

Gerund & Infinitive



1. Infinitive is used after some verbs.

Decide
Forget
Hope
Learn
Need
Offer
Plan
Pretend
Promise
Remember
Start
Try
Want
Would like

1. Gerund is used after some verbs.

Enjoy
Finish
Go on(continue)
Hate
Like
Love
Don't mind
Spend (time)
Start
Stop
Feel like

2. Infinitive is used after adjectives.

It is nice to meet you.

It is important to study every day.

I am happy to hear good news.

2. Gerund is used after prepositions.

My friend is good at playing chess.

Students are afraid of failing their exams.

He apologized for being late.



3. Infinitive is used after question words.

Somebody should teach you how to behave.

I don't know what to do.

Please tell me how to get more points.

3. Gerund is used as a subject or object of a sentence.

Smoking is injurious to health.

Cheating in test is a horrid sin.

Travelling makes me happy.

Happiness is making soup out of nothing.



4. Infinitive is used as a purpose, to explain the reason of why we do something.

I studied hard to get a good mark

I am studying English to get a good job.

We shouted to warn everyone about the danger.



MODAL VERBS



Have to and **must** are both used to express obligation. There is a slight difference between the way they are used.

Have to shows us that the obligation comes from somebody else. It's a law or a rule and the speaker can't change it.

Do you have to wear a uniform at your school?

John can't come because he has to work tomorrow.

In Britain you have to buy a TV license every year.

Must shows us that the obligation comes from the speaker. It isn't a law or a rule.

I must call my dad tonight.

You must hand in your homework on Tuesday or your mark will be zero.

You must come and visit us the next time you come to London.



"Must not" vs. "Do not have to"

"Must not" suggests that you are prohibited from doing something.

"Do not have to" suggests that someone is not required to do something.

Examples:

You must not eat that. (*It is forbidden, it is not allowed.*)

You don't have to eat that. (*You can if you want to, but it is not necessary.*)



"Should" is most commonly used to make recommendations or give advice.

Sarah shouldn't smoke so much. It's not good for her health.
I think you should study for the test so that you don't fail.
You should pay more attention in class.



"Might" is most commonly used to express possibility, a very weak certainty that something will happen.

For instance:

“I’m hoping that she might call me later.”

“We might go to a party later, if you want to come.”

“You should pack an umbrella—it looks like it might rain.”

“There might be some dinner left over for you in the fridge.”

"Might not" shows that something probably will not happen in the future.

She might not come.



FIRST CONDITIONAL



FIRST CONDITIONAL

If I **study**, I **will pass** my exams.

PRESENT SIMPLE

FUTURE SIMPLE

I **will pass** my exams if I **study**.

We use it to talk about possible situations and their consequences in the future.



FIRST CONDITIONAL

+

If I **study**, I **will pass** my exams.

-

If I **don't study**, I **won't pass** my exams.

?

If I **study**, **will I pass** my exams?

+

If he **studies**, he **will pass** his exams.

