

# Week 5 materials

## Grammar Review :

- 1) Adverbial Clauses
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  - b) Time Expressions
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## 1. Adverb Clauses

**1.a) Using Adverb Clauses - Introduction** (based on materials taken from:  
[http://esl.about.com/library/grammar/blgr\\_adverbclauses.htm](http://esl.about.com/library/grammar/blgr_adverbclauses.htm))

### What is an Adverb Clause?

"He saw Mary when he was in New York" and "They studied hard because they had a test" contain adverb clauses. Adverb clauses express when, why, opposition, and conditions. They are dependent clauses. This means that an adverb clause can not

stand by itself - in other words, "When he went to New York." is not a complete sentence. It needs to be completed by an independent clause. **Example:** *He went to the Guggenheim museum when he was in New York.*

**Punctuation**

When an adverb clause begins the sentence, use a comma to separate the two clauses. **Example:** *As soon as he arrives, we will have some lunch.* When the adverb clause finishes the sentence there is no need for a comma. **Example:** *He gave me a call when he arrived in town.*

**List of Words (subordinating conjunctions) Introducing Adverb Clauses**

TIME	CAUSE AND EFFECT	CONDITION	OPPOSITION
when	because	if	although
before	since	only if	even though
after	as	unless	though
while	as long as	whether (or not)	whereas
as	so long as	even if	while
by the time (that)	due to the fact that	providing (that)	
until, till		in case	
since		provided (that)	
as soon as		in the event (that)	
whenever			
every time (that)			
the first time (that)			
the next time (that)			
the last time (that)			

## 1.b) Using Adverb Clauses with Time Expressions

These type of clauses are often called "time clauses" in English grammar books and follow specific patterns. Take a look at the chart below to study the various usage of different time expressions.

**Adverb Clauses with Time**

<p><b>When</b></p>	<p>He was talking on the phone when I arrived.</p> <p>When she called, he had already eaten lunch.</p> <p>I washed the dishes when my daughter fell asleep.</p> <p>We'll go to lunch when you come to visit.</p>	<p>'When' means 'at that moment', 'at that time', etc.. Notice the different tenses used in relationship to the clause beginning with 'when'. It is important to remember that 'when' takes either the <b>simple past</b> or the <b>present</b> - the dependent clause changes tense in relation to the 'when' clause.</p>
<p><b>Before</b></p>	<p>We will finish before he arrives.</p> <p>She (had) left before I telephoned.</p>	<p>'Before' means 'before that moment'. It is important to remember that 'before' takes either the <b>simple past</b> or the <b>present</b>.</p>
<p><b>After</b></p>	<p>We will finish after he comes home.</p> <p>She ate dinner after I (had) left.</p>	<p>'After' means 'after that moment'. It is important to remember that 'after' takes the <b>present</b> for future events and the <b>past</b> or <b>past perfect</b> for past events.</p>
<p><b>While, as</b></p>	<p>She began cooking while I was finishing my homework.</p> <p>As I was finishing my homework, she began cooking.</p>	<p>'While' and 'as' mean 'during that time'. 'While' and 'as' are both usually used with the <b>past continuous</b> because the meaning of 'during that time' which indicates an action in progress.</p>
<p><b>By the time</b></p>	<p>By the time he finished, I had cooked dinner.</p> <p>We will have finished our homework by the time they arrive.</p>	<p>'By the time' expresses the idea that one event has been or will be completed before another. It is important to notice the use of the <b>past perfect</b> for past events and <b>future perfect</b> for future events in the main clause.</p>
<p><b>Until, till</b></p>	<p>We waited until he finished his homework.</p> <p>I'll wait till you finish.</p>	<p>'Until' and 'till' express 'up to that time'. We use either the <b>simple present</b> or <b>simple past</b> with 'until' and 'till'. 'Till' is usually only used in spoken English.</p>
<p><b>Since, for</b></p>	<p>I have played tennis since I was a young boy.</p>	<p>'Since' means 'from a point in time'. 'For' means 'for a period of time'. We use the <b>present perfect</b> or <b>present perfect continuous</b> with 'since' and 'for'.</p>
<p><b>As soon as</b></p>	<p>He will let us know as soon as he decides (or as soon as he has decided).</p>	<p>'As soon as' means 'immediately afterwards something happens'. 'As soon as' emphasises that the event will occur immediately after another one. We usually use the <b>simple present</b> for future events, although <b>present perfect</b> can also be used.</p>
<p><b>Whenever, every time</b></p>	<p>Whenever he came, we went to have lunch at a Chinese restaurant.</p> <p>We take a hike every time he visits.</p> <p>Every time you come home from</p>	<p>'Whenever' and 'every time' mean 'each time something happens'. We use the <b>simple present</b> (or the <b>simple past</b> in the past or the <b>simple future</b> in the future) because 'whenever' and 'every time'</p>

## 1.c) Using Adverb Clauses with Expressions of Cause and Effect

These type of clauses explain the reasons for what happens in the main clause.

