

## Articles and uncountables

**No article:** Generalizing

**The:** Particular example, where the noun we use is clear

A unique person or object (*the President; the North Pole*)

Musical instruments (*he plays guitar*).

Some adjectives with plural meanings (*the rich*).

National adjectives, ships, geographical areas, most mountain ranges, oceans, seas, rivers, deserts, hotels, cinemas, theatres, plural names of countries, island groups, regions.

When talking about a whole species (*the African elephants*).

**Singular countable nouns + article (or possessive)**

@ prepositions: *home, school college, university, church, work, class, hospital, prison, bed, sea, breakfast, lunch, supper, dinner.*

@ *at night, on foot, by car/tube/bus* (means of transport), *to/in/from town, go to sleep and go home. In prison* (a prisoner) and *In the prison* (visit).

@ *from top to bottom, on land and sea, hand in hand, face to face.*

@ Continents, most countries, towns, streets (@ *the High Street*), lakes, main buildings.

@ with most except with the superlative.

**A/an:** Particular example, where the noun is referred to for the first time

To indicate someone's profession.

@ Uncountable nouns

**Countable nouns** (many and (a) few)

**Uncountable nouns** (much and (a) little): furniture, luggage, news, information, progress, knowledge, research, advice.

**Uncountable and countable nouns:** cold, country, taste, wine, coffee, tea, cake, cheese, work, hair, life, death.

## Present Tenses

a.- verbs never found in continuous forms (senses, thinking, wishing, appearance, possession):

**hear, notice, recognise, see, smell** (without OD), **taste; believe, feel** (that), **think\*** (that); **know, mean, suppose, understand; forget, remember\*;** **care, dislike; hate; love; want; wish; appear** (=seem), **seem; belong to, consist of, contain, have** (=own, possess), **matter, refuse**.

b.- Present simple tense: regular actions and personal habits.

*always, often, sometimes; every day, once a week, in the morning.*

Present continuous tense: action in present but not always at this moment.

*I am working hard these days.*

## Modal Verbs

	<b>Present</b>	<b>Past</b>	<b>Future</b>	<b>Conditional</b>
<b>Orders</b>	must have to	had to	must will have to	must would have to
<b>Prohibition</b>	mustn't	wasn't	mustn't	wasn't to
<b>Obligation</b>	must have to	have to had to	must will have to	must would have to
<b>No obligation</b>	needn't  haven't got to don't have to don't need to	didn't need to needn't have to hadn't got to didn't have to didn't need to	won't need to	wouldn't need to
<b>Advice</b>	should ought to	should ought to	should ought to	should ought to

had better      had better      had better      had better      (had better not)

**Permission**    can                  could                can                  could  
                         may                  might                may                  might

**- Must - Have to**

Must + obligation we feel ourselves  
express commands or the authority of the speaker  
*You must write your name in ink. Those are the regulations.*  
*I must give up smoking. It's bad for my health.*

Have to + imposed by others (rules, laws made by someone else)  
*You have to write your name in ink.*  
*The doctor says I have to give up smoking. I'll find it difficult because I enjoy it.*

**- Need; Dare.**

Can be used either as normal verbs (*I didn't dare (to) mention it; he doesn't need to borrow any money*) or modal verbs (*she daren't tell him the truth; you needn't cry*).

**- Needn't - Don't need to**

Needn't; haven't got to (particular occasions) > Speaker's own opinion or viewpoint.  
*You needn't write out the questions. Just write the answers.*

Don't have to; don't need to (general statements) > Lack of external obligation.  
*He's lucky. He's rich and doesn't have to go to work.*

**- Didn't need - Needn't have**

Didn't need /didn't have to do (something was not done, because it was necessary)  
*I didn't need to go to work yesterday because it was Sunday.*  
Needn't have + p.p. (when we did something even though there was no need or obligation)  
*The children were quite safe with me. You needn't have worried about them.*

**- Should- Ought to - Had better**

Should (subj. opinion) & ought to (obj. considerations) > (duty or strong advice; general terms)  
Should & had better (particular occasions, more urgent)

**Should** instead of *would* in formal writing (*I should be glad to hear from you*)  
to convey an assumption (*Jane should have arrived at the office by now*)  
as a formal or literary alternative to an **if** clause (*should the star be ill, the concert will be canceled*); to express a remote possibility with an **if** clause (*if they should ever ask about it, tell them the truth*) and after **in case** (*we'll hide, in case they should see us*).  
to make a suggestion or a request for advice (*what should I wear to the christening?*).  
after **so that, in order that**, verbs like **command, insist, suggest** and adjectives like **vital, essential, necessary, anxious** to show that something must be done.  
(*I'm anxious that he should feel at home*).

**- May - might + simple & continuous tenses, have to, be able to**

Possibility in the present and future (may (something very probable); might (something is not very probable); can (possibilities that are always possible)).

*They might know, but they may not because they haven't lived here very long.*  
*Don't look so sad! It may not rain this evening.*  
*Anyone can make a mistake.*

**- Used to - would**

**Used to.** Past form contrasting with the present (*When I was a child I used to spend my holidays at my grandparents' house*).

