

PRE-INTERMEDIATE I

GRAMMAR

H.Taghadosi

UNIT I-A

Review

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UNIT I-A

Are any of the students ready for the exam?

Yes, **all** of them **are**.

Yes, **some of** them **are**.

No, **none of** them **is(are)**.

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UNIT I-A

I	intend	to see Mike.
You	want	
We	plan	
They	expect	
	need	to go there.
He	wishes	
She	desires	
It	hopes	

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UNIT I-A

Adverbs of Frequency

● always	100%	I <i>always</i> watch TV in the evening.
● almost always	95%	She <i>almost always</i> eats breakfast.
● usually	75%	Michael <i>usually</i> gets up late on weekends.
● often	50%	I <i>often</i> do exercise in the morning.
● sometimes	25%	They <i>sometimes</i> go to a coffee shop in their free time.
● seldom ● rarely ● hardly ever	5%	I <i>seldom</i> see him. I <i>rarely</i> see him. I <i>hardly ever</i> see him.
● never	0%	He <i>never</i> comes to class late.

UNIT I-A

Adverb of Frequency Position in a Sentence

“to be” verbs + adverbs of frequency

adverbs of frequency+ main verbs

He **is always** late to the class.

He **always goes** to the class late.

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UNIT I-A

as + adjective + as

Tom is **the same height** as Ted.

Tom is **as tall as** Ted.

This room is **the same size** as that room.

This room is **as big as that** room.

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UNIT I-A

Comparative and Superlative			
	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One syllable		Add er	Add est
	quick old	quicker older	quickest oldest
One syllable – ending in e		Add r	Add st
	safe nice	safer nicer	safest nicest
One syllable – cvc		Double last consonant and add er	Double last consonant and add est
	big wet	bigger wetter	biggest wettest
Two syllables – ending in y		Remove y and add ier	Remove y and add iest
	heavy lovely	heavier lovelier	heaviest loveliest
Two or more syllabus		Use more	Use most
	Famous Embarrassed	More famous More embarrassed	Most famous Most embarrassed
Irregular	good bad	better worse	best worst

UNIT I-A

- Tom is **cleverer than** John. But Mike is **the cleverest** student in class.
- My mother is **more reasonable than** my brother. But my father is **the most reasonable** person in our family.
- Mary is **shier than** John. But Mike is **the shiest student** in class.

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UNIT I-A

Too & Enough

too + adjective + to+ verb (used to mean more than necessary usually having negative meaning)

He is 16. He is **too young to drive** a car.

It's **too late to arrive** there on time.

adjective + enough (used to say sufficient usually having positive meaning)

He is 19. He is **old enough to drive** a car.

She is the best student in class. She is **smart enough to answer** all the questions.

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UNIT I-B

MODAL AUXILIARY VERBS (CAN)

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UNIT I-B

Auxiliary verbs are the verbs **am, is, are, was, were, do, does** and **did**. We can use them to make negatives, questions, and to give short answers.

A: Where **are** Jack and Mary?

B: They **are** in the office now. They **were** in the café an hour ago. They **weren't** eating or drinking. They **didn't** want anything.

A: **Do** they want anything now?

B: No, they **don't**.

UNIT I-B

Modal Auxiliaries (can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should) are auxiliaries that are different from the ones we talked about before in three ways:

1. Modals add their own meaning to the verbs that follow:

I **can** help you. You **may** have a question.

2. Modals have no infinitive (to+verb), participle (verb +ing) or –s form with the third person singular.

~~to may~~ ~~maying~~ ~~mays~~

3. After modals the only form of the verb used is the *infinitive without to*. May/can.. go

UNIT I-B

Modal: Can

1. Ability (physical or mental)

I **can** swim in the sea.

2. Asking Permission

Can I leave the class early?

UNIT I-B

3. Giving Permission

You **can** ask your question. I'm free now.

4. Possibility

Take your umbrella with you. It **can** be rainy.

UNIT I-B

5. Requests

Can I borrow your book?

5. Offers

Can I bring you something to eat?

UNIT I-B

Note:

The stress falls on the verb, not on the modal.

You can **take** my book.

In negative sentences the stress falls on the modal.

You **can't** take my book. I need it.

