



COMPOUND ADJECTIVE

- 1. Adjective-noun** "round table" as in "round-table discussion" "red light" as in "red-light district"
- 2. Verb-adjective /or adverb** "feel good" as in "feel-good factor" "buy now", "pay later" as in "buy-now pay-later purchase"
- 3. Verb-preposition** "stick on" as in "stick-on label" "walk on" as in "walk-on part"
- 4. Adjective-noun-ed** "light-hearted banter", "heavy-handed treatment", "loud-mouthed boy", "middle-aged lady", "rose-tinted glasses".
- 5. Noun, adjective or adverb-present participle** "an awe-inspiring personality" "a ground-breaking plan" "a long-lasting affair" "a far-reaching decision"
- 6. Number OR Numeral-singular noun** "seven-year itch" "five-sided polygon" "20th-century poem" "30-piece band" "tenth-storey window"
- 7. Colours in compounds** "a dark-blue sweater" "a reddish-orange dress".
- 8. Comparatives and superlatives in compound** "the highest-placed competitor" "a shorter-term loan"
- 9. Compounds including two geographical modifiers:** "Afro-Cuban" "African-American" "Anglo-Asian"
- 10. Number-year-old** "a ten-year-old boy" "a fifty-year-old lady"
- 11. Adverb-past participle** "a well-known personality" "a highly-equipped school"
- 12. Noun-past participle** "a man-made table" "a tree-bordered street"

SUFFIXES

Noun Suffixes	Adjective Suffixes	Verb Suffixes
1. -age: marriage (n)	1. -al: national (adj)	17. -ly: friendly/ manly
2. -ance, -ence: assistance (n)	2. -ar: circular/ familiar (adj)	18. -ous: mysterious (adj)
3. -cy: accuracy(n)	3. -ary: secondary/ necessary	19. -some: tiresome/ troublesom e
4. -dom: wisdom(n)/kingdom(n)	4. -ant/ ent: brilliant/ obedient	20. -y: healthy/ wealthy
5. -er, -or: fighter (n) / actor (n)	5. -able/ ible: practicable/ visible	Verb Suffixes
6. -hood: childhood (n)	6. -ate: fortunate/ temperate	1. -ate: activate(v)
7. -ing: (gerund) reading(n)	7. -ed: (p.p) satisfied/ excited	2. -en: brighten (v)
8. -ion: action / expression (n)	8. -ed: (from n) bearded/ talented	3. -ify or -fy: simplify(v)
9. -(i)ty: capability(n)/ loyalty(n)	9. -en: wooden (adj)	4. -ize: publicize (v)
10. -ice: service(n)/ cowardice(n)	10. -ic: heroic (adj) / economic	Adverb Suffixes
11. -ism: socialism(n)	11. -ful: hopeful (adj)	-ly: quickly (adv)
12. -ist: violinist (n)	12. -ish: foolish/ bookish	
13. -ment: contentment(n)	13. -ive: extensive(adj)	
14. -ness: toughness (n)	14. -al: financial (adj)	
15. -ship: friendship(n)	15. -y: hairy (adj)	
16. -th: truth(n)/ health(n)	16. -less: powerless (adj)	

1/ Comparative

A- Adjective + er + than:

This form is used with adjectives of one or two syllables (fast, big, hea/vy, cle/ver...)

- * The rabbit is faster than the hen.
- * The elephant is heavier than the horse.

B- more + adjective + than:

This form is used with adjectives of two OR more syllables (fa/mous, im/por/tant, ex/pen/sive...)

- * This dress is more expensive than that shirt.
- * Messi is more famous than Ronaldo.

2- Comparison of equality

A- as + adjective + as:(positive type)

- * Jane is as clever as her sister.
- * Money is as important as education.
- * You are as slow as a tortoise.

B- not so + adjective + as:(negative type)

- * My father is not so rich as my uncle. = My uncle is richer than my father.
- * John is not so tall as Tom. = John is shorter than Tom.
- * This mountain is not so high as Mount Everest.
= Mount Everest is higher than this mountain.

3- Comparison of degree

This form is used to show the degree of comparison between two different sides (people or things). Some adverbs are used: twice, three times, four times...