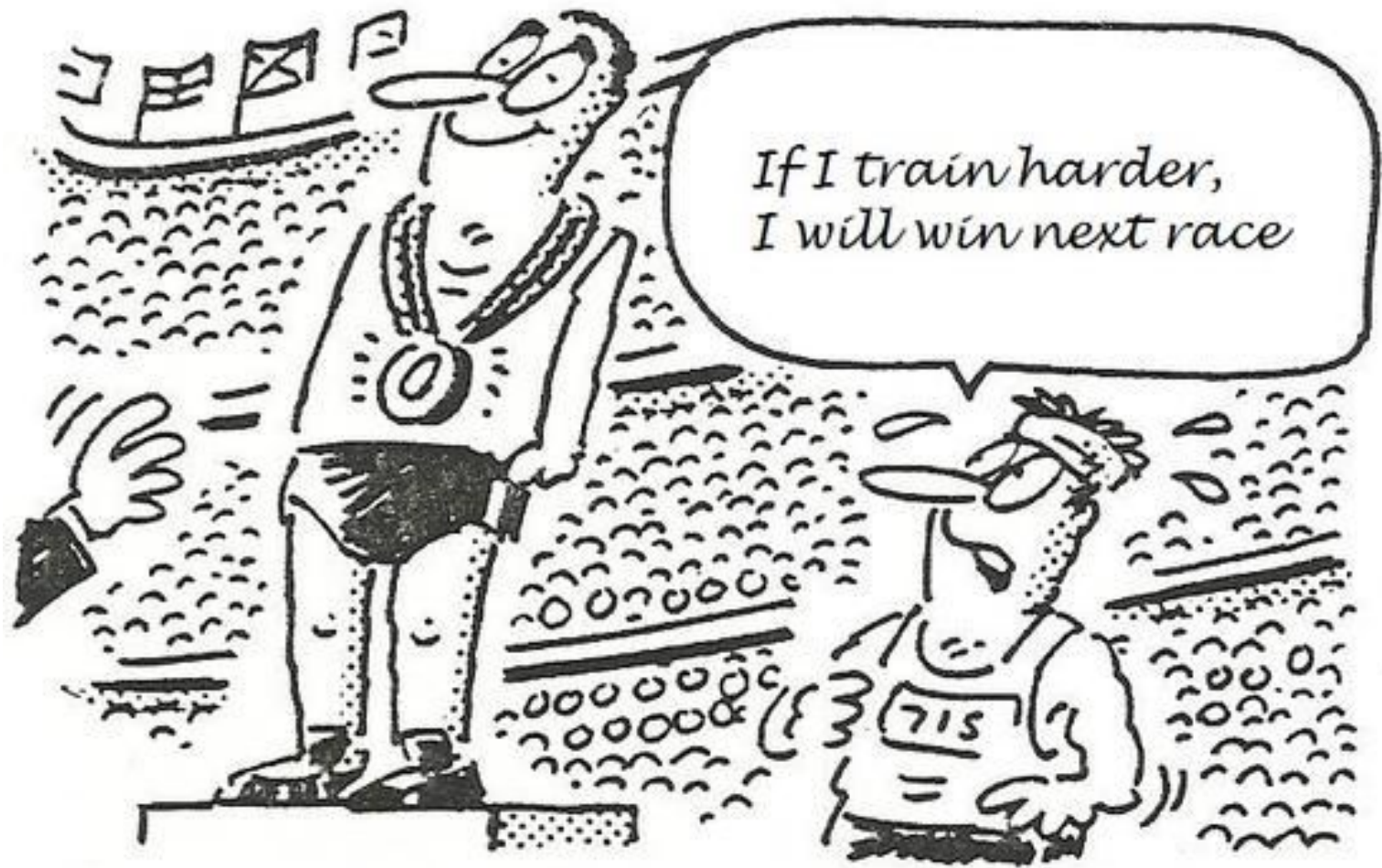
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If he **doesn't study**, he **won't pass** his exams.

?

If he **studies**, **will he pass** his exams?





SECOND

CONDITIONAL



Second Conditional

We use it to describe something that is impossible in the present / possible but improbable in the future.

IF

Condition

Result

*Past (simple,
continuous)*

*Would (could,
might) + base
verb*

If

I won a lot of money,

I would buy an
island.



If I had a million dollars, I would travel the world.





Second Conditional

*If + Past Simple, **would (not) + verb***

*We use the **Second Conditional** to talk about:*

- 1. Imaginary, an unreal situations in the present.*
- 2. Situations in the future which are possible, but unlikely to happen.*

- when the subject is **I** and the verb is **to be**, we often say **if I were**;*
- we can use **would, could** or **might** in the result clause;*
- we use a comma only after the **“if”** clause.*

*If I were you,
I wouldn't wear
this dress!*





If you could travel back in time, where would you go?



FIRST v. SECOND CONDITIONAL

If John **runs** fast, he **will win** the race.

This is still possible to happen.

If John **ran** fast, he **would win** the race.

This is unlikely to happen because John doesn't run fast.

THE DIFFERENCE: FIRST and SECOND CONDITIONAL

Both conditionals refer to **the present** and **future**.

The difference is about **probability**, **not time**.

First conditional: real and possible situations

Second conditional: unlikely to happen



USED TO

Form



You can always use past simple instead of USED TO.

Usage

- Yes** For **repeated** actions in the past, which are usually finished.
- No** For actions that happened only once in the past.



We use *used* + infinitive to talk about past habits and states which are now finished.

I used to smoke, but now I've stopped. (NOT ~~*I was used to smoke*~~ . . .)
That bingo hall used to be a cinema.

past habits and states which are now finished

I used to smoke, but now I've stopped.



Used to + infinitive

We use **'used to' + infinitive** for something that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.



- I used to smoke a packet a day but I stopped two years ago.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.



Примеры:

I used to live in London. - Раньше я жил в Лондоне (а сейчас - нет).