**Would.** Repeated actions, it usually appears in the main clause of a sentence when the subordinate clause begins with *whenever* or *every time* (*Whenever we went by, they would say "hello" and we would stop and talk to them*).

## Past Tenses

### **Past simple**

completed past action at a known time  
when + enquire about the time (past)  
habitual past actions

### **Past continuous**

definite period of past time  
continuous past actions sometimes interrupted  
simultaneous past actions  
repeated past actions

### **Past perfect**

past intention, often not carried out  
past action that happened before a past simple action  
action that happened before a stated time

### **Past perfect continuous**

stress that a past perfect action was continuous or repeated

## The Future

a.- Present continuous (plans already made)

*We are having a party on Saturday. All our friends are coming.*

b.- Going to (personal intention; impersonally logical future consequences)

*I'm going to write to the newspapers about this.*

*It's going to rain. Look at those dark clouds in the sky!*

c.- Present simple tenses (timetables)

*My flight leaves Barcelona on July 7th at 1 p.m.*

## Verb Inversion

- Adverbs clauses beginning with **scarcely/hardly ... when/before, no sooner ... than**
- Negative adverb clauses beginning with: **under no circumstances, on no account, in vain, at no time, in no way, never, not for one moment, seldom, rarely, never**
- Conditional clauses in which "if" is replaced by **had, had ... but, had...only, should, have**
- Clauses with **so + adjective** (or little, few, much, many)  
**such + noun**
- After **only** and **as, not only... but also**
- In clauses with **here and there** and other adverbial expressions of place  
*Do/did are not used; continuous tenses are rare*  
*Not take place if the subject is a pronoun*
- In short answers with **neither, nor** and **so**
- After **adverbial expressions of place** but only with intransitive verbs of position or motion
- After **preposition of movement**, only usable with a single word verb
- After certain **adjectives describing feelings**, always with "to be".

## Participles

**After, on, until, as, once, when, whenever, before, since** + participles clauses

noun + **concerned** (relevant or affected) - **concerned** + noun (worried)

**adopted** + child - noun + **adopted** (chosen)

**involved** + noun (complicated) - noun + **involved** (relevant/affected)

## Gerund and Infinitive

### + gerund

- verb + preposition

*He kept on working*

- admit (obj), appreciate, avoid, can't help (obj), can't stand (obj), delay, deny, dislike (obj), enjoy (obj), fancy (obj), finish, keep, mention (obj), mind/not mind (obj), miss (obj), postpone, practise, resent (obj), risk (obj), suggest

*She is looking forward to going on holiday*

- amount to, get (be) accustomed to, be (get) used to, look forward to, object to

### + infinitive without to

- Let, make

*Let her go.*

- Most auxiliary verbs (can, may, must, had better, would rather)

Exceptions: have to, ought to, used to

- afford, agree, ask (obj), decide, expect (obj), fail, force (OBJ), forget, help (obj), hope, learn, manage, offer, prepare (obj), pretend, promise, refuse, remind (OBJ) seem, threaten, wish (obj)

- Help can be used with or without to

### + gerund and infinitive

#### same meaning

advise (OBJ with inf), allow (OBJ with inf), begin, can't bear (obj with inf), continue, hate (obj with inf), intend, love (obj with inf), permit (OBJ with inf), recommend (OBJ with inf, obj with ger), start (obj with gerund).

- Hate

+ gerund

+ infinitive (particular occasions; conditional form)

*I hate to interrupt you while you are working.*

- Love

+ gerund (general terms meaning: "enjoy" or "find agreeable")

+ infinitive (meaning "prefer"; or conditional form *would like*)

*I like people to be polite.*

#### different meaning

consider (OBJ with inf), deserve, dread, like (obj), mean (obj), need (obj with inf), prefer (obj), propose, regret (obj with ger), remember (obj with ger), stop (obj with ger), try, want (obj with inf)

- Like

+ gerund (general terms meaning: "enjoy" or "find agreeable")

+ infinitive (meaning "prefer"; or conditional form *would like*)

*I like people to be polite.*

- Remember

+ gerund (after the event)

*I remember meeting her once in London*

+ infinitive (before the event)

*I remembered to post the letter*

## Passives

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple	make	is made
Present continuous	is making	is being made
Future simple	will make	will be made
Past simple	made	was made
Past continuous	was made	was being made
Present perfect	have made	have been made
Modals	may made	may be made

Infinitive                      to maketo be made

+ BY+ Agent

*The Mona lisa was painted by Leonardo da Vinci.*

Two possibilities, the first is more common (with these verbs: give, lend, make, offer, owe, promise, read, refuse, sell, send, show, teach, tell, write).

*I was given some money.*

*Some money was given to me.*

## **Reported Speech**

### **Tense changes**

*I'm working*

*He was working*

*I earn*

*He earned*

*I'm going to change*

*He was going to change*

*I will finish*

*He would finish*

*I have never seen*

*He had never seen*

*I did not break*

*He had not broken*

*I can run*

*He could run*

*It may be*

*It might be*

### **Time and place changes**

Here

There

This

That

Now

Then

Yesterday

The day before, the previous day

Tomorrow

The day after, the next day, the following day

Last week

The week before, the previous week

Next week

The week after, the next week, the following week

Ago

Before

### **Questions and orders**

**Don't argue** with me!

He told them **not to argue** with him

Please **help me**

He asked them **to help** her

**Is** Mary at home?

He asked **if/whether** Mary **was** at home

**Where does** Mary live?

He asked **where** Mary **lived**.