E.g: twice as + adjective + as:

- * This building is twice as high as that house.
- * I've got four times as much money as you have.
- * Our school is three times as big as your school.

4- The Superlative

the + adjective + est + of all:

- * The Quran is the greatest book of all.
- * China is the most populated country in the world.
- * Ahmad is one of the cleverest students at the university.

THE CONDITIONAL

Type One

General truth and scientific data. High degree of certainty about the result.

- * If we mix oil and water, the oil floats.
- * If you keep ice in the sun, it turns into water.



If+Simple Present (verb+s) ----- Simple Present (verb+s)

Type Two

Probability and uncertainty in the future.

*If you come to the party, you'll enjoy the music.

* If I get this job, I'll be grateful to you.

If +Simple Present (verb+s)-----Future (will+verb)

Type Three

1-Impossible wish in the present time(now).

*If I had money, I would buy a car.

2- Unfulfilled present action.

*If I were you, I wouldn't accept this.

If + Simple past (verb+ed)----- would + verb

Type Four

Unfulfilled past action(regret – certainty – blame)

* If I had studied hard, I would have succeeded.

* If you had paid attention, nothing would have happened.

If + Past perfect (had+p.p) ----- would have+ p.p

THE PASSIVE VOICE

Active Voice:When a verb form shows that the subject has done something. The sentence begins with the subject:

Paul wrote a letter.

Sub. V Obj

Passive Voice: When a verb form shows that something has been done to the subject- the sentence begins with the object:

A letter was written by Paul.

Obj. V Sub.

Active Tense	Passive Form
1-Simple Present	1-am/is/are +past participle
2-Present Continuous	2-am/is/are + being +p.p
3-Present Perfect	3-have/has + been + p.p
4-Simple Past.	4-was/were + p.p
5-Past Continuous	5-was/were + being + p.p
6-Past Perfect	6-had + been + p.p
7-Future 1	7-will +be + p.p
8-Future 2	8-is/are going to be + p.p
9-Modals	9-can / could / must / would / shall / should + be + p.p

Examples

1-Tom catches a fish.

*A fish is caught by Tom.

2-Ted is repairing the car.

*The car is being repaired by Ted.

3-Mona has posted the letter.

*The letter has been posted by Mona.

4-Jack bought a new car.

*A new car was bought by Jack.

5-Mary was cooking a nice meal.

*A nice meal was being cooked by Mary.

6-Mike had paid all the bills.

*All the bills had been paid by Mike.

7-The doctor will cure the patients.

*The patients will be cured by the doctor.

8-You must achieve this job today.

*This job must be achieved today.

VERB FORMS

1- The infinitive (to+verb)

A-When a verb succeeds another, the main verb takes a tense form while the second takes the 'to-infinitive' form.

Examples:* George likes to drink juice. / * Joe wants to travel by plane.

B-The 'to-infinitive' is used to express a purpose Examples:

* Mary went to London to visit her grandfather. / * He works hard to succeed.

* To be or not to be, that is the question.

C-The 'bare infinitive' becomes a 'to-infinitive' in the passive voice.

Examples:*Bob made me work overtime. / -I was made to work overtime.

* I have never known him interfere in others' affairs.

2 - The bare infinitive/ base form (verb)

A-The bare infinitive is used after some verbs such as: make, know, let, hear, see, feel, notice, observe, watch.

Examples: * They let me go. / * I heard her shout last night

* They watched you dance with Susan.

B-The bare infinitive is used after modals such as: must, can, should...

Examples:* You should listen to the teacher. / * Tom couldn't arrive on time.

C-Requests and Commands.

Examples:* Give me some water, please. / *Be careful when you cross the street.

3 - The gerund (verb+ing)

A-The gerund is used after some verbs such as: remember, mind, hate, like, dislike, resent, go, enjoy, avoid Examples: * I don't mind my pupils criticizing me.

*He resents being criticized / *Let's go swimming.

B-It is used after some expressions such as: be used to, look forward to...

Examples:*I' m looking forward to having a quick reply.

*He is used to walking every night.

C-It is used as a noun. Examples:*My hobby is travelling overseas.

