Gerund & Infinitve

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.

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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.
-	If he doesn't study, he won't pass his exams.
?	If he studies, will he pass his exams?

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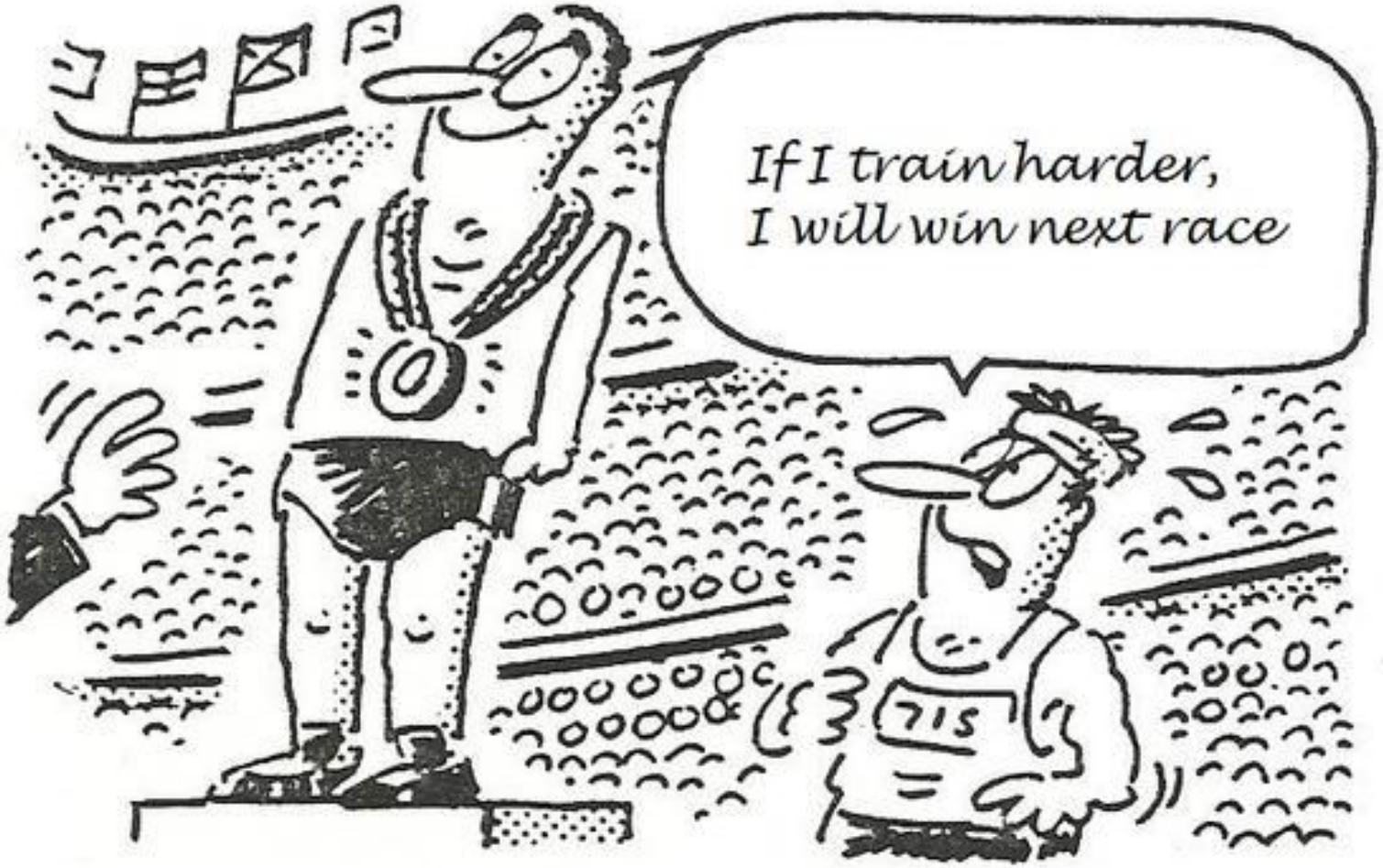
If I train harder,
I will win next race
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SECOND CONDITIONAL

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.

speak

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.

I wouldn't go out if I were you.

If you <u>could</u> travel back in time, where <u>would</u> 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

How to use
Used to ?

USED TO

Form

Used to

- Affirmative → used to
- Negative → didn't use to
- Questions → Did you use to

play
go
swim
make
teach
study
buy

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.

