

WRITING TIPS



Saying Thank You

useful phrases

Thanks a lot for... It's really appreciated.



Thanks for...

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for...

I would like to thank you all for...

Thanks a lot...

Thank you...

Thanks for... this wouldn't have been possible without you...

What's The Difference?

Made of Vs. Made from

made of

When the actual physical form of the material used does 'Not' change during the process of making the subject.

- Chairs are made of wood.
- My house is made of bricks.

made from

When the actual physical form of the material 'Does' change during the process of making the subject.

- Wine is made from grapes.
- Paper is made from trees.

CONTRACTIONS

- 1 **Gonna** = going to Girl, I'm gonna miss you
- 2 **Wanna** = want to I wanna hold your hand
- 3 **Gotta** = 've got to/a You gotta be my girl
- 4 **Gimme** = give me Gimme your heart, babe
- 5 **Lemme** = let me Lemme take you home
- 6 **I'ma** = I'm going to I'ma be ok without you
- 7 **Outta** = out of/to She got me outta my mind
- 8 **Kinda** = kind of You're my kinda girl
- 9 **Dunno** = don't know I dunno how to love you
- 10 **Shoulda** = should have I shoulda told you

Words related to "CRY"



SOB

to cry noisily while taking in short, sudden breaths

The girl started sobbing after she fell off the swing on the playground.



WHIMPER

to cry softly; to make a quiet crying sound

She whimpered after her ice cream cone fell on the ground.



WEEP

to cry because you are very sad; to cry while making sounds of distress

He wept after his girlfriend broke up with him.



BAWL

to cry very loudly

The baby lost his favorite toy. He has been bawling for ten minutes.

The passive is formed with the appropriate tense of the verb **to be** + **past participle**.

	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	He delivers letters.	Letters are delivered .
Past Simple	He delivered the letters.	The letters were delivered .
Present Perfect	He has delivered the letters.	The letters have been delivered .
Future Simple	He will deliver the letters.	The letters will be delivered .
Past Perfect	He had delivered the letters.	The letters had been delivered .
Present Continuous	He is delivering the letters.	The letters are being delivered .
Past Continuous	He was delivering the letters.	The letters were being delivered .
Infinitive	He has to deliver the letters.	The letters have to be delivered .
Modals	He may deliver the letters.	The letters may be delivered .
(Modal + be + past part.)	He must deliver the letters.	The letters must be delivered .

The Passive is used :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. when the agent (= the person who does the action) is unknown, unimportant or obvious from the context.</p> <p>Jane was shot. (We don't know who shot her.)</p> <p>This church was built in 1815. (unimportant agent)</p> <p>He has been arrested. (obviously by the police)</p> | <p>3. when the action is more important than the agent, as in processes, instructions, events, reports, headlines, news items, and advertisements.</p> <p>30 people were killed in the earthquake.</p> |
| <p>2. to make more polite or formal statements.</p> <p>The car hasn't been cleaned. (more polite)</p> <p>(You haven't cleaned the car. – less polite)</p> | <p>4. to put emphasis on the agent.</p> <p>The new library will be opened by the Queen.</p> |

Punctuation

Use a full stop (.) at the end of a sentence.



Joel will feed the rabbit some carrots.

Use a question mark (?) at the end of asking a question.



What flavour of fruit juice do you like?

Use an exclamation mark (!) at the end of a sentence expressing strong emotion.



I love my new fish!

Use quotation marks (" ") to enclose the exact words a person says.



Emma said, "We can go swimming later".

Use an apostrophe (') in place of the missing letter or letters in a contraction.



I'm going to play hockey today.

Use an apostrophe before an s ('s) to show ownership by one person or thing.



Jim's shirt is yellow.

Use an apostrophe after an s (s') to show ownership by more than one person or thing.



The girls' both have brown hair.

Use a comma (,) to separate the day of the week from the month of the year when writing a date in a sentence.



Today is Friday, 7 May 2010.

Use a comma (,) after the greeting and after the closing in a letter.



Dear Jane,
Your friend,

There is no need to use punctuation marks when addressing an envelope or writing the address in a letter.

James Cohen
173 Acacia Way
Greenup WA 6000



Antonyms

Words that mean the opposite, or nearly the opposite, of each other.

above below
add subtract
all none
alone together
always never
back front
before after
begin end
big little
cold hot
cool warm
dark light
difficult easy
dry wet
early late
east west
empty full
enter exit
even odd
fact fiction

first last
get give
he she
high low
inside outside
jolly serious
know guess
last first
leave stay
left right
loud quiet
most least
near far
north south
on off
open close
over under
part whole
play work
private public

push pull
question answer
raise lower
right wrong
sad happy
safe dangerous
same different
sit stand
sweet sour
there here
throw catch
tie untie
true false
up down
vertical horizontal
wet dry
wide narrow
win lose
young old
zip unzip

Remember An antonym may be the opposite for only one meaning of a word.

SPELLING OF -ING AND -ED FORMS

(1) VERBS THAT END IN - E	(a) hope hoping hoped date dating dated injure injuring injured	-ING FORM : If the word ends in -e, drop the -e and add -ing . -ED FORM : If the word ends in -e, Just add -d .
(2) VERBS THAT END IN A VOWEL AND A CONSONANT	ONE-SYLLABLE VERBS	1 vowel : <u>2 consonants</u> 2 vowels : <u>1 consonant</u>
	(b) stop stopping stopped rob robbing robbed beg begging begged (c) rain raining rained fool fooling fooled dream dreaming dreamed	
(3) VERBS THAT END IN TWO CONSONANTS	TWO-SYLLABLE VERBS	1st syllable stressed : <u>1 consonant</u> 2nd syllable stressed : <u>2 consonants</u>
	(d) listen listening listened offer offering offered open opening opened (e) begin beginning (began) prefer preferring preferred control controlling controlled	
(4) VERBS THAT END IN - Y	(f) start starting started Fold folding folded demand demanding demanded	If the word ends in two consonants, Just add the ending.
(5) VERBS THAT END IN - IE	(g) enjoy enjoying enjoyed pray praying prayed buy buying (bought) (h) study studying studied try trying tried reply replying replied (i) die dying died lie lying lied tie tying tied	If - y is preceded by a vowel, keep the - y If - y is preceded by a consonant : -ING FORM : keep the - y, add -ing . -ED FORM : change - y to -i, add -ed .
(5) VERBS THAT END IN - IE	(i) die dying died lie lying lied tie tying tied	-ING FORM : Change - ie to - y, add -ing. -ED FORM : Add - d

Exception : If a verb ends in - ee, the final - e is not dropped : seeing, agreeing, freeing.

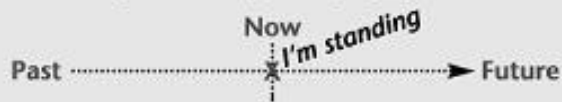
Exception : - w and -x are not doubled : plow - plowed ; fix - fixed .

Present Progressive

Grammar Explanations

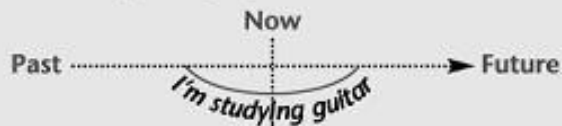
Examples

1. Use the **present progressive** to describe something that is happening right now.



- I'm **standing** outside the King Theater *right now*.
- As I'm **talking** to you, the fans **are gathering** in front of the theater.

2. Use the **present progressive** to describe something that is happening these days, even if it's not happening right now.