**Example:** *He bought a new home because he got a better job.* Take a look at the chart below to study the various usages of different expressions of cause and effect. Note that all of these expressions are synonyms of 'because'.

### Adverb Clauses of Cause and Effect

<p><b>Because</b></p>	<p>They received a high mark on their exam because they had studied hard.</p> <p>I'm studying hard because I want to pass my exam.</p> <p>He works a lot of overtime because he needs the money.</p>	<p>Notice how 'because' can be used with a <b>variety of tenses</b> based on the time relationship between the two clauses.</p>
<p><b>Since</b></p>	<p>Since he loves music so much, he decided to go to a conservatory.</p> <p>They had to wake up early since their train left at 8.30.</p>	<p>'Since' means the same as 'because'. 'Since' tends to be used in more <b>informal</b> spoken English.</p>
<p><b>As long as</b></p>	<p>As long as you don't have plans for dinner, why don't we go out to eat together?</p>	<p>'As long as' means the same as 'because'. 'As long as' tends to be used in more <b>informal</b> spoken English.</p>
<p><b>As</b></p>	<p>As the test is difficult, you had better get some sleep.</p>	<p>'As' means the same as 'because'. 'As' tends to be used in more <b>formal</b>, written English.</p>
<p><b>Inasmuch as</b></p>	<p>Inasmuch as the exam was more difficult than usual, the professors tended to be more generous with the marks they gave.</p>	<p>'Inasmuch as' means the same as 'because'. 'Inasmuch as' is used in very <b>formal</b>, written English.</p>
<p><b>Due to the fact that</b></p>	<p>We will be staying for an extra week due to the fact that we haven't finished yet.</p>	<p>'Due to the fact that' means the same as 'because'. 'Due to the fact that' is generally used in very <b>formal</b>, written English.</p>

## 1.d) Using Adverb Clauses to Express Conditions

These type of clauses are often called "if clauses" in English grammar books and follow conditional sentence patterns. Take a look at the chart below to study the various usage of different time expressions.

<p><b>If</b></p>	<p>If we win, we'll go to Kelly's to celebrate!</p> <p>She would buy a house, if she had enough money.</p> <p>If I had known, I wouldn't have said that.</p>	<p>'If' clauses express the <b>conditions necessary</b> for the result. If clauses are followed by expected results based on the condition.</p>
<p><b>Even if</b></p>	<p>Even if she saves a lot, she won't be able to afford that house.</p>	<p>In contrast to sentences with 'if' sentences with 'even if' show a result that is unexpected based on the <b>improbable condition</b> in the 'even if' clause. <b>Example:</b> COMPARE: <i>If she studies hard, she will pass the exam AND Even if she studies hard, she won't pass the exam.</i></p>
<p><b>Whether or not</b></p>	<p>They won't be able to come whether or not they have enough money.</p> <p>Whether they have money or not, they won't be able to come.</p>	<p>'Whether or not' expresses the idea that <b>neither one condition or another matters</b>; the result will be the same. Notice the possibility of inversion - 'whether they have money or not' is the same as 'whether or not they have money'.</p>
<p><b>Unless</b></p>	<p>Unless she hurries up, we will all be late.</p> <p>We won't go unless he arrives soon.</p>	<p>'Unless' expresses the idea of '<b>if not</b>' Example: <i>Unless she hurries up, we will all be late. MEANS THE SAME AS: If she doesn't hurry up, we will all be late.</i> 'Unless' is only used in the first conditional.</p>
<p><b>In case (that), in the event (that)</b></p>	<p>In case you forgot, here is Tom's phone number.</p> <p>I'll be studying upstairs in the event he calls.</p>	<p>'In case' and 'in the event' usually mean that <b>you don't expect something to happen, but if it does...</b> Both are used primarily for <b>future events</b>.</p>

<p><b>Only if</b></p>	<p>We'll give you a bicycle only if you do well on your exams.</p> <p>Only if you do well on your exams will we give you a bicycle.</p>	<p>'Only if' means 'only in the case that something happens'. This form basically means the same as 'if'. However, it does <b>stress the condition</b> for the result. Note that when 'only if' begins the sentence you need to <b>invert</b> the main clause.</p>
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## 1.e) Using Adverb Clauses to Show Opposition

These type of clauses show an unexpected or non self-evident result based on the dependent clause. **Example:** *He bought the car even though it was expensive.* Take a look at the chart below to study the various usages of adverb clauses showing opposition.