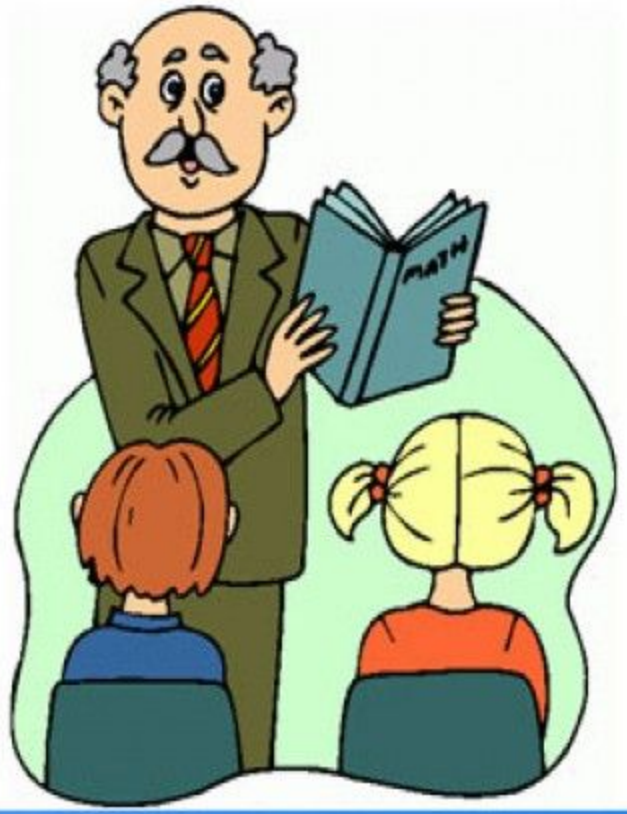
The milk was drunk.

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 *am / is / are* V_3	S *was / were* V_3	S *will be* V_3

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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 <u>simple past</u> for action that happened in the past and is:

<u>over</u>, <u>done</u>, <u>finished</u>!

- Use the <u>present perfect</u> for action that started in the past, but . . .

<u>is still true today.</u>

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

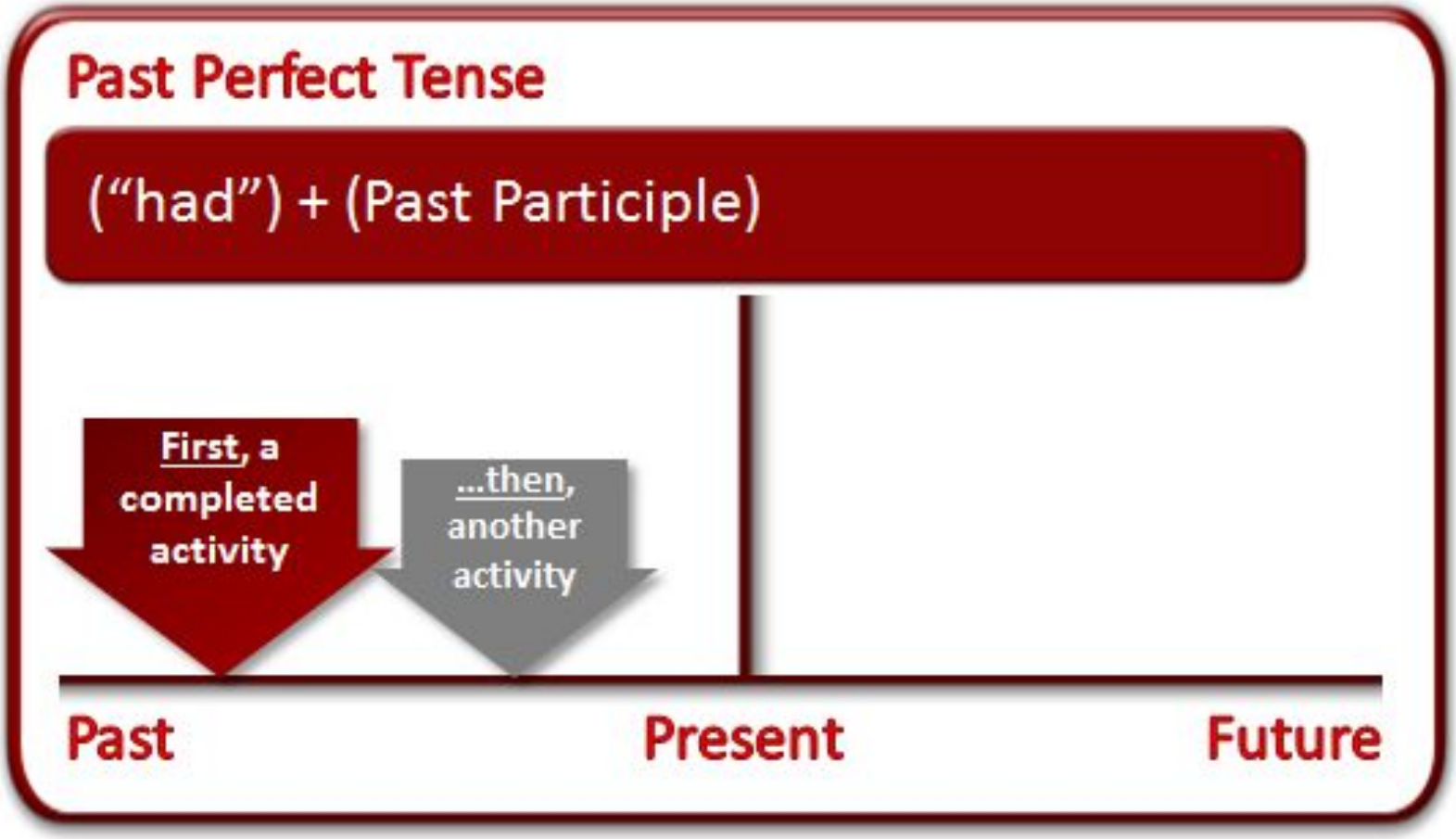
EX. I HAVE ALREADY FINISHED REVIEWING ALL THE