- The Airheads **are playing** at the King Theater *this week*.
- I'm **studying** guitar *this semester*.

3. **USAGE NOTE:** The **contracted form** is usually used in speech and in informal writing.

- A:** Bye, Jana, we're **leaving** now.
B: Wait! I'm **coming** with you.



alot

①

a lot

belive

②

believe

begining

③

beginning

diffrent

④

different

recive

⑤

receive

OTHER WAYS TO SAY...

nice enjoyable pleasurable thoughtful courteous lovely likeable pleasing gracious congenial cordial admirable considerate	good excellent amazing wonderful pleasant marvelous exceptional fantastic super outstanding terrific splendid stupendous	bad awful rotten naughty mean dreadful nasty wicked lousy terrible unpleasant disagreeable wretched	sad depressed gloomy miserable cheerless unhappy gloomy forlorn sorrowful upset downcast tearful somber	happy cheerful delighted pleased glad joyful ecstatic content jovial amused merry thrilled elated
laughed giggled chuckled roared howled whooped snickered guffawed shrieked grinned cackled bellowed chortled	like admire approve adore treasure fancy marvel appreciate respect cherish fond desire enjoy	said commented replied remarked declared stated exclaimed shouted whispered announced responded boasted explained	big huge giant gigantic enormous large massive colossal immense bulky hefty tremendous jumbo	little small tiny petite miniature teeny itsy-bitsy miniscule mini minute microscopic skimpy wee
ran bolted sped hurried sprinted jogged rushed galloped hustled skipped raced dashed fled	walked strolled sauntered lilted trotted marched glided strutted shuffled crept treaded hiked paraded	pretty beautiful gorgeous appealing cute lovely exquisite attractive elegant handsome stunning fair dazzling	looked gazed examined glanced viewed observed peeked stared watched inspected spied studied noticed	scared afraid frightened spooked horrified startled fearful petrified anxious aghast alarmed terrified shaken

Drank vs. Drunk

Drank is the past tense of drink

- ◆ I **drank** two cups of coffee today.
- ◆ We **drank** too much wine last night.

Drunk is the past participle of drink

- ◆ I have never **drunk** gin.
- ◆ He had **drunk** too much with lunch.

Drunk is used as an adjective

- ◆ I have never been **drunk**.
- ◆ He was so **drunk** at the party yesterday

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Contrary Proverbs

All Good Things Come To Those Who Wait	BUT	Time And Tide Wait For None
The Pen Is Mightier Than The Sword	BUT	Actions Speak Louder Than Words
Wise Men Think Alike	BUT	Fools Seldom Differ
The Best Things In Life Are Free	BUT	There's No Such Thing As A Free Lunch
Slow And Steady Wins The Race	BUT	Time Waits For None
Look Before You Leap	BUT	Strike While The Iron Is Hot
Do It Well, Or Not At All	BUT	Half A Loaf Is Better Than None
Birds Of A Feather Flock Together	BUT	Opposites Attract
Don't Cross Your Bridges Before You Come To Them	BUT	Forewarned Is Forearmed
Doubt Is The Beginning Of Wisdom	BUT	Faith Will Move Mountains
Great Starts Make Great Finishes	BUT	It Isn't Over Till It's Over
Practice Makes Perfect	BUT	All Work And No Play Makes Jack A Dull Boy
Silence Is Golden	BUT	The Squeaky Wheel Gets The Grease
You're Never Too Old To Learn	BUT	You Can't Teach An Old Dog New Tricks
What's Good For The Goose Is Good For The Gander	BUT	One Man's Meat Is Another Man's Poison
Absence Makes The Heart Grow Fonder	BUT	Out Of Sight, Out Of Mind
Too Many Cooks Spoil The Broth	BUT	Many Hands Make Light Work
Hold Fast To The Words Of Your Ancestors	BUT	Wise Men Make Proverbs And Fools Repeat Them

WORD LIST
ANIMALS AND THEIR YOUNG

Antelope – <i>calf</i>	Hippo – <i>calf</i>
Bear – <i>cub</i>	Horse - <i>foal, yearling, or colt (male), filly (female)</i>
Beasts of prey – <i>whelp</i>	Kangaroo – <i>joey</i>
Beaver – <i>kit</i>	Lion – <i>cub</i>
Birds - <i>fledgling, nestling</i>	Owl – <i>owlet</i>
Cat – <i>kitten</i>	Partridge – <i>cheeper</i>
Codfish - <i>codling, sprat</i>	Pig - <i>piglet, shoat, farrow, suckling</i>
Cow – <i>calf</i>	Pigeon - <i>squab, squeaker</i>
Deer - <i>fawn, yearling</i>	Quail – <i>cheeper</i>
Dog - <i>pup, puppy</i>	Rabbit - <i>bunny, kit</i>
Duck – <i>duckling</i>	Rat – <i>pup</i>
Eagle – <i>eaglet</i>	Rhino – <i>calf</i>
Eel – <i>elver</i>	Rooster – <i>cockerel</i>
Elephant – <i>calf</i>	Salmon - <i>parr, smolt, grilse</i>
Elephant seal – <i>weaner</i>	Seal – <i>pup</i>
Fish – <i>fry</i>	Shark – <i>cub</i>
Fowl - <i>chick, chicken</i>	Sheep - <i>lamb, lambkins</i>
Fox - <i>cub, pup</i>	Swan – <i>cygnet</i>
Frog - <i>polliwog, tadpole</i>	Tiger - <i>cub, whelp</i>
Goat – <i>kid</i>	Turkey – <i>poult</i>
Goose – <i>gosling</i>	Whale – <i>calf</i>
Grouse – <i>cheeper</i>	Zebra - <i>foal</i>
Guinea fowl – <i>keet</i>	
Hawk – <i>eyas</i>	
Hen – <i>pullet</i>	

AT		
	Specific times	I start work at 9 o'clock.
	Festivals in general	I'm going to Brazil at Christmas.
	Night	I find it difficult to sleep at night.
ON		
	Specific days	I'd like to go to the cinema on Saturday.
IN		
	Parts of the day	I go to the gym in the morning.
	Months	I normally go on holiday in February.
	Seasons	We can go skiing in winter.
	Years	I was born in 1972.
	A time period	The train leaves in 5 minutes.

Remember! We do not use **at, on, in** or **the** with the following expressions:

Today, tomorrow, yesterday, this morning, tonight, last, next, every.



Silent H	Silent T	Silent K	Silent B
w <u>h</u> at	wit <u>t</u> ch	<u>k</u> nife	lam <u>b</u>
w <u>h</u> en	fast <u>t</u> en	<u>k</u> nee	thumb <u>b</u>
w <u>h</u> y	cast <u>t</u> le	<u>k</u> not	num <u>b</u>
w <u>h</u> ich	wat <u>t</u> ch	<u>k</u> nitting	crum <u>b</u>
w <u>h</u> ether	but <u>t</u> cher	<u>k</u> now	climb <u>b</u> ing
g <u>h</u> ost	scrat <u>t</u> ch	<u>k</u> nob	bomb <u>b</u>
<u>h</u> onest	list <u>t</u> en	<u>k</u> nock	comb <u>b</u>
<u>h</u> our	mat <u>t</u> ch	<u>k</u> nickers	doub <u>t</u>
w <u>h</u> ile	Christ <u>t</u> mas	<u>k</u> nuckle	plum <u>b</u> er
w <u>h</u> ite	mort <u>t</u> gage	<u>k</u> night	lim <u>b</u>
w <u>h</u> ere	soft <u>t</u> en	<u>k</u> nack	de <u>b</u> t
r <u>h</u> ythm	oft <u>t</u> en	<u>k</u> n <u>ew</u>	tomb <u>b</u>

Antonyms

Antonyms are words that mean the opposite or nearly the opposite of each other for one meaning. Both synonyms and antonyms are often used in tests and language drills.

