

Nouns

Common Nouns

- People
- Places
- Things

Count Nouns

- Articles(a/an/the)
- Plural -S

Noncount Nouns

- Definite Article (the)
- Zero Article

Proper Nouns

- People
- Places
- Months
- Days
- Holidays
- Languages
- Nationalities
- Seasons

Quantifiers

Count Nouns

How many?

a number

- a few
- few
- a lot of
- many
- a couple of
- some
- any
- a great number of
- plenty of

Noncount Nouns

How much?

an amount

- a little
- few
- a lot of
- much
- some
- any
- a great deal of
- plenty of

1: These nouns are uncountable:

Abstract words	courage, education, time
Activities	exploring, sailing, farming
Fields of study	geography, history
Foods	corn, chocolate, fish
Gases	air, oxygen, steam
Liquids	water, milk, gasoline
Materials	cotton, plastic, silk
Natural forces	cold, electricity, weather
Particles	dust, sand, sugar, salt

advice	homework	mail
equipment	information	money
furniture	jewelry	news
garbage	luggage	work

2: a few , few , a little , little

- a few = not many but enough
- few= not enough=almost no
- a little = not much but enough
- little=not enough=almost no

3: none of

- None of the students is / are from China.
- None of the cake is/was fresh.

4.none of , neither of , both of

- None of these numbers are even.(3,5,7)
- Neither of these numbers are even.(5,7)
- Both of these numbers are odd.(5,7)

5. units of measurement+ NOUNs

- a loaf of bread
- a bar of soap
- a glass of water
- a trunk of tree
- a can of soda
- a tube of toothpaste
- a herd of sheep/elephants
- a school of fish
- a head of cabbage/lettuce
- a clove of garlic
- drifts of sand
- ...

High Intermediate 1

Unit 2: Adjectives

	one-syllable Adj. (short adj.)	Long Adj.
Equatives	as+ Adj. +as	as+ Adj. +as
Comparatives	Adj. -er than	more/less+ Adj. than
Superlatives	the Adj. -est	the most/least+ Adj.

Examples for Equative Forms asas

1) =to the same degree/amount

- Smart phones are **as popular as** laptops.
- Let's walk. It's just **as quick as** taking the bus.
- Susan is **as beautiful as** her older sister.
- Both tennis and soccer are interesting sports. But, tennis is **not just as exciting**.

2) as...adj./adv..as

- Please give it back to me **as soon as possible**.
- I didn't want to wake anybody, so I came in **as quietly as** I could.
- As much/far as I know**

3) twice/three times as...as

- Your car is **twice as expensive as** mine.
- You should try **twice as much as** you did.

Examples for Comparative forms

4) =not asas

- Chinese is **more difficult than** English.
- Mt.Everest is **higher than** all other mountains.
- America is big.But,Russia is **bigger**.

5)comparative + and + comparative(=an increase / a decrease)

- At first , I didn't like my job .But, later I got **more and more interested** in it.
- As I waited for my exam result , I became **more and more nervous**.
- Tabriz is growing fast.It's getting **bigger and bigger**.

6)the + comparative ..., the + comparative... (=cause-and-effect)

- **The more** I try not to be nervous , **the more nervous** I feel.
- **The younger** you are, **the easier** it is to learn.
- **The more electricity** you use , **the higher** your bill will be.
- **The more** I thought about the plan,**the less** I liked.

7) much/a lot/ far

a bit/a little/slightly + comparative

- This camera is **much more expensive than** the other one.
- " How do you feel?" " **Much better**,thanks!"
- **John 10 Mike 15 Peter 90**
- Mike is older than John (by 5 years).
- Peter is **much older** than John. (*very older : not correct*)

8) no / any + comparative

- How do you feel now ? Do you feel **any better**?
- This T-shirt does not fit me **any longer**.
- This hotel is better than the other one.And,it's **no more expensive**.

Examples for Superlative forms

9)

- **My house is the largest one in the neighborhood.**
▪ **=There are no other houses larger than mine.**
- **We all threw our rocks at the same time. Mine flew the highest.**
- **The room we reserved was the best in the hotel.**
(=There were no other rooms better than ours.)
- **What was the happiest day of your life?**

10) Superlatives with *Perfect Tenses*

- **This novel is the best novel I've ever read.**
=I've never read any novels better than this one.
- **It was the best novel I'd ever read.**

High Intermediate 1 – Unit 3

Adverbs

1. Adverbs are used to describe

A verb	➤ She answered the questions quickly . ➤ (We didn't go out because of the <u>heavy rain</u> .) ➤ We didn't go out because it was raining heavily .
Adjectives	➤ It's extremely nice . ➤ The test was surprisingly easy .
adverbs	➤ He is running very quickly . ➤ She learns languages incredibly quickly .

2. Different Forms of Adverbs

#1	#2	#3		#4	
-ly adverbs	-ly adjectives	Irregular Forms		(adj. ,adv.)	(adv.)
quickly	silly	good	well	slow	slowly
nicely	friendly	early	early	quick	quickly
perfectly	lovely	late	late	loud	loudly
seriously	lonely	hard	hard	clear	clearly
quietly	elderly	fast	fast	cheap	cheaply
badly	lively	high	high		
heavily	likely				

➤ Don't speak so loud/loudly; the neighbors will hear.

3. Comparing adverbs

	Equatives	Comparative	Superlative
Short Adverbs	as+ adv. + as	adv. -er + than	the+ adv. - est
	Examples: fast, high, early, ..		
Long Adverbs	as+ adv. + as	more/less+adv.+than	the most/least +adv.
	Examples: carefully, cheaply,		
Irregular Forms	as well as	better than	the best
	as badly as	worse than	the worst
	as much as	more than	the most
	as little as	less than	the least
	as far as	farther/further than	the farthest/furthest

Equatives : Examples

➤ You should try to write **as clearly as** your friend does.

