



Iran Language Institute

PRE-INTERMEDIATE I

GRAMMAR

H. Taghadosi



Iran Language Institute

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 1-A

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

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UNIT 1-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 1-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	quick old	<i>Add er</i> quicker older	<i>Add est</i> quickest oldest
One syllable – ending in e	safe nice	<i>Add r</i> safer nicer	<i>Add st</i> safest nicest
One syllable – cvc	big wet	<i>Double last consonant and add er</i> bigger wetter	<i>Double last consonant and add est</i> biggest wettest
Two syllables – ending in y	heavy lovely	<i>Remove y and add ier</i> heavier lovelier	<i>Remove y and add iest</i> heaviest loveliest
Two or more syllabus	Famous Embarrassed	<i>Use more</i> More famous More embarrassed	<i>Use most</i> Most famous Most embarrassed
Irregular	good bad	better worse	best worst



UNIT 1-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 1-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**.

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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** ~~may~~**ing** ~~m~~**ays**

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

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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?

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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.

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UNIT I-B

5. Requests

Can I borrow your book?

5. Offers

Can I bring you something to eat?

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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.

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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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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)

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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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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?

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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

A. Dadvar





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 sentence 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

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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?



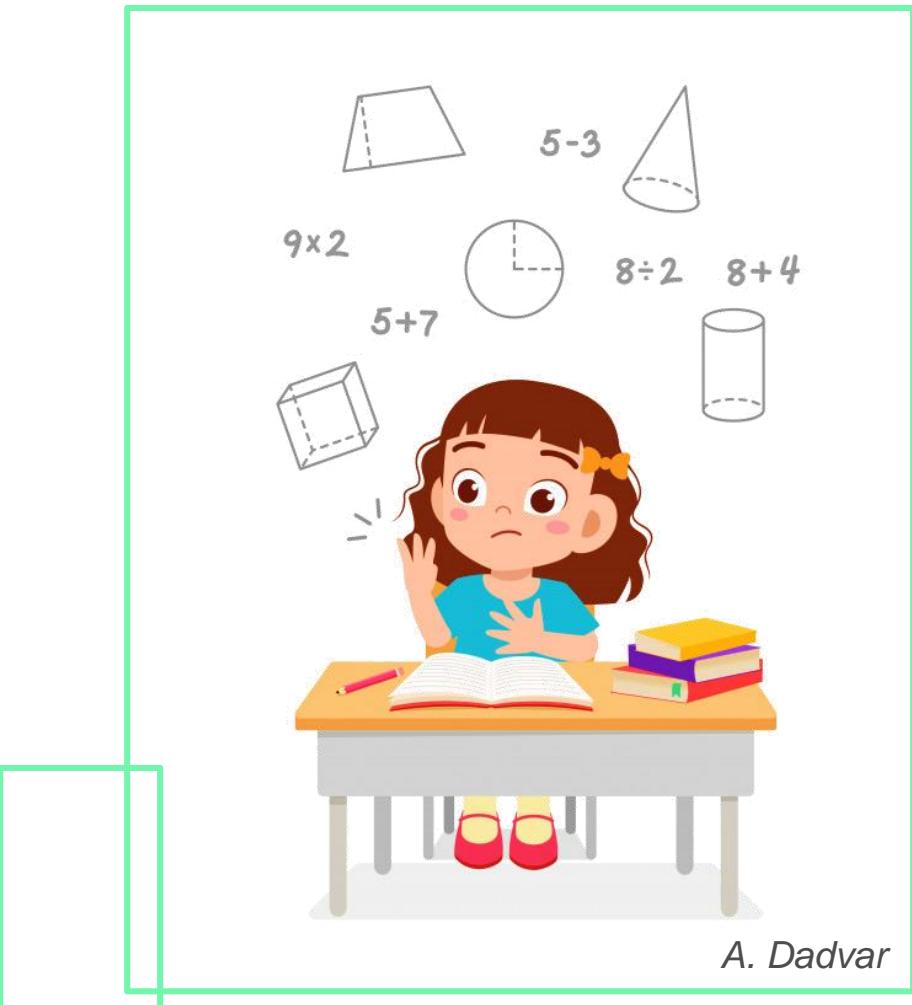


- **Ever** is also used with **simple past**.

Did she **ever** take an exam?

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

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



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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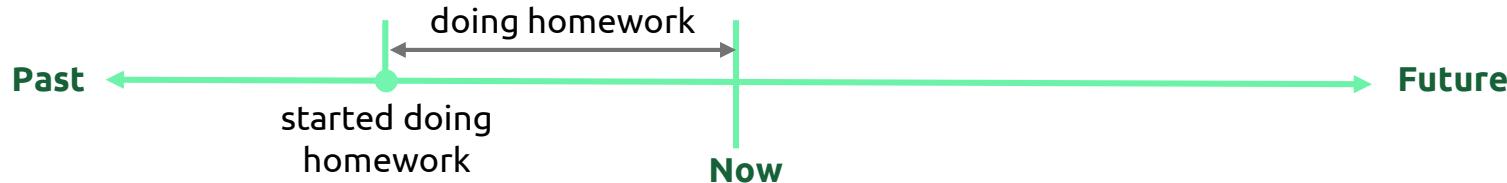




Present Perfect Continuous

**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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