D- Adjective (v+ing): exciting/ interesting

4 -The past participle (verb+ed)

A-The main verb of the active voice is turned into the past participle in the passive voice.

Examples: *The mechanic is repairing my car. / -My car is being repaired.





B- Adjective (v+ed): excited/ interested

VERB TENSES

1/ The Simple Present verb+s

• What does this man do?

✱ This man is a mechanic. // He always repairs cars.

Indicators: never, usually, always, sometimes, often.

E.g.: *Tom always travels by plane. *We never go to school on Friday.

He	never usually always sometimes often	drinks milk .
She		
It		
I		drink milk.
We		
You		
they		

Use: Indefinite present state

The Negative Form:

<i>verb + s</i>	<i>doesn't + verb</i>
Mary usually drives fast.	Fred doesn't drive fast.
<i>Verb</i>	<i>don't + verb</i>
I love Mummy and Daddy.	I don't love this song

2/ The Present Continuous be + verb(ing)

✱ What is this man doing now?

• This man is talking on the telephone now.

Indicators: now, today

E.g.: *We are learning English now.

He	is ('s)	playing	<u>now.</u>
She			
It			
I	am ('m)		
We	are ('re)		
You			
they			

Use: An active movement is taking place now at the same time of speaking.

The Negative Form:

He/She/It	is <u>playing now.</u>	isn't <u>playing now.</u>
I	am <u>playing now</u>	am not <u>playing now</u>

We/You /they	are <u>playing now</u>	aren't <u>playing now</u>
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3/ The Present Perfect

✱ Have you watched this film?

✱ Of course, I've already watched it three times.

Indicators: Yet, already, just, since, for, so far...

E.g.: * Jane has just arrived. / *We have already finished the test.

The present Perfect Form: has/have+past participle p.p

He	has	<u>already</u>	seen this film.
She			
It			
I	have		
We			
You			
they			

Uses: 1-Indefinite past action / 2- Past action related to the present

3-Recent past action

The Negative Form:

He/She/It	has passed his exams.	hasn't passed
I/We/You /they	have passed his exams.	haven't passed

4/ The Present Perfect Progressive

❖ Have you finished reading these books?

❖ Not yet. I've been reading these books for two weeks now, and I'm still reading.

Indicators: still, up to now...

E.g: *I've been working in this factory for 30 years now, and I'm still working here.

*Mary has been living in London since 1950, and she's still there.

The Present Perfect Progressive Form: has/ have + been + verb(ing)

He	has	<u>been learning</u> English <u>for</u> many years.
She		
It		
I	Have	
We		
You		
they		

Use: An action started in the past and continued up to now and it's still going on further into the future.



The Negative Form:

He/She/It	has been driving ...	hasn't been driving...
I/We/You /they	have been playing....	haven't been playing...

5/ The Simple Past

- George Washington was the president of the USA in 1779.
- Washington led the American independence war against Britain in 1776.

Indicators: yesterday, last(week- month- year), ago...

E.g: *Last week, John went to Britain. / *My uncle visited me yesterday.

*Mary got her degree in 1995.

The Simple Past Form: verb+ed

He	watched a nice film, <u>last night</u> .
She	
It	
I	
We	<u>went</u> fishing, <u>yesterday</u> .
You	
they	

Use: Precise and definite past action.

The Negative Form:

He/She/It/I/We/Y ou/they	Verb + ed	didn't / did not
	<u>invited</u> me for lunch yesterday.	<u>didn't</u> invite me for lunch.

6/ The Past Continuous

- When did you see Peter? // I saw him while he was playing music.

Indicators: when, while...

E.g:* I saw Paul, while he was swimming. *When Bob arrived, David was sleeping.

The Past Continuous Form: was- were+ verb(ing)

He	was	reading a story when John came in.
She		
It		
I		
We	Were	
You		
they		

Use: 1- Past continuous action. / 2-Two past simultaneous progressive actions.

3- Interrupted past continuous action.

The Negative Form:

	Was / were + Verb + ing	Wasn't / weren't
He/She/It/I	<u>was reading</u> a story	<u>wasn't reading</u> a story
We/You/they	<u>were reading</u> a story	<u>weren't reading</u> a story

7/ The Past Perfect

Action 1: I sent a letter.

