

CUTTING

EDGE

ELEMENTARY

Probably the best known verb in the world: "To be or not to be..."

Forms of To Be				
	Present	Past	Perfect Form	Continuous Form
I	am	was	have / had been	am / was being
he / she / it	is	was	has / had been	is / was being
you / we / they	are	were	have / had been	are / were being

Normally we use the verb to be to show the status or characteristics of something or someone (as a stative verb). It says what I *am*, what you *are* or what something *is*.

PRESENT SIMPLE (STATIVE)					
I <i>am</i> a teacher.	You <i>are</i> a student.	He /She <i>is</i> a student.	It <i>is</i> a car.	We <i>are</i> all teachers.	They <i>are</i> students.
PAST SIMPLE (STATIVE)					
I <i>was</i> a student.	You <i>were</i> a student.	He /She <i>was</i> a student.	It <i>was</i> a nice day yesterday.	We <i>were</i> all students once.	They <i>were</i> students.
FUTURE SIMPLE (STATIVE)					
I <i>will be</i> a student.	You <i>will be</i> a teacher.	He / She <i>will be</i> a teacher.	It <i>will be</i> nice later.	We <i>will be</i> teachers.	They <i>will be</i> students.

When used with the present participle of other verbs it describes actions that are or were still continuing - **auxiliary verb be [+ *ing* form of the main verb]**.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS (ACTIVE)					
I <i>am being</i> silly.	You <i>are being</i> silly.	He /She <i>is being</i> silly.	It <i>is being</i> silly.	We <i>are being</i> silly.	They <i>are being</i> silly.
PAST CONTINUOUS (ACTIVE)					
I <i>was being</i> silly.	You <i>were being</i> silly.	He /She <i>was being</i> silly.	It <i>was being</i> silly.	We <i>were being</i> silly.	They <i>were being</i> silly.

Am/Is/Are

The verb to be is used to create simple yes/no questions by simply inverting the order of subject and the “To be” verb.

For example:-

I am a teacher. (Statement)

Am I a teacher? (Question)

Question	Positive Statement	Negative Statement (possible short forms)
Singular		
Am I ...?	I am ... (I'm ...)	I am not ... (I'm not ...)
Is he / she / it ...?	He / She / It is(He's/She's/It's ...)	He / She / It is not (He / She / It isn't... // He's / She's / It's not ...)
Are you ...?	You are ...(You're...)	You are not (You're not ...// You aren't...)
Am I being ...?	I am being ...	I am not being ... (I'm not being...)
Is he / she / it being...?	He / She / It is being ... (He's/She's/It's being ...)	He / She / It is not being ... (He / She / It isn't being...// He/she/it's not being...)
Are you being ...?	You are being ... (You're being ...)	You are not being ... (You're not being ... // You aren't being...)
Was I ...?	I was ...	I was not. ..
Was he / she / it ...?	He / She / It was ...	He / She / It was not ... (He / She / It wasn't)
Were you ...?	You were ...	You were not ... (You weren't ...)
Was I being ...?	I was being ...	I was not being (I wasn't being...)
Was he / she / it being...?	He / She / It was being ...	He / She / It was not being ... (He / She / It wasn't being...)
Were you being ...?	You were being ...	You were not being ... (You weren't being ...)
Will I be ...?	I will be ... (I'll be ...)	I will not be ... (I'll not be ...)
Will he / she / it be ...?	He / She / It will be(He'll / She'll / It'll be ...)	He / She / It will not be (He / She / It won't be ... // He'll not be / She'll not be / It'll not be ...)
Will you be ...?	You will be ...(You'll be ...)	You will not be (You won't be ... // You'll not be ...)
Plural		

Are we / you / they?	We / You / They are (We're / You're / They're)	We / You / They are not (We're / You're / They're not // We / You / They aren't)
Are we / you / they being ...?	We / You / They are being ... (We're / You're / They're)	We / You / They are not being (We're / You're / They're not being // We / You / They aren't being)
Were we / you / they ...?	We / You / They were ...	We / You / They were not ... (We / You / They weren't ...)
Were we / you / they being ...?	We / You / They were being ...	We / You / They were not being ... (We / You / They weren't being ...)
Will we / you / they be ...?	We / You / They will be ... (We'll / You'll They'll be ...)	We / You / They will not be (We / You / They won't be ... // We'll / You'll They'll not be ...)

Examples

	Am/Are	Is
Question - ?	"Am I disturbing you?"	"Is this your coat?"
Positive Answer - Yes	"Yes you are."	"Yes it is"
Negative Answer - No	"No you're not."	"No it isn't"
	Was / Were	Was
Question - ?	"Was I disturbing you?"	"Was that your old house?"
Positive Answer - Yes	"Yes you were ."	"Yes it was "
Negative Answer - No	"No you weren't."	"No it wasn't."

Yes/No questions are questions to which the answer is **Yes** or **No**

Look at these statements:

- They **are** working hard.
- They **will** be working hard.
- They **had** worked hard.
- They **have** been working hard.
- They **might** have been working hard.

We make Yes/No questions by putting the subject, *they*, after the **first part of the verb**:

- Are** they working hard?
- