grammer high 1

tense of verbs

past

- simple past
  - to express a state, event or action at a specific time
- past progressive
  - to express an action that was in progress(not finished)
- past perfect
  - had+p.p.
  - to show a state, event or action that happened before a certain time in the past
  - use it with the past tense to show which of two past state, event or action happened first.
  - often use with ***by*** or ***by the time***
- past perfect progressive
  - has/have + been+p.p.
  - For unfinished action
  - use to suggest a shorter or more temporary action.
  - use to describe action that are still in progress
- use to
  - used to+base form of verb
  - show habitual state, event or action that was true in the past but it's no longer true
  - can show past location, state, or position
    - ✓ we use to have summer home
    - ✗ we would have summer home
- would
  - would + base form
  - to express action or events that occurred regularly during a period of time in the past.
- future in the past
  - FORM
    - was/were+going to
    - would+ base form
  - to describe a state,event or action that was planned in the past(before now)

present

- simple present
- present progressive
  - sub.+am/is/are+ base form+ing
  - from past until now
  - show action, events or states that are in progress at the moment(not finished)
  - BE CAREFUL
    - stative verbs aren't usually used in the progressive
      - because the meaning change
      - stative verbs: have / want / like / need believe/ own / know / love
  - ⚠ when use it in future
    - use for an already-arranged action or events
- present perfect
  - have/have+p.p.
  - to express a state, event or action at an indefinite time in the past
    - For action that are finished or action in general
  - Don't use the present perfect with a past time expression
    - He got married several month ago
    - ⊘ he has gotten married several month ago
  - It's for indefinite time
    - ◀ It has become common in the home.
  - from a time in the past until now.
    - ◀ he has worked here
  - use to suggest a longer or more(than progressive) permanent action
    - ⚑ we usually use always
- present perfect progressive
  - sub.+has/have+been+base form+ing
  - from a time in the past until now.
  - It connect the past and the present
  - use to express states or actions that began in the past and continued until now.
  - ⚑ point
    - For: show an amount of time.
    - Since: show starting point
    - use present perfect not the simple present for action or events that began in the past and are continuing now.
      - ✓ I've been here for three month now.
      - ✗ i'm here for three month now.

future

- future perfect
  - sub.+will have+p.p.
  - before a time in the future.
  - to show states, action or events that will happen before a certain time in the future
  - can use in the progressive(page 34)
  - often use with ***by*** and ***by the time***
- future progressive
  - sub.+will be+ base form+ing
- future perfect progressive
  - sub.+will have been+base form+ing
  - use for talk before a certain time in the future.
- be going to
  - sub.+ be going to+base form
  - use when you have a planned
    - in fact express a state, action, or events that already planned before the moment of speaking.
    - can use when we think some think will happen in the future.
    - just use it to talk about a future situation that is already developing
      - ✓ look at those dark clouds! it's going to rain.
      - ✗ look at those dark clouds! it will rain.
- will
  - sub.+will+base form
  - use for general or specific time
  - show future states, action or events decided on the moment of speaking
  - use in progressive to describe an action that will be in progress at a certain time in future.
  - can use when we think some think will happen in the future.

modals

Ability

- can
  - to describe present ability.
  - ⚑ used more frequently than be able to in **present tense**.
- could
  - use for **past ability**.
  - could have
    - to talk about actions and states that were unlikely in the past.
    - this modal often communicate a sense of regret or blame.
- be able to
  - to describe present ability.
  - was/were able to for **past ability**.
  - use the correct form of be able to for all other tenses.
    - ◀ since her lessons, she has been able to get good rates on TV.