### Adverb Clauses Showing Opposition

<p><b>Even though, though, although</b></p>	<p>Even though it was expensive, he bought the car.</p> <p>Though he loves doughnuts, he has given them up for his diet.</p> <p>Although the course was difficult, he passed with the highest marks.</p>	<p>Notice how 'though', 'even though' or 'although' show a situation which is <b>contrary</b> to the main clause to express opposition. 'Even though', 'though' and 'although' are all synonyms.</p>
<p><b>Whereas, while</b></p>	<p>Whereas you have lots of time to do your homework, I have very little time indeed.</p> <p>Mary is rich, while I am poor.</p>	<p>'Whereas' and 'while' show clauses in <b>direct opposition</b> to each other. Notice that you should always use a comma with 'whereas' and 'while'.</p>

## 2. Intensifying Adjectives (based on materials taken from: <http://esl.about.com/library/weekly/aa051602a.htm>)

### 2.a) Intensifying Adjectives - Intensifying Non-Physical Objects

When describing physical objects you can use a wide variety of adjectives such as: large, big, tiny, minuscule, small, etc. However, when describing nouns that are not physical (e.g. joy, anger, wealth) you need to pay careful attention to the choice of intensifying adjectives. This feature provides a guide to the use of the most common intensifying adjectives for non-physical nouns.

### **Absolute / Complete / Total / Utter**

absolute agony	total ecstasy
complete astonishment	utter fury
total bliss	a complete idiot
(an) utter catastrophe	utter loathing
absolute despair	total madness

### **Big**

*Big* tends to describe a happening or a type of person. It is not usually used with uncountable nouns.

#### ***Happenings***

a big decision  
a big disappointment  
a big improvement  
a big mistake  
a big surprise

#### ***Types of Persons***

a big eater  
a big dreamer  
a big drinker  
a big spender  
a big talker

### **Great**

*Great* usually describes nouns which express feelings or qualities.

great admiration	
great anger	a great number (of)
in great detail	great power
(a) great disappointment	great pride
great enjoyment	a great quantity (of)
great excitement	great sensitivity
a great failure	great skill
great fun	great strength
great happiness	great understanding
great joy	great wealth
at great length	

## Large

*Large* is often used with nouns concerning numbers and measurements. It is not usually used with uncountable nouns.

a large amount	a large proportion
a large number (of)	a large quantity
a large population	a large scale

## 2.b) Important Adjective Collocations

A collocation is a word pair, in this case adjective and noun, that always goes together. There are no specific rules for these collocations, however, it is important to learn some of the standard collocations. Here is a guide to collocations with ***deep, heavy, high (low) and strong***.

### Deep

deep depression	deep pockets
deep devotion	deep sleep
a deep feeling	in deep thought
	in deep trouble

### Heavy

a heavy drinker	a heavy smoker
heavy rain	heavy snow
a heavy sleeper	heavy traffic

**High - Low.** Notice that a number of nouns (but not all) which take 'high' also take 'low'.

high - or low - cost	a high - or low - opinion (of someone or something)
high - or low - density	high - or low - pressure
high - or low - energy	a - or low - high price
high - or low - esteem	high quality
a high - or low - expectation (of)	high speed
a high - or low - level (of)	

## Strong

strong criticism

strong denial

a strong feeling

a strong opinion (about something)

a strong sense (of)

a strong smell

a strong taste

## 3. Modal Verbs of Probability (based on materials taken from: <http://esl.about.com/library/grammar/blmodalprob.htm>)

### 3.a) Introduction

Listed below are examples and uses of modal verbs of probability. Modal verbs of probability are used to express an opinion of the speaker based on information that the speaker has. *Example: He must be at work, it's 10 o'clock.* In this case, the speaker is 100 % sure that the person is at work based on the speaker's knowledge that the person in question usually works at during the day.

Examples	Usage
They must be in Spain by now.  She must have done well on the test.	Use 'must' plus the verb when you are <b>100% (or almost 100%) sure</b> that something is the case.
She might come this evening.  David may invite Jessica to the match.  Jack might have gone to France.	Use 'might' or 'may' to express an opinion that you think has a good possibility of being true ( <b>more than 50% sure</b> ).
Jane could be at work.  Peter could have arrived late.	Use 'could' to express a possibility which is one of many. This form is not as strong as 'might' or 'may'. It is just one of a number of possibilities ( <b>less than 50% sure</b> ).