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)
First, a completed activity
...then, another activity
Past
Present
Future

PAST PERFECT TENSE

USE:

✓When two action occurred in the past.

✓Speak the first action in past perfect tense.

✓Speak the second action in simple past.

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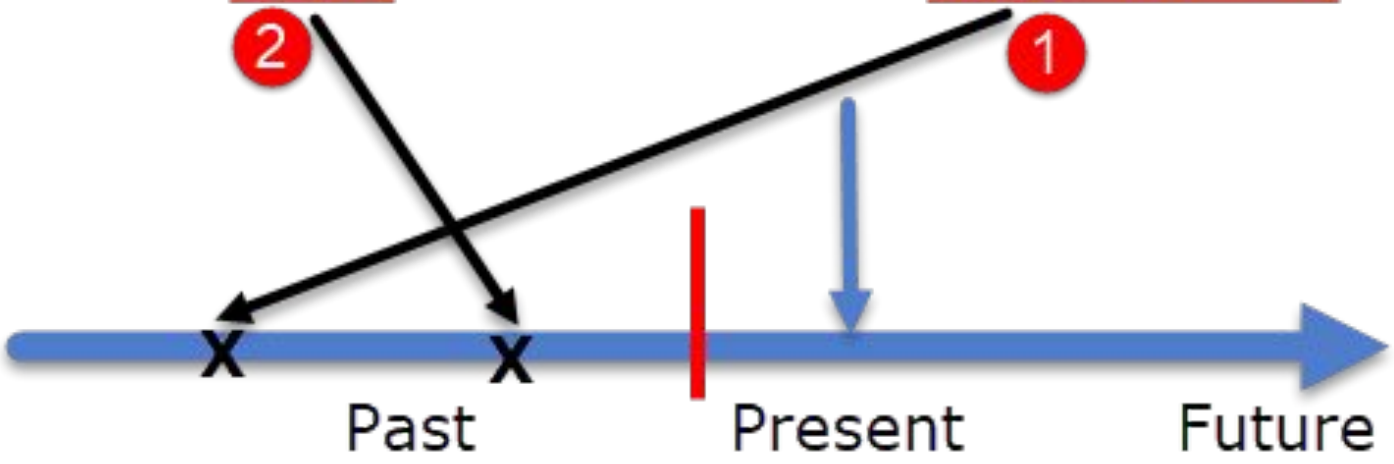
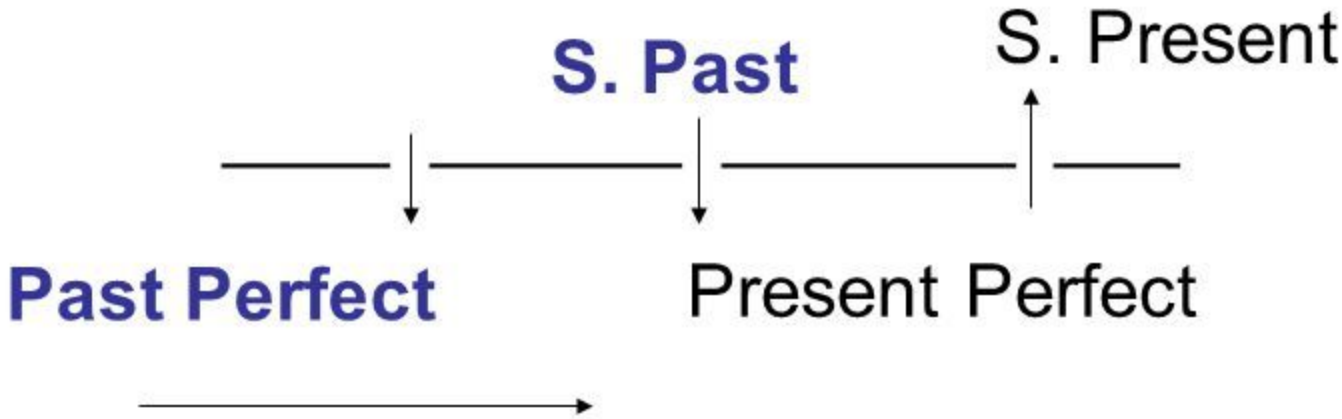
Past Perfect Simple

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 noisyl
- 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-? + AUXILLIARY + SUBJECT + VERB

Jerry likes oranges.

What does Jerry like?

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

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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