Below is a list of common antonyms. Please refer to district adopted materials for words specific to each grade level.

above – below
absent – present
accident – intent
accomplishment – failure
achieve – fail
add – subtract
adjacent – distant
admire – detest
admit – reject
adore – hate
advance – retreat
affirm – deny
afraid – confident
after – before
aid – hinder
alarm – comfort
alert – asleep
alive – dead
allow – forbid
alone – together
amateur – professional
amuse – bore
ancient – modern
annoy – soothe
answer – question
apparent – obscure
argue – agree
arrive – depart
arrogant – humble
ascend – descend
attack – defend
attract – repel
awake – asleep
awkward – graceful

back – front
bad – good
bare – covered
beautiful – ugly
before – after
bent – straight
better – worse
big – little

birth – death
bitter – sweet
black – white
blunt – sharp
body – soul
bold – timid
bottom – top
brave – cowardly
break – repair
brief – long
bright – dull
bring – remove
boy – girl
busy – idle
buy – sell

capture – release
cause – effect
cautious – careless
center – edge
change – remain
cheap – expensive
child – adult
chilly – warm
clean – dirty
close – open
cold – hot
command – obey
complex – simple
compliment – insult
constant – variable
continue – interrupt
cool – warm
copy – original
countrymen – foreigner
crazy – sane
crooked – straight
cruel – kind
cry – laugh
curse – bless

damage – improve
dark – light

dawn – sunset
day – night
deep – shallow
destroy – create
difficult – easy
dim – bright
divide – unite
doubt – trust
drunk – sober
dull – sharp
dumb – smart

earth – sky
east – west
easy – hard
elementary – advanced
end – begin
even – odd
evening – morning
evil – good
exceptional – common
expand – shrink

fail – pass
failure – success
false – true
famous – unknown
fancy – plain
fast – slow
fat – thin
fiction – fact
find – lose
finish – start
firm – flabby
fix – break
follow – lead
forgive – blame
forward – backward
free – restricted
fresh – stale
friend – enemy
funny – sad
full – empty



Prepositions
of place

IN FRONT OF



The dog is in front of the man.

BEHIND



The dog is behind the postman.

NEXT TO



The dog is next to the bones.

BETWEEN



The bone is between the two dogs.

ABOVE

OVER

Preposition Poem

Under the blue sky,
Near the ancient wood
Beside the trickling stream,
On the grassy bank,
Under a bright umbrella,
In the month of May

...

Ways To Say Thank You

You are great.
You're a dear.
I owe you one.
I appreciate it.
You're an angel.
You're too kind.
Thanks a bunch.
Thanks a million.
I'm in your debt.
You're a life saver.
You are the best.
You saved my life.
You saved my day.
We were touched.
I am very thankful.
I owe you big time.
Thank you so much.
A million thanks to you.
My gratitude knows no bounds.
I do not know how to thank you.
I'm grateful for your assistance.
I don't have the words to thank you.
I do not know what I would do with you.
I appreciate it more than you will ever know.



English The Easy Way
<http://www.english-the-easy-way.com>

Homophones

Some words sound the same,
mean different things and are
spelt differently.

their/there **where/wear**

You need to practise to make sure you
use the right one in your writing.

CAR JOURNEY EXPRESSIONS

CORK ENGLISH TEACHER

to drop somebody off

to let sby exit your car at a specific place



"Can you drop me off at the bus station?"
"I'll drop you off in the city centre."
"Where do you want me to drop you off?"

to pick somebody up

to collect sby at a specific place



"Can you pick the children up at school?"
"Would you mind picking me up at 7?"
"I can't stay, I have to pick my sister up soon."

to give somebody a lift

to drive sby to a specific place



"Can you give me a lift to Dublin on Friday?"
"Do you want a lift to work?" (only the noun)
"Don't get a taxi, I'll give you a lift."

to go for a spin

to enjoy yourself by driving in your free time



"I'm off work today so I'm going for a spin."
"Do you want to go for a spin to the beach?"
"I love going for a spin on Sunday afternoons."

to thumb a lift

to stop a car to give you a lift by using your thumb while standing by a road.



"In 2007 we thumbed a lift from Spain to Italy."
"I have no money. I have to thumb a lift!"
"I can't believe you thumbed a lift home."

to break down

When a car (or machine) stops working, we say it breaks down.



"My car broke down this morning."
"That car is great, it has never broken down."
"Cork English Teacher's car used to break down a lot."

CORK ENGLISH TEACHER

Asking for Help

Could you (for me) ?

Would you please . . . ?

Would you mind V+ing . . . ?

Could you possibly . . . ?

Okay, no problem.

Sure, I'd be glad to.

Sorry, I'm (kind of) busy now.

I'm sorry. I don't have time right now.

Do you have a minute?

Can you spare a few minutes?

Could you do me a favor?

Could I ask you a favor?

Can I ask you to . . . ?

I need some help (if you have time).

(If you're not busy) I could use your help.



Pronunciation of ED



The pronunciation of words ending in ED depends on the final consonant (sound). There are three ways to pronounce ED:

/id/

T wanted
D needed

Voiced Sound
= uses the vocal cords and they produce a vibration or humming sound in the throat.

(Touch your throat to feel it)

/t/

P helped
K looked
SH washed
CH watched
GH laughed
TH breathed
SS kissed
C danced
X fixed

VOICELESS

/d/

L called
N cleaned
R offered
G damaged
V loved
S used
W followed
Y enjoyed
Z amazed

VOICED

A phrase

is a collection of words that may have nouns or verbs, but it does not have a subject doing a verb
(Notice: Ing verb forms maybe participle or gerund)
E.g. - between ignorance and intelligence --- smashing into a fence

A clause

is a collection of words that has a subject that is actively doing a verb.

an independent clause

the clause that could stand by itself, and form a complete sentence with punctuation,

E.g. *Obediah Simpson is uglier than a rabid raccoon.*

dependent clauses

have a subject doing a verb, but they have a subordinate conjunction placed in front of the clause. That subordinate conjunction means that the clause can't stand independently by itself and become a complete sentence. Instead, the dependent clause is dependent upon another clause--it can't make a complete sentence by itself, even though it has a subject doing a verb

E.g. - *because she smiled at me --- since she laughs at diffident men*

PRONOUNS

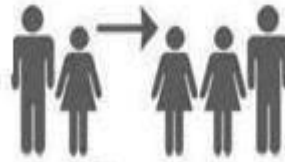
Bashar is talking to **him**.



Bashar is talking to **himself**.



Bashar and Mary are talking to **them**.