### **Reporting verbs**

#### **v+ that + clause**

add, admit, agree, announce, argue, believe, claim, complain, confirm, consider, decide, deny, doubt, estimate, expect, explain, feel, hope, imply, insist, mean, mention, object, persuade, predict, promise, reassure, reckon, remark, repeat, reply, report, say, state, suggest, suppose, tell, think, threaten, warn.

#### **v + person + to**

advise, ask, forbid, instruct, invite, order, persuade, remind, tell, warn

#### **v + shoul or subjunctive (subj = very formal)**

advise (someone to do/against something); agree (to do something, that + clause without should), demand (to do something), insist (on someone doing something), prefer (someone to do something), propose (doing something), recommend (doing something), request (someone to do something), suggest (that + clause without should), urge (someone to do something)

#### **v + that + clause containing would / to do something (the statement reported contains will)**

decide, expect, hope, promise, threaten

#### **v. which can be impersonal with it**

agree, announce, believe, claim, confirm, consider, decide, estimate, expect, fear, feel, hope, imply,

know, predict, reckon, recommend, report, rumour, say, state, suggest, suppose, think.

**Many verbs describe functions or actions** rather than report words.

+ *Look, if I were you I'd leave early - She advised me to leave early*

+ *Hi, Dave, how are you? - He greeted me*

## **Adjectives**

### **Order**

1. both, all, half
2. the
3. ordinal number
4. cardinal number
5. general judgement *good, bad, nice*
6. measurement *big, tall*
7. physical characteristics *beautiful, slim*
8. mental characteristics *intelligent, stupid*
9. age or temperature *old, young hot*
10. shape *round, square*
11. colour *red, green*
12. verb participle form *carved, boiling*
13. material *wooden*
14. origin, nationality *French, Mediterranean*
15. noun used as an adjective *steel, cigarette*

However, some adjectives and nouns are used so often together that the above rules does not apply (@ *some delicious Spanish white wine* .)

**Adjectives with verb BE** (they cannot be used before a noun): asleep (sleep), afloat (floating), afraid (frightened), ajar (open), awake (waking), ablaze (blazing), alone (lone), alight (burning), alive (live)

**With certain verbs adjectives**, not adverbs, are used (\*these verbs can be used with an adverb when they refer to an action rather than a state): be, seem, sound, \*look, \*appear, \*taste, \*feel and \*smell.

*This dish tastes delicious; the house looks dirty.*

@ *She tasted the dessert appreciatively; he looked seriously at me.*

Certain **verbs** can also be **followed by adjectives**, when the adjective describes the **subject**: sit, lie, stand, fall, become, go, get and turn

*The mountain stood powerful and threatening ahead of me.*

**The + adjectives** Generalizing, a group of people, nationality.

*The rich, the old, the handicaped, the dead, the unemployed, the blind, the French*

**Plural nouns with numbers** become singular when they are used as adjectives

*A ten-mile walk; a three-hour journey*

## **Relative Clauses**

### **Defining relative clauses**

Type	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
Person	<b>who (that)</b>	<b>- - (that)(whom)</b>

Thing	<b>that (which)</b>	- - <b>(that)(which)</b>
Possessive	<b>whose</b>	<b>whose</b>
Prepositional		-- + preposition (at the end in the contact clause) where/when preposition + <b>whom/which</b>

- **that** following **all, every, everything, some, something, any, anything, no, nothing, none, little, few, much, only** and **superlative forms**.

*The man who painted the picture is dead*

*The only thing that matters him is winning*

*The man she married had a red beard*

*That's the man I was talking to.*

*That's the house where Dickens was born.*

**,Non defining-relative clauses,**

Type	Subj.	Obj.
Person	<b>who</b>	<b>whom</b>
Thing	<b>which</b>	<b>which</b>
Possessive	<b>whose</b>	<b>whose</b>
Prepositional	-	<b>prep + whom/which</b>

## **17. Comparison and Similarity**

- **ADJECTIVES**

- **One syllable form** + -er; + -est

*Taller; the tallest.*

- **Two-syllable adjectives** more, most

@ -y; -le; -ow; -er

*the happiest, nobler, narrower, tenderer*

- **Three or more syllables** more, most

*More intelligent; the most intelligent*

- **Good, better, best; bad, worse, worst**

- **ADVERBS**

well, better, the best

badly, worse, the worst

hard, harder, the hardest

fast, faster, the fastest

much, more, the most

- **AS/SO... AS**

as...as = compare things that are equal or two actions (adverbs)

*Susan is as tall as Jim*

*She can run as fast as her brother*

as/so...as = negative comparison

*Jim isn't as/so intelligent as Susan.*

- **QUITE / RATHER**

- quite (in favour of the thing)

- rather (not in favour of the thing; with comparative forms (wether good or bad))