PRE-INTERMEDIATE I

GRAMMAR

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UNIT 2-A

MODALS: MAY

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UNIT 2-A

- May

Asking Permission

May I go out?

May I talk to you?

Giving Permission

You may go out.

You may go to the park with your friends.

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UNIT 2-A

Probability

Take your coat with you. It **may** be cold.

I prefer not to go on a picnic. It **may** rain.

Wish or Prayer

May God be with you.

May you get well soon.

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UNIT 2-A

Negative form of may is may not

She **may not** go there. She is too busy.

You **may not** leave the class now. Your homework is not finished yet.

The teacher **may not** be free tomorrow.

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GRAMMAR

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UNIT 2-B

Modal: Will

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UNIT 2-B

- Four ways to express future

1. To be going to

I'm **going to** study math tomorrow.

2. The Present Continuous

We **are having** a party on Friday.

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UNIT 2-B

3.The Simple Present

The train **leaves** at 7.

4.Will (prediction, certainty)

Mary is sick. She **will** not come to school tomorrow. (prediction)

We have enough money.We **will** buy that house. (certainty)

PRE-INTERMEDIATE I

GRAMMAR

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UNIT 3-A

“Would you”
“May” and “Would like to”

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UNIT 3-A

Would you is used for polite requests. **May you** is not common.

Would you open the window? It's really hot in here.

Would you turn on the lights?

Would you listen to me?

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UNIT 3-A

May and **would like to** are used to make polite requests. **Would like** can be the continuation of a polite request starting with **may**.

May I turn on the radio? I **would like to** hear the news.

May I leave now? I **would like to** get to the meeting on time.

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PRE-INTERMEDIATE I

GRAMMAR

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UNIT 3-B

“Will you” and “Won’t you”

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UNIT 3 -B

Will you and **won't you** express a polite request, an offer or an invitation.

Won't you is slightly politer than **will you**.

Will you help me with my homework?

Won't you answer my question?

GRAMMAR - Unit 4

Pre – intermediate 1





Let's Review

Modals

- **Can** (Ability / Asking Permission / Giving Permission / Possibility / Requests / Offers)
- **May** (Asking Permission / Giving Permission / Probability / A Wish or Prayer)
- **Will** (Prediction / Certainty)



Grammar Note 1

should + simple form of the verb

A

Advice or Recommendation

The teacher said, "She **should practice** more."

B

Obligation or Duty

My grandmother is sick. I **should visit** her.

C

Deduction

You studied all night. You **should be** tired.



Notes to Remember

I. Even though there is a feeling of obligation, the person has a choice:

I **should** visit my grandmother. (I may visit her, or I may not.)

II. Pronunciation:

Do not stress should; stress the **verb**.



Negative Form

should → shouldn't

He should speak English in class.

He shouldn't speak Farsi in class.




Question Form

Subj. + should + main verb +

Should + subj + main verb + ... ?

Students **should** be polite.


Should students be polite?



Short Answers

Should students be polite?

Yes, they should.

No, they shouldn't.

GRAMMAR - Unit 4

Pre – Intermediate 1

A. Dadvar





Modals

Let's Review

Can

Ability
Asking Permission
Giving Permission
Possibility
Requests
Offers

May

Asking Permission
Giving Permission
Probability
A Wish or Prayer

Will

Prediction
Certainty

Should

Advice or Recommendation
Obligation or Duty
Deduction



Grammar Note 2

OUGHT / SHOULD

A

Give Advice

You **ought to study** harder.

You **should** study harder.

B

Obligation and Duty

She **ought to have** a license.

You **should** have a license.

C

What We Think Is Right for People to Do (Recommendation)

You **ought to see** a dentist.

You **should** see a dentist.



Ought vs. Other Modals

ought + infinitive (with to)

You ought **to be** careful.

other modals + infinitive (without to)

You should **be** careful.

GRAMMAR - Unit 5

Pre – Intermediate 1

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Tag Questions

- short questions at the end of sentences in speech or informal writing

You speak English, *don't you?*



Grammar Note 1

Tag Questions

1

They come after a **comma** at the end of a statement.

It is hot today, isn't it?

2

The **verb** is always an **auxiliary** or a **modal auxiliary**.

You **got** a raise, **didn't** you?