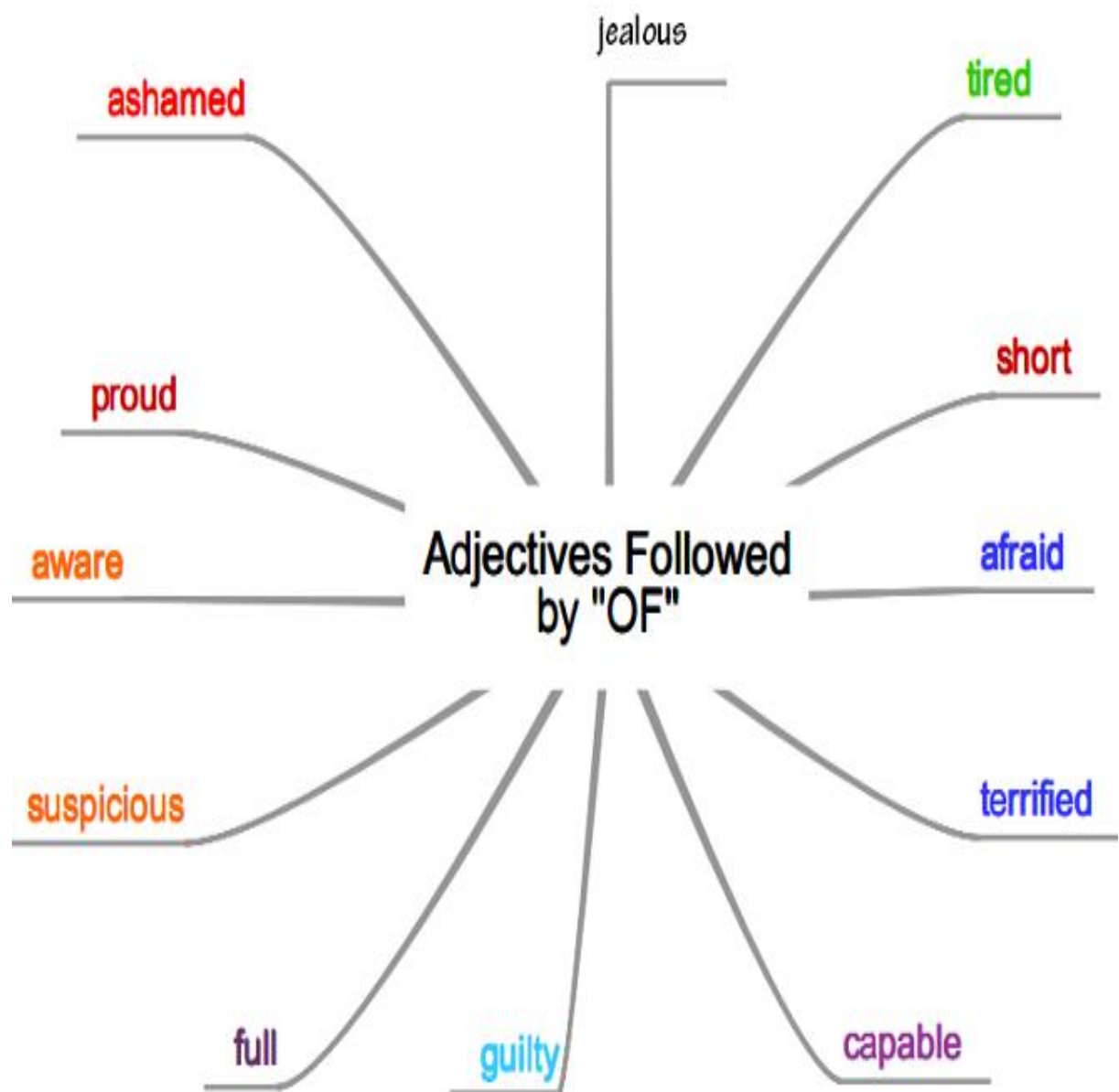


Bashar and Mary are talking to **themselves**.



Bashar and Mary are talking to **each other**.





A SHORT SUMMARY FOR GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

VERBS + INFINITIVE

Verbs Followed by an Infinitive
She agreed to speak before the game.

agree	forget	prefer
aim	get	proceed
appear	happen	promise
arrange	have	propose
ask	hesitate	refuse
attempt	hope	remember
be able	hurry	say
begin	intend	start
choose	leave	stop
continue	like	swear
dare	love	threaten
decide	mean	try
deserve	neglect	use
dislike	offer	wait
expect	ought	want
fail	plan	wish

VERBS + GERUND

Verbs Followed by a Gerund
They enjoyed working on the boat.

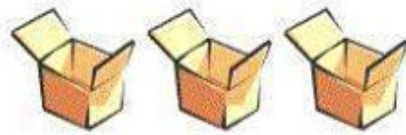
admit	finish	resist
advise	forbid	resume
appreciate	get	risk
avoid	have	spend
can't help	imagine	(time)
complete	mind	suggest
consider	miss	tolerate
delay	permit	waste
deny	postpone	(time)
detest	practice	
dislike	quit	
enjoy	recall	
escape	report	
excuse	resent	

PLURAL RULE TWO

Add 'es' to words ending in 'ch', 'sh', 's', 'ss', 'x' or 'z' to make the plural



one box



many boxes

beach → beaches

fox → foxes

cross → crosses

pitch → pitches

wish → wishes

bus → buses

waltz → waltzes

hutch → hutches

Try these ...

church → _____

gas → _____

class → _____

quiz → _____

wax → _____

dish → _____

To show continuation:	To give an example:	To conclude:	To emphasize:
next	to exemplify	hence	markedly
hence	for example	in conclusion	especially
also	to demonstrate	in summary	specifically
further	to clarify	to sum up	expressively
furthermore	in detail	on the whole	surprisingly
additionally	for instance	all in all	frequently
moreover	as evidence	overall	significantly
following this	to elucidate	in final analysis	with this in mind
to continue	to point out	as shown above	important to realize
in addition	to enumerate	by and large	another key point

Active	Passive	Tense
Reporters write news reports.	News reports are written by reporters	Present tense
Mike is baking a cake	A cake is being baked by Mike	Present continuous
Jean Rhys wrote "Wide Sargasso Sea"	Wide Sargasso Sea was written by Jean Rhys	Past simple
They were decorating the hall, when I arrived	The hall was being decorated, when I arrived	Past continuous
Lisa has recorded a song	A song has been recorded by Lisa	Present perfect
They are going to knock down the old library	The old library is going to be knocked down	Future-going to
I will make it tomorrow	It will be made tomorrow	Future-will



Amazing ADJECTIVES



- angry
- annoyed
- anxious
- arrogant
- ashamed
- bored
- clumsy
- confused
- creepy
- cruel
- depressed
- disgusting
- embarrassed
- envious
- fierce
- foolish
- grumpy
- hungry
- jealous
- lazy
- lonely
- mysterious
- nervous
- thoughtless

FEELINGS

- adorable
- aggressive
- annoying
- beautiful
- clumsy
- confident
- considerate
- excitable
- firm
- glamorous
- grumpy
- helpful
- handsome
- important
- kind
- moody
- pretty
- talented
- thoughtful
- thoughtless

PEOPLE

- blaring
- calm
- deafening
- gentle
- loud
- noisy
- peaceful
- relaxed
- restful
- silent
- still
- tranquil
- quiet

NOISE



- big
- fat
- gigantic
- great
- high
- huge
- immense
- large
- little
- mammoth
- massive
- miniature
- petite
- short
- skinny
- small
- tall
- tiny
- wide

SIZE

- agreeable
- amused
- brave
- charming
- cheerful
- courageous
- delightful
- determined
- eager
- energetic
- enthusiastic
- friendly
- gentle
- happy
- helpful
- jolly
- lively
- perfect
- pleasant
- proud
- relieved
- successful
- thoughtful

FEELINGS

Give in
Give up

relent or surrender
She didn't want to go, but the kids pestered her until she gave in.

Call off

to stop
Call off the search.

Pull through

used in discussing health
The surgery was rough, but he pulled through.