*The weather seemed quite nice, but now it has turned rather cloudy.*

- **AS / LIKE / SUCH AS**

**As** + noun/pronoun

person's profession, role to play

*He treats his students as friends (they are his friends)*

+ verb

comparison

verbs + as

*accept, class, describe, know, refer, regard, treat, use*

**Like** + noun/pronoun

comparison

*He treats his students like animals* (they are not animals)  
cannot be followed by a verb form in a clause (*As I was saying when you came in, we have had good weather this summer*)  
meaning "for example"

**Such as**

meaning "for example" *Such as Mozart*

*Such famous composers as Mozart*

## Adverbs

a.- Order of adverbs of frequency (*often, always, never, sometimes*)

BE	adverb
AUXILIARY	adverb BE
(AUXILIARY)	adverb MAIN VERB
AUXILIARY	adverb AUXILIARY

b. Order of adverbs of manner, place and time

Subject	Verb	Object	How	Where	When	+ long adverbs / adv. phrases
<i>They</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>him</i>	<i>secretly</i>	<i>in Naples</i>	<i>last Wednesday.</i>	

- How: We sometimes put one-word adverbs of manner in front of the main verb for emphasis.

*He quietly closed the door.*

- Where: With verbs of movement the adverb of place comes before the others.

*She went to London by train yesterday.*

- When: Time expressions can come at the beginning/end of a sentence.

*As soon as he entered the house he saw the body.*

c. formation

+ -ly (*slowly*)

(-ic) + -ally (*spasmodically*)

(-le) + -ly (*reliably*)

(-ll) + -y (*fully*)

(-y) + -ily (*angrily*)

Exceptions: well; worse; hard; fast; far; near; early; late; direct; straight.

- with hindsight / in retrospect

- in the wake of

- by no means

- by... %

- in monthly instalments

- without more ado

- with reference to

- at expense of

## Prepositions

- **Prepositions of place**

- AT (particular points)

*She's staying at the Ritz Hotel*

- IN (larger areas; inside); INTO (verbs of movement)

*She lives in London*

- ON (on the surface of); ON TO (verbs of movement)

*Look, there's a boat on the lake.*

*He got on to his bicycle.*

- OUT (# in); OUT OF (verbs of movement)

*The dentist took my tooth out.*

*He fell out of his pram.*

*You must get out at the next station (train & coach).*

- OFF (# on); (verbs of movement)

*He fell off the roof.*

*You must get off at the next stop (bus).*

**- Prepositions of time**

- AT (exact points of time, festivals, night, weekend)

*At five o'clock; at this moment; at Christmas; at New Year.*

- ON (days and dates)

*On Monday, on June 10th; on Christmas Day; on a summer evening; on Wednesday night.*

- IN (longer periods of time)

*In August; in spring; in 1998; in the Middle Ages; in the past; in a week's time; in the morning.*

- *At first; in the beginning; in the end; finally; eventually; at last; for the time being; in the meantime; in due course; now and then, these days; in those days; nowadays; at present/at the present time; presently (now); at the moment.*

**- Prepositional phrases**

**above**

all, average (size/height), -mentioned, suspicion, freezing (-point), zero

**over**

a cup of tea/coffee/a meal, all - the world, and above the call of duty, pull the wool - someone's eyes, the odds

**beneath**

contempt, marry - you

**below**

sea-level, the belt, freezing (-point), zero

**under**

age, contract, control, guarantee, his/her breath, pressure, stress, suspicion, the circumstances

**at**

all costs, a loose end, a loss, a profit, any rate, best, first, first sight, hand, heart, high speed, large, last, once, peace, present, random, risk, sea, short notice, the beginning, the end, times, war, worst, someone's disposal

**by**

accident, all means, chance, cheque, day, degrees, far, force, hand, heart, mistake, night, oneself, plane/taxi/train..., post, return, rights, sight, surprise, the way, your own admission

**between** (usually 2 people or objects)

you and me, jobs

**among** (more than 2 people or objects)

the bushes/trees, themselves, others

**in**

advance, all likelihood, any case, bed, cash, conclusion, control, danger, debt, detail, doubt, due course, fact, full, future, general, good/bad condition, hand, ink, pain, particular, person, public, reply, retrospect, short, tears, the end, the long run/term, time, trouble

**on**

a diet, approval, a visit, behalf of, business, call, duty, earth, fire, foot, guard, holiday, horseback, land, offer, your way home, paper, purpose, second thoughts, the contrary, the mend, the other hand, the whole, time, your own, your own admission

**out of**

breath, control, danger, date, doors, focus, hand, luck, reach, order, pocket, practice, sight, stock, the question, work