<p>You can't be serious!</p> <p>They can't have worked until late.</p>	<p>Use 'can't' to express an opinion that you are <b>100% sure is NOT</b> true.</p> <p><i>Notice that the past form remains 'can't have done'.</i></p>
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### 3.b) Structure

**In the present: Subject + Modal + Base Form + Objects**

<p><b>I</b> <b>You</b> <b>He, She,</b> <b>It</b> <b>We</b> <b>You</b> <b>They</b></p>	<p><b>must be</b> <b>might be</b> <b>could be</b> <b>can't be</b></p>	<p><b>at work.</b></p>
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**In the past: Subject + Modal + Perfect Form + Objects**

<p><b>I</b> <b>You</b> <b>He, She, It</b> <b>We</b> <b>You</b> <b>They</b></p>	<p><b>must have left</b> <b>might have left</b> <b>could have left</b> <b>can't have left</b></p>	<p><b>early.</b></p>
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## 4. Situations

based on materials taken from [http://esl.about.com/library/grammar/blgr\\_guess.htm](http://esl.about.com/library/grammar/blgr_guess.htm)

### 4.a) Guessing

There are a number of ways to guess in English. Here are some of the most common:

- **I'd say** he's about ready to quit his job.
- It **might** need some oil.
- He **could** be in the garden.
- It **looks like** a miniature motor.
- **Perhaps** he needs some time off work.
- **Maybe** they want to come and visit this summer.
- **It's difficult to say, but I'd guess** that it's used for cleaning house.
- **I'm not really sure, but I think** they enjoy hiking in the mountains.

## Construction

Formula	Form
I'd say he's about ready to quite his job.	Use 'I'd say' + an independent clause.
It <b>might</b> need some oil.	Use 'might' + the base form of the verb.
He <b>could</b> be in the garden.	Use 'could' + the base form of the verb.
It <b>looks like</b> a miniature motor.	Use the verb 'look like' + a noun.
<b>Perhaps</b> he needs some time off work.	Begin the sentence with 'perhaps'.
<b>Maybe</b> they want to come and visit this summer.	Begin the sentence with 'maybe'.
<b>It's difficult to say, but I'd guess</b> that it's used for cleaning house.	Use the phrase 'It's difficult to say, but I'd guess' + an independent clause.
<b>I'm not really sure, but I think</b> they enjoy hiking in the mountains.	Use the phrase 'I'm not really sure, but I think' + an independent clause.

## 4.b) Contrasting Ideas

There are a number of formulas used when contrasting ideas in English. Here are some of the most common:

- We'd love to stay for dinner, but we have got to get going.
- They decided to stay in the area, in spite of their problems with the local residents.
- Despite the difficulties of a long journey, Peter decided to visit India.
- Getting a good job is hard work, however, most people eventually find one with patience.
- There were a number of people who came, although the hotels were not equipped to handle them all.

## Construction

Formula	Example	Explanation
main statement, <b>but</b> contrasting statement	I'd really like to come to the film, but I have to study tonight.	<b>Use a comma or semi colon (;) with 'but'. 'But' is the most common way to show contrasting ideas.</b>
main statement, <b>in spite of</b> contrasting statement OR <b>in spite of</b> contrasting statement, main statement	They continued on their journey, in spite of the pouring rain. OR In spite of the pouring rain, they continued on their journey.	<b>Use 'in spite of' plus a noun, noun phrase or gerund</b>
main statement, <b>despite</b> contrasting	They continued on their journey, despite the pouring rain. OR Despite	<b>Use 'despite' plus a noun, noun phrase or gerund</b>

statement OR <b>Despite</b> contrasting statement, main statement	the pouring rain, they continued on their journey.	
main statement, <b>however</b> , contrasting statement OR main statement. <b>However</b> , contrasting statement	She is a very intelligent girl, however, her tendency to not pay attention in class causes her problems. OR She is a very intelligent girl. However, her tendency to not pay attention in class causes her problems.	<b>Use 'however' preceded and followed by a comma (,). You can also contrast ideas in two sentences by beginning the contrasting sentence with 'However'.</b>
main statement, <b>although</b> contrasting statement OR <b>Although</b> contrasting statement, main statement	We wanted to buy a sports car, although we knew that fast cars can be dangerous. OR Although we knew that fast cars can be dangerous, we wanted to buy a sports car.	