Put off

postpone; also can be used to describe an aversion
Norm was stranded in the woods for 3 days with only a box of candy bars, so he's put off by chocolate for now.

Look after

attend to
Babysitters look after children.

Put up with
endure

Toen put up with many jokes when he rode his ostrich to work.

Carry on

continue
After the accident, the police told the bystanders to carry on.

Look forward to
anticipate

I look forward to meeting with you.
or
Kids look forward to the holidays.

Break up

usually refers to relationships

Fred and Matilda are going to break up.

Blow out

The Packers are expected to blow out the Bears on Sunday.

Pass out
faint

Bennie became dizzy and passed out.

Look up

search for
Look me up the next time you're in town.

15

Most Useful Phrasal Verbs

a person who feels superior to others is said to **look down on** them

Turn into
become something else
Caterpillars turn into butterflies.

Get away with
escape blame/punishment
He sure got away with that.



Telephone phrasal verbs

Cut off

to interrupt a telephone conversation

Get through

to succeed in speaking to sb on the telephone

Hang on

to wait for a short time



Hang up

to end a telephone conversation and put the phone down

Call back

to telephone sb again or in return

Pick up

to answer a telephone call

Put through

to connect by telephone



Speak up

to speak louder

Break up

to become inaudible over the telephone

Hold on

to wait for a short time

English The Easy Way

Have & Has Chart

Singular Subject

1st person I have

2nd person You have

3rd person She
 He has
 It

Plural Subject

1st person We have

2nd person You have

3rd person They have

I have a new car.

You have a new car.

He has a new car.

She has a new car.

The girl has a new car.

We have a new car.

You have a new car.

He has a new car.

She has a new car.

The girls have a new car.

English The Easy Way
www.english-the-easy-way.com



MODAL VERBS and HAVE TO

Basic meanings

CAN	Ability Permission Possibility Request	Pat CAN ride a horse CAN I come tomorrow? It CAN be possible CAN I have a coke, please?
COULD	Past Ability Permission Possibility Polite Request	Pat COULD come yesterday COULD I open the door? It COULD be Peter COULD I borrow your car?
MUST MUSTN'T	Obligation Prohibition	You MUST be here at 7 You MUSTN'T play with fire
SHOULD	Advice or Recommendation	You SHOULD eat more fruit
MAY	Permission Possibility	MAY I come in? She MAY come with us
MIGHT	Permission Little Possibility	MIGHT I talk to you? I MIGHT go.
HAVE TO DO NOT HAVE TO	Obligation Lack of obligation	You HAVE TO finish it now You DON'T HAVE TO do it.

Improve Your English Language COOL ENGLISH

TAKE UP

start a new hobby

*Sam has taken up jogging.
He likes it!*

TAKE AFTER

**resemble in character
or appearance**

He takes after his father.

TAKE IN

to understand

*It was a difficult to take
in all he said.*

TAKE ON

to employ or hire

*Our company took on
new workmen.*

TAKE

TAKE OFF

**to rise into the air
or begin flight**

*The plane took off on
time.*

TAKE OVER

**get control of
something**

*Our company was taken
over by our rival.*

TAKE BACK

**return something to
the place where it
was bought**

I took that TV-set back.

TAKE DOWN

write down

*The students took down
the lecture.*

Words + Prepositions (by Cork English Teacher)

accuse **of**

accustomed **to**

afraid **of**

aim **at**

angry **with / at**

arrive **at / in**

ashamed **of**

believe **in**

careful **of / with / about**

complain **about**

composed **of**

congratulate **on**

consist **of**

depend **on**

deprive **of**

die **of**

different **from**

dressed **in**

full **of**

good **at**

guilty **of**

independent **of**

indifferent **to**

insist **on**

interested **in**

jealous **of**

look **at**

married **to**

pleased **with**

prefer **to**

related **to**

satisfied **with**

similar **to**

succeed **in**

superior **to**

sure **of**

surprised **at / by**

suspicious **of**

tired **of**

translate **into**

CET

Phrasal Verb	Meaning
face up to	accept something
fall back on	depend
fall for	believe a lie
fall through	be unsuccessful
figure out	find an answer or solve
find out	discover
fit in	have enough time or space
focus on	concentrate
fold up	(a) make a sheet of paper smaller (b) go out of business
gear up	get ready for a busy period
get across	communicate successfully
get along with	having a good relationship with someone
get around to	(a) find time to do something (b) overcome a problem
get away	(a) escape (b) go on holiday or for a short break
get away with	not get caught doing something wrong
get by	have just enough money to live on
get down	start
get out of	avoid doing something
get over	recover
get through	(a) contact(by telephone) (b) overcome a situation

a, an and the

We use **a** before words that begin with a consonant.

- a boy
- a tree
- a big dog

We use **an** before words that begin with a vowel.

- an aeroplane
- an artist
- an old man



Which is right, a mountain or an mountain? _____

B Do you use **a** or **an** before these words?



_____ orange



_____ doctor



_____ elephant



_____ inkpot



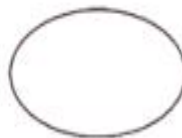
_____ frog



_____ bicycle



_____ tiger



_____ egg



_____ umbrella

The ATONIN time Pyramid

Hours

AT

- 5 Pm
12 o'clock
7 AM

Days

ON

- Friday
My Birthday
May 7th, 1964

Weeks
Months
Years
Decades
Centuries

IN

- 2 Weeks
July, May
1970,1981
The 80's
The 1800's

Exceptions: In 5 minutes In the morning In the afternoon At night.

Reasons CONNECTORS

We use connectors to give reasons.

- a** We use *because* to introduce a reason clause.
*I read the book **because** my cousin recommended it.*
- b** In writing we often use *as* or *since* with a reason clause at the beginning of a sentence.
***As** the book sold so many copies, it was reprinted twice.*
- c** We can also use *because of* with a noun to give reasons.
***Because of** his books, Dan Brown is very well-known.*

Purpose

We use connectors to talk about purpose.

- a** We use *to*, *in order (not) to* or *so as (not) to* with an infinitive to say why we do something.
*I always switch off my computer screen **in order to** save electricity.*
- b** We can also use *so*, *so that* and *in order that* with a clause to say why we do something. We often use a modal verb in these clauses.
*I'd like to have a faster internet connection **so that** I can upload photos to my blog.*

Sequence

We use connectors to sequence events in a narrative.

- a** We use *before* and *after* with specific times and events or with gerunds.
***Before** meeting my friends, I had lunch.
I arranged to meet my friends **after** lunch.*
- b** We can use *after*, *afterwards* and *before* in expressions with *soon* and *shortly*.
*I got there at four, and they arrived **soon afterwards**.*
- c** We use *first (of all)*, *firstly*, *in the beginning*, *secondly*, *then*, *next*, *later*, *finally* and *in the end* to sequence events.
***First of all** we bought our tickets, and **then** we went inside.*
- d** We use *at last* and *eventually* to talk about events which took longer than we thought.
*There were lots of adverts and trailers, but the film started **at last**.*

Result & conclusion

We use connectors to talk about results and to give conclusions.

- a** We use *as a result*, *consequently*, *so* and *therefore* to talk about results and consequences.
- b** We can also use *thus* to talk about results and consequences. It is a more formal connector.
- c** We use *in conclusion*, *in short* and *to sum up* to give conclusions and summaries.

Contrast

We use connectors to contrast information.

- a** We use *but* to introduce a clause of contrast. We don't use *but* to start a sentence.
*It's lucky to see one magpie, **but** unlucky to see two.*
- b** We use *although*, *even though* and *whereas* to introduce a clause.
*I'd never open an umbrella indoors, **even though** I'm not superstitious.*
- c** We use *however* and *nevertheless* to add a comment which contrasts with the previous one. *Nevertheless* is a formal word.
*Black cats are supposed to be lucky. **However**, I don't believe that!*
- d** We use *despite* and *in spite of* with a gerund or a noun.
***Despite** being an Aries, he's very shy and sensitive.*

Addition & example

We use connectors to add information and to give examples.

- a** We use *also* before a main verb or after an auxiliary verb.
*I love wearing earrings. I **also** design and make them.*
- b** We use *too* and *as well* at the end of a clause.
*I love wearing earrings. I design and make them **too**.*
- c** We often use *besides* with a gerund to join two clauses.
***Besides** wearing earrings, I design and make them.*
- d** We use *in addition*, *what's more*, *furthermore*, and *moreover*, at the beginning of a sentence. Remember to use a comma after these connectors.
*I love wearing earrings. **In addition**, I design and make them.*
- e** We use *for example*, *for instance*, *like* and *such as* to give examples. We can use *especially* and *in particular* to highlight one specific example.
*I also make other jewellery **like** rings and bracelets.
I love silver earrings, **in particular** ones from Mexico.*

MAKE

made, made, making

Producing, constructing, creating or building sth. new

Origin of a product or material used
EG: His ring is made of gold.

Producing and action or reaction
EG: You make me happy.

Plans & decisions
make the arrangements, make a choice

+ Nouns about speaking and certain sounds.
make a comment, make a noise, make a speech

Food, drink and meals
make a cake, make a cup of tea, make dinner

EXPRESSIONS: a bet, a call, a change, a choice, a discovery, a decision, a line, a joke, a loss, a mess, a living, a noise, a plan, a point, a prediction, a promise, a reservation, a speech, a statement, etc.

They have similar meanings

DO

did, done, doing

Activities in general

work, jobs or tasks
EG: Have you done your homework ?

Replaces a verb when the meaning is clear
EG: Have you done the dishes, yet ? (washed).

Non-specific activities
do nothing, do everything

EXPRESSIONS: a dance, a drawing, a favour, a job, badly, business, chores, damage, a service, laundry, research, the dishes, the ironing, the gardening, the shopping, well, work, your job, the rest, your best, etc.

Language practice **Passive Construction**

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The object of the active sentence is the subject of the passive one.

The passive construction is normally used when the actor is irrelevant or unknown, or when the thing or person that is acted on is emphasized.

They **speak** **English** here.

English is spoken here.

be + 3rd form

Nobody speaks Chinese in this office.

Chinese isn't spoken in this office.

The burglar stole all the jewels.

All the jewels were stolen (by the burglar).

We haven't found granny's glasses yet.

Granny's glasses haven't been found yet.

They will open the exhibition next Tuesday.

The exhibition will be opened next Tuesday.

You can't find anything here.

Nothing can be found here.

Mozart didn't play any rap songs.

No rap songs were played by Mozart.

You must write the answer in the box below.

The answer must be written in the box below.

He's repairing the car now.

The car is being repaired now.



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.

So vs. Such

Use **so** + adjective

- ◆ Jack is **so** nice.
- ◆ The pizza is **so** delicious.

Use **such** + noun phrase

- ◆ Jack is **such** a nice guy.
- ◆ This is **such** delicious pizza.

Words related to LAUGH



chuckle

to laugh inwardly or quietly

My joke wasn't very funny, but Ben chuckled a little when I told it.



snicker

to partially suppress a laugh, as if to hide one's amusement and happiness

I snickered when my friend spilled his coffee in front of the girl he likes.



giggle

to laugh with repeated short catches of breath, sometimes in a childlike way

The children could not stop giggling while they were playing in the snow.

crack up

to laugh a lot at something, almost uncontrollably

I cracked up when I saw Tim dressed up like an elf.



Every, No, Some, Any



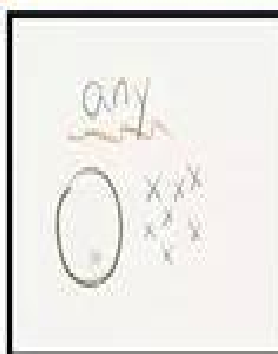
- Means **all**
- Used in **positive** and **negative** sentences

I won every game!
You can't win every game.



- Means **part** or **a portion**
- Used in **positive** sentences
- **Not specific**

I won some games, but not all of them.
Some of the games were canceled.



- Means **at least/even one** or **even a little bit**
- Used in **negative** sentences and **questions**

I didn't win any games.
Did you win any games?



- Means **zero** or **not any**
- **Only negative word** used in a sentence

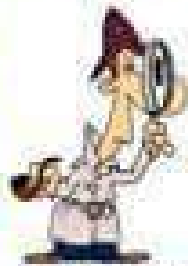
I won no games.
None of them went well.

timeline	tense	use
	simple present	repeated actions
		generalizations
	present continuous	actions happening now
		actions happening around now
	simple past	completed action
		how long
	past continuous	interrupted action
	present perfect	unspecified time
		how long
	present perfect continuous	how long
	past perfect	past before the past
		how long
	past perfect continuous	how long
	future	
	future perfect	completed action before future action
	future perfect continuous	how long before future action

Phrasal verbs with out



to ask out



to bear out



to break out



to carry out



to check out



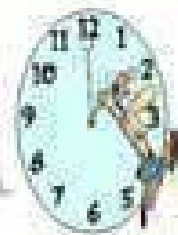
to count out



to come out



to die out



to draw out



to drop out



to eat out



to figure out



to find out



to hand out



to iron out



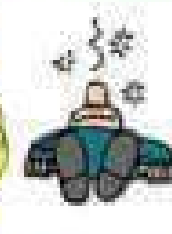
to leave out



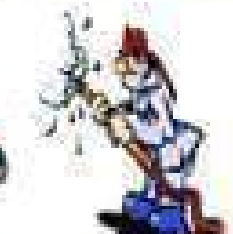
to make out



to miss out



to pass out



to put out

Phone Conversation



Formal

- Good Morning
- This is ___ speaking
- Could I speak to ___ please?
- I'm trying to contact ___
- I'm calling on behalf of ___
- ___ speaking, how may I help you?
- May I ask who's calling, please?
- Could I speak to someone who ___?
- I would like to make a reservation please
- Could you hold on a moment, please
- I'm sorry, he's out of the office today
- I'm afraid my English isn't very strong, could you speak slowly please?
- Can I leave a message please?
- Thank you for calling

Informal

- Hi, it's ___ here
- Is ___ there?
- I'm in the post office at the moment, and I just needed ___
- Hello, John's phone
- Who is it?
- Just a minute
- Okay, wait a moment please
- ___ is out at the moment
- Sorry, I didn't catch that
- I can't hear you very well
- I'll ask him to ring you when ___ gets back
- I'll let ___ know that you rang
- Bye
- Talk soon
- Speak to you again soon

English	Usage	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • room, building, street, town, country • book, paper etc. • car, taxi • picture, world 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in the kitchen, in London • in the book • in the car, in a taxi • in the picture, in the world
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • meaning <i>next to, by an object</i> • for <i>table</i> • for events • place where you are to do something typical (watch a film, study, work) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at the door, at the station • at the table • at a concert, at the party • at the cinema, at school, at work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • attached • for a place with a river • being on a surface • for a certain side (left, right) • for a floor in a house • for public transport • for <i>television, radio</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the picture on the wall • London lies on the Thames. • on the table • on the left • on the first floor • on the bus, on a plane • on TV, on the radio