Comparatives: Examples

- You speak English **more fluently** now **than** last year.
- Planes can fly **higher than** birds.
- Would you speak **more slowly**?
- Harry runs **fast**, but Matt runs **faster**.
- I came home **early**, but Steven arrived **earlier than** I did.
- Knowing punctuation rules helps you write **more efficiently**.
- He drives **less confidently** but **more carefully** after the accident.
- The kite flew **higher and higher** as the wind picked up. (=an increase)
- **The longer** I waited, **the more patient** I grew. (=cause-& effect)
- **The more** you learn English, **the more** you need to.

Superlatives: Examples

➤ He arrived **the earliest**, so he had to wait for the others.

4. Confusing Words

1

hard (adv.) - hardly (adv.)

- You're speaking very quietly . I can hardly hear you.
- He tried hard to find a job, but he had no luck.
- I'm not surprised he didn't find a job. He hardly tried to find one.
- My back is really killing me. I can hardly move.
- You look the same now as you looked 15 years ago. You've hardly changed.

2

late(adv.) – lately(adv.)

- Susan just phoned to say she was working late this evening.
- She said she'd prefer us to arrive no later than (=not after) 9:00 o'clock.
- I've been very busy lately.

3

lively(adj.) – live (adv.)

- A lively child.
- The match will be shown live by the BBC.

4

wrong (adj. , adv.) – wrongly (adv.)

- Your calculations must be wrong.
- You've spelled my name wrong.

5

lonely(adj.) - alone(adv.)

- A lonely old man
- You shouldn't leave a child alone in the house.
- That old man lives alone.

5.Types of Adverbs

1 Adverbs of time They tell us when sth is done / happens.

Examples : afterwards,already,immediately,last month,now,soon, then , yesterday,...

2 Adverbs of place They tell us where sth is done / happens.

Examples :above,below,here,outside,under,over there,...

3 Adverbs of manner They tell us how sth is done / happens.

Examples :badly,happily,sadly,slowly,well,hard,fast,...

4 Adverbs of degree They tell us the level / extent sth is done / happens.

Examples :almost,much,nearly,quite,so,very,too,really,...

5 Adverbs of frequency They tell us how often sth is done / happens.

Examples :again,always,hardly ever, never, usually, twice, ...

English Tenses

Past Tenses	Present Tenses	Future Tenses
1.Simple Past was,were, -ed, irregular verbs , did She went to the movies. Did she go to the movies? She helped the old man. Did she help the old man?	1.Simple Present do,does I/You/we/They walk to school. Do you walk to school? He/She walks to school. Does he walk to school?	1.Simple Future will do, be going to do What will you do ? What are you going to do?
2.Past Progressive was/were doing What were you doing yesterday this time? I was doing my homework when she arrived.	2.Present Progressive am/is/are doing I am washing the car now. She is watching TV at the moment. The kids are playing right now.	2.Future Progressive will be doing What will you be doing this weekend? Tomorrow this time I will be flying to Hong Kong.
3.Past Perfect had done When we arrived , the train had left .	3.Present Perfect have/has done Wow! It has rained . I've already typed the letters.	3.Future Perfect will have done I will have finished typing the letter by 11.
4.Past Perfect Progressive had been doing I had been waiting for the bus for half an hour when Tom came along.	4.Present Perfect Progressive have / has been doing It's been raining for 1 hour. How long have you been waiting here?	4.Future Perfect Progressive will have been doing I will have been studying English for three semesters by the time I take the TOEFL exam.

Unit 4**Present : Present Continuous**

1	You are in the middle of doing sth.	Let's go out now. It isn't raining anymore.
2	around now, these days	Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's learning Italian.
3	Temporary actions	I usually drive to work, but today I'm taking a taxi to work.
4	Future Plans	What are you doing this weekend?
5	Changes	Is your English getting better? The population of the world is increasing very fast.
6	Complaining about doing sth too often	I lost my keys again. I'm always losing them. You're always looking at your phone. Don't you have anything else to do?
7	How a person is behaving	I can't understand why he is being so selfish. He isn't usually like that. A: The path is icy. Don't slip. B: Don't worry. I'm being very careful.

Present : Simple Present

1	Daily routines	I learn about the recent news online every day.
2	Personal habits	I don't travel a lot.
3	Things happening generally/repeatedly	I always go to work by car.
4	Scientific facts	Water freezes at zero degree. Rice doesn't grow in cold climates.
5	How often?	Michael usually plays tennis two or three times a week.
6	Saying sth=Doing it	I promise/apologize/suggest/agree/advise/insist/refuse/suppose... I promise I won't be late.

Present : Present Perfect (Continuous)

1	connects past to present	He has taught English for 5 years (since 2015).
2	Unfinished actions from past until now.	I have worked in this company for 15 years/ since 2011. I have been working in this company for 15 years/ since 2011.
3	How many times you did sth.	Susan really loves that book. She's read it three times. Sarah has lost her passport again. This is the second time this has happened.
4	To talk about experiences.	Have you ever eaten sushi? We've never had a car. It's the first time he has driven a car. = He has never driven a car before.
5	With Superlative Adjectives	It's a really boring movie. It's the most boring movie I have ever seen.
6	This tense tells us sth about now	Sally isn't here. She's gone out to the country for a few days.
7	Present Perfect Continuous: An activity that just stopped or is still in progress	Why are you out of breath. Have you been running? It's been raining for two hours. How long have you been learning English?

Words frequently used with Present Perfect

- Since, for, ever, yet, so far, so long, already, just
- Today, this evening, this year, ...** = when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking
-I've had four cups of coffee today.
-They've played tennis three times this week.