3

The **subject** is always a **pronoun**.

The **students** worked hard, didn't **they**?



Notes to Remember

positive (+) statement



negative (-) tag question

He **will** fix the fence tomorrow,
won't he?

negative (-) statement



positive (+) tag question

Ted **doesn't** recognize her, **does** he?



Notes to Remember

- A **negative sentence + positive tag** is often used to *ask for things or information*, or to *ask someone to do something*.

"You don't know where Karen is, do you?"

"Sorry, I have no idea."



Notes to Remember

- The exact **meaning** of a tag question can be conveyed through **intonation**.
 - **Rising intonation:** a real question (*We really don't know the answer and we are looking for information.*)
 - » *You didn't see them, did you?*
 - **Falling intonation:** not a real question (*We are sure of the answer and we are looking for agreement or confirmation.*)
 - » *That dress looks great on her, doesn't it?*



Rule	Example
After “let’s”, the tag begins with “ shall ”.	Let’s invite Tom over for dinner, shall we?
Use “ aren’t I ” in tags to mean “I am not”.	I’m on time, aren’t I ?
Use “ will ” or “ would ” with imperatives (commands).	Wait here until I return, will you? Wait here until I return, would you?
Use “ mustn’t ” with the modal “must”.	This must be the address, mustn’t it?
Use “ it ” in a question tag when the sentence includes the words “this” or “that”.	This is your pen, isn’t it ?



Rule	Example
Use “ they ” in a question tag when the sentence includes “these” or “those”.	Those are your sandals, aren’t they ?
Use “ there ” in a question tag when the sentences includes “there + a form of be”.	There is a lot of work to do today, isn’t there ?
Use “ they ” when the sentence includes indefinite pronouns (nobody, no one, someone, somebody, everyone, everybody).	Everyone is here now, aren’t they ? Nobody has eaten yet, have they ?

GRAMMAR - Unit 6

Pre – Intermediate 1

A. Dadvar





Present Perfect Tense

1. to talk about actions and situations **started in the past** and **have continued into the present**

He **has lived** here for three years.
(He still lives here.)

2. to talk about actions which are **finished** but the action in the past **has a result now**

He **has gone** to the movies.
(Result: He is not home now.)



Present Perfect Tense

Form

affirmative

subject + have/has + pp.

negative

subject + have/has + not + pp.

yes/no question

have/has + subject + pp?

negative question

have/has + subject + not + pp?

haven't/hasn't + subject + pp?



Present Perfect Tense

affirmative

subject + have/has + pp.

He **has finished** his homework.

We **have seen** this movie.

negative

subject + have/has + not + pp.

He **has not finished** his homework.

We **have not seen** this movie.



Present Perfect Tense

yes/no question

have/has + subject + pp?

Has he finished his homework?

Have you seen this movie?

negative question

have/has + subject + not + pp?

Haven't/hasn't + subject + pp?

Has he not finished his homework?

Hasn't he finished his homework?



Notes to Remember

- Definite time expressions which refer to **a finished past time** are **NOT** used with Present Perfect Tense.

I have seen that film ~~yesterday~~.

I saw that film yesterday.



Notes to Remember

- **For** can be used to show a **period of time**.
Since can be used to show a **point of time**.



I lived in Paris from 2010 to 2013. I lived in Paris **for** three years.

(I'm not living there any longer.)

I **have lived** in Rome **since** 2013. I **have lived** in Rome **for** several years.

(I'm still living there.)



Notes to Remember

- Use **once, twice, three/... times** to show the number of times an action happened in the past.

I have been to China **twice**.

I have seen that film **four times**.



Questions with “ever”

- Use **ever** with **present perfect** to ask if an action has happened **at least once**.

Have they **ever** been to Paris?
Have you **ever** read this book?

- Without **ever**, the question means almost the same.

Have you read this book?