## 4.c) Making Complaints

There are a number of formulas used when complaining in English. It's important to remember that a direct complaint or criticism in English can sound rude or aggressive. It's best to mention a problem in an indirect manner. Here are some of the most common:

- I'm sorry to have to say this but...
- I'm sorry to bother you, but...
- Maybe you forgot to...
- I think you might have forgotten to...
- Excuse me if I'm out of line, but...
- There may have been a misunderstanding about...
- Don't get me wrong, but I think we should...

### Construction

Formula	Example Finish
<b>I'm sorry to have to say this but</b>	I think we need to take another approach.
<b>I'm sorry to bother you, but</b>	I think you need to refine this layout.
<b>Maybe you forgot to</b>	include his name and number.
<b>I think you might have forgotten to</b>	finish the report on time.
<b>Excuse me if I'm out of line, but</b>	your work has not been adequate lately.
<b>There may have been a misunderstanding about</b>	what I expected from you.
<b>Don't get me wrong, but I think we should</b>	concentrate on the Smith account for the moment.

## 4.d) Asking for Information

There are a number of formulas used when asking for information in English. Here are some of the most common:

- Could you tell me...?
- Do you know...?
- Do you happen to know...?
- I'd like to know...
- Could you find out...?
- I'm interested in...
- I'm looking for...

These two forms are used for asking for information on the telephone:

- I'm calling to find out...
- I'm calling about...

#### Construction

Formula	+ Question Word	Example Finish
Could you tell me	when	the next train leaves?
Do you know	how much	that vase costs?
Do you happen to know	where	Tom lives?
I'd like to know	what	you think about the new project.
Could you tell me	when	the next train leaves?
Could you find out	when	she is going to arrive?

Formula	+ Gerund (-ing)	Example Finish
I'm interested in	buying	a boat

Formula	+ Noun	Example Finish
I'm looking for	information on	holidays in Spain.

Formula	+ Noun	Example Finish
I'm looking for	information on	holidays in Spain.

Formula used only on the telephone	+ Question Word	Example Finish
I'm calling to find out...	if	flight AZ098 will leave on time today.

Formula used only on the telephone	+ Noun	Example Finish
I'm calling about...	the offer	published in today's newspaper.

## 4.e) Giving Advice

There are a number of formulas used when Giving Advice in English. Here are some of the most common:

- I don't think you should work so hard.
- You ought to work less.
- You ought not to work so hard.
- If I were you, I'd work less.
- If I were in your position, I'd work less.
- If I were in your shoes, I'd work less.
- You had better work less.
- You shouldn't work so hard.
- Whatever you do, don't work so hard.

#### Construction

Formula	+ Verb Form
<b>I don't think you should</b> work so hard.	Use 'I don't think you should' + the base form of the verb in a statement.
<b>You ought to</b> work less.	Use 'You ought to' + the base form of the verb in a statement.
<b>You ought not to</b> work so hard.	Use 'You ought not to' + the base form of the verb in a statement.
<b>If I were you,</b> <b>If I were in your position,</b> <b>If I were in your shoes,</b> I wouldn't work so hard.	Use 'If I were' + 'you' OR 'in your position' OR 'your shoes' + 'I wouldn't' OR 'I would' + base form of the verb in a statement (A form of the 2nd conditional).
<b>You had better</b> work less.	Use 'You had better' (you'd better) + the base form of the verb in a statement.
<b>You shouldn't</b> OR <b>You should</b> work less.	Use 'You should' OR 'You shouldn't' + the base form of the verb in a statement.
<b>Whatever you do,</b> don't work so hard.	Use 'Whatever you do' + the imperative.

## 4.f) Using Vague Expressions - Being Imprecise

There are a number of ways to give imprecise information in English. Here are some of the most common:

- There are **about** 600 people working in this company.
- There are **approximately** 600 people working in this company.
- There are **a large number of** students interested in taking his course.
- Management predicts **up to** 50% growth for the coming year.
- It's **kind of** a bottle opener which can also be used to peel vegetables.
- It's the **type of** place you can go to relax for a week **or so**.
- They're the **sort of** people that like going bowling on Saturday evenings.
- **It's difficult to say, but I'd guess** that it's used for cleaning house.
- **I'm not really sure, but I think** they enjoy hiking in the mountains.

