

# Intermediate Three

## Unit One

## Grammar

**Reported Speech**  
**Yes-No Questions**

# Reported Speech

- When Yes-No questions are reported, the reported sentence does not look like a question—it is not inverted. Plus, the words “if” or “whether” or “whether or not” are used to show that a question is being asked. Sometimes in the reported question instead of “ask” or “say”, the verbs “wonder” or “want to know” are used
- Mary asked, “ Does he want to leave?”
- Mary wanted to know if he wanted to leave.
- The shopkeeper asked, “ Are you going to pay by credit card?”
- The shopkeeper wanted to know whether he was going to pay by credit card or not.
- “Will you be working here tomorrow?” the receptionist asked.
- The receptionist wondered whether he would be working there the next day.

“Can you tell me the time?” the passenger asked the driver.

The passenger asked the driver if he could tell him the time.

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# **Intermediate Three**

## **Unit two**

## **Grammar**

**Reported Speech**  
**Information Questions**

# Reported Speech

- **When we change the direct speech questions to indirect speech, they are not inverted anymore. They act as noun clauses.**
- **We must pay attention to the time of the introductory verb and if it is past, changes should be made in the indirect sentence.**
- **He asked me, “When will the class start?”**
- **He asked me when the class would start.**

**Barbara asked his brother, “ How much did you pay for the books?”**

**Barbara wanted to know how much his brother paid for the books.**

**Ali asked his neighbor, “ Why have you been in the yard for such a long time?”**

**Ali asked his neighbor why he had been in the yard for such a long time.**

# Reported Speech

- **Some adverbs change along with the tense changes.**
- **Tomorrow becomes The next day, the following day**
- **Yesterday becomes The day before**
- **Now becomes then**
- **Here becomes there**

# INTERMEDIATE 3

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## GRAMMAR

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## UNIT 3 LESSON A

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# Phrasal Verbs( Two-Word Verbs)

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## UNIT 3

### LESSON A

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**Phrasal verbs** are composed of two parts. The meaning of the whole phrase is usually different from the two words that make up the phrasal verb.

**I will never **give up.** (stop trying)**

**You have to **fill out** the form. (complete)**

**She was too tired to **get up.** ( get out of bed)**

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## UNIT 3

### LESSON A

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#### Inseparable Phrasal verbs

**A lot of phrasal verbs are intransitive, so they have no object.**

**You are driving too fast. Can you **slow down**?**

**We should **dress up** for the party.**

**I think he is going to **show up** soon.**

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## UNIT 3

### LESSON A

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**Phrasal verbs that are transitive require an object to complete their meaning.**

**While cleaning the house, I came across a check I had forgotten to deposit. (find accidentally)**

**You can count on me. (depend on)**

**Can you go over the topic? (review)**

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### LESSON A

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**The object of an inseparable phrasal verb can be either a noun or a pronoun.**

I'm **waiting for Tom.**

I'm **waiting for him.**

She **ran into Mary.**

She **ran into her.**

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## UNIT 3

### LESSON B

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# Separable Phrasal Verbs

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## UNIT 3

### LESSON B

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**A separable phrasal verb is a transitive phrasal verb which allows an object to be placed between the verb and its particle, or after the whole verb.**

**The terrorists blew up the car.**

**The terrorists blew the car up.**

**The terrorists blew it up.**

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## UNIT 3

### LESSON B

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He **called off the meeting.**

He **called the meeting off.**

He **called it off.**

I **woke up my sister.**

I **woke my sister up.**

I **woke her up.**

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## UNIT 3

### LESSON B

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#### Note:

If the object noun phrase is long, the two-word verb is not separated.

She **filled out** the form that allowed her to register.

#### Not

She **filled** the form that allowed her to register out.

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## UNIT4

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**Causative Verbs**

**Have/ Make**

**Get**

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## UNIT4

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**The causative verbs** are used to indicate that one person causes another person to do something.

**Have someone do something** → pay or ask someone to do something for you

**The teacher had the students give their projects.**

**He had the electrician repair the TV.**

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## UNIT4

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**Make someone do something** → force someone to do something for you

The manager always **makes** them **work** extra hours.

She **made** her daughter **clean up** her room.

He **makes** his parents **worry** so much about him.

I will **make** them **do** their job correctly.

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**Get someone to do something** → persuade someone to do something.

**I got my kids to go to bed on time.**

**I can never get my wife to cook dinner.**

**He got his friends to stop fighting.**

**The doctor got him to lose some weight.**

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## UNIT 5

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### Causative Verbs

### Have/ Get Something Done

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## UNIT 5

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**Sometimes in causative sentences the doer of the action is not mentioned.**

**Subject + Causative Verb + Direct Object + Past Participle**

**She had the mechanic repair her car.**

**She had her car repaired.**

**She got her car repaired.**

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## UNIT 5

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**My hair is too long.**

**I should have it cut.**

**I should get it cut.**

**The switch does not work properly.**

**I should have it mended.**

**I should get it mended.**

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# UNIT 6

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## Nominalization

Infinitive/ Infinitive Phrase as Subject

“For”+ Noun/ Pronoun + Infinitive

“Of”+ Noun / Pronoun + Infinitive / Infinitive Phrase

That- clause as Subject

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## UNIT 6

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**Nominalization** is the use of a word which is not a noun (eg. a verb, an adverb or an adjective) as a **noun** or a **noun Phrase**.

