

English VI Guide

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Would rather / Had better

Uses:

Had better

An idiom that means "it would be wise or preferable to do something". It can be used to give advice, suggest a good idea, or issue a warning. For example, "You had better get back to work if you want to finish on time". Synonyms of "had better" include "be advised", "do well to", "wise to", "would be prudent to", and "urged to".

Would rather

Expresses a personal preference or opinion. For example, "I would rather stay at home than go out tonight". When "would rather" is used to talk about a course of action that someone else should take, it's often followed by the past tense.

I'd ____ go by train- it's more comfortable than the coach.

You'd ____ not do it again or you'll be in real trouble.

The doctor said that I'd ____ cut down on sugar to reduce my weight.

Modal verbs

Modal verbs, also known as modal auxiliary verbs, are used with a main verb to express possibility, ability, permission, or necessity. For example, in the sentence "you must leave," "must" is a modal verb that indicates it's necessary for the subject ("you") to perform the action of the verb ("leave").

MODAL VERBS in ENGLISH

WILL

willingness, certain prediction or promise

WOULD

request, invitation or making arrangements

MAY

permission or future possibility

MIGHT

present or future possibility

CAN

ability or request

COULD

past ability, suggestion, future possibility

MUST

necessity or obligation

OUGHT TO

what's right and correct

SHALL

offer or suggestion

SHOULD

advice or uncertain prediction

1. What do you want to do? - Well, we _____ have a picnic, but it looks like rain.

can

could

would

2. You _____ forget your sun cream. It's going to be very hot!

don't have to

mustn't

shouldn't

3. He _____ have broken the classroom window. He wasn't even in school today.

couldn't have

mustn't

shouldn't have

Clauses of concession

Clauses of concession, also known as concessive clauses, are subordinate clauses that express contrast or opposition to the main clause in an unexpected way. They are often introduced with conjunctions such as "although", "even though", "though", "in spite of", "despite", "but", "while", and "whereas". For example, in the sentence "Although he was tired, he couldn't get to sleep", the first clause is a concessive clause.

1. /...../ having a good job, he wasn't happy. (There are more correct options).

In spite of having a good job, he wasn't happy.

Although having a good job, he wasn't happy.

Despite having a good job, he wasn't happy.

2. They won't let him play /...../ his talent. (There are more correct options).

They won't let him play in spite his talent.

They won't let him play in spite of his talent.

They won't let him play despite his talent.

3. He was very tired. He went to the party, /...../.

He was very tired. He went to the party, although.

He was very tired. He went to the party, yet.

He was very tired. He went to the party, though.

Be used to + -ing

"Be used to" is an English phrase that is followed by a noun, pronoun, or the -ing form of a verb. It can be used to refer to the past, present, or future, and is often used to describe habits, or situations that are normal or habitual. For example, "I am used to working in multicultural environments". "Be used to" can also be used to describe a state or situation that is no longer true. For example, "We used to live in Manchester"

1) I _____ (live) in London, so the crowds don't bother me.

2) We _____ (wake)up in the night with her baby. We drink lots of coffee!

3) He _____ (not/deal) with animals, so he's a bit scared of the dogs.

Quantitative pronouns

Quantitative pronouns, also known as quantifier pronouns, are pronouns that express the value of an undefined number and can be used with both countable and uncountable nouns. For example, "a little", "a few", "much", and "many" are all quantitative pronouns.

Here are some other examples of quantitative pronouns:

all, any, both, either, enough, more, most, some, none, and plenty.

1. I have _____ friends in England

2. Mary doesn't have _____ money

3. There's _____ furniture in the house

Passive voice

Passive voice can be used in a variety of situations, including when the person or thing performing the action is unknown, irrelevant, or obvious. It can also be used to emphasize the person or thing acted upon, or to start a sentence with the most important information. Passive voice is often used in scientific and legal writing.

Passive Voice

Active: Subject + Verb + Object

Passive: Subject + "to be" + past participle + by + Object

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Passive Voice in English

TENSE

ACTIVE

PASSIVE

| | | |
|--------------------|--|--|
| Present Simple | I do my homework. | My homework is done . |
| Present Continuous | I 'm doing my homework. | My homework is being done . |
| Past Simple | I did my homework. | My homework was done . |
| Past Continuous | I was doing my homework. | My homework was being done . |
| Present Perfect | I have done my homework. | My homework has been done . |
| Past Perfect | I had done my homework. | My homework had been done . |
| Future Simple | I will do my homework. | My homework will be done . |
| Future Be going to | I 'm going to do my homework. | My homework is going to be done . |
| Modal | I must do my homework. | My homework must be done . |
| Modal Perfect | I should have done my homework. | My homework should have been done . |

1. My brother walks the dog.

The dog _____ by my brother.

2. He opened the window.

The window _____ by him.

3. Someone has stolen my treasure.

My treasure _____.

Present Participle and Clauses

Participle clauses enable us to say information in a more economical way. They are formed using present participles (going, reading, seeing, walking, etc.), past participles (gone, read, seen, walked, etc.) or perfect participles (having gone, having read, having seen, having walked, etc.).

We can use participle clauses when the participle and the verb in the main clause have the same subject. For example,

Waiting for Ellie, I made some tea. (While I was waiting for Ellie, I made some tea.)

Participle clauses do not have a specific tense. The tense is indicated by the verb in the main clause.

Participle clauses are mainly used in written texts, particularly in a literary, academic or journalistic style.

Participle Clauses

- Are used to give more information about events, things or ideas. It gives us the ability to include a lot of information in a sentence without making it too long or complicated.

- **Walking down the street on Saturday,** I saw Simon.

- **Raising their glasses,** they wished Darren a happy birthday.

- **Having spent my money on a car,** I couldn't afford a holiday.

