'd better start to explain how you ended up in that bar. (Infinitive so after start we can use an infinitive or a gerund)

After **stop**. We can use an infinitive as well as a gerund. However the difference will vary if we use a gerund after Stop it means C's Finnish terminates in process stop some process :

could you please stop yelling at me (Stop yelling or stop shouting. John doesn't one his wife to shout at him.

He's asking her to stop yelling at him yelling gerund)

when we use an infinitive after Stop it means stop moving. Stop walking or stop driving. In order to do something :

they walk through the desert for three days and then they stopped to make camp (they stopped walking in order to make a camp.They stopped to make a camp)

after finish.We only use a gerund:

get out. But boss we didn't finish checking the room. (We didn't finish checking the room gerund after finish)

after **try**. We can use three forms of verb. Three we can use an **infinitive** a gerund and the word **and** plus infinitive without two :

infinitive : *I'm going to move to my mother's place. Don't even try to stop me.*

Gerund: *I tried withdrawing money but the ATM ate credit card*

Word : *try and be a little bit more careful next time please.*

Allow, let, afford

all of them mean **give permission** but they have their own flavors and grammar. We will go through each one separately.

Allow means to give someone permission : allow + object + infinitive

my mom *allows me to hang out* with my friends till midnight (My mom gives me permission to hang out)

I don't allow my dog *to sleep* in my bed with me. (infinitive)

let land has the same meaning as allowed. The difference is that we use infinitive without to

let my people go. (If we would allow instead of land we will God allow my people to go. But if we use land we don't use to)

Mom please let me sleep over at Nick's place tonight (let me sleep over there is no to before verb. And if we use allow instead of let we will say please allow me to sleep over at Nick's place tonight. Allow me to sleep over. We use to infinitive)

afford. The word afford always means allow oneself.

I can't afford to buy a Rolls-Royce (meaning I can't allow myself to buy a Rolls-Royce. Probably because I don't have enough money at least for now I can't afford to buy a Rolls-Royce.)

bank loans help you buy things you can afford (things you can afford to buy meaning things you can't let yourself

Make, have, get, force somebody to do something

*I hate spinach but my mom **makes me eat it** (force) every day (in this phrase we use infinitive without to.)*

*He always **makes** his little brother clean his room.*

*her boss always **makes** Kelly stay at the office till midnight (Again infinitive without to)*

when we use this phrase in passive voice we use 'to' infinitive

*Tom is made **to brush** his teeth three times a day (We use **to** infinitive in passive voice)*

have someone do something : have someone do something is similar to make someone do something.

However have someone do something sounds softer more like you're asking someone to do something not telling. And we also **use infinitive without to in this phrase.**

*he **had** a doctor pull three of his teeth.*

I'll have my maid wash the dishes said Tom (of course is her job and she can say no.

I'm sure she would be happy to do it he will ask her politely to wash the dishes without giving her much of a choice.

And it definitely sounds nicer then I'll make my maid wash the dishes which is totally against her will.

It's like the maid doesn't want to wash the dishes but in the example I'll have my maid wash the dishes.

The maid doesn't mind washing the dishes)

get someone to do something: This phrase is pretty much similar to have someone do something.

It's just that we used to infinitive with it but the meaning is the same

*I'll **get** (have) this donkey to move by giving it a whole bunch of carrots(I'll get this donkey to move which is the same as I'll have this donkey move)*

*he **gets** his secretary to make coffee for him. (Again the same meaning as he has his secretary made coffee for him.*

But here we used to infinitive. He gets his secretary to make coffee for him.)

-But if you want someone to do something totally against their will we use force with 'to' infinitive.

It's a much stronger form of make someone do something. Usually it means using physical power to make someone do something.