Talking about Future:

will + Verb	Sudden decisions	'Did you call Max?' 'Oh no, I forgot. I'll call him now.'
	Polite requests	Will you shut the door?
	To say what we know or believe about the future	I think James will go to the party on Friday. I'll probably be home late tonight. Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass. Do you think Sarah will like the present we bought her? I wonder what will happen.
	Generally we use " will " to talk about the future, but sometimes we use will to talk about now:	Don't phone Amy now. She'll be busy. (= she'll be busy now)
be going to + Verb	Decisions/Intentions	This cheese smells horrible. I'm not going to eat it. I don't know what I'm going to do about the problem. We are going to take the train, but then we decided to drive instead.
	Plans	What are you going to do this weekend?
	The situation makes it clear what will happen. Evidence	Look at those black clouds. It's going to rain. I thought it was going to rain, but it didn't.
Present Progressive	Plans/Personal Arrangement	What time are you meeting Kate tomorrow? I'm going to the movies this evening? What time are you arriving?
Simple Present	Schedules/Programs Fixed Timetables	I have to go. My flight leaves at 11:30. The movie starts at 8:15.
Future Progressive	I will be in the middle of doing sth:	This time next week I'll be on holiday. I'll be lying on the beach or swimming in the sea. At 10 o'clock tomorrow he will be working.
	To talk about complete actions in the future.	The team's star player is injured and won't be playing in the game on Saturday.
	To talk about things that are already planned or decided:	I'll be going downtown later. Can I get you anything? "Will you be using your bicycle this evening?" "No, you can take it."
Future Perfect (Continuous)	Sth will be complete before a time in the future.	We're late. The film will already have started by the time we get to the cinema. Next year is Ted and Amy's 25th wedding anniversary. They will have been married for 25 years.

Unit 5

Past Tenses

1	Simple Past Things that happened at a specific time in the past	Mozart lived from 1756 to 1791. How many people did they invite to the wedding? I got married when I was 24 years old.
2	Past Progressive You were in the middle of doing sth at a certain time in the past	This time last year I was living in Hong Kong. I waved at her, but she wasn't looking.
3	Past Perfect (Continuous) Things that happened before/earlier than another action in the past	When Sarah arrived at the party, Paul had already gone home. Karen didn't come to the cinema with us. She'd already seen the movie.

used to / would + base form of the verb

1. Long ago people used to think that the sun turned around the Earth.
2. Tehran used to be much smaller than this.
3. You used to be Intermediate students last term.
4. There used to be a large car park on this street.(=location)
5. I used to have long hair when I was young.(=possession)
6. You used to be much happier than this.(=state)
7. I used to be much happier when I was a child.
8. I used to read books more often.
9. Friends would repeatedly ask him when he was going to get married. (=expresses that this happened regularly in the past)

would / was/were going to + base form of the Verb

1. Nobody **knew** what the result **would be**.(Future in the past)
2. Nobody **knew** which team **would win** the game. .(Future in the past)
3. When I **was** younger , I **was** very interested in knowing whom I **would be** marrying.
4. Last night I **was going to pay** a visit to my grandma, but something **turned up** and I **couldn't**.

Unit 6**Contrasting Tenses :****1. ! Compare : Past Perfect and Past Simple**

- Kate wasn't at home when I phoned. She was at her mother's house.
- Kate had just got home when I phoned. She'd been at her mother's house.

2. ! Compare : Present Perfect and Past Simple

- The World War I began **in 1914**. (a definite time expression in the past)
- This book has gained a lot of popularity among many students.
- Have you seen John this morning? (=It is still morning.)
- Did you see John this morning? (=It's not morning now.)

3. ! Compare : Present Perfect and Simple Past

- I've mailed her, but she hasn't replied. (=new information=new or recent happening)

- I mailed her, but she didn't reply. (=not recent or new)

- Somebody has invented a new type of washing machine? /Who invented the washing machine?

4. ! Compare : Present Perfect Simple and Present Perfect Continuous

- I've been doing my homework for two hours. (unfinished)
- I have done my homework. (finished)

5. ! Compare : Present Progressive and Present Perfect Continuous

- Don't disturb me now. I'm studying.
- I've been studying hard. Now I'm going to have a break.
- My hands are very dirty. I've been repairing my bike.
- My bike is OK again now. I've repaired it.

6. !Compare : Perfect Tenses

1. Ted and Amy have been married for 24 years. (present perfect)
2. Next year they will have been married for 25 years. (future perfect)
3. When their son was born, they had been married for three years. (past perfect)

Tenses used together

1	Past Progressive – Simple Past	It was raining when I got up. I hurt my back while I was working in the yard.
2	Present Perfect – Simple Past	Silvia is a very good tennis player. She's been playing since she was eight.
3	Past Perfect – Simple Past	When we got home last night, we found that somebody had broken into the flat.
4	Past Progressive – Past Progressive	While I was watching TV, Kate was talking on the phone.

State Verbs : think ,know, want, love , like , hope , remember , have , see , smell , taste , look , feel

! Some of these verbs can be used both as a State Verb and as an Action Verb.

- I have a car. / I'm having lunch right now.
- How do you feel now? / How are you feeling now?
- The soup tastes delicious. / I'm tasting the soup.
- Ted looks angry today. / Ted is looking angrily at me.

Sequence of Tenses

1. I **don't know** what my exam result **will be**.
2. Nobody **knows** what their lives **will be** in the future.
3. I'm **not** sure if I'm **going to pass** or not.
4. When Bob **applied** for the job, he **knew** he **would be** a success.