Action 2: I went to the dentist.

Action 1 before Action 2

E.g: *George had visited me, before he went to his office.

* Mike went to L.A, after he had got his degree.

* I had sent a letter before I went to the dentist.

Indicators: before, after...

The Past Perfect Form: had+ past participle (p.p)

Use: An anterior past action. Two past successive actions. The first action is in the past perfect tense.

He	had	gone to the park <u>before</u> I came here.
She		
It		
I		
We		
You they		

The Negative Form:

had+p.p	hadn't / had not
I had visited me before he flew to Paris.	I hadn't visited me before he flew to Paris.

8/ The Future

- I'm going to fly to Rome next week

- I'll travel to Rome next week.

Indicators: tomorrow, next week/ month/ year...

E.g: * Brazil is going to play against Italy tonight

* My father will buy a new car next year.

The Future Form: 1- am/is/are+verb+ing 2-will+ verb

Use: 1.A planned action in the future.

2. A neutral - probable action in the future.



The Negative Form:

	will+verb	won't+verb
He/She/It/I/We/ You /they	will visit Manchester tomorrow.	won't visit Manchester tomorrow.

THE REPORTED SPEECH

Tense Changes

1-The Simple Present

Simple Present -----Simple Past

"I always go to the cinema on Sunday," said Adam.

Adam said that he always went to the cinema on Sunday.

2-The Present Continuous

Present Continuous-----Past Continuous

"Mary is coming tonight," John told me.

John told that Mary was coming that night.

3-The Present Perfect

Present Perfect-----Past Perfect

"Paul has got his degree from France," informed me Susan. Susan informed me that Paul had got his degree from France.

4-The Present Perfect Progressive

Present Perfect Progressive-----Past Perfect Progressive

"I've been playing with Real Madrid for years," declared Raoul.

Raoul declared that he had been playing with Real Madrid for years.

5-The Simple Past

Simple Past----- Past Perfect

"My brother bought a new house last week," said Bill.

Bill said that his brother had bought a new house the previous week.

6-The Past Continuous

Past continuous-----Past Perfect Continuous

"I saw this man while he was robbing the bank," said the policeman.

The policeman said that he had seen that man while he had been robbing the bank.

7-The Past Perfect

Past Perfect----- Past Perfect

"I had lost all my money," said Peter.

Peter said that he had lost all his money.

8-The Past Perfect Progressive

Past Perfect Progressive----- Past Perfect Progressive

"I had been thinking of marrying a rich girl," said Peter.

Peter said that he had been thinking of marrying a rich girl.

9-The Future

Future: will + verb----- Present Conditional: would + verb

"Tony Blair will visit Baghdad next week," announced the BBC.

The BBC announced that Tony Blair would visit Baghdad the following week.

Modal Changes

Will Would	Must Had to	Ought to
May Might	Shall Should	Used to
Can Could	Had better	Should
		Could

Time & Place Changes

This That

These Those Now Then

Ago Before

Last night The previous night / The night before

Next week The following week

Today That day

Tonight That night

Here There

Tomorrow The following day/The next day/The day after

Yesterday The previous day / The day before

The day before yesterday Two days before The day after tomorrow In two days

Question Changes

a- Some reporting verbs must be used when direct questions are turned into the reported speech: ask/ inquire/ demand/ wonder/ want to know/ question/

E.g: * "Where do you want to go now?" John asked me.

John asked me where I wanted to go then.

* "Why do you waste your time?" Mary asked me. Mary asked me why I wasted my time.

b-The interrogative form of the sentence must be turned into a statement.

E.g: * "How did you come here?" John inquired.

John inquired how I had come there.

c- 'Whether' or 'if' must be used when Yes / No questions are turned into the reported speech. E.g: * "Is your father sleeping now?" Peter asked her. Peter asked her if her father was sleeping then.

* "Do you like coffee or tea?" Jane asked me.

Jane asked me whether I liked coffee or tea.



Imperative in Reported Speech

a- Some reporting verbs must be used when imperative statements are turned into the reported speech: command/ tell/ order

E.g: * "Don't beat the child like that." said Paul.