### Construction

Formula	Form
There are <b>about</b> 600 people working in this company.	Use 'about' + a numbered expression.
There are <b>approximately</b> 600 people working in this company.	Use 'approximately' + a numbered expression.
There are <b>a large number of</b> students interested in taking his course.	Use 'a large number of' + a noun.
Management predicts <b>up to</b> 50% growth for the coming year.	Use 'up to' + a noun.
It's <b>kind of</b> a bottle opener which can also be used to peel vegetables.	Use 'kind of' + a noun.
It's the <b>type of</b> place you can go to relax for a week <b>or so</b> .	Use 'type of' + a noun. Use 'or so' at the end of a sentence to express the meaning 'approximately'.
They're the <b>sort of</b> people that like going bowling on Saturday evenings.	Use 'sort of' + a noun.
<b>It's difficult to say, but I'd guess</b> that it's used for cleaning house.	Use the phrase 'It's difficult to say, but I'd guess' + an independent clause.
<b>I'm not really sure, but I think</b> they enjoy hiking in the mountains.	Use the phrase 'I'm not really sure, but I think' + an independent clause.

## 4.g) Saying 'no' nicely

Sometimes you need to say no when someone makes a suggestion, offers something or asks you to do something for them. Of course, saying just 'no' can be rather rude. Here are some of the most common ways to say 'no' nicely - or at least not rudely.

- Would you like to see a film tonight?  
**I'm afraid I can't** go out tonight. I've got a test tomorrow.
- Why don't we have some Chinese food?  
Sorry, but **I don't particularly like** Chinese food.
- How about taking a nice walk?  
**I'd really rather not** take a walk this afternoon.
- Would you like to come to the museum with us?  
Thank you, but **it's not my idea of** a fun afternoon out.
- Let's go for a drive  
Sorry, **I'm not really fond of** driving for the fun of it.
- Why don't you stay the night?  
That's very kind of you, **but I really have to** get back to the city.

NOTE: Notice how we often say 'thank you' in some way before refusing the offer. When someone makes an offer it is polite to first thank that person and then say no, often offering an excuse for not wanting or being able to do something. Just saying 'no' is considered very rude behavior indeed!

### Construction

Formula	+ Verb Form
I'm afraid I can't...	Use the base form of the verb without 'to'
I don't particularly like...	Use the '-ing' form of the verb with the verb 'like' in the present simple.
I'd (really) rather not...	Use the base form the verb without 'to' with 'rather'
It's not my idea of...	Use the '-ing' form following a preposition, or a noun
I'm not (really) fond of...	Use the '-ing' form following a preposition, or a noun
Thank you (thank you for asking, thank you very much, etc.) but, I have to...	Use the base form the verb without 'to' following the modal form 'have to do'

## 4.h) Stating a Preference

Sometimes you need to state a preference when someone makes a suggestion, offers something or asks your opinion about what to do. Often people are asking for your opinion and you can state your preference freely, other times, people have made an offer and you need to state a preference politely if you do not want to do what has been suggested, or would rather do something else.

- Would you like to see a film tonight?  
**I'd rather** go dancing. How does that sound?
- Why don't we have some Chinese food?  
Well, **I'd prefer** eating Italian. What do you think?
- What do you think we should do?  
**If it were up to me, I'd** go out for dinner.
- What are we going to do today? The weather is awful!  
**I think we should** go to a museum.

**Why don't we** go to a museum?

**Let's** go to a museum.

**How about** going to a museum?

### Construction

Formula	+ Verb Form
I'd rather...	Use the base form the verb without 'to' with 'rather'
I'd prefer...	Use the '-ing' form following the verb 'prefer'
If it were up to me, I'd...	Use the second conditional form followed by the base form of the verb without 'to'
I think we should...	Use the base form the verb without 'to' following the modal form 'should'

<b>Why don't we...?</b>	Use the base form of the verb in a question
<b>Let's go ...</b>	Use the base form of the verb with 'let's'
<b>How about...?</b>	Use the '-ing' form of the verb after a preposition - here 'about'

## 4.i) Making Suggestions

There are a number of formulas used when making suggestions in English. Here are some of the most common:

- Why don't you / we go to the movies tonight?
- You / we could visit New York while you're / we're there.
- Let's go to the travel agent's this afternoon to book our ticket.
- What about asking your brother for help?
- How about going to Hawaii for your vacation?
- I suggest you / we take all the factors into consideration before we decide.

### Construction

Formula	+ Verb Form
<b>Why don't you / we go to a movie?</b>	Use the base form of the verb in a question
<b>We / You could go to a movie.</b>	Use the base form of the verb in a statement
<b>Let's go to a movie.</b>	Use the base form of the verb with 'let's'
<b>What about going to a movie?</b>	Use the '-ing' form of the verb in a question
<b>How about going to a movie?</b>	Use the '-ing' form of the verb in a question
<b>I suggest you / we go to a movie.</b>	Use suggest + object + verb in the base form in a statement.