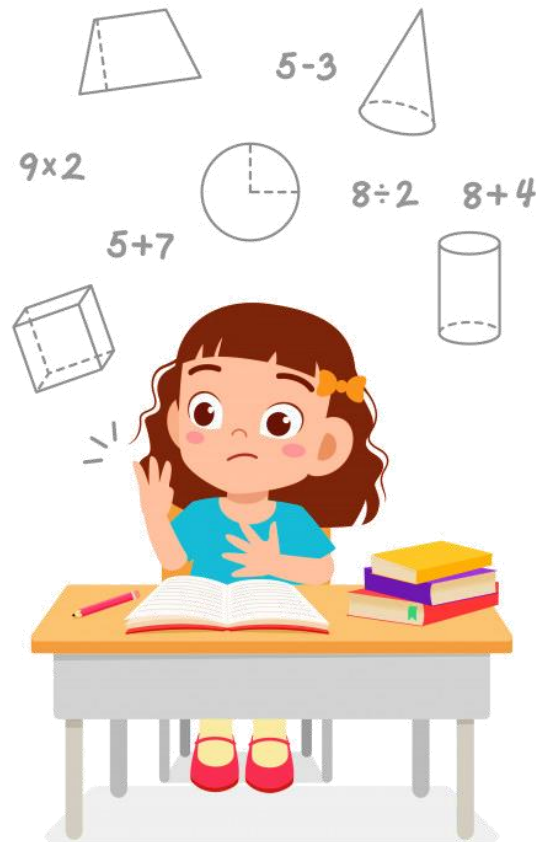


- **Ever** is also used with **simple past**.

Did she **ever** take an exam?

- We use **present perfect** to answer such questions.

Yes, she **has taken** an exam once.



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GRAMMAR - Unit 7

Pre – Intermediate 1

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YET

- often used with the **present perfect tense**
- to look at an action **from now into past**

A. In questions (**affirmative and negative**):

?₊ Have you **answered** the question **yet**?

?₋ Haven't you **answered** the question **yet**?

B. In statements (**only negative**):

— I **haven't answered** the question **yet**.



JUST and ALREADY

- used with the **present perfect tense** in affirmative statements

A. Just an action finished **very close to the moment of speaking**

He was doing his homework a few minutes ago.

Now he is finished with it.

⊕ He has **just** done it.

B. Already an action that was **completed before**

⊕ He has **already** had his breakfast.

Time Expressions with the Present Perfect



Use the present perfect with expressions of time which refer to a period **up to now**.

so far

up to now

recently

lately

I have written two letters **so far** / **up to now**.
She has traveled **lately** / **recently**.



Time Expressions with the Present Perfect



Do **NOT** use the present perfect with expressions that refer to **a finished time period**.

yesterday

last week

last month

in 2017

I have seen that film ~~yesterday~~.

We have just bought a new car ~~last week~~.





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GRAMMAR - Unit 8

Pre – Intermediate 1

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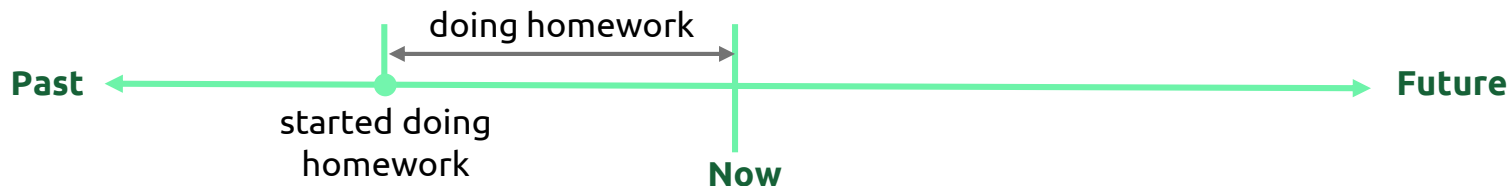




Present Perfect Continuous

**to show the continuation of an action or a situation
that began in the past and is still in progress**

He's **been doing** his homework for an hour.





Present Perfect Continuous

HAVE/HAS + BEEN + PAST PARTICIPLE

- It usually comes with a time expression, such as:

for some time, for a long time, recently, lately, ...

He's been wearing glasses **for some time**.

She hasn't been cooking **lately**.

Has your mother been working out **recently**?



Present Perfect VS. Present Perfect Continuous

- There is not much difference in meaning between the two tenses.
- The continuous form stresses the continuing nature of an action.
- The continuous form is especially used with verbs that take sometime to happen, such as:
live, work, study, eat, sleep, ...

He **has worked** hard lately.

He's **been working** hard lately.



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