I used to like Iron Maiden. - Раньше я любил группу Iron Maiden (а сейчас - нет).

I didn't use to smoke so much, but now I'm a terrible smoker. - Раньше я не курил так много, но теперь я жуткий курильщик.

Did you use to like porridge as a child? - Ты в детстве любил кушать овсяную кашку? - Actually, yes! I used to have porridge every morning! - Ты знаешь, любил! Я ел кашу каждое утро!



Active and Passive Voice



The cat drank the milk.



The milk was drunk.

What is passive voice?

- In active voice, the subject **performs** the action.
- Example: **John** **hit** the ball.
- In passive voice, the action is performed **on** the subject. The subject **receives** the action.
- Example: **The ball** **was hit** over the fence.



Active and Passive Voice



Active Form:

The professor **teaches** the students.

Passive Form:

The students **are taught** by the professor.

Transform the sentences. Use the Passive Voice.

1. My mother washes our clothes on Saturdays.
2. The pupil on duty will clean the blackboard during the break.
3. Vasnetsov painted nice pictures.
4. Mr Bell listens to the radio in the evenings.
5. We take tests in English regularly.
6. I will visit my relatives next week.
7. Helen collected her classmates' photos for her new album.
8. They built the theater in 1970.
9. The mechanic will fix the car tomorrow.
10. I gave a nice present to my friend on his birthday.

| Present | Past | Future |
|---|--|---------------------------------|
| S <i>am</i> <i>is</i> <i>are</i> V ₃ | S <i>was</i> <i>were</i> V ₃ | S <i>will be</i> V ₃ |

★ PRESENT
PERFECT
TENSE !



Made Easy!



USE

To talk about a past action without specifying the time.

For example: **I've read that book before.**

She's already done her homework.

To talk about something that began in the past and continues to now and even may continue into the future.

For example: **I've studied at this school since last June.**

She's lived in Spain for 2 months.



The Uses of the Present Perfect Tense

1. To emphasize on the result of a past action without mentioning the actual time when it happened:

Examples:

- A) I **have met** that girl before.
- b) We **have discussed** this issue a few times.

2. Action performed in a period that has not finished yet (the same day, week, month, etc.):

Examples:

- A) **Have** you **seen** Lacy today? (The day is not over yet.)
- B) I **have had** several tests this month. (The month has not finished yet.)

Present Perfect Tense

FORM: have / has + past participle

Affirmative: I **have seen** the film before.
She **has seen** the film before.

Interrogative: **Have** you **seen** the film before?
Has she **seen** the film before?

Negative: They **haven't seen** the film before.
He **hasn't seen** the film before.

Present perfect tense


We use the present perfect tense with **since** and **for** to say how long an action has lasted.

I **have played** the piano **since** 2000.

I **have played** the piano **for** five years.



When to use Present Perfect Tense?

- 1) We use the Present Perfect Tense to talk about **experiences**. It is important if we have done it in our lives or not. It is not important when we did it.
- **Examples**
 - I have been abroad two times.*
 - Anna has never broken a leg.*
 - Have you ever eaten sushi?*
 - **Tip!** We often use **never** and **ever** with the Present Perfect Tense to talk about experience.
- 

I have been to Europe.

not specific time

I was in Europe in 2007.

specific time



◆ Use the simple past for action that happened in the past and is:

over, done,
finished!

◆ Use the present perfect for action that started in the past, but ...

is still true
today.



ALREADY IS USED IN POSITIVE STATEMENTS
WHEN AN ACTION IS COMPLETED BEFORE WE
EXPECTED.



EX. I HAVE
ALREADY
FINISHED
REVIEWING ALL
THE

Past Perfect - Use

- This tense indicates that an action was finished at some point in the past before something else happened.
- In this case use Past Perfect vs. Simple Past

USE 1 Completed Action Before Something in the Past



Past Perfect Tense

("had") + (Past Participle)