## **Dependent Prepositions**

### **Adjectives/nouns with dependent prepositions**

Admiration for, advance on, advantage in/over/to, angry about/at/with, appeal to, attack on, attitude towards, aware of, benefit to, chance of, change in/from, concerned about/in/with, confidence in, confident of, confined to, conscious of, contrary to, convinced of, critical of, crowded with, curious, about, damage to, danger of/to, dealings with, death from, delay in, deprived of, deterioration in, developments in, devoted to, difficulty in doing, disappointed at/in/with, disposed towards, doubt about, eligible for, envious of, essential for/to, exception to, expert in/on, faith in, familiar with, famous for, fed up with, foreign to, free from/of, friendly towards, good at/for/with, greedy for, guilty of, habit of, honest with, hope for/of, hungry for, ignorant of, ill (in bed) with, important for/to, impression on, improvement in/on, incapable of, increase in, independent of, indifferent to, indignant at, influence on/over/with, intention of, interested in, involved in, jealous of, keen on, key to, lacking in, likelihood of, limit to, missing from, need for, (be) news to, noted for, obstacle to, occupied with, opinion with, opinion about/of/on, opportunity of/for doing, opposed to, particular about, patient with, peculiar to, pleasure in, point in, poor in/at, popular with, possibility of, preferable to, pride in, qualified for, question of, reason for, relationship between/with, relief from, reputation for, responsible for/to, restricted to, restrictions on/to, result of, revenge for/on, rich in, rise in, safe from, satisfied with, self-sufficient in, sensitive to, solution to, strict about/with, substitute for, success with, superior to, surprised at, suspicious of, sympathetic towards, sympathy for /with, threat of/to, typical of, victory over, views on

### **Verbs with dependent prepositions**

Accuse someone of, agree on/to/with, allow for, amount to, apologize for, appeal for/to, apply for/to, approve of, attend to, bargain for/with, beat someone at, benefit from, blame someone for, something on, boast about/of, care for, change into, charge someone for/with, cheat someone out of, compete against/with/for/in, compliment someone on, concentrate on, condemn someone to, confess to, confide in, conform to, congratulate someone on, consent to, contribute to(wards), convince someone of, cure someone of, deal with, decide between/on, declare war on, depend on, deprive someone of, die for/from/of, differ from, disapprove of, discourage someone from, end in/with, enter into (an agreement...), equip someone with, excuse someone for/from, feed someone/sth. on, fish for, fit someone/sth. with, fool someone into, force someone into, forgive someone for, grow in/into, guard against, have pity on, have sympathy for, help oneself to, hint at, hold sth. against someone, impress on someone, impress someone with, inform someone of/about, insist on, insure against, interfere in/with, invest in, involve someone/yourself in, keep something to yourself, know of, listen (out) for, live by/for/on/up to, make someone/sth. into, make up your mind about, mean something by, mistake someone/sth. for, object to, part with, plead guilty to, prevent someone/sth. from, profit from, provide for/with, puzzle over, reason with someone, reduce something by, someone/sth. to, resort to, restrict something to, result from/in, rob someone of, sacrifice someone/sth. for/to, seethe with, share something with, show mercy to(wards), speak of, specialise in, struggle against/with, succeed in, suffer from/for, supply someone with, surrender to, suspect someone of, take advantage of, think about/of, threaten someone with, trust someone with, turn someone/sth. into, warn someone about/against, wait on, watch (out) for, work at a job etc./on a project etc., worry about.

## **Time**

### **One thing before another**

Before; prior; previously; earlier on

### **Things happening at the same time**

While (waiting); as; during; throughout (from beginning to the end); at the very time/moment; as, just

### **One thing after another**

After; then; after that; afterwards; following

### **Time when**

When; as soon as; once; the moment / the minute; the time (that); on that occasion

### **Connecting two periods or events**

In the meantime; till then; since then; by the time.

## **Addition**

### **Words for linking sentences /clauses**

*For this job you need a degree. **In addition** you need some experience.*

*Videocameras are becoming easier to use. **Furthermore / moreover / what is more** they're becoming cheaper.*

*I'll take ages to get there and it'll cost a fortune. **Besides** we'll have to change trains three times at least.*

*Children should respect their parents. **Equally - likewise** they should respect their teachers*

*We'll have all the stress of going to court and giving evidence. **On top of (all) that** we'll have to pay the lawyers' bills.*

### **Adding words at the end of clauses/sentences**

- and so on - etc.

- and so on and so forth

- into the bargain / to boot

### **Adding words that begin or come in the middle of clauses /sentences**

Further to - in addition to - as well as - besides /apart from - alongside - along with

## **Conditionals, Wishes and Regrets**

### **Zero conditional**

If present + present (statements that are thought to be true at all times)

*If you heat water to 100 ° C, it boils*

*If they are short of money, they don't eat out.*

### **Type 1** (specific situation in real time)

If present + future  
imperative  
modals

*If I see him tomorrow, I will tell him about the party.*

*If he is coming by car, you can come with him.*

### **Type 2** (hypothetical situation)

If past simple + conditional (would)

*If I were you, I would listen to what she says*

*If he came by car, you could come with him*

### **Type 3** (situation in past time which cannot be changed)

If past perfect + conditional perfect (would have)

*If he had known where you were, I would have told you the news.*

would (result of a past action may be still noticeable)

*If he had taken my advice, he would be better off today.*

Formal version

*Had you arrived on time, you would have understood the lecture.*

**Linking words for conditional clauses:** if, unless; even if, as/so long as, supposing, whether...or, however (+ adjective/determiner), whoever,wherever, whenever, providing/provided (that), no matter who/how/when...