### **Infinitive/ Infinitive Phrase as Subject**

**An infinitive** or an **infinitive phrase** can be used as a subject in a sentence.

**To learn** a new language is essential.

**To be** an engineer is his desire.

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## UNIT 6

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**It is more common to use it as the false (formal) subject of the sentence and place the true subject after the verb.**

**To learn** a new language is essential.

It is essential **to learn** a new language.

**To be** an engineer is his desire.

It is his desire **to be** an engineer.

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## UNIT 6

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### “For”+ Noun / Pronoun + Infinitive

**For Bob to go on a vacation was necessary.**

**It was necessary for Bob to go on a vacation.**

**For her visiting Paris was exciting.**

**It was exciting for her to visit Paris.**

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### “Of”+ Noun / Pronoun + Infinitive / Infinitive Phrase

Certain Adjectives can follow “Of”+ Noun / Pronoun + Infinitive / Infinitive Phrase.

**It was wrong of Tom to be so rude.**

**It was nice of Mary to help us.**

**It was wise of you to stay calm.**

**It was foolish of them to drive so carelessly.**

**It was inconsiderate of them to make so much noise late at night.**

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# UNIT 6

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## That- Clause as Subject

This kind of clause as the subject in a sentence is very formal and rarely used in spoken English.

**That he would succeed** was obvious.

It was obvious that he would succeed.

**That he was about to leave** disappointed his family.

It disappointed his family that he was about to leave.

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# INTERMEDIATE 3

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## GRAMMAR



## UNIT 7

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Subjunctive

Adjectives

Verbs



## UNIT 7

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### what are Subjunctives?

- **base forms of the verb for all persons**
- **used in *that- clauses* in a formal style**
- **following verbs or adjectives expressing necessity, advisability or recommendation**
- **not having *do* in negative forms**



# UNIT 7

## some adjectives that are followed by subjunctive

essential	<b>It is essential that <u>he</u> be on time for the meeting.</b>
important	<b>It is important that <u>she</u> go to bed early.</b>
vital	<b>It is vital that <u>they</u> not fight over small things.</b>
necessary	<b>It is necessary that <u>Tom</u> not be here for the party.</b>
desirable	<b>It is desirable that <u>Mary</u> do her best for the exams.</b>
advisable	<b>It is advisable that <u>we</u> not waste our time.</b>



# UNIT 7

## some verbs that are followed by subjunctives

insist	<b>My mom <b>insists</b> that <u>we</u> <b>be</b> home at seven.</b>
suggest	<b>Tom <b>suggested</b> that <u>Mary</u> <b>have</b> more warm clothes with her.</b>
recommend	<b>They <b>recommended</b> that <u>she</u> <b>not forget</b> to call them.</b>
advise	<b>Her dad <b>advised</b> that <u>she</u> <b>study</b> hard.</b>
request	<b>We <b>requested</b> that <u>we</u> <b>have</b> a deluxe room.</b>
order	<b>He <b>ordered</b> that <u>his lunch</u> <b>be taken</b> to his room.</b>
ask	<b>You <b>asked</b> that <u>we</u> <b>not come</b> late.</b>



## UNIT 7

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### Note:

Many speakers prefer to use **should + bare infinitive** instead of the **subjunctive**.

**It is vital that Peter should exercise.**

**It is necessary that each child should have the chance to play outdoor.**

## UNIT 7

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# INTERMEDIATE 3

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## GRAMMAR



## UNIT 8

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**Prepositions (in, on, at)**

**By / Until**

**For/ From**



## UNIT 8

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**In** → **cities and countries**

**They live in Paris.**

**She lives in England.**

**On** → **streets**

**Tom lives on Main Street.**

**At** → **addresses which contain numbers**

**We live at 29 Park Street.**



## UNIT 8

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**Until** → continuing situation or state that stops at a certain time in the future

**He will wait until she finishes cleaning up.**

**They will study for the test until tomorrow.**

**You can have the book until next week.**



## UNIT 8

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**By** → **an action that will happen at or before a certain time in the future**

**Your order will be ready **by** Friday.**

**They will be here **by** noon.**

**I will finish my studies **by** July.**



## UNIT 8

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**For** → how long a situation lasts in the present, past or future

**They stayed there **for one week**.**

**We have been working on this project **for two years**.**

**He is going to be on vacation **for ten days**.**



## UNIT 8

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**From... to/ From.... till, until** → the time an action started and the time it finished

**He was under arrest **from Monday until Wednesday.****

**The meeting will be **from 8 to 10.****

**They were here **from morning till evening.****