When we talk about repeated events in the past that don't happen now we can use either **would** or **used to + infinitive**. However, we can use **would** only if the time reference is clear. Compare:

- We **used to play** in the garden. (*not* We **would play**...; time reference not given) *and*
- Whenever we **went** to my uncle's house, we **would/used to play** in the garden.

We can use **used to** but not **would** when we talk about past states that have changed:

- The factory **used to be** over there.
- Didn't you **use to smoke** at university?

We don't use either **used to** or **would** when we say exactly how many times in total something happened, how long something took, or that a single event happened at a given past time:

- We **visited** Switzerland four times during the 1970s. (*not* We **would/used to visit**...)
- She **went** to Jamaica last month. (*not* She **would/used to go to** Jamaica last month.)

High- Intermediate I: Unit 6

Present Perfect or Present perfect Progressive?

- John **has worked** in this company for 10 years.
- John **has been working** in this company for 10 years.
- He's **broken** his finger and it's in a lot of pain now.
- I'm **waiting** for my friend. I've **been waiting** for him for half an hour.
- She **has been painting** the ceiling. (=unfinished action, still in progress.)
- She's **painted** the ceiling. (= a finished action)

Simple Present & Present Progressive

- Auntie Mary stays with us quite often. The children **love** having her here. (=all of an action)
- Auntie Mary is with us at the moment. The children **are loving** having her here. (=part of an action)

Stative Verbs

- Stative Verbs can be used actively. They show an action
- The food **tastes** delicious.
- I'm **tasting** the food.
- John **is** a funny boy.
- John, you **are being** so funny!

- That oven **looks** very old as if it has never been used.

there + be (=existence)

- I went to see if my old school **was** still there.
- **There are** many interesting places to visit.
- **There used to be** a large supermarket on this street.
- **There was** a taxi waiting outside the hotel.

Sequence of Tenses

- Years ago, nobody **knew** what their lives **would be** like.
- Nobody **knows** what his or her life **will be** like in the future.

Modals

Unit 7 Present / Future	Unit 8 Past
1.Abilities can be able to	1.Abilities could was/were able to
2.Possibilities may might could	2.Possibilities may+ have + P.P. might+ have + P.P. could+ have + P.P.
3.Advice should had better ought to	3.Advisability should (not) + have + P.P. ought to have + P.P.
4.Obligation must have/has to	4.Obligation had to
5.Assumptions/Deductions possibility=100%	5.Assumptions/Deductions possibility=100%
must (not) can't	Positive deduction: must have + P.P. Negative deduction: can't/couldn't have + P.P.

Can, could, and (be) able to

We use **can** to say that something is possible or allowed, or that somebody has the ability to do something. We use **can + base form** (**can do / can see**, etc.):

- We **can see** the ocean from our hotel window.
- “I don’t have a pen.” “You **can use** mine.”
- **Can you speak** any foreign languages?
- I **can come** and help you tomorrow if you want.
- The word “dream” **can be** a noun or a verb.

The negative is **can’t** (= cannot):

- I’m afraid I **can’t come** to your party on Friday.

You can say that somebody **is able to** do something, but **can** is more common:

- We **are able to see** the ocean from our hotel window.

But **can** has only two forms: **can** (*present*) and **could** (*past*). So sometimes it is necessary to use **(be) able to**. Compare:

<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ I can’t sleep.■ Tom can come tomorrow.■ Maria can speak French, Spanish, and English.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ I haven’t been able to sleep recently.■ Tom might be able to come tomorrow.■ Applicants for the job must be able to speak two foreign languages.
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Could

Sometimes **could** is the past of **can**. We use **could** especially with:

see hear smell taste feel remember understand

- We had a nice room in the hotel. We **could see** the ocean.
- As soon as I walked into the room, I **could smell** gas.
- She spoke in a very soft voice, so I **couldn't understand** what she said.

We also use **could** to say that somebody had the general ability or permission to do something:

- My grandfather **could speak** five languages.
- We were totally free. We **could do** what we wanted. (= we were allowed to do)

Could and was able to

We use **could** for general ability. But if you want to say that somebody did something in a specific situation, use **was/were able to** or **managed to** (*not could*):

- The fire spread through the building very quickly, but fortunately everybody **was able to escape** / **managed to escape**. (*not could escape*)
- We didn't know where David was, but we **managed to find** / **were able to find** him in the end. (*not could find*)

Compare:

- Jack was an excellent tennis player when he was younger. He **could beat** anybody. (= he had the general ability to beat anybody)

but Jack and Ted played tennis yesterday. Ted played very well, but Jack **managed to** / **was able to beat** him. (= he managed to beat him this time)

The negative **couldn't** (**could not**) is possible in all situations:

- My grandfather **couldn't swim**.
- We looked for David everywhere, but we **couldn't find** him.
- Ted played well, but he **couldn't beat** Jack.

We use **could** in a number of ways. Sometimes **could** is the past of **can** (see Unit 25C):

- Listen. I **can hear** something. (now)
- I listened. I **could hear** something. (past)

But **could** is not only used in this way. We also use **could** to talk about possible actions now or in the future (especially to make suggestions).

For example:

- A: What would you like to do tonight?
B: We **could go** to the movies.
- A: When you go to New York next month, you **could stay** with Candice.
B: Yes, I guess I **could**.

Can is also possible in these sentences (We **can go** to the movies, etc.). **Could** is less sure than **can**.



We also use **could** (*not can*) for actions which are not realistic. For example:

- I'm so tired, I **could sleep** for a week. (*not I can sleep for a week*)

Compare **can** and **could**:

- I **can stay** with Candice when I go to New York. (realistic)
- Maybe I **could stay** with Candice when I go to New York. (possible, but less sure)
- This is a wonderful place. I **could stay** here forever. (unrealistic)

We also use **could** (*not can*) to say that something is possible now or in the future. The meaning is similar to **might** or **may** (see Units 28–29):

- The story **could be** true, but I don't think it is. (*not can be true*)
- I don't know what time Liz is coming. She **could get** here at any time.