**I wish/if only** + Past simple (wish or regret about a current situation by imaging this opposite)

*If only Mark knew about it!*

**were** used instead of **was** after **wish** and **if only**

*I wish Luke were here*

+ **would** (future wish; something we would like to happen)

*I wish you'd stoping doing that!*

**could** (if the subjects pronouns are the same)

*I wish I could see him*

+ Past perfect (past wish or regret)

*I wish someone had told Mark about it.*

## **Cause, reason, purpose, result and concession**

### **- Cause and reason**

**Because, since, as**

**Owing to** icy conditions, the two lorries collided

The collision **was due to** the icy conditions.

The collision **was caused by** ice on the road

**The cause of** the collision was ice on the road

**sparked off - gave rise to /provoked /generated - brought about / led to - stems from - arose out of**

### **- Reasons for and purposes of doing things**

The reason

Motives + v + in

Prompted

with the aim of

with a view to

on the grounds that

the purpose of

### **- Results**

As a result / as a consequence / consequently

The result / the consequence of

result + in

an outcome

upshot

ensued

### **- Concession and contrast**

**Despite; in spite of**

+ noun or gerund

*In spite of having a fax machine, he couldn't send the documents*

**Despite; in spite of the fact; However, although, even though, much as, as/though, but, yet, all the same, even so, nevertheless**

+ verb clause

*She married him, in spite of the fact that he treated her badly*

**As, though**

+ after adjectives

*Intelligent though she is, I don't think she'll win the competition*

**Although, even though, much as**

At the beginning of the sentence

Introduce the second or additional clause

*Much as I enjoy his company, I don't want him here the whole time*

**But, yet**

Normally introduce the 2nd or additional clause

*She's charming, yet there's something a little odd about her*

**All the same, even so, nevertheless however** need commas to separate from the sentence

*He decided to go, all the same*

## **Difficult Verbs**

**Make** (creating or producing something new)

*make a speech, a fuss, a noise, the beds, a (new) thing, (someone) ill/well/better, a mistake, a change*

**Do** (work, obligations or general activities)

*do homework, housework, military service, your duty, a favour, (someone) good,*

- with/without*
- Say** no personal direct object  
*He just stood there and said nothing*
- Tell** direct object  
tell the truth, a lie, fortunes, a story, someone something  
*The postman did not tell me had delivered a parcel.*
- Speak** a single utterance  
knowledge of languages  
*Can you speak French?*  
@ *He stopped speaking to me after our argument.*
- Talk** less formal, longer activity  
talk something over, talk about (discuss)  
*The trouble with Marain is she talks too much; can the baby talk yet?*
- Arise (arose, arisen)** occur (of a problem, difficulty or need) or to stand up (formal or poetic)  
*Should any problems arise, let me know*
- Rise (rose, risen)** move upwards or stand up (no direct object)  
*He rose to his feet*
- Raise (raised, raised)** move something upwards or cause s.thing to grow or appear (d. object)  
raise a smile/laugh, an army, a family, a protest, doubts, fears, suspicions  
*He raised his eyes from his work*
- Lie (lay, lain)** to be flat o horizontal  
*She's lying on the beach*
- Lie (lied, lied)** not to tell the truth  
*He is lying, I tell you*
- Lay (laid, laid)** to put something down  
lay the table, lay the blame on someone or something, lay bare (reveal)  
lay hold of someone/something  
*Lay the book on the table*

## Phrasal verbs

### **Down**

blow - break - bring - calm - chop - close - come - crack - cut - fall - flag - get - go - hand - jot - let - lie - mark - narrow - note - pelt - play - pour - pull - put - run - sit - slam - slow - squat - tear - tie - tone - track - tumble - turn - wind

### **After**

go - look - take

### **Back** (*often has the meaning of returning sthg. or remembering the past*)

bring - call - cut - fall - get - give - go - hold - keep - pay - put - ring - set - take - talk - turn

### **About**

bring - go - put - set

### **Off** (*often has the meaning of a movement away, or of a separating people or things*)

be - break - call - clear - come - cordon - cut - doze - drop - fight - get - give - go - keep - laugh - lay - let - live - pay - pick - pull - put - ring - rip - round - scare - scrape - see - send - set - shake - shave - show - switch - take - tell - throw - turn - wear - work - write

### **Through** (*doing something completely or thoroughly*)

break - check - fall - get - go - look - pull - put - run - see - sleep - think

**For**

account - apply - ask - call - care - fall - fish - go - look - make - mistake - pay - send - stand

**By**

get - go - put - stand - tick

**Up** (*upward movement, approaching, completing or increasing*)

blow - bottle - brak - bring - build - call - catch - cheer - clear - crop - cut - draw - dress - eat - end - fill - fix - flare - get - give - go - grow - hang - hurry - hold - keep - liven - look - make - own - pick pull - put - seal - settle - shoot - show - shut - speak - split - stay - stir sum - take - tie - turn

**Out**

branch - break - carry - check - come - cross - cry - drop - eat - find - get - give - hand - keep - lay - leave - let - lock - look - make - measure - pass - pick - point - pull - put - rub - rule - set - share - slip - sort - stick - storm - take - think - throw - try - turn - wash - wear - work