*As the earthquake destroyed half the city thousands of people **were forced to move into** tents (so the earthquake that destroyed people's homes forced people to move into tents.)*

*constant pressure from the president dictator forced the journalist said Peters **to leave the country** (definitely against his will. Something the journalist wouldn't do unless he had no other choice. The president dictator forced him to leave the country)*

*Tom's mother **makes** him eat spinach.(She's telling him to do it against his will. Although it's not too brutal)*

*he **had** the flight attendant bring him orange juice every five minutes (he asked her for something that is in the scope of her responsibilities)*

*he **gets** his assistant to make reports every Friday (the same he tells her to do something and she doesn't really minded)*

*That CEO was forced **to resign** after the offshore scandal arose (Meaning that some outside force power made him resign although it was definitely against his will;Force is much more brutal than make).*

Used to

We used the phrase used to + infinitive to describe past habits states or actions that happened repeatedly in the past but not anymore.

*I **used to** eat in this restaurant when I was a student* (meaning I had a habit of eating in that restaurant when I was a student or I ate in that restaurant repeatedly when I was a student)

*I **used to** be poor. Now I am super rich.* (I used to be poor meaning I was poor for a long time. In the past. Now I'm rich.)

*There **used to** be a slum right here, Now there is a business center* (meaning there was a slum here for a long time but now there is a business center slum is a very poor neighborhood with ugly and cheap buildings. There used to be a slum right here in the past.)

There are two ways you can ask a question with used to.

- 1- *Where **did you use to** live when you were a child ?* (Just like a regular question in simple past.)
- 2- *where **did you used to** live when you were a child?*

(Both forms are correct.Both mean the same thing. Did you use to or did you used to. Both are correct.

Both mean the same thing)

The same with the negative

*What happened to you. You **didn't use to** fear dogs* (meaning you didn't fear dogs in the past for a long time.

Now you do.Or another way.)

*What happened to you. **You didn't used to** fear dogs* .(you didn't use to. You didn't used to. They are both correct.)

So we use used to plus infinitive to describe past habits states or actions that happened repeatedly in the past.

But they are not happening anymore.

Be used to (something)

That phrase be used to something means being accustomed to something. It's not about your habits or repeated actions. It's about being accustomed to something

*I'm not **used to** New York subway system yet.I just moved here from Charlotte North Carolina.*

we can use at gerund instead of a noun.

*At first I hated it but now I am **used to** eating vegan food* (meaning that before I hated eating vegan food. When I started I was not accustomed to eating vegan food in the past. Now I am accustomed to eating vegan food.)

*Our professor has a very rough voice. I'm not **used to** it yet and I jump every time I hear him.*

Get used to (something)

Get used to something means to become accustomed. It's a process of becoming accustomed to something. It's not a state.

*I lived in Quebec all my life and now I live in California.I hope I will **get used to** such a hot climate soon.*

*It's my first day in this company and I'm already feeling exhausted. Don't worry you'll **get used to** it.*

*I am trying very hard but I just can't **get used to** eating this vegan food all the time.*

*Paris is a nice city. Once you **get used to** it. The French are nice people. Once you **get used to** them.*

Used to (do something) vs be used to (something)

Use two + verb : It shows your habit or our repeated action in the past that is no longer taking place.

*I **used** to live with my parents in Ohio* (It means that now I don't live with my parents in Ohio. It's at past repeated action)

After **be used too** and **get used to**. We only use **nouns pronouns or gerund** no verbs .

be used to is a state of being accustomed.

*I am not **used to** driving at car yet so I feel stressed out every time I drive.*

get used to means become accustomed. The path from being not accustomed to being accustomed

*as soon as I moved to New York I immediately **got to use to** it*

Have something done, get something done

I wash my car three times a week.

Now answer the question who wash is my ca: *The answer is **I**. I wash my car.*

I have my car washed three times a week. (Who washes my car three times a week. It doesn't say I have my car washed three times a week means that I don't wash the car myself. Someone else does it for me. It's probably a car wash attendant or someone else who I ask and pay money)

You can also say *I get my car washed three times a week* which is the same as *I have my car washed three times a week.* No difference.)