## 4.j) Offering Help

There are a number of formulas used when offering help in English. Here are some of the most common:

- May I help you?
- Can I help you?
- Are you looking for something?
- Would you like some help?
- Do you need some help?
- What can I do for you today?

### Construction

Formula	+ Verb Form
<b>May I help you?</b>	Use 'May I' or 'Can I' + the base form of the verb in a statement.
<b>Are you looking for something?</b>	Use 'Are you looking for' + something OR anything in particular OR specific object
<b>Would you like some help?</b>	Use 'Would you like' + some help OR some advice OR a recommendation
<b>Do you need some help?</b>	Use 'Do you need' + some help OR some advice OR a recommendation
<b>What can I do for you today?</b>	Use 'What can I do for' + you, her, him, etc. + today OR this morning, this afternoon, this evening

## 4.k) Demanding Explanations

Sometimes, things happen that we would like explained and we must demand explanations. For example, if you have just bought a new computer and there is a problem, but the shop assistant says that the guarantee does not cover the problem. There are a number of formulas used when demanding explanations in English. Here are some of the most common:

- Can you tell me why...
- I don't understand why...
- Can you explain why..
- Why is it that...
- How come...
- Does this mean...
- Do you really expect me to believe...

### Construction

Formula	+ Verb Form
<b>Can you tell me why</b> it has taken you so long to respond?	Use 'Can you tell me why' + a full clause in the positive statement form (S + V + O). Notice that this is an indirect question and requires a question mark (?).
<b>I don't understand why</b> it has taken you so long to respond.	Use 'I don't understand why' + a full clause in the positive statement form (S + V + O). Notice that this is a statement and does NOT require a question mark.
<b>Can you explain why</b> it has taken you so long to respond?	Use 'Can you explain why' + a full clause in the positive statement form (S + V + O). Notice that this is an indirect question and requires a question mark (?).
<b>Why is it that</b> it has taken you so long to respond?	Use 'Why is it that' + a full clause in the positive statement form (S + V + O). Notice that this is an indirect question and

	requires a question mark (?).
<b>How come</b> it has taken you so long to respond?	Use 'How come' + a full clause in the positive statement form (S + V + O). Notice that this is an indirect question and requires a question mark (?).
<b>Does this mean (that)</b> you won't be coming to my party?	Use 'Does this mean (that)' + a full clause in the positive statement form (S + V + O). Notice that this is an indirect question and requires a question mark (?).
<b>Do you (really) expect me to believe (that)</b> you weren't able to finish on time?	Use 'Do you (really) expect me to believe (that)' + a full clause in the positive statement form (S + V + O). Notice that this is an indirect question and requires a question mark (?).

## 5. Translation exercises – Grammar and Vocabulary

### when

1. Stava dormendo quando arrivai.
2. Quando Mary ha deciso di patteggiare, avevo già cancellato i files.
3. Ho controllato la posta elettronica quando Bob il pirata informatic se ne andò.
4. Andremo in prigione quando scopriranno ciò che abbiamo fatto.

### before

5. Parleremo con l'agenzia pubblicitaria prima che il capo torni da Bruxelles.
6. Prima di perdere tutto, aveva fatto molti soldi in borsa.

### after

7. Ho capito ciò che significava la donna in secondo piano dopo aver pensato un po'.
8. Ha scelto un linguaggio più simbolico dopo che io ho criticato il suo slogan.

### while, as

9. Ha provato a scaricare dei files mentre io cercavo delle parole sul dizionario.
10. Mentre io leggevo ad alta voce le inserzioni, Mary segnava i numeri di telefono.

### by the time

11. Non so come, ma Mary aveva preparato la cena prima che io arrivassi a casa.
12. Avremo conseguito la laurea prima che il povero Furfine vada in pensione.

### until, till

13. Non inviare il documento finché egli contatti l'inquilino.
14. Aspetterò finché tu superi l'esame.

### since, for

15. Studio inglese dal 1999.
16. Studio inglese da tre anni.

### as soon as

17. Non appena Mario arriva a casa, mi chiamerà.
18. Mi ha chiamato appena arrivò a casa.

### whenever, every time

19. Ogni volta che lo vedevo, cominciavo a piangere.
20. Ogni volta che Madonna esce con un nuovo CD, lo compro.
21. Ti verrò a prendere ogni volta che tu vorrai.