16:03



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by, next to, beside 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • left or right of somebody or something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jane is standing by / next to / beside the car.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the ground, lower than (or covered by) something else 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the bag is under the table
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • below 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lower than something else but above ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the fish are below the surface
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • over 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • covered by something else • meaning <i>more than</i> • getting to the other side (also <i>across</i>) • overcoming an obstacle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • put a jacket over your shirt • over 16 years of age • walk over the bridge • climb over the wall
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • higher than something else, but not directly over it 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a path above the lake



16:03



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • across 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • getting to the other side (also <i>over</i>) • getting to the other side 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • walk across the bridge • swim across the lake
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • something with limits on top, bottom and the sides 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drive through the tunnel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • movement to person or building • movement to a place or country • for <i>bed</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go to the cinema • go to London / Ireland • go to bed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • into 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enter a room / a building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go into the kitchen / the house



<ul style="list-style-type: none">• towards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• movement in the direction of something (but not directly to it)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• go 5 steps towards the house
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• onto	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• movement to the top of something	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• jump onto the table
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• from	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• in the sense of <i>where from</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• a flower from the garden



4 J'aime



16:04



Make or Do ?

Make

constructing-building-creating

make the bed
make a cake
make the dinner
make a cup of tea / coffee
make mess
make a wish
make a dress

common expressions

make plans
make a decision
make a mistake
make noise
make money
make arrangements
make a request
make an effort
make a fortune
make an offer
make a suggestion

Do

activity-action-task

do housework
do the ironing
do homework
do the washing-up
do the shopping
do the cleaning
do one's chores

common expressions

do well
do a good job
do badly
do somebody a favour
do your hair
do your make-up
do business
do your best
do a course
do exercises
do something/nothing/everything/anything

Every day - Everyday



every day

Phrase that acts as an adverb

It describes the frequency...

= on all of the days,
on each day

All of these days



Examples:

I study English every day.

Woodward English puts a new word with its definition on twitter every day. → True! See it at @WoodwardEnglish

everyday

Adjective

It describes something as ...

= ordinary, regular,
normal, common place

everyday + noun

everyday activities
everyday occurrence

Example:

Even though he had won the lottery, it hadn't changed his everyday life.

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl



20:03



type	form	usage	examples	
			if-clause	main clause
1	if + Present Simple => will + Infinitive	It is possible and also very likely that the condition will be fulfilled	If it rains tomorrow,	We will not go to the beach.
2	if + Simple Past => would + Infinitive	It is possible but very unlikely, that the condition will be fulfilled.	If I found her address,	I would send her an invitation.
3	if + Past Perfect => would + have + Past Participle	It is impossible that the condition will be fulfilled because it refers to the past.	If I had been more careful,	I wouldn't have made such a big mistake.
mixed				
1	if + Past Perfect => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the past, the main clause to the present.	If I had won the lottery,	I would be rich.
2	if + Past Perfect => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the past, the main clause to the future.	If she had signed up for the ski trip last week,	She would be joining us tomorrow.
3	if + Past Simple => would + have + Past Participle	The condition refers to the present, the main clause to the past.	If I didn't have to work so much,	I would have gone to the party last night.
4	if + Past Simple => would + Infinitive]	The condition refers to the present, the main clause to the future.	If I didn't have so much vacation time,	I wouldn't go with you on the cruise to Alaska next week.
5	if + Past Continuous => would + have + Past Participle	The condition refers to the future, the main clause to the past.	If Donna weren't making us a big dinner tonight,	I would have suggested that we go to that nice Italian restaurant.
6	if + Past Continuous => would + Infinitive	The condition refers to the future, the main clause to the present.	If I were going to that concert tonight,	I would be very excited.



who & whom

Whom is the objective form of **who**, which was originally only a subjective pronoun.

Compare:

A woman was standing at the bar. > Who was standing at the bar?

I saw a woman at the bar. > Whom did you see at the bar?

The barman was talking to the woman. > To whom was the barman talking?

The woman who was standing at the bar is Peter's sister.

The woman whom I saw at the bar is Peter's sister.

The woman to whom the barman was talking is Peter's sister.

Whom can only be used in the object position or after a preposition.

Who can be used in both the subject and object positions.

Whom is not often used in modern spoken English, even though it is common in written, especially formal language. (If the sentence is long or complicated, and it is not convenient to separate the preposition from the pronoun, the **preposition + whom** structure may be used in spoken language, too.)

Examples:

We had already known the man **who** became the head of the office.

Those **who** need more information should ask the guide. (*subject position*)

Who did you see at the bar? (*object position*)

[**Whom** did you see at the bar? (*very rare but possible*)]

Who was the barman talking to? (*preferred usage*)

To **whom** was the barman talking? (*not very frequent but possible*)

He was respected by the people with **whom** he worked. (*formal*)

He was respected by the people (**who/that**) he worked **with**. (*informal*)

Who can we turn to in a time of crisis? (*informal*)

To **whom** can we turn in a time of crisis? (*formal*)



15:40



Reason

It was raining.
I was tired.

Result

I took my umbrella.
I went to bed.

It was raining, **so** I took my umbrella.
I took my umbrella **because** it was raining.

I was tired, **so** I went to bed.
I went to bed **because** I was tired.



Vocabulary

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good & well

Good is usually an adjective (which modifies nouns) while **well** is an adverb (which modifies verbs, adjectives and other adverbs):

There are two good restaurants in our street.
We saw a very good film last night.
My mobile phone is rather old, but it's still good.
Did you have a good time in Paris?
She doesn't play tennis, but she can swim well.
The actors played very well at the theatre last night.

Good is often used after linking (or copular) verbs like *be, seem, feel, taste, smell, sound* or *appear* to express a state of being, condition or quality:

I feel good. The soup tastes good. This idea sounds very good

Well is rather used with action verbs:

She plays the piano well.
They sang very well at the concert last night.
Thanks to my new glasses, I see well.

As an answer to the question 'How are you?', both **good** and **well** can be used, but their meaning is different:

I'm well, I feel well = I'm in good health.
I'm good, I feel good = I'm happy and everything is fine.
(*'I'm good'* is very informal in this meaning and less frequently used.)



English Pronunciation is Ridiculous

There are many words containing "ough"
which is pronounced **7 different ways**.



The **bough** of a tree is simply a branch. This "ough" sounds like the "ow" in "how".



When you have a bad cold or the flu, you often **cough**. This "ough" sounds like the preposition "off".



This is a **rough** surface. This "ough" sounds like the "uff" in "cuff".



Doughnuts are made of **dough** (and sugar and water...). This "ough" sounds like the "o" in "Oh, no"!



We are looking at the sky & clouds **through** an airplane window. This "ough" sounds like the "ou" in "you".



The famous thinker by Rodin is lost in **thought**. This "ough" sounds like "awe" or the "aw" in "lawn".