Paul told his wife not to beat the child like that.

* "Go and get me a piece of paper." Jack shouted.

Jack ordered him to go and get him a piece of paper.

b- Reported verbs are changed into the infinitive.

* "Stop and throw your gun." shouted the policeman.

The policeman commanded him to stop and throw his gun .

Suggestion in Reported Speech

Suggestions can be turned into the reported speech in 3 different methods:

a- suggest/propose +gerund(verb+ing)

b- suggest/propose +infinitive(to+verb)

c- suggest/propose +that +clause

E.g: "Let's go to the cinema." said Paul.

OR "What about going to the cinema?" said Paul.

"Why not go to the cinema?" said Paul.

a- Paul suggested going to the cinema.

b- Paul proposed to go to the cinema.

c- Paul suggested that we should go to the cinema.

Request in Reported Speech

Some reporting verbs must be used when requests are turned into the reported speech:

request /beg /ask /implore /entreat /desire / beseech /solicit + infinitive (to+verb)

E.g: "Would you give me a pen, please?" said Paul.

Paul requested me to give him a pen.

Advice in Reported Speech

Some reporting verbs must be used when pieces of advice are turned into the reported speech: advise/ urge/ exhort/persuade

E.g: "If I were you, I would marry her." said Paul.

Paul advised me to marry her.

a- "You should tell them the truth," said Mary.

b- Mary advised me to tell them the truth.

OR Mary said that I should tell them the truth.

Exclamation in Reported Speech

The reporting verb "exclaim" must be used into the following manner :exclaim + with + joy/ fear/ sorrow/ wonder/ surprise/ pain/ regret + that

E.g: a- "What a beautiful girl Susan is!" said Paul.

Paul exclaimed with wonder that Susan was a very beautiful girl.

b- "Oh! What an excellent idea you gave me!" said Tom.

Tom exclaimed with joy that I gave him an excellent idea.

Wish in Reported Speech

The reporting verb 'wish' must be used.

E.g: "Wish you a happy journey," said Paul.

Paul wished me a happy journey.

b- "Happy birthday." said Tom.

Tom wished me a happy birthday.

12-Congratulation in Reported Speech

The reporting verb "congratulate" must be used.

E.g: "Congratulations! You've got your degree," said Paul.

Paul congratulated me on getting my degree.

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunctions are words that join two or more words, phrases, or clauses

1/ Coordinating Conjunctions: *for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so.* Coordinators can join sentences and begin sentences. When they join sentences, place a comma before the coordinator. E.g. Kim likes heavy metal, but Tom prefers classical music. // Kim likes heavy metal. But Tom prefers classical music.

N.B. Transition words (however, nevertheless, therefore.....) do not join sentences; you have to use a semicolon (;) to join the sentences or begin a new sentence with the transition word.

E.g. Kim and Tom have different tastes in music and food; however, they both like to dance.

// Kim and Tom have different tastes in music and food. However, they both like to dance.



2/ **Subordinating Conjunctions:** they are conjunctions that join dependent clauses to independent clauses.

- (1) PLACE: *where, wherever, whither, whereto, whithersoever, whence, etc.*
- (2) TIME: *when, before, after, since, as, until, whenever, while, ere, etc.*
- (3) MANNER: *how, as, however, howsoever.*
- (4) CAUSE or REASON: *because, since, as, now, whereas, that, seeing, etc.*
- (5) COMPARISON: *than and as.*
- (6) PURPOSE: *that, so, so that, in order that, lest, so. . . as.*
- (7) RESULT: *that, so that, especially that after so.*
- (8) CONDITION or CONCESSION: *if, unless, so, except, though, although; even if, provided, provided that, in case, on condition that, etc.*

Subordinators join dependent clauses to sentences. When the dependent clause comes first, place a comma after it; if the dependent clause follows the independent clause, don't use a comma.