**Over**

blow - boil - bowl - check - cloud - get - go - hand - look - pull - run - stop - take - think - turn

**Apart**

come - take - tell

**With**

confuse - deal - do - fight - go - identify - part - reason - side - toy

**On** (*attaching or continuing*)

add - bring - call - carry - catch - count - get - go - hang - have - hold - keep - let - live - look - move - pass - pick - put - ramble - send - soldier - switch - take - touch - try - turn

**Irregular verbs**

to abide	abode	abided
to arise	arose	arisen
to awake	awoke	awaken
to be	was were	been
to bear	bore	born
to become	became	become
to befall	befell	befallen
to beget	begot	begotten
to begin	began	begun
to behold	beheld	beheld
to bend	bent	bent
to bereave	bereaved	bereft
to beseech	besought	besought
to bestride	bestrode	bestriden
to bet	bet, betted	bet, betted
to bid	bade	bidden
to bind	bound	bound
to bite	bit	bitten

to bleed	bled	bled
to blow	blew	blown
to break	broke	broken
to breed	bred	bred
to bring	brought	brought
to broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
to build	built	built
to burn	burnt	burnt
to burst	burst	burst
to buy	bought	bought
to cast	cast	cast
to catch	caught	caught
to chide	chid, chided	chid, chided, (chidden)
to choose	chose	chosen
to cleave	clove, cleft	cloven, cleft
to cleave	cleaved, (clave)	cleaved
to cling	clung	clung
to clothe	clothed (clad)	clothed (clad)
to come	came	come
to cost	cost	cost
to creep	crept	crept
to crow	crowed (crew)	crowed
to cut	cut	cut
to dare	dared (durst)	dared (durst)
to deal	dealt	dealt
to dig	dug	dug
to dive	dived, dove	dived
to do	did	done
to draw	drew	drawn
to dream	dreamt	dreamt
to drink	drank	drunk
to drive	drove	driven
to dwell	dwelt, dwelled	dwelt, dwelled
to eat	ate	eaten
to fall	fell	fallen
to feed	fed	fed
to feel	felt	felt
to fight	fought	fought
to find	found	found
to fit	fit, fitted	fit, fitted
to flee	fled	fled
to fling	flung	flung
to fly	flew	flown
to forbear	forbore	forborne
to forbid	forbade	forbidden
to forget	forgot	forgotten
to forgive	forgave	forgiven
to forsake	forsook	forsaken
to freeze	froze	frozen
to get	got	got, gotten
to gilt	gilt, gilded	gilt, gilded

to gird	girt, girded	girt, girded
to give	gave	given
to go	went	gone
to grow	grew	grown
to hang	hung	hung
to hear	heard	heard
to heave	hove, heaved	hove, heaved
to hew	hewed	hewn, hewed
to hide	hid	hidden
to hit	hit	hit
to hold	held	held
to hurt	hurt	hurt
to keep	kept	kept
to kneel	knelt	knelt
to knit	knit, knitted	knit, knitted
to know	knew	known
to lay	laid	laid
to lead	led	led
to lean	leant	leant
to leap	leapt	leapt
to learn	learnt	learnt
to leave	left	left
to lend	lent	lent
to let	let	let
to lie	lay	lain
to light	lit, lighted	lit, lighted
to lose	lost	lost
to make	made	made
to mean	meant	meant
to meet	met	met
to melt	melted	melted, molten
to mow	mowed	mown
to pay	paid	paid
to plead	pled, pleaded	pled, pleaded
to put	put	put
to quit	quit, (quitted)	quit, (quitted)
to read	read	read
to rend	rent	rent
to rid	rid, (ridded)	rid
to ride	rode	ridden
to ring	rang	rung
to rise	rose	risen
to run	ran	run
to saw	sawed	sawn
to say	said	said
to see	saw	seen
to seek	sought	sought
to sell	sold	sold
to send	sent	sent
to set	set	set
to sew	sewed	sewn

to shake	shook	shaken
to shear	sheared	shorn, sheared
to shed	shed	shed
to shine	shone	shone
to shoe	shoe, shod	shoed, shod
to shoot	shot	shot
to show	showed	shown
to shrink	shrank	shrunk
to shut	shut	shut
to sing	sang	sung
to sink	sank	sunk
to sit	sat	sat
to slay	slew	slain
to sleep	slept	slept
to slide	slid	slid
to sling	slung	slung
to slink	slunk	slunk
to slit	slit	slit
to smell	smelt	smelt
to smite	smote	smitten
to sneak	snuck, sneaked	snuck, sneaked
to sow	sowed	sown, sowed
to speak	spoke	spoken
to speed	ped, speeded	ped, speeded
to spell	spelt	spelt
to spend	spent	spent
to spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled
to spin	spun	spun
to spit	spat, spit	spat, spit
to split	split	split
to spoil	spoilt, spoiled	spoilt, spoiled
to spread	spread	spread
to spring	sprang	sprung
to stand	stood	stood
to steal	stole	stolen
to stick	stuck	stuck
to sting	stung	stung
to stink	stank	stunk
to strew	strewed	strewn, strewed
to stride	strode	striden
to strike	struck	struck
to string	strung	strung
to strive	strove	striven
to swear	swore	sworn
to sweat	sweat, sweated	sewat, sweated
to sweep	swept	swept
to swell	swelled	swollen, swelled
to swim	swam	swum
to swing	swung	swung
to take	took	taken
to teach	taught	taught

to tear	tore	torn
to tell	told	told
to think	thought	thought
to thrive	thrived (throve)	thrive (throve)
to throw	threw	thrown
to thrust	thrust	thrust
to tread	trod	trodden
to understand	understood	understood
to undertake	undertook	undertaken
to wake	woke, waked	woken, waked
to wear	wore	worn
to weave	wove	woven
to weep	wept	wept
to wet	wet	wet
to win	won	won
to wind	wound	wound
to wring	wrung	wrung
to write	wrote	written