PAST PERFECT TENSE

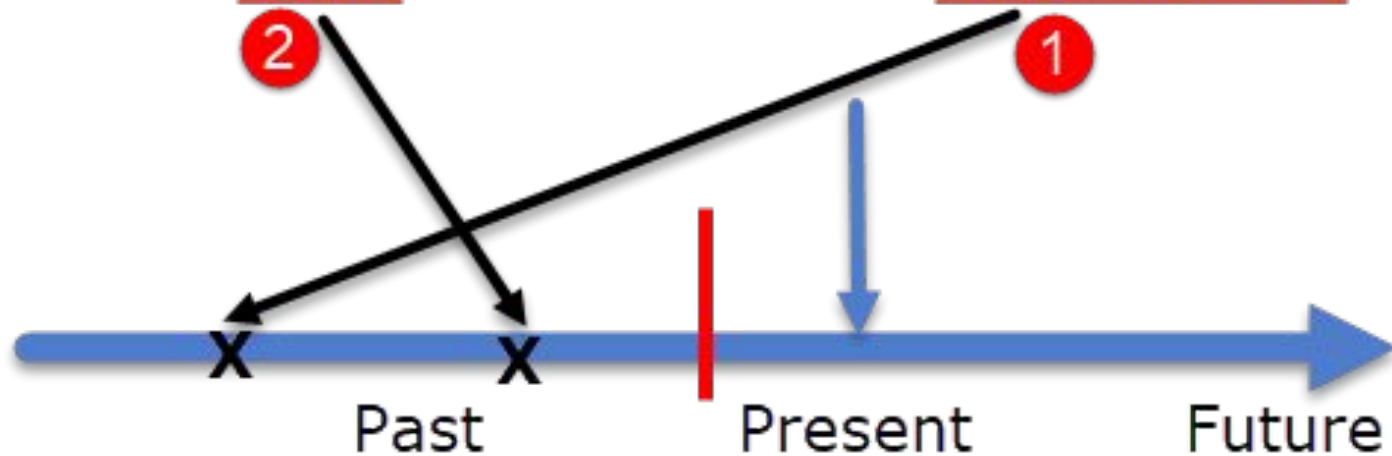
USE:

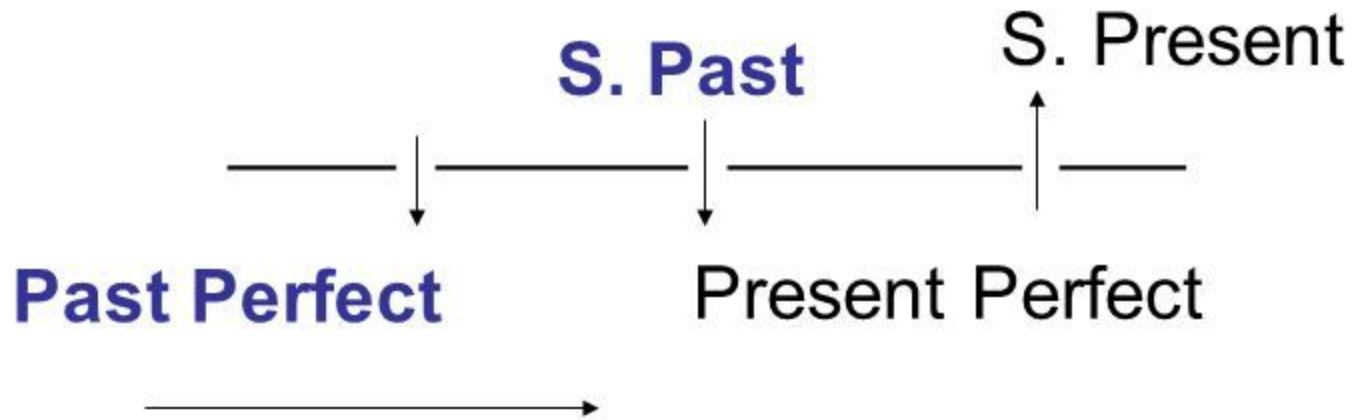
- ✓ When two actions occurred in the past.
- ✓ Speak the first action in past perfect tense.
- ✓ Speak the second action in simple past.



Past Perfect Simple

When we arrived at the cinema the film had already started





Usage:

We use **the Past Perfect** Tense when **2** actions took place in the past . The action that happened before the **Simple Past** is the one in **the Past Perfect**.

Isn't that simple?