While Kim likes prime rib, Tom prefers rice and vegetables.
Kim likes prime rib while Tom prefers rice and vegetables

Conjunction	Sentence
Although	Although he's very famous he is still nice.
And	I like tea and coffee.
As	As I came she was leaving. As you couldn't see the film, we'll tell you something about it.
Because	She goes to the tennis club because she likes to play tennis.
But	He reads magazines but he doesn't like to read books.
Either	I'm sorry, Peter is ill and I can't come either . We can either go to the cinema or to the café.
Even	She likes swimming, even in winter.
even if	Don't drink any alcohol even if you drive carefully.
even so	This book is very popular; even so , I don't like it.
How	Do you know how to ride a snowboard?
However	However we've lost the match. They worked hard for the test, however , they failed.
If	If they were older, they could go to the party.
in case	Take your mobile with you in case you miss the bus.
in spite of	He looks very fit in spite of his age.
Neither	They didn't go to the party, and neither did I. Neither drinks nor food are allowed in this room.
Or	Do you like tea or coffee?
Otherwise	Look at the map, please. Otherwise you'll get lost.
Since	Since he's lost his money, he couldn't go to the restaurant.
Unless	Her baby cannot fall asleep unless she stays in the room.
What	I don't know what to say.
When	When you're in London, write an e-mail to me.
Whether	I'm going home whether you like it or not.





3/Correlative Conjunctions: *both... and // either... or // neither... nor // not only... but also // whether... or*

Quantifiers

- **a lot of/lots of + countable & uncountable**

A lot of water is wasted. // Lots of water is wasted.

A lot of computers are needed at schools. // Lots of computers are needed at schools.

- **Much + uncountable nouns (milk, marmalade, money, time etc.)**

How much money have you got?

- **many: countable nouns (bottles of milk, jars of marmalade, dollars, minutes etc.)**

How many dollars have you got?

- **a little: non countable nouns (milk, marmalade, money, time etc.)**

He has a little money left.

- **Few / a few: countable nouns (bottles of milk, jars of marmalade, dollars, minutes etc.)** He has a few dollars left.

- "A few" or "a little" means "some" or "a handful" // "Few" or "little" means "virtually none" or "almost zero". Few and little mean not many/much-- they are negative in connotation. **I am sad because I have few friends.**

A few and a little mean some-- they are positive in connotation. **I just moved here, but I am happy because I have a few friends.**

- **some: affirmative statements, offers, requests and in questions when you expect the answer "yes"**

- **any: negative statements, questions**

Have you got any bananas? No, we haven't got any. But we've got some oranges.

Intensifiers

Intensifiers are adverbs that enhance adjectives and adverbs. In English, they come before the words they modify.

Examples: 1/ It's **quite** hot today. 2/ Ms. Stress is **really** busy right now. 3/ He's my **very** best friend. 4/ I'm a **little** tired today. 5/ That was a **pretty** good shot. 6/ Sam just

got a **brand** new car. 7/ I know her **fairly** well. 8/ It's **extremely** hot outside. 9/ You're **absolutely** right!

We use words like **very; really extremely - amazingly - exceptionally - incredibly - remarkably - particularly** to make adjectives stronger:

It's a **very** interesting story. // Everyone was **very** excited.

It's a **really** interesting story. // Everyone was **extremely** excited

We also use **enough** as an intensifier, but **enough** comes **after** its adjective:

If you are seventeen you are old **enough** to drive a car.

I can't wear those shoes. They're not big **enough**.

When we use strong adjectives, we do **not** use **very**. We do not say something is "very enormous" or someone is "very brilliant".

With strong adjectives, for intensifiers we normally use: **absolutely - exceptionally - particularly - really - quite**

The film was **absolutely** awful.

He was an **exceptionally** brilliant child.

The food smelled **really** disgusting.

- Intensifiers with comparatives: **much - far - a lot - quite a lot - a great deal - a good deal - a bit - a good bit - a fair bit**

He is **much** older than me.

New York is **a lot** bigger than Boston.

We use **much** and **far** as intensifiers with comparative adjectives in front of a noun:

France is a **much** bigger country than Britain.

Messi is a **far** better player than Ronaldo.

We use these words as intensifiers with superlatives: **easily - by far - far**

The blue whale is **easily** the biggest animal in the world.

This car was **by far** the most expensive.



Use of too and enough

1. **Enough** precedes adjectives and adverbs:

He isn't *old enough* to watch this program.

We're not walking *quickly enough*.

2. **Enough** may also precede nouns:

We have *enough money*.