### the first, second, next, last time

22. La prossima volta che vedo Bill, gli chiederò il suo numero di telefono.
23. La prima volta che ho preso l'aereo, avevo paura da morire.
24. L'ultima volta che avevo un appuntamento con Bill, mi ha fatto un bidone.

### because

25. Vivono in una casa popolare perché il loro padre è disoccupato.
26. È diventato un assassino perché la violenza nei media l'ha fatto uscire pazzo.

27. Non ho mandato le bozze a Mark perché ci voglio lavorare ancora un po'.  
**since**
28. Visto che non hai stampato il document .pdf, possiamo condividere quello mio.
29. Non controlla mai la posta visto che tutto ciò che gli arriva è spazzatura.  
**as long as**
30. Dal momento che sei qui, perché non mi aiuti a copiare ed incollare un pò di questi testi?  
**as**
31. Dal momento che nessuno ha studiato abbastanza, ripassiamo la quinta lezione.  
**inasmuch as**
32. Visto che erano tutti stranieri, si è deciso di chiamare un interprete prima di procedere.  
**due to the fact that**
33. A causa della pioggia, Mary ha deciso di rimandare la festa fino a sabato.  
**if**
34. Se la polizia me lo domanda, dirò che non ti ho visto.
35. Se io fossi la sua schiava, gli farei tutto quel che mi chiederebbe.
36. Se avessero pensato allo sviluppo sostenibile, non ci troveremo in questo casino.  
**even if**
37. Anche se mi dovesse pregare in ginocchio, non gli darei la bozza della nuova politica.  
**whether or not**
38. Che ti piaccia o no, ho inoltrato la tua e-mail all'organo legislativo americano.
39. Il risultato della partita dipende dall'ingresso di Baggio.  
**unless**
40. Dovrò andare a comprare un nuovo masterizzatore a meno che tu non mi presti il tuo.
41. Non lo farò a meno che tu non me lo chiedi.  
**in case (that), in the event (that)**
42. Nel caso ti fossi dimenticato, domani è il compleanno del direttore del quinto porto più grande del mondo.
43. Queste finestre sono anche le uniche uscite se la porta principale si dovesse bloccare.  
**only if**
44. Ti darò un cono gelato solo se dirai 'per favore'.
45. Solo se lui fosse l'ultimo uomo sulla terra parlerei con lui.  
**even though, though, although**
46. Anche se era tardi, ho deciso di ricontrollare le bozze.
47. Fu eletto presidente sebbene io mi chieda cosa sarebbe successo se avessero votato più persone.
48. Sebbene abbia smesso di fumare sei mesi fa, sento di potere ricominciare da un momento all'altro.  
**whereas, while**
49. Gli abitanti del Burundi usano poco i cellulari, ma gli Europei li usano molto.
50. I paesi ricchi si arricchiscono sempre di più, ma i paesi poveri stentano a pagare gli interessi sui i loro debiti.

### Quiz on Intensifying Adjectives

Use **great, utter, big, large, deep, high, heavy, strong**

1. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ understanding of Greek culture.
2. She was in \_\_\_\_\_ despair at the thought of losing him.
3. Unfortunately, Tom was a \_\_\_\_\_ drinker.
4. The lawyer went into \_\_\_\_\_ detail as he explained the case to the judge.
5. Mary has a \_\_\_\_\_ opinion of her brother.
6. I came home, got into bed and immediately fell into a \_\_\_\_\_ sleep.
7. Jack is a \_\_\_\_\_ spender. He loves to take his friends out to dinner.
8. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ scale earthquake in San Francisco last weekend.
9. I must admit that last weekend was a \_\_\_\_\_ disappointment.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ cost of energy in the area has led to limited use of the air conditioner.
11. When I walked into the room Peter was in \_\_\_\_\_ thought.
12. She explained her situation in \_\_\_\_\_ detail.
13. I was in \_\_\_\_\_ bliss when I heard the news.

14. I'm sorry I'm late. There was \_\_\_\_\_ traffic.
15. A \_\_\_\_\_ proportion of students live in the dormitory.

### **Quiz on Modal Verbs of Probability**

**Use must, might, may, could or can't plus the correct form of the verb.**

1. Where is David? He \_\_\_\_\_ (be) at school. Classes begin at 8.
2. She \_\_\_\_\_ (think) that it is a good idea. It's crazy!
3. I'm absolutely sure! They \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) yesterday. I saw them last night.
4. Courses \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) next week.
5. Are you joking! David \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to Paris last week. He doesn't have enough money.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (be) up in New York, but I'm not sure.
7. The concert \_\_\_\_\_ (be) wonderful last night. Fiore is a great conductor.