How often do you have your teeth checked ?

about twice a year. (How often do you have your teeth checked by someone else. It means that I don't check my teeth myself twice a year. That's impossible. Someone else checks my teeth for me. I have my teeth checked twice a year. Or you can say. *How often do you get your teeth checked.* Which is the same as how often do you have your teeth checked.)

*I get my teeth checked twice a year which is **the same as** I have my teeth checked twice a year.*

We can also use **get something done** or **have something done** to avoid sounding too personal to avoid tallying.

Who did the action:

finish their report by tomorrow (we can be more neutral more impersonal and say) *get the report finished by tomorrow.*

(This way the boss doesn't sound so bossy.)

*Sorry honey I scratched your car. **Or we can say** sorry honey I got your car scratched **or** sorry honey I had your car scratched to sound* (more impersonal to avoid telling who did it who's crashed the car)

Verbs of perception

Verbs of perception are: See here. Watch and listen.

1 when the subject sees or hears the object and the

2 the subject sees the object making an action with

the first case is pretty simple :

*I **saw** someone near the front door or I can **smell** lasagna in the kitchen.*

*I **heard** the explosion around 3 o'clock in the morning.*

2 The second way when you hear or see someone do the action is used in the following way

*I **saw** him get into his car and drive off* (After the verb of perception **saw** we use the object plus infinitive without to.)

*I **heard** Charlie shout at Kelly over the phone* (again after I heard we use the object plus infinitive without to).

*The guards **saw** the prisoner escape from jail and did nothing to stop him.*

But if you want to show not only the fact that you saw or heard someone do something. If you want to show a continuous action you have to use present participle instead of infinitive.

*she **heard** the door opening and closing at night.* (continuous progressive action here. Present Participle after the object t door).

*Bird **watchers** Watch birds flying in their natural environment.* (They watch birds flying. It's an ongoing continuous action compared with this sentence.)

*I **saw** the bird fly into my room.* (Here we use infinitive because our action here is not the process but the fact that a bird flew into my room.)

If our main focus is a process we use present participle.

My kids enjoy listening to me reading a book before they fall asleep. (They love to listen to me reading a book they enjoy listening to me reading a book here we use present participle after the object me because our main focus is the process of reading a book that continuous action.)

Articles A, an, the

that in a nutshell an article is a small word we've put in front of nouns. However it's a very general rule. There are millions of exceptions here. It's going to take a whole separate course just to teach you a small part of them.

We use the indefinite A before a non-specific singular object you know some general object not a particular one
one some object one out of many similar

*officer I think there is a thief standing near my car. (A is our article and thief is our noun so there is a **thief** near Mike's car some thief. One out of millions.)*

I need a drink (A is our article. Drink is our noun ,a drink means some drink. Not a particular drink)

Jack Just saw a ghost. (A is our indefinite article. Ghost is our known Jack just saw some ghost some one out of millions out there)

The article 'AN' is identical of A but we use it before a word that begins with a vowel sound (an apple ,an example, an ambulance, an opportunity an honor, a university)

an Apple foul on Newton's head (an is the article. Apple is the noun some apple fell on Newton's head one of many apples of the article.)

'The' is a definite article : We use it when we talk about a particular object or a person:

the professor has called in sick today so we can go home. (The is the article.Professor is our known here in this sentence. We don't mean some professor we mean a particular person at particular professor. The one that teaches our class. He called in sick. We can't substitute The with some then professor is not some professor. It is a particular very specific person.)

Hurry up! the train will be there any minute.(The train not some train. One particular train the one we are going to take that train will be there any minute.)

Remember when we use A or AN we don't talk about a particular item or a particular person. We talk about some person some object one of many similar objects when we use **The** We talk about a specific particular object or person. The best way to feel the difference is to practice listening reading watching movies and talking to native speakers.)

We can only use articles a and an with singular nouns. That is when we talk about one object or one person.

We can't use them with plural nouns even with non-specific .

children like playing games (not at children. However when we talk about specific particular plural object we can use the.)