I have not got *enough money* to buy this computer.

3. **Too** comes before adjectives and adverbs:

It's *too hot* to wear that coat.

I was driving *too fast*.

4. **Too** may also come before nouns when it is used with the expressions **too much** and **too many**:

a. **Too much** is used before uncountable nouns: There is *too much salt* in this food.

b. **Too many** is used before countable nouns: There are *too many students* in this classroom.

Use of I wish / if only:

1. **Expressing a wish: Form: If only / I wish + simple past**

If only I **knew** how to use a computer. (I don't know how to use a computer and I would like to learn how to use it)

- To express a wish in the present or in the future.
- The simple past here is an unreal past.
- When you use the verb to be the form is "were".

Example:

I wish I **were** a millionaire!

2. **Expressing regret: Form: If only / I wish + past perfect**

If only I **had woken** up early. (I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus.)

- To express a regret.

- The action is past.

3. **Complaining: Form: I wish / if only + would + verb**

I wish you **wouldn't** arrive so late all the time (I'm annoyed because you always come late and I want you to arrive on time)

- To complain about a behavior that you disapprove.
- Expressing impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with a present action.

Used to, be used to, get used to

1. **Used to** shows that a particular thing always happened or was true in the past. But it no longer happens or is no longer true now:

Examples: David **used to** live in Madrid. // She **used to** exercise every morning, but since she had that terrible accident she doesn't exercise anymore. // Why don't you come and see me like you **used to**?

2. **Be used to** is used to say that something is normal, not unusual.

Examples: I'm **used to** living alone. // Don't worry, John **is used to** driving for long hours. He has worked as a professional driver for 20 years.

3. **Get used** shows that something is in the process of becoming normal.

Examples: He doesn't like that small town, but he'll **get used to** it. // She found the heels too high, but she **got used to** them. // I **got used to** living in Canada in spite of the cold weather.



used to + base form	Get used to + noun	Get used to + gerund (verb+ing)
David <i>used to</i> <u>live</u> in Madrid. I used to <u>smoke</u> heavily.	I <i>got used to</i> <u>the noise</u> I'm <i>used to</i> <u>the cold weather</u>	I <i>got used to</i> <u>waking</u> up early I'm <i>used to</i> <u>working</u> late at night

RELATIVE PRONOUNS

defining	Subject	- The person who phoned me last night is my teacher. - The person that phoned me last night is my teacher.	That is preferable
		- The car which hit me was yellow. - The car that hit me was yellow.	That is preferable
	Object	- The person whom I phoned last night is my teacher. - The people who I phoned last night are my teachers. - The person that I phoned last night is my teacher. - The person I phoned last night is my teacher.	Whom is correct but formal. The relative pronoun is optional.
		- The car which I drive is old. - The car that I drive is old. - The car I drive is old.	That is preferable to which . The relative pronoun is optional.
		- The student whose phone just rang should stand up. - Students whose parents are wealthy pay extra.	
	Possessive	- The police are looking for the car whose driver was	Whose can be used

non-defining relative clauses	Subject	masked. - The police are looking for the car of which the driver was masked.	with things. Of which is also possible.
		- Mrs Pratt, who is very kind, is my teacher. - The car, which was a taxi, exploded. - The cars, which were taxis, exploded.	
	Object	- Mrs Pratt, whom I like very much, is my teacher. - Mrs Pratt, who I like very much, is my teacher.	Whom is correct but formal. Who is common in spoken English and informal written English.
		- The car, which I was driving at the time, suddenly caught fire.	
	Possessive	- My brother, whose phone you just heard, is a doctor.	
		- The car, whose driver jumped out just before the accident, was completely destroyed. - The car, the driver of which jumped out just before the accident, was completely destroyed.	Whose can be used with things. Of which is also possible and more commonly used.