He had written only two reports by four o'clock – Он написал только два рапорта к четырём часам

Marina had left by the 15th of June – Марина уехала (уже) к 15 июня

By ten o'clock on Friday I had already repaired my car – К 10 часам я уже отремонтировал свою машину

<http://englishart.ru/grammatika/19-verbs/perfect-forms/55-past-perfect>





*Reported
Speech*

| Phrase in Direct Speech | Equivalent in Reported Speech |
|---|---|
| Simple present | Simple past |
| "I always drink coffee", she said | She said that she always drank coffee. |
| Present continuous | Past continuous |
| "I am reading a book", he explained. | He explained that he was reading a book |
| Simple past | Past perfect |
| "Bill arrived on Saturday", he said. | He said that Bill had arrived on Saturday. |
| Present perfect | Past perfect |
| "I have been to Spain", he told me. | He told me that he had been to Spain. |

Direct Speech

Indirect Speech

will



would

can



could

may



might

must



had to



Modal verbs

| DIRECT SPEECH | turns into | REPORTED SPEECH |
|---------------|---|-----------------|
| WILL | 'I will help you.' She said that she would help me. | WOULD |
| CAN | 'I can do it by myself.' She said that she could do it by herself. | COULD |
| MAY | 'They may come home.' She said that they might come home. | MIGHT |
| MUST | 'You must keep the secret.' She said that we had to keep the secret. | HAD TO |



IMPERATIVE FORM

| Direct | Indirect |
|--|--|
| positive imperative “Shut up!” | tell + infinitive He told me to shut up. |
| negative imperative “Don't do that again!” | tell + not + infinitive He told me not to do it again. |
| imperatives as requests “Please give me some money.” | ask + infinitive He asked me to give him some money. |

POSITIVE IMPERATIVE

• DIRECT SPEECH

- She said, “Go away!”
- “Come here!” she said.
I said,
- “Be quite!” “Be quiet!”
she yelled at the children.
- She begged, “Be happy!”
- ‘Please help me!’ she told him

• INDIRECT SPEECH

- She ordered her to go away .
- She asked him to come there.
- She ordered the children to be quiet
- She requested to be happy
- She asked him to help her

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:

- **DIRECT SPEECH**

- She said, “Don’t go away!”
- “Don’t Come here!” she said
- I said, “Don’t Be noisy!”
- She begged, “Don’t be lazy!”

- **INDIRECT SPEECH**

- She told me not to go away
- She asked him not to come there.
- She begged us not to be noisy!
- She told him not to worry about it

**Subject
and
Object**



Questions



Questions without an auxiliary

| SUBJECT | VERB | |
|---------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| What | happened | after the concert? |
| Which country | won | the Eurovision Song Contest? |
| Who | writes | their songs? |
| Who | was talking | on the phone? |
| Who | has been | to New York? |



Questions with an auxiliary

| QUESTION | AUXILIARY | SUBJECT | INFINITIVE/ PAST PARTICIPLE |
|------------|-----------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| What music | do | you | like? |
| Which CD | did | he | buy? |
| How long | has | she | lived here? |



Subject questions

- When we ask about the “subject” of a verb (who does the action?) we don’t use an auxiliary *do/does* or *did*

Who painted Mona Lisa?

How many people live near the school?

Who wants a cup of coffee?

What happened?



SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT

Object Questions:

- ask about the object of a sentence. The word order of the question must be changed and the question requires the use of the auxiliary verb

Wh-? + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT + VERB

Jerry likes oranges.

What does Jerry like?

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| <i>what/ when</i> | <i>am / is / are</i> | + | S | |
| <i>who/ where</i> | <i>do / does / did</i> | + | S | + <i>base form</i> |
| <i>why/ how</i> | <i>was / were</i> | + | S | |
| <i>which</i> | <i>am / is / are</i> | + | S | + <i>Present Participle (v-ing)</i> |
| <i>whose</i> | <i>was / were</i> | + | S | + <i>Present Participle (v-ing)</i> |
| <i>whom</i> | <i>have / has / had</i> | + | S | + <i>Past Participle (v+ed/3f)</i> |

SUBJECT + VERB + OBJECT

Subject Questions:

- When *what, which, who or whose* refers to the subject, the question word comes before the verb without any other changes in the word order

Wh-? + VERB + OBJECT

Jerry likes oranges.

Who likes oranges?

WHO cooks today?

My mother cooks today

WHO likes English?

John likes English

WHO has a car?

Tim has got a car

WHO studies everyday? **Pam** studies everyday

WHO watched TV
yesterday?

Patrick watched TV
yesterday

WHO has finished?

Susan has finished

WHO ate a pizza last
night?

Arthur ate a pizza
last night



Word building: noun formation

Opt-option

Decide-decision

Imagine-imagination

Invite-invitation

Invent-invention

Inform-information

Elect-election

Organize-organization

Educate-education

Confuse-confusion

See-sight

Choose-choice

Live-life

Die-death

Succeed-success



Presentation is over

Thank you for attention!

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