I think the children are very tired already. Let's go home. (The children these particular children)

And we can't use at an end with **uncountable nouns** that is nouns with no distinct shape either because they consist of very small similar parts like sand sugar salt or if we are talking about liquids and gases like water air and fire etc. When we use adjectives with nouns we put an article before the adjective or adjectives.

an idea ,an interesting idea , a terrible idea , a very good job ,a big beautiful chocolate cake.

(Remember we do not use articles with names names of countries except one the name of the country consists of several parts or it is plural.)

Mexico Germany Japan Spain , but **the United States** because the name is plural. The United Kingdom because the name consists of several parts. The Netherlands because the name is plural.

We also use the article there with the names of mountains mountain chains Rivers seas and oceans.

I want to climb the Everest.

Excuse me Professor. How much water is there in the Pacific Ocean.

Adjectives. Comparatives

What is an adjective. It's the description of a noun. (Big small ugly. Interesting.)

this car is small.

If we compare two or more nouns with an adjective we call a comparison. How do we make a comparative form of an adjective. There are several rules to keep in mind.

1- **if an adjective has one syllable we add 'er' to make a comparative form :**

small smaller, large larger, bright brighter, simple simpler.

if the adjective ends in a single consonant we double it big. Bigger

*Jack is tall Tom is tall too but Tom is **taller** than Jack and Jack is **shorter** than Tom*

*this car is fast and this car is fast. But this car is **faster** than this car and this car is **slower** than this car.*

*This is a big phone and this is a big phone. This phone is **bigger** than this phone and this phone is **smaller** than this phone.*

Keep in mind that if the adjective ends in a single consonant letter we double it when we make a comparative form big one consonant G at the end **bigger**. Double G here

if an adjective has two syllables and it ends in the letter Y would change y into y- i+er to form (Happy **happier**, lucky **luckier**, sticky **stickier** here ugly **uglier**).

If the adjective has two or more syllables we don't change the adjective itself we add the word more before it (beautiful **more beautiful** useful **more useful**, sarcastic **more sarcastic**, colorful **more colorful**)

there are exceptions there are several words :

many more, I have **more** cars than he does

much its comparative form is also **more** : *Jack earns **more** money than Carl*

little like the opposite of much its comparative form is **less** : *Carl earns **less** money than Jack*

good and its comparative form is better : *it's **better** to eat a bowl of soup instead of a hamburger*

bad and its comparative form is worse : *that second movie is **worse** than the first one.*

Comparatives of adverbs and past

Adverbs are descriptions of actions

Quickly : He drives quickly.

Well: he knows English well

Badly : He does his job badly

Past Participles are adjective forms from a verb. You can either add **ed** to a regular verb to make it past participle.

Or use the **third form of an irregular verb** (Done, cooked, Interested, Written)

To make a comparative form of an adverb or a past participle we always add the word more before it.

However many syllables it has **quickly** and its comparative form is **more quickly**, slowly and its comparative form is **more slowly** interested, Comparative form is **more interested**, excited **more excited**.

Remember we only add the **'er'** to an adjective we don't add 'er' to adverbs or past participles to make comparative forms of adverbs and past participles. We add the word **more** before to them.

Degrees of comparison

There are many degrees of comparison:

*John earns **a little more** than Tom **or** John earns **a lot more** than Tom.*

In both examples John earns more. But in the first example the difference in profit is small in the second example.

It's big. That's what I mean by degrees of comparison.

to show that the difference between the two compared nouns is small. We can use the following words and phrases

a little : *boss I need **a little more** time and*

a little bit : *I could stay with you **a little bit longer** but I have to run.*

a bit : *This job **is a bit** harder than I thought.*

Slightly : *Your performance this year has been **slightly better** compared to the last year*

to show that the difference between the two compared nouns is big. We can use the following words and phrases

a lot : *Now he drinks **a lot more** than he did when he was married.*

Much : *The demand for the new phone **is much lower** than the company believed.*

Way : *this car **is way more** expensive than I expected.*

Far : *the movie **is far more** interesting than the critics saying.*

Superlatives

This car is bigger than this car. Of all these cars this car is the biggest ,the **biggest** is **the superlative form of big** the **biggest means. There is no bigger car than this.** This car is the biggest.