IRREGULAR VERBS

group 1: end changes to ent

bend bent bent
build built built
lend lent lent
send sent sent
spend spent spent

group 2: the verbs have and make

has had had
make made made

group 3: regular in US English, irregular in UK English

learn learned \ learnt learned \ learnt
burn burned \ burnt burned \ burnt
dwell dwelled \ dwelt dwelled \ dwelt
smell smelled \ smelt smelled \ smelt
spell spelled \ spelt spelled \ spelt
spill spilled \ spilt spilled \ spilt
spoil spoiled \ spoilt spoiled \ spoilt

group 4: ay ending changes to aid

said said
lay laid laid
pay paid paid

group 5: *ee* / *e*t / *e*t

creep crept crept
feed fed fed
feel felt felt
keep kept kept
kneel knelt \ kneeled knelt \ kneeled
meet met met
sleep slept slept
sweep swept swept
weep wept wept
*leave left left

group 6: different pronunciation of the same vowel+d or t ending

deal dealt dealt
dream dreamed \ dreamt dreamed \ dreamt
lean leaned \ leant leaned \ leant
leap leapt leapt
mean meant meant
hear heard heard

group 7: different pronunciation of the same vowel read

read (/red/) read (/red/)

group 8: ell turns to old

sold sold
tell told told

sell

group 9: vowel change with ought (or *aught) ending

bring brought brought
buy bought bought
fight fought fought
seek sought sought
think thought thought
*catch caught caught
*teach taught taught

group 10: V2 with long /o / sound - and V3=V2+n

break broke broken
choose chose chosen
freeze froze frozen
speak spoke spoken
steal stole stolen
awake awoke \ awaked awoken \ awaked
wake woke \ waked woken \ waked
weave wove woven

group 11: V2 long /o/ sound, V3= V+n

arise arose arisen
rise rose risen
*ride rode *ridden

drive drove driven
*write wrote *written

group 12: V --- V2 (random) --- V3= V+n

*bite bit *bitten
*hide hid *hidden
eat ate eaten
give gave given
forgive forgave forgiven
forbid* forbad(e) forbidden
*bid bade *bidden
*forget forgot *forgotten
get got *gotten (AmE) \ got (BrE)
shake shook shaken
take took taken
see saw seen
beat beat beaten
fall fell fallen
*lie (tell a lie) lied lied
lie (down to rest) lay lain
lay (the table, eggs) laid laid

group 13: the ear-ore-orn pattern

bear bore born
swear swore sworn
tear tore torn
wear wore worn

group 14: V1 with ow, V2 with ew, V3 with own

blow
blew blown
grow grew grown
know knew known
throw threw thrown
*fly flew flown
*draw drew *drawn

group 15: regular as well as irregular verbs

show showed showed \ shown
sow sowed sowed \ sown





mow mowed mowed \ mown
 swell swelled swelled \ swollen
 sew sewed sewed \ sewn
 *shine (the shoes) shined shined
 *shine (brightly) shone shone

group 16: vowel change pattern

dig dug dug
 stick stuck stuck
 spin spun spun
 sting stung stung
 strike struck struck
 swing swung swung
 *hang (a man) hanged hanged
 *hang (a picture) hung hung
 slide slid slid
 light lighted \ lit lighted \ lit
 shoot shot shot

group 17: vowel change pattern i - ou - ou

bind bound bound
 find found found
 grind ground ground
 wind wound wound

group 18: vowel change ee - e - e

bleed bled bled
 feed fed fed

flee fled fled
 *lead led led
 *speed speeded \ sped speeded \ sped

group 19: vowel change pattern i - a - u

begin began begun
 drink drank drunk
 ring rang rung
 shrink shrank shrunk
 sing sang sung
 sink sank sunk
 spin span \ spun spun
 spring sprang sprung
 swim swam swum

group 20: o---a----o

come came come
 become became become

group 21: miscellaneous

the verb to be
 am
 is
 are was
 was
 were been

go went gone
 *dive (jumped head first) dove dived
 *dive(scuba-diving) dived dived
 do did done
 can could
 may might
 hold held held
 stand stood stood
 understand understood understood
 sit sat sat
 babysit babysat babysat
 win won won
 lose lost lost
 run ran run

group 22: Verbs that do not change

bet bet bet
 bid (to offer) bid bid
 burst burst burst
 cost cost cost
 cut cut cut
 hit hit hit
 hurt hurt hurt
 let let let
 put put put
 set set set
 shut shut shut
 spread spread spread
 quit quit quit