\* American forms

\*

**look / seem / appear** + adj.

*Peter seems tired*

**seem / appear** + infinitive

*Peter appears to be tired*

**look like** + noun > general comparison

*Sarah looks like her mother*

**look as if** + present perfect > probability

*Tom looks as if he has enjoyed the party*

**look as if** + past perfect > hypothetical comparison

*Tom looks as if he had swum the Atlantic*

\*

**BY** air/ sea/ road/

**BY** car/ bus/ plane/ train

**ON** foot

\*

*Mr Jones will be happy **if** he gets the money.*

*Mr Jones will be happy **provided (so long as, as long as)** he gets the money. (if, but only if)*

***Unless (if he doesn't)** pay the fine, he'll go to prison.*

\*

*Arrives **at** Gatwick / **in** London.*

\*

Lie (lay, lain; lying) = Intransitive

Lay (laid, laid; laying) = Transitive

\*

**Expect** refers to what we think will happen.

*I'm expecting a letter from her soon.*

**Hope** refers to what we want to happen.

*We were hoping for better news.*

**Look forward to** means "expect to be pleased by".

*We're looking forward to your arrival.*

**Wait** refers to the activity.

*They were waiting for the bus*

\*

### **Say**

+ "speak words"

*"Hello", Paul said*

### **Tell me**

+ information

*Paul said/told me there was a good film on at the Majestic*

+ reported commands (infinitive)

*Paul told me not to open the door*

Tell a story, the truth, the difference, the time.

\*

**Remember** have the memory of

*I don't remember her address*

not forget

*I remember spending many happy holidays there*

### **Remind**

make someone remember or make someone not forget

*The picture reminds me of home / my sister.*

\*

**Because** + clause

**Because of** + noun; gerund (less common).

**Reason why** + clause

**Reason for** + noun; gerund

\*

### **PURPOSE CLAUSES**

- **with infinitive** when there is no change of subject.

*I'm going out to get some fresh air.*

- **so as to, in order to** in formal sentences, at the beginning of them.

*In order to obtain more revenue, the Government proposes to increase taxes.*

- **Infinitive with to with double-object verbs** although the subject changes

*I sent him to the baker's to buy some bread.*

- **so that** when the subject changes

*I'll leave her a message so that she will know where we are*

- **so as not to; in order not to** in negative sentences

*He came quietly so as not to wake the baby.*

### **\*CONNECTERS AND MODIFIERS**

#### 1. Indicating or agreeing with facts.

**In fact, actually** (in fact), **as a matter of fact** (in fact, though it may be surprising), **the fact (of the matter) is that...**, **the truth (of the matter) is that...**, **really** (in fact).

**In effect, in practice** (in contrast to *in theory*)

**Of course** (as you probably already know), **naturally** (of course).

#### 2. Explaining causes and results

**Because of this/that, in this/that way, for this reason, therefore, as a result, consequently.**

#### 3 Building up an argument

**In the first place, first of all, to begin/start with, for one thing, at first sight** (suggests "superficially" and is usually contradicted by a later statement).

**Secondly, in the second place, apart from (that), in addition, what's more, on top of that, besides** (and another thing), **in the same way.**

**On the one hand... on the other hand** (balanced argument).

**On the contrary** (contradicts the previous statement).

**Finally, lastly, in conclusion.**

4. Expressing a personal opinion

**In my opinion, in my view, from my point of view, personally, as I see it, as far as I am concerned, if you ask me.**

5. Giving examples

**For example, for instance.**

6. Pausing for thought, or trying to make your point clearer

**Well, you know, you see, let me see, I mean, I mean to say, that is (to say), in other words, or rather.** (Only the last three are anomalously used in written arguments).

7. Modifying what you are saying.

**To some (a certain) extent, up to a point, more or less, at least, under the circumstances, partly, mostly, as far as I know** (limiting what is said).

**Especially, in particular, in this case, above all, let alone** (without needing to mention), **not to mention, to say nothing of, needless to say, obviously** (increasing the importance of what is said, either by concentrating our attention on it or suggesting it is additional to something that is obvious).

**On the whole, in general** (general point of view), **basically, fundamentally, essentially, in essence** (emphasising the most important point).

8. Modifying what has been said

**However, nevertheless, all the same, still, though, even so**

9. Reaching conclusions

**Anyway, in any case** (whatever the reasons, situation may be), **after all** (having taken everything into account), **as it is** (since things are the way they are).