*this car is the **smallest** of these four.*(There is no car that is smaller than this. This one is the smallest the smallest is the superlative form of small.)

- If the adjective has one syllable we add the ending '**est**'. and with superlative adjectives we always use the article **the small the smallest slow ,the slowest ,soft that softest, short the shortest**
- is the adjective and in a single consonant we double this consonant and add '**est**' , Big one single consonant G at the end here **the biggest**. We double the G
- if the adjective has two syllables and it ends in **y** we change **y** into **i** and add **est** : **Lucky that luckiest. Funny the funniest ,Rocky that rockiest, ugly the ugliest**
- is the adjective has two or more syllables. We add **the most** : **boring the most boring, disgusting the most disgusting fascinated the most fascinated.**
- The same with adverbs and past participles We only add **the most** to make some parallel the form of an adverb or a past participle regardless of the number of syllables: **Slowly the most slowly , weakly the most quickly ,visited the most visited**
- and of course there are exceptions : **Good**. The comparative form is **better**. that superlative form is **the best**.

The best bad comparative form is worse.The superlative form is the worst. (Bad ,Worse, the worst)

many comparative form is more superlative form is the most (**many ,more, the most**)

much comparative form is more superlative form is the most (**much ,more ,the most**)

little comparative form is less superlative form is the least(**little, less ,the least**).

Expressions with future meaning. Be to, due to, about to

Be to we use be to informal English to show future arrangements.

*the meeting is **to** take place in New York on October the 4th.* (That meeting is to take place means that that meeting will take place but in a more formal way this Future Forum is also quite popular newspaper headlines but more often than not in headlines they drop **be**.)

*Apple (**is to**) **to** launch three new phones later this year* (which means Apple is to launch three new phones later this year which means Apple will launch three new phones later this year in headlines. You will often find this construction Apple to launch)

you can also use **be to** to give more formal commands. Also regarding future

*you are **to** hand them the paper by Monday* (means you will have to hand in the paper by Monday.)

There is another verb which is quite confusing for a lot of non-native speakers and as a result very often misused **due to + infinitive** due to is used to express future scandal old event something that has to happen according to the timetable.

*that train is **due to** arrive in seven minutes* (which means the train according to the schedule will arrive in seven minutes)

*That prisoners are **due to** be released next month* (which means that prisoners are scads old to be released next month.)

Another quite common way of showing an event that has to happen in the near future is the phrase **about to**

Sir you have to fasten your seat belt. The plane is about to take off. (means the plane is going to take off very very soon.)

Hurry up. The bus driver says he can't wait any longer. (The bus is about to leave without us means the bus is going to leave without us. Very soon.)

Likely to, unlikely to, sure to

We use **Be likely + infinitive** to show that something in the future is very probable.

*her manner of talking is **likely to** irritate a lot of people*

*The bank transfer is **likely to** take up to 10 business*

The opposite of **likely to** is **unlikely to** which means that something in the future was and probably happened.

*they are **unlikely to** arrive by 6:00 p.m. that traffic on Fridays just horrible.*

We can use **be sure to + infinitive** to say that something is definitely going to happen. We are absolutely sure that something is going to happen it's imminent.

*this new exam schedule **is sure to** annoy many students.*

*Look at the car. It's all scratched. Dad **is sure to** find out sooner or later.*

we can also use **Be sure** to as an imperative form.

give me a call when you arrive at the hotel (Be sure to give me a call when you arrive at the hotel which is the same.)

when the auditors arrive, **be sure to** cooperate with them (the same as when the auditors arrive. Cooperate with them)

Make vs do

Make and do are quite similar but at the same time they are used quite differently.

the verb **make** has several meanings. Make often means **create or produce**.

*chef Claude **makes** wonderful chocolate cakes*

*My laptop was **made** in China obviously in China.* (My laptop was produced in China.)

the verb make often means **become**.