Study this example situation:

You are looking for Bob. Nobody is sure where he is, but you get some suggestions.

He **may be** in his office.

(= perhaps he is in his office)

Where's Bob?

He **might be having** lunch.

(= perhaps he is having lunch)

Ask Ann. She **might know**.

(= perhaps she knows)

We use **may** or **might** to say that something is a possibility. Usually, you can use **may** or **might**, so you can say:

- It **may** be true. or It **might** be true. (= perhaps it is true)
- She **might** know. or She **may** know.

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not**:

- It **may not** be true. (= perhaps it isn't true)
- She **might not** work here any more. (= perhaps she doesn't work here)

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	may might	(not)	been (true / in his office, etc.) be (doing / working / having, etc.) do / know / work / want , etc.
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Could is similar to **may** and **might**:

- It's a strange story, but it **could be** true. (= it may/might be true)
- You **could have left** your bag in the store. (= you may/might have left it there)

We use **may** and **might** to talk about possible actions or happenings in the future:

- I haven't decided yet where to go on vacation. I **may go** to Hawaii.
(= perhaps I will go there)
- Take an umbrella with you. It **might rain** later. (= perhaps it will rain)
- The bus isn't always on time. We **might have** to wait a few minutes.
(= perhaps we will have to wait)

The negative forms are **may not** and **might not**:

- Ann **may not go** out tonight. She isn't feeling well. (= perhaps she will not go out)
- There **might not be** enough time to discuss everything at the meeting.

Compare **will** and **may/might**:

- I'll **be** late this evening. (for sure)
- I **may/might** be late this evening. (possible)

Usually you can use **may** or **might**. So you can say:

- I **may go** to Hawaii. or I **might go** to Hawaii.
- Lisa **might be** able to help you. or Lisa **may be** able to help you.

But we use only **might** (*not may*) when the situation is *not real*:

- If I were in Tom's position, I think I **might** look for another job.

The situation here is not real because I am *not* in Tom's position (so I'm not going to look for another job). **May** is not possible in this example.

There is also a continuous form: **may/might be -ing**. Compare this with **will be -ing**:

- Don't call me at 8:30. I'll be **watching** the baseball game on TV.
- Don't call me at 8:30. I **might be watching** (or I **may be watching**) the baseball game on TV. (= perhaps I'll be watching it)

We also use **may/might be -ing** for possible plans. Compare:

- I'm **going** to Hawaii in July. (for sure)
- I **may be going** (or I **might be going**) to Hawaii in July. (possible)

But you can also say "I **may go** (or I **might go**) to Hawaii" with little difference in meaning.

Might as well / may as well

Rosa and Maria have just missed the bus.

The buses run every hour.

What should we do? Should we walk?

We **might as well**. It's a nice day, and I don't want to wait here for an hour.

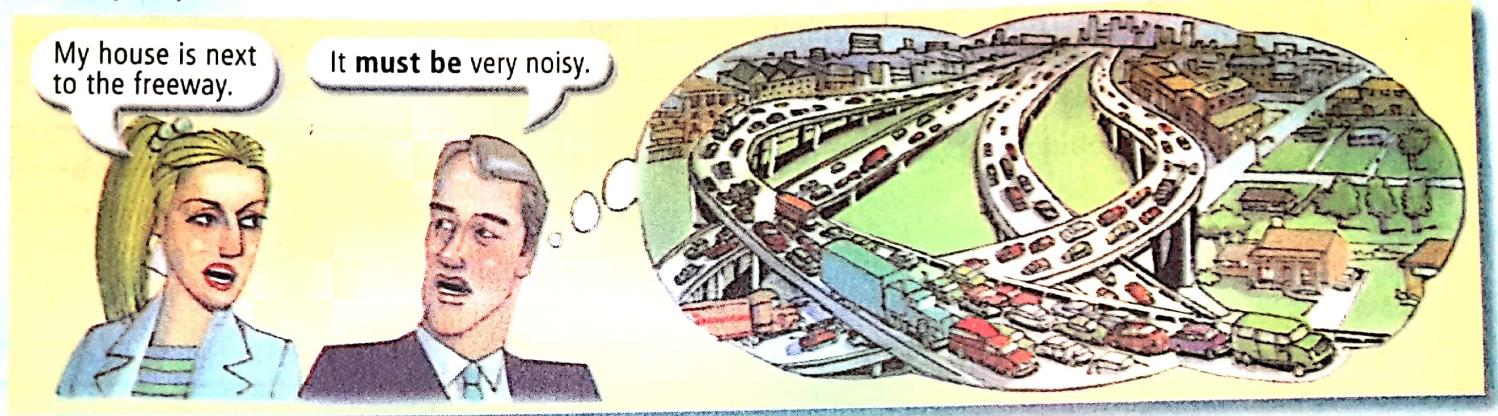
We **might as well** do something = We should do it because there is no better alternative.

There is no reason not to do it. **May as well** is also possible.



- A: You'll have to wait two hours to see the doctor.
B: I **might as well** go home and come back.
- Rents are so high these days, you **may as well buy** a house.
(buying a house is as good, no more expensive)

Must (not)



We use **must** to say that we feel sure something is true:

- You've been traveling all day. You **must be** tired.
(Traveling is tiring and you've been traveling all day, so you **must be** tired.)
- "Jim is a hard worker." "Jim? You **must be** joking. He's very lazy."
- I'm sure Sally gave me her phone number. I **must have** it somewhere.