Participle Clauses

- Participle clauses can be formed with
 - the **present participle** (-ing form of the verb)
 - Or **past participle** (third form of the verb).
 - If we wish to emphasize that one action was before another then we can use a **perfect participle** (having + past participle):

• **Shouting** loudly, Peter walked home. [*Peter was shouting*]

• **Shouted** at loudly, Peter walked home. [*Someone was shouting at Peter*]

• **Having won** the match, Susan jumped for joy.

• **Having been told** the bad news, Susan sat down and cried.

Gerunds vs infinitives

We use gerunds (verb + ing):

After certain verbs - I enjoy singing

After prepositions - I drank a cup of coffee before leaving

As the subject or object of a sentence - Swimming is good exercise

We use 'to' + infinitive:

After certain verbs - We decided to leave

After many adjectives - It's difficult to get up early

To show purpose - I came to London to study English

We use the bare infinitive (the infinitive without 'to'):

After modal verbs - I can meet you at six o'clock

After 'let', 'make' and (sometimes) 'help' - The teacher let us leave early

After some verbs of perception (see, watch, hear, notice, feel, sense) - I watched her walk away

After expressions with 'why' - why go out the night before an exam?

- 1) We decided _____(buy) a new car.
- 2) They've got some work _____ (do).
- 3) Peter gave up _____ (smoke).

Causative form

In English, the causative form is a grammatical construction that expresses when one person or thing causes another to perform an action. It usually involves two verbs: a causative verb, such as "make", "have", or "get", and an action verb. The main components of the causative form are subject, causative verb, agent, and action.

Passive Causative

Passive

Subject + Be/Get + Past Participle

Causative

Subject + have/let/make + Object + Base Verb

Passive Causative

Subject + Have/Get + Object + Past Participle

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1) I washed my car. (have)

2) I cut my hair. (get)

3) I typed the documents. (have)

Narrative tenses

We use narrative tenses to talk about the past. We can use them to tell a story or to describe past events, including personal anecdotes.

When I lived on the island, I enjoyed walking on the beach in the early morning with Bonnie - my best friend and my dog.

Britain declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939 after Germany had attacked Poland two days earlier. Britain had been trying to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

The four narrative tenses are the past simple, past continuous, past perfect and past perfect continuous and one or more of these can be used in a sentence.

We were walking as usual one day, when all of a sudden, Bonnie shot off. She started to bark furiously. I saw a man sleeping face down on the sand. Bonnie continued to bark, but the man didn't wake up. He wasn't sleeping; he was dead. It was clear that the storm had washed up the body.

Past simple

Verb to be, Conditions/Adjectives/Locations

- +) Subject + was/were + complement
-) Subject + wasn't/weren't + complement
- +?) Was/were + Subject + complement?
- ?) Wasn't/weren't + Subject + complement?

Did Actions

- +) Subject + verb past simple + complement
-) Subject + didn't + verb present simple + complement
- +?) did + subject + verb present simple + complement?
- ?) didn't + subject + verb present simple + complement?

Past continuous

- +) Subject + was/were + verb-ing + complement
-) Subject + wasn't/weren't + verb-ing + complement
- +?) Was/were + Subject + verb-ing + complement?

-?) Wasn't/weren't + Subject + verb-ing + complement?

Past perfect

+) Subject + had + verb past participle + complement

-) Subject + hadn't + verb past participle + complement

+?) had + Subject + verb past participle + complement?

-?) hadn't + Subject + verb past participle + complement?

Past perfect continuous

+) Subject + had + been + verb-ing + complement

-) Subject + hadn't + been + verb-ing + complement

+?) had + Subject + been + verb-ing + complement?

-?) hadn't + Subject + been + verb-ing + complement?

1 I told John not to drive because he _____ all night.

a.drank

b.was drinking

c.had drunk

d.had been drinking

2 Why did you change the channel? I _____ that movie.

a.watched

b.was watching

c.had watched

d.had been watching

3 When I _____ out of the shower, the lights _____.

a. got / were getting off

b. had got / were getting off

c. was getting / went off

d. had been getting / had got off

Present perfect continuous

The present perfect continuous tense, also known as the present perfect progressive tense, is used to describe an action or situation that started in the past and is still happening in the present. The tense is often used to refer to an unspecified time between "before now" and "now". The speaker may be interested in both the process and the result of the action, which may still be ongoing.

Structure

+ Subject + have/has + been + verb-ing + complement

- Subject + haven't/hasn't + been + verb-ing + complement

+?) have/has + Subject + been + verb-ing + complement?

-?) haven't/hasn't + Subject + been + verb-ing + complement?

1) She _____ (work) here for five years.

2) I _____ (study) all day.

3) You _____ (eat) a lot recently.

Result clauses

Result clauses use connecting words like "so", "so that", and "such...that" to indicate the consequence of an action or situation. These clauses can be introduced with "so" followed by an adjective or adverb, or "such" followed by a noun, to describe the result. Phrases like "too...to" and "enough...to" are also used to express if something does or does not happen due to a sufficient or excessive quality. Finally, words like "and as a result", "and so", "therefore", and phrases beginning with "as a result" or "therefore" can also introduce a consequence.

1 The price of oil has gone down _____ the increase in production.

2 _____ a lot has been done, we need to continue working hard.

3 You need to find a more user-friendly name _____ people can access it more quickly.

3rd Conditional

The third conditional is a grammatical structure used to discuss a hypothetical past situation and its possible outcome. It's often used to express regret or to complain about something. For example, "If I had studied harder, he would have passed the exam".

1. If you _____ (ask) me, I _____ (help) you.
2. If we _____ (go) to the cinema, we _____ (see) my friend Jacob.
3. If you _____ (speak) English, she _____ (understand).