*I'm sure you'll **make** a perfect singer* (meaning I'm sure you'll become a perfect singer.)

*New York has **made** a wonderful home for us* (meaning New York has become a wonderful home for us)

also make means **cause**

you make me very angry every time you mention my miserable salary (meaning you cause me to be angry)

*don't **make** things worse for you Val just turn yourself in* (meaning don't cause your situation to be worse.)

Just surrender to the police voluntarily don't make things worse for you.)

Another meaning of make is force as we learned a while ago

*the police officer **made** me empty my pockets* (meaning the police officer forced me to empty my pockets.)

One more meaning of make is **earn**.

*He **made** two million dollars last year* (meaning he earned two million dollars last year)

*How much you **make** in your job.* (Which means how much do you earn in your job.)

the verb **do** is most commonly used to describe some general activity or to mean carry out or complete something.

*what are you **doing** tonight.* (Meaning what activities are you going to have tonight.)

*I don't know what to **do** if my company goes bankrupt* (meaning I don't know what to carry out what actions to take. If My company goes bankrupt.)

*You can go out only when you **do** your homework.* (Meaning you can go out only when you complete your homework.)

We often use **do + gerund** to describe regular tasks at home or at work.

*I **do** the shopping almost every day.* (I go to buy food almost every day)

Say vs tell vs speak vs talk

speak : It's past and past participle forms are **spoke spoken**. **Speak spoke spoken speak** either
*how many languages can you **speak** ? I can speak four languages.*

*Boss I need to **speak** with you or you got a small problem here*

The verb forms of **say** are **say sad sad to say**

*he **said** very unpleasant things to his boss and immediately got fired*

*stay here wait for your lawyer and don't **say** anything to anybody*

the verb forms of **tell** Ah Tao told told Tao means to deliver a message to someone for example

***tell** me about your work experience*

*Why did Mom leave so early. What did you **tell** her.*

Tell is quite similar to say but when we use say our main focus is say what but with the word tell our main focus is say to who

*she **said** very unpleasant things to me* (Our focus is very unpleasant things she said)

*she **told** me that the car was already scratched* (Our focus here is me. She told who she told me that the car was already scratched and)

the verb **talk** talk is irregular verb it's fast and past participle forms are talked. Talk means to have a conversation to have some communication.

*I have to **talk** to my boss about the raids.*

*I'm in the meeting right now. I can't **talk** to you*

Short answers

do you live in New York ? (You can either give a full answer yes. I live in New York or you can just say yes I do do here is an insular reverb of simple presence.)

Do you live in New York ? Yes I do. (In order not to repeat the verb live again we can substituted with an auxiliary verb)

Do you live in Chicago? No I don't.

Did you brush your teeth ? The positive answer is yes I did. negative answer is No I didn't.

I will in a sec (It's a short form of I will brush my teeth in a second.)

I hope you're not going to fire me=> And I'm afraid I am Bobby boy. (It's a short form of I am afraid I am going to fire you. We use it in order not to repeat the same phrases multiple times.)

Can you help me move my furniture to my new apartment ?=> Yes I can but I won't answers Mike.

(The full answer would be yes. I can help you move your furniture. But I won't help you move your furniture.)

I hope you're happy with your present => yes I am => is No I am not

Have you watered the flowers.=> is yes I have. => No I haven't

So and Not

Will the train wait for us ? => yes. I hope the train will wait for us or say I hope so.

We need to send John to Venezuela, Is John ready for such long trips ? => I think so.

Yes your mother is going to stay with us for a year ? => I'm afraid so.

(So to give a short positive answer when we use the words think hope. Afraid we used the word so)

to give a negative short answer:

We use not instead of So why aren't you eating fish. Don't you like fish ? => I'm afraid not ma'am

Do you think your boss will ever find out ?=> I hope not.

Neither, nor, either, so

- **How do we agree on a positive statement.**

We use the words to also end as well.

Mike says: I want to work on Wall Street and if Jack agrees. He can answer like this.