We use **must not** to say that we feel sure something is not true:

- Their car isn't outside their house. They **must not be** home. (= They **must be** out)
- Brian said he would be here by 9:30. It's 10:00 now, and he's never late. He **must not be coming**.
- They haven't lived here very long. They **must not know** many people.

Study the structure:

I/you/he (etc.)	must (not)	be (tired / hungry / home, etc.) be (doing / coming / joking, etc.) do / get / know / have, etc.
-----------------	-------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Can't and must not

It **can't** be true = I believe it is impossible:

- How can you say such a thing? You **can't** be serious!

Compare **can't** and **must not**:

- A: Joe wants something to eat.
- B: But he just had lunch. He **can't** be hungry already. (= it's impossible that he is hungry because he just had lunch)
- A: I offered Bill something to eat, but he didn't want anything.
- B: He **must not** be hungry. (= I'm sure he is not hungry – otherwise he would eat something)

I **have to** do something = it is necessary to do it, I am obliged to do it:

- You can't turn right here. You **have to** turn left.
- I **have to** get up early tomorrow. My flight leaves at 7:30.
- Jason can't meet us tonight. He **has to** work late.
- Last week Nicole broke her arm and **had to go** to the hospital.
- Have you ever **had to go** to the hospital?

We use **do/does/did** in questions (for the present and past simple):

- What **do I have to do** to get a driver's license?
(*not* What have I to do?)
- Does Kimberly **have to work** tomorrow?
- Why **did you have to leave** early?

In negative sentences, we use **don't/doesn't/didn't**:

- I **don't have to get up** early tomorrow.
(*not* I haven't to)
- Kimberly **doesn't have to work** on Saturdays.
- We **didn't have to pay** to park the car.

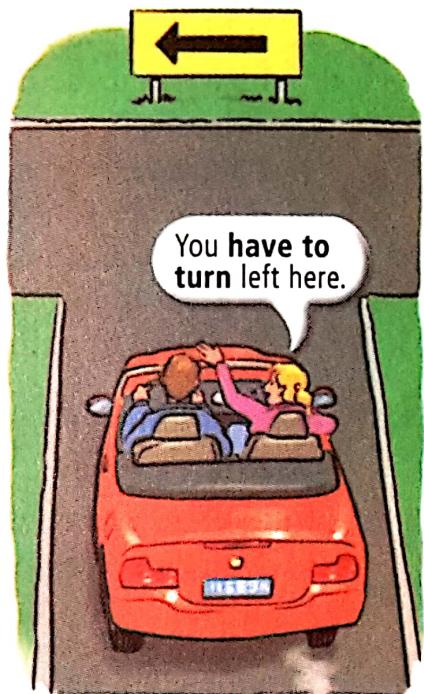
You can say:

I'll **have to** / I **won't have to** ...

I'm **going to have to** ...

I **might/may have to** ... (= perhaps I'll have to)

- They can't fix my computer, so I'll **have to buy** a new one. or
... so I'm **going to have to buy** a new one.
- I **might have to leave** the meeting early. or I **may have to leave** ...



Must is similar to **have to**:

- The economic situation is bad. The government **must do** something about it. *or*
The government **has to do** ...
- If you go to New York, you really **must visit** the Empire State Building.
(*or* ... you really **have to** visit ...)

But **have to** is more common than **must**.

We use **must** especially in written rules and instructions:

- Answer all the questions. You **must write** your answers in ink.
- Applications for the job **must be received** by May 18.

You **must not** do something = it is necessary that you *not* do it (so don't do it):

- Students **must not use** cell phones in class. (= it is not allowed)

Compare **must not** and **don't have to**:

- You **must keep** this a secret. You **must not tell** anybody.
(= don't tell anybody)
- You **don't have to tell** Tim about what happened. I can tell him myself.
(= you don't need to tell him, but it's OK if you do)



You can use **have got to** instead of **have to**. So you can say:

- I've **got to work** tomorrow. *or* I **have to work** tomorrow.
- He's **got to visit** his aunt tonight. *or* He **has to visit** his aunt tonight.

You **should do** something = it is a good thing to do or the right thing to do.

You can use **should** to give advice or to give an opinion:

- You look tired. You **should go** to bed.
- The government **should do** more to reduce crime.
- "Should we **invite** Susan to the party?" "Yes, I think we **should**."

We often use **should** with **I think / I don't think / Do you think ... ?**:

- **I think** the government **should do** more to reduce crime.
- **I don't think** you **should work** so hard.
- "Do you **think** I **should apply** for this job?" "Yes, I **think** you **should**."

You **shouldn't do** something = it isn't a good thing to do:

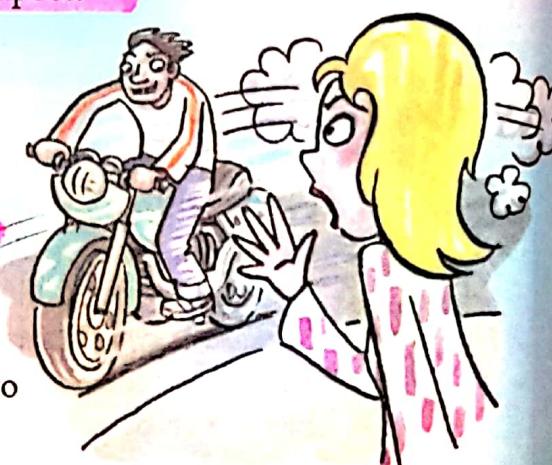
- You **shouldn't believe** everything you read in the newspapers.