Advice

- should
  - use to give advise or ask for it.
    - ◀ should I buy a new TV set?
  - more formal than ought to.
  - use **should +** for negative statements.
  - should have
    - to talk about actions and states that were unlikely in the past.
    - this modal often communicate a sense of regret or blame.
    - ***should not have*** used for negative statement and more common (than ought not to have)
    - ***should (not) have*** is the most common form used in question.
- ought to
  - use to give advise.
  - ought to have
    - to talk about actions and states that were unlikely in the past.
    - this modal often communicate a sense of regret or blame.
    - ***ought not to have*** used for negative statement
- had better
  - use for urgent advice
    - when you believe that something bad will happen if the person doesn't fine the advice.

Necessity

- must
  - to express necessity
  - use to express obligation in writing, including official forms,signs and notices.
  - when **must** is used in spoken englishthe speaker:
    - 1) usually is in the position of power.
      - ◀ you must go to bed right now, Tommy! (mother talking to her son)
    - 2) is expressing urgent necessity
      - ◀ you really must talk to your boss about a raise. (friend talking to a friend)
  - refer only to the present or the future.
  - ⚠ the meaning of **must+** and **don't have to** are very different.
    - **must+** X express prohibition.
      - ◀ he mustn't watch that program. (he isn't allowed to watch the program.)
- can't
  - use **must have** when you are about certain about your conclusion.
  - we often use **can't** instead of **must not**
  - to express prohibition in spoken EN.
    - ◀ he can't stay up past 10:00
- have to
  - to express necessity
  - use the correct form of it for all other tenses.
  - ⚠ the meaning of **must+** and **don't have to** are very different.
    - ***Don't have to*** express that something isn't necessary.
      - ◀ he doesn't have to watch that program. (it isn't necessary for him to watch it, but he can watch it if he wants to.)
- have got to
  - to express necessity
  - refer only to the present or the future.
- use **had to have** when you are about certain about your conclusion.
  - Don't use **had to have** in negative statements to draw conclusion.

Future Possibility

- may
  - use **may not** to express the possibility that something will not happen.
  - use **may have** to express speculation or possibilities about a past situation. these speculations are usually based on facts that we have. (P 85)
  - Don't use it in question about possibility instead of that we use **could have**
- might
  - use **might not** to express the possibility that something will not happen.
  - might have
    - to talk about actions and states that were unlikely in the past.
    - this modal often communicate a sense of regret or blame.
    - use **might have** to express speculation or possibilities about a past situation. these speculations are usually based on facts that we have. (P 85)
    - Don't use it in question about possibility instead of that we use **could have**
- could
  - ⚠ **could+?** means that something is impossible.
    - expresses a feeling of disbelief or impossibility.
  - use **could have** to express speculation or possibilities about a past situation. these speculations are usually based on facts that we have. (P 85)
    - use in question

Assumption

- For question about possibility instead of these above items we use **do you think…? / Is it possible that …?**
  - to short answer: use **may, might, could**
    - **Is she going to star in the show? she may, she hasn't decided yet**
- may (50%)
  - may not (slightly less certain)
- might (15%)
  - might not (slightly less certain)
- could (10%)
  - couldn't (-100%)
- must (100%)
  - mustn't (slightly less certain)
  - ◀ you must not know them very well. you've only met them twice.
- can't (-100%)
- have to (75%)
- have got to (75%)

Addition and Response

adverbs

- 1) social function such as giving advice.
- 2) logical poddibilities such as making assumption.

past

- modals have only one form!
  - ✗ might to go
  - ✗ might+ (for third person)
  - use only the **modal + have** in short answers to question confusing other verbs.
- use been in short answers to questions that include a form of **be** (P 86)
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    - ◀ he doesn't have to watch that program. (it isn't necessary for him to watch it, but he can watch it if he wants to.)
- to express necessity
- refer only to the present or the future.
- ***use had to have*** when you are about certain about your conclusion.
  - Don't use **had to have** in negative statements to draw conclusion.
- ***use may not*** to express the possibility that something will not happen.
- use **may have** to express speculation or possibilities about a past situation. these speculations are usually based on facts that we have. (P 85)
  - Don't use it in question about possibility instead of that we use **could have**
- ***use might not*** to express the possibility that something will not happen.
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