*I also want to work on Wall Street or I want to work on Wall Street too **or***

I want to work on Wall Street as well (too also. And as well have identical meanings we too and as well. At the end of the sentence and we use also before a verb.)

We can go even further and make a short sentence by changing the predicate into an auxiliary verb.

*I want to work on Wall Street too **or** I do too.*

But we can only use the short form if we already know the context.

*I hate flying says Peter. Larry agrees. he can say : I hate flying as well **or** I also hate flying **or** I hate flying too.*

But he can also make a short response. *I do too.* (He used auxiliary do instead of hate flying instead of a predicate.)

That is one way to agree with what someone says. However there is another more sophisticated way to agree with a short response. Just put so + auxiliary + subject.

I bought a new car says Mark. If Bob also bought a car he can respond like this. So did I.

I will move to New York one day says Margaret. Alice thinks she will go to New York too. So she says so will I.

John got really drawn to the party and so did Kevin. (Meaning that Kevin got really drunk at the party too.)

I can speak English like a pro says Hossein. So can I. Answer is McGill.

I'm getting older says Olivia Yeah so am I. So is everybody (meaning I am also getting older and everybody's getting older).

I need to eat something right now. Says starving. Alice agrees. She says : So do I

I can during four bottles of beer in one minute says Charlie. Paul thinks he can drink for bottles of beer in one minute too. He says so can I.

let's talk about negative agreements. That is when we agree with a negative statement. There are three ways we can do it.

*Tom says to the waiter I don't like mustard. The waiter wants to say that he also doesn't like mustard so he can say the following. Neither do I **or** nor do I **or** I don't either.*

Neither + auxiliary verb + subject : *Neither do I*

nor + auxiliary verb + subject: *nor do I*

the negative short responds + either : *I don't either.*

*Sarah didn't go to college. Very bad for her. Paul didn't either **or** Neither did Paul **or** nor did Paul*

*Dean shouldn't drink this water and neither should Alex **or** Jane shouldn't drink this water and nor should Alex **or** Dean shouldn't during this water and Alex shouldn't either.*

I don't like what's going on here: I don't either or neither do I for nor do I.

I won't have a vacation this year. Neither will I for nor will I. I won't either.

Tag questions. Small details and tricks

Tag question is a short question that we attach to the end of the sentence.

We make it by adding **the auxiliary verb + the pronoun** :

This restaurant is very expensive isn't it ? (This is not a question it's just a statement. This restaurant is very expensive. This however is a short question. We called at **tag question**.)

Look closer this restaurant is very expensive. This is a positive sentence. That tag question isn't it is a negative question isn't **negative**. That's what happens when we make a tag question.

If the sentence is positive the tag question is negative and another way around the sentence is negative. The tag question will be positive.

You like this wine, don't you ? (You like this wine is a positive sentence. In simple present tense who's exhilarated verbs are do and does the **tag question** don't you ?. Is **negative** you like this wine don't you.)

You don't like this wine, do you ? (The sentence is negative. You don't like this wine and the tag question is positive.)

You are going to call me, aren't you?

You are not going to call me, are you ?

You ate that hamburger, didn't you? (Did Is the auxiliary verb of simple past and the sentence you ate that hamburger is in the simple paste positive sentence negative tag question).

you didn't eat that hamburger, Did you? (Negative sentence positive tag question)

your wife doesn't know about it, does she ? (We can't use the noun wife or any other noun in tag questions.

We only use pronouns I You He She It We they so we have to change the noun wife into pronoun she.)

And remember we always use contractions in tag questions **isn't doesn't don't won't hand etc**.

You can cook lasagna, Can't you ?

You root for Yankees ,don't you ?

I'm late, aren't I ? (only won the tag question is negative. That is if it's positive. We use.)

I am not mistaken, am I ?

Somebody is watching us,Aren't they ? (the same applies to everybody. Anybody. Nobody nobody saw that coming did they.)

Everybody in the car was fastened, weren't they?