Should is not as strong as **must** or **have to**:

- You **should** apologize. (= it would be a good thing to do)
- You **must** apologize. / You **have to** apologize. (= you have no alternative)

We also use **should** when something is not right or not what we expect:

- I wonder where Liz is. She **should be** here by now.
(= she isn't here yet, and this is not normal)
- The price on this package is wrong. It **should be** \$1.29, not \$1.59.
- That man on the motorcycle **should be wearing** a helmet.



We also use **should** to say that we expect something to happen:

- She's been studying hard for the exam, so she **should pass**.
(= I expect her to pass)
- There are plenty of hotels in this city. It **shouldn't be** hard to find a place to stay. (= I don't expect it to be hard)

Ought to...

You can use **ought to** instead of **should**. We say “ought to do” (with **to**):

- Do you think I **ought to apply** for this job?
(= Do you think I **should apply**?)
- That's a terrible thing to say. You **ought to be** ashamed of yourself!
- She's been studying hard for the exam, so she **ought to pass**.

Modals(past)

modal+have +P.P.

should +have +P.P.	advisability	<p>-You missed a great party last night. You should have come. Why didn't you?</p> <p>-I'm feeling sick. I shouldn't have eaten so much.</p> <p>*I wonder why they are so late. They should have been here an hour ago.</p>
may/might/could+ have+P.P.	probablity/possibility: <i>You are not sure ,you are skeptical.</i> Misses opportunities	<p>-I can't find my phone. I could have left it at work.</p> <p>*A:I can't find my bag anywhere.</p> <p>B. You might have left it in the store.</p> <p>Why did you stay at a hotel? You could have stayed with me.</p>
must+have+P.P.	positive deduction Certainty: <i>You are sure that sth happened.</i>	<p>"Mary wasn't in class yesterday."</p> <p>"She must have been sick."</p>
can't/couldn't +have+P.P.	negative deduction Certainty: <i>You are sure that sth didn't happen.</i>	<p>*He was too far away, so he couldn't have seen you.</p> <p>We had a really good vacation. It couldn't have been better.</p>

* I've lost one of my gloves. I _____ it somewhere.

- A. **must have been dropping**
- B. **should have dropped**
- C. **must have dropped**
- D. **could have dropped**

* You _____ here when Helen told the boss not to be so lazy!

- A. **might have been**
- B. **should have been**
- C. **would have been**
- D. **could have been**

MODALS

	Present/future	Past
Active	MODAL+V.	MODAL+HAVE+P.P.
Passive	MODAL+BE+P.P.	MODAL+HAVE+BEEN+P.P
Progressive	MODAL+BE+GERUND	MODAL+HAVE+BEEN+GERUND

*A:I wonder why David was in such a bad mood yesterday.

B:He *may not have been feeling* well.

*Don't phone me at 8:30.I *might be watching* the baseball game on TV.

*A:When I arrived home,my wallet wasn't in my pocket.

B:It *must have been stolen*.



Modals in Past

Modal + have + participle

Modal	Concept	Example
Would have	Past unreal action	If I had guessed the future, I would have taken some precautions against what would happen.
Could have	Past unreal ability	He could have taken the flight.
May have	Past unreal possibility	We may have passed the math exam, but it was in Spanish.
Might have	Past unreal small probability	You might have sold the car., if you really needed the Money.
Should have	Past unreal recommendation	You should have listened to the teacher.
Must have	Past unreal assumption	We must have been crazy!

Making Deductions about Past

We can use modal verbs for deduction – guessing if something is true using the available information. The modal verb we choose shows how certain we are about the possibility. This page focuses on making deductions about the past.

must have

We use *must have* + past participle when we feel sure about what happened.

- *Who told the newspapers about the prime minister's plans? It **must have been** someone close to him.*
- *The thief **must have had** a key. The door was locked and nothing was broken.*
- *Oh, good! We've got milk. Mo **must have bought** some yesterday.*

might have / may have

We can use *might have* or *may have* + past participle when we think it's possible that something happened.

- *I think I **might have left** the air conditioning on. Please can you check?*
- *Police think the suspect **may have left the country** using a fake passport.*

May have is more formal than *might have*. *Could have* is also possible in this context but less common.

can't have / couldn't have

We use *can't have* and *couldn't have* + past participle when we think it's not possible that something happened.

- *She **can't have driven** there. Her car keys are still here.*
- *I thought I saw Adnan this morning but it **couldn't have been** him – he's in Greece this week.*

So - Neither – Either- too

SO

SO is used to show agreement with positive statements.

SO + Auxiliary/Be + Subject (pronoun)

The Auxiliary (or To Be/Have) needs to agree with the verb tense in the original statement.

It is similar to using **TOO** at the end of a sentence.

Person A	Person B	
I am happy.	So am I.	= I am happy too.
I'm going to Brazil in the summer.	So am I.	= I am going to Brazil too.
You look nice today.	So do you.	= You look nice too.
Stephanie has a new boyfriend.	So does Mary.	= Mary has a new one too.
We went to the concert last night.	So did I.	= I went to the concert too.
I would love a coffee right now.	So would I.	= I would love a coffee too.
He will win a prize.	So will I.	= I will win one too.
They have finished their homework.	So have I.	= I have finished too.
I can speak two languages.	So can I.	= I can speak two too.
He should study more.	So should I.	= I should study more too.
We could see the mountains.	So could we.	= We could see them too.
My brother had eaten too much.	So had I.	= I had eaten too much too.

Sometimes you can use **So + Auxiliary + Subject** as a continuation of the first part of the sentence.

- John can sing well and so can his brother.
(= John can sing well and his brother can sing well too)

NEITHER

Neither is used to show agreement with negative statements.

Neither + Auxiliary + Subject (pronoun)

The Auxiliary needs to agree with the verb tense in the original statement.

It is similar to using **either** at the end of a sentence, although **Neither** is more commonly used, especially in spoken English.

