



## Connecting ideas

Conjunctions	Adverbs
He is rich, <b>but</b> he never helps others.	He is rich; <b>however</b> , he never helps others.
She passed the exam <b>because</b> she studied hard.	
Laura is intelligent <b>and</b> funny.	
We can go by bus <b>or</b> train.	

### Usage

We can connect two or more ideas (two words, two phrases or two clauses)

*She can speak Japanese and English.*  
*We want a car, a house and a farm.*  
*They want a good product and a good service.*  
*He can dance and she can, too.*

We often use conjunctions (*and, but, or, so, although, because...*) to connect ideas.

*It rained, so we stay home.*  
*You can drink either coffee or tea.*  
*Study hard, or you will fail the exam.*

We can sometimes use adverbs (*however, otherwise, moreover...*) to connect ideas. They have the same meanings as some conjunctions, but they have different ways to write in English.

*The song sounds good, but it is too long.*  
*The song sounds good; however, it is too long.*

## Full infinitives and bare infinitives

Full infinitives	Bare infinitives
to + base form of the verb (to be, to dance ...)	base form of the verb (dance, have ...)

The infinitive is the basic form of a verb, without an inflection binding it to a particular subject or tense.

*He can dance. (He can dances.)*  
*I came to see you. (I came to saw you.)*

The infinitive has two forms. The full infinitive goes with *to*, and the bare infinitive goes without *to*.

*You should stay.*  
*I don't want to go.*

### Usage

We must use *to* + base form of the verb after some certain verbs.

*I want to sing.*  
*Would you like to drink Coke?*

We also use *to* + base form of the verb to show our purpose.

*They do not come here to make friends.*  
*They come here to make money.*

We use the base form of the verb after all modal verbs.

*We can get good marks.*  
*She had better not talk.*

English learners often make mistakes with *have to, has to, had to, used to*.

*She used to study here.*  
 → *She didn't use to study here.*  
 (~~*She used not to study here.*~~)

## Quantifiers

Use *some, any, a lot of* and *lots of* with plural countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

Use *some* in affirmative sentences for an undefined small amount of something.  
*The girl has got some oranges.*

Use *any* in negative sentences and questions.

*There isn't any cheese in the fridge.*  
*Are there any eggs in the dish?*

Use *a lot of* and *lots of* in affirmative sentences for a large quantity of something.

*There's a lot of chicken for dinner.*  
*There are lots of sweets in this shop.*