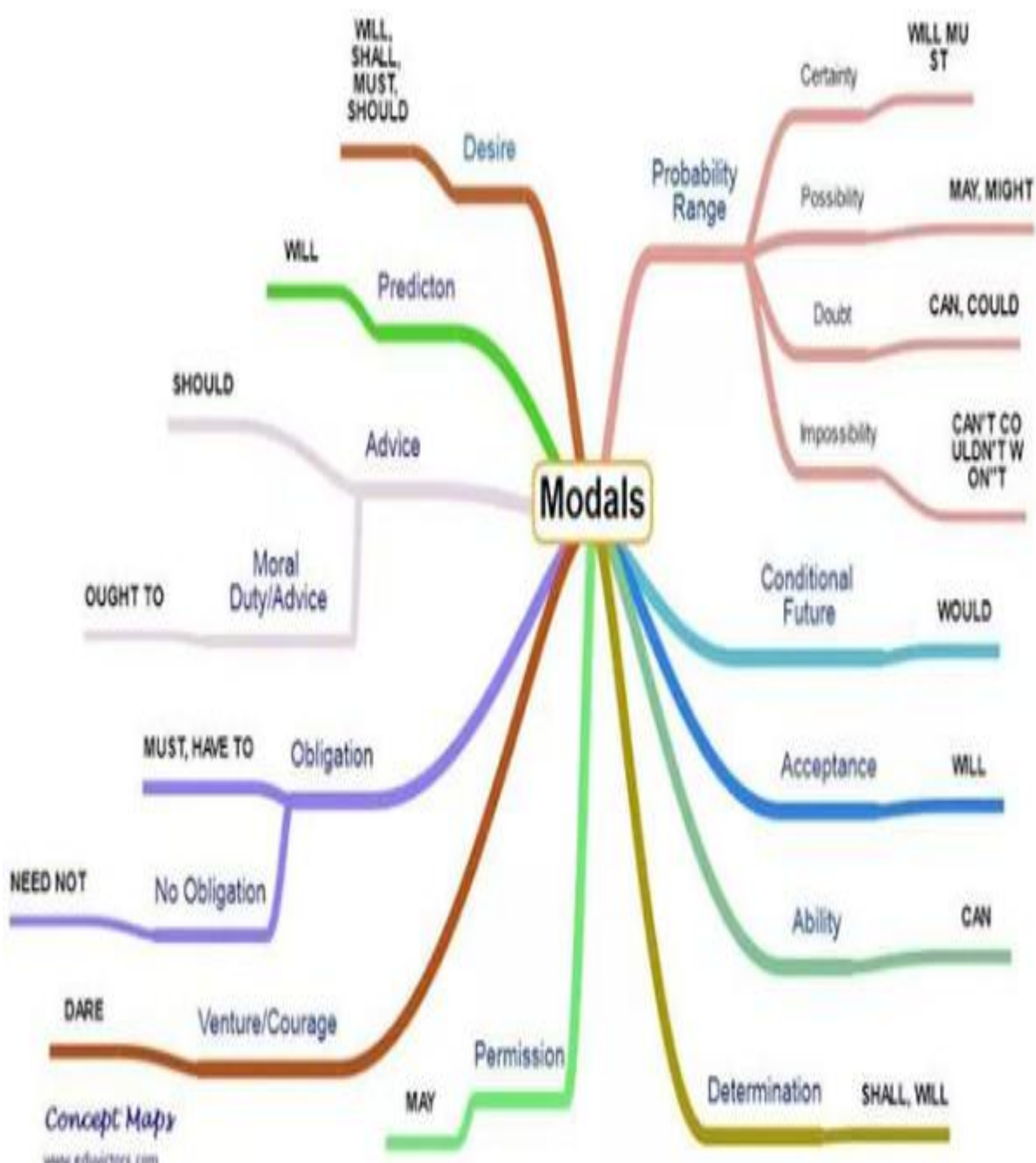


This man is using 2 oxen and a **plough** to till the land. This "ough" sounds like the "ow" in **flower**.



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MAY - MIGHT (more formal)

We use **MAY** or **MIGHT** to express **POSSIBILITY**

Ex: There's a lot of traffic: I **may/might** be late for the meeting

We use **MAY I...?** to **ASK FOR A PERMISSION**

May I use your phone?(formal)

MUSTN'T= YOU AREN'T ALLOWED TO...

Is used to express prohibition

You **mustn't** park here!

SHOULD/SHOULDN'T - OUGHT TO

We use **SHOULD - OUGHT TO** to give **ADVICE**

Young children **should** go to bed early

You **shouldn't** spend so much money on clothes

MUST - HAVE TO

* **MUST** and **HAVE TO** express **OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY**

You **must** come home early

I **have to** be at the office at 9 o' clock

MUST can only be used in the present tense; we use **HAVE TO** to form all the other tenses:

I'll **have to** work late tomorrow

He **had to** leave early yesterday

* We also use **MUST** to give **ADVICE**

You **must** talk to your brother about it

You **must** stay in bed

ABILITY (Physical, Skill, Availability)	can('t)	could('nt)
PERMISSION REQUEST	may/can can/could will/would	N/A (not applicable)
NECESSITY	have to has to	had to
LACK OF NECESSITY	don't have to doesn't have to	didn't have to
OBLIGATION (law)	must	had to
PROHIBITION	must not	N/A
POSSIBILITY	may (not) might (not) could	^{have} may + past participle(modal perfect) might have + past participle(modal perfect) could _v + past participle(modal perfect) _{have}
LOGICAL DEDUCTION	must (not) can't (couldn't)	must have + p.p. can't have + p.p. couldn't have + p.p.
ADVICE	should (not) had better (not) ought to	should have + p.p. had better have + p.p. (△dead English) ought to have + p.p.
EXPECTATION	should	should have + p.p.
PREFERENCE	would like (to) would prefer would rather	would have liked would have preferred would rather have

MUST HAVE

MUST HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

We use it to make a deduction about something that has happened. We feel quite sure about it.

Example:

If you can't find your car keys you must have left them in the house.



CAN'T HAVE

CAN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

We are making a deduction about something that didn't happen in the past based on present evidence.

Example:

He **can't have fallen** in love with her. She's married.

SHOULD HAVE

SHOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Use it to express the idea that something was desirable or needed but didn't take place.

Example:

I **should have called** you yesterday but I forgot.

Shouldn't have: Something took place but it wasn't desirable: You **shouldn't have drunk** so much. Now you feel terrible.



NEEDN'T HAVE

NEEDN'T HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

It's the opposite meaning to 'should have'. It indicates that something was done but it wasn't necessary. The person who did it thought it was necessary.

Example:

You **needn't have bought** more milk. We've got too much.

MIGHT/MAY/COULD HAVE

MIGHT/MAY/COULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Use them to say that something was possible in the past but we are not sure.

Example:

I think I saw Sally at the cinema but I **might /may /could have been wrong**. It was very dark.

MIGHT/COULD HAVE

MIGHT/COULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Use them to say that something was possible in the past but we know that it didn't in fact happen.

Example:

If Mary hadn't been there, my son **might/could have fallen** down and hurt himself. He was so lucky.

Words related to SMILE

beam: to smile radiantly

- When you and Brad are together, you're always beaming.



grin: to smile widely

- I am so happy that my sister will visit me. I cannot stop grinning.

sneer: to smile at someone or something with an expression on your face that shows dislike and a lack of respect.

- The PhD student sneered at Tom for not having a graduate degree.

smirk: to smile in a smug, conceited, or silly way

- Jeff smirked at me when I lost and he won first place.

What's the difference?

- ☆ Subject pronoun
- ☆ Takes the place of a subject
- ☆ Does the action

e.g.

- Heidi drove to New York City.
I drove to New York City.
- Jane and Heidi studied.
Jane and I studied.



Me

- ☆ Object pronoun
- ☆ Takes the place of an object
- ☆ Receives the action

e.g.

- Tina gave Heidi a present.
Tina gave me a present.
- Tina gave Jane and Heidi a present.
Tina gave Jane and me a present.



18:35