A: I don't understand Spanish.
B: Neither do I. (= I don't understand Spanish either.)

A: I cannot swim.
B: Neither can I. (= I can't swim either.)

Sometimes people respond **Me Neither** instead of **Neither + Auxiliary + Subject** though this is very informal spoken English.

Person A	Person B	
I am not hungry.	Neither am I.	= I'm not hungry either .
I'm not going to quit.	Neither am I.	= I'm not going to quit either .
They don't speak French.	Neither do I.	= I don't speak French either .
Stephanie doesn't eat meat.	Neither does Mary.	= Mary doesn't eat meat either .
Mary didn't go to the party.	Neither did I.	= I didn't go either .
I wouldn't like to do his job.	Neither would I.	= I wouldn't like to do it either .
He won't stop talking.	Neither will you.	= You won't stop either .
You haven't finished your meal.	Neither have you.	= You haven't finished either .
I can't reach the top shelf.	Neither can I.	= I can't reach it either .
You shouldn't talk in the movie.	Neither should you.	= You shouldn't talk either .
We couldn't hear him.	Neither could we.	= We couldn't hear him either .
I hadn't seen her before.	Neither had I.	= I hadn't seen her before either .

Summary Charts



**ENGLISH
GRAMMAR**

SO - TOO



**Woodward
ENGLISH
METHOD**

SO and TOO are used to show agreement with positive statements (said by Person A).

**SO + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT
(or BE / HAVE)**

**The auxiliary verb (or To Be/To Have)
needs to agree with the verb tense in
the original statement (by Person A).**

Person A

I **am** happy.
You **are** making a noise.
I **need** more money.
Steve **likes** pizza.
I **was** tired this morning.
We **were** late.
I **watched** a movie last night.
She **can** play the guitar.
We **could** see the stars.
She **will** win an award.
I **would** like a cup of coffee.
He **should** study more.
They **have** finished early.
He **had** eaten too much.

Person B

So **am** I.
So **are** you.
So **do** I.
So **does** Mary.
So **was** I.
So **were** they.
So **did** I.
So **can** I.
So **could** I.
So **will** I.
So **would** I.
So **should** I.
So **have** I.
So **had** I.

= I am happy **too**.
= You are making a noise **too**.
= I need more money **too**.
= Mary likes pizza **too**.
= I was tired **too**.
= They were late **too**.
= I watched a movie **too**.
= I can play the guitar **too**.
= I could see the stars **too**.
= I will win an award **too**.
= I would like a cup **too**.
= I should study more **too**.
= I have finished early **too**.
= I had eaten too much **too**.

Sometimes you can use So + Auxiliary + Subject as a continuation of the first part of the sentence.
John **can** sing well, and so **can** his brother. = John can sing well, and his brother can sing well **too**.

www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

NEITHER and EITHER are used to agree with negative statements (said by Person A).

**NEITHER + AUXILIARY + SUBJECT
(or BE / HAVE)**

Person A

Person B

I **am not** hungry.
You **aren't** trying.
I **don't need** help.
Steve **doesn't like** fish.
I **wasn't** bored.
They **weren't** invited.
I **didn't** like the book.
I **can't** swim.
I **couldn't** see him.
She **won't** be there.
I **wouldn't** eat that.
I **shouldn't** worry.
They **haven't studied**.
He **hadn't finished**.

Neither **am** I.
Neither **are** you.
Neither **do** I.
Neither **does** Sam.
Neither **was** I.
Neither **were** we.
Neither **did** I.
Neither **can** I.
Neither **could** I.
Neither **will** I.
Neither **would** I.
Neither **should** I.
Neither **have** I.
Neither **had** I.

The auxiliary verb (or To Be/To Have) needs to agree with the verb tense in the original statement (by Person A).

= I'm not (hungry) **either**.
= You aren't (trying) **either**.
= I don't (need help) **either**.
= Sam doesn't (like fish) **either**.
= I wasn't (bored) **either**.
= We weren't (invited) **either**.
= I didn't (like the book) **either**.
= I can't (swim) **either**.
= I couldn't (see him) **either**.
= I won't (be there) **either**.
= I wouldn't (eat that) **either**.
= I shouldn't (worry) **either**.
= I haven't (studied) **either**.
= I hadn't (finished) **either**.

Sometimes you will see/hear NOR + Auxiliary + Subject.
A: I wasn't ready. B: **Nor** was I (= **Neither** was I).

I'm not hungry ~~too~~. → **Too** is for positive statements
I'm not hungry **either**.

High Intermediate 1 ;unit 10

Agreement/Disagreement

so-too-neither-either

+

-

And
But

A: I can speak Japanese.

B: I can ,too. So can I. Me too.

C: But I can't.

A : I can't ride a bike.

B: I can't either. Neither can I. Me
neither

C: But I can.

A: Mary lives in London.

B: I do ,too. So do I. Me too.

C: But I don't.

A: I am playing video games.

B: I am too. / So am I . / Me too.

C: But I'm not.

A: I'd like to go out.

B: So would I . / I would too. / Me too.

C: But I wouldn't

A: I have visited Rome.

B: I have too . / So have I . / Me too.

C: But I haven't .

A: I have 1000 dollars.

B: Me too. / I do , too. / So do I .

C:But I don't.

A: I couldn't pass the exam.

B: I couldn't either. / Neither could I .

Me neither.

C: But I could.

too / so → affirmative statements

either / neither → negative statements

A: I didn't attend the class.

B: I didn't either. / Neither did I .

Me neither.

C: But I did.

I don't have a car, nor do I have money,
nor do I have an apartment.

I can't speak Japanese.

I can't speak Spanish.

I can speak neither Japanese nor Spanish.

I can speak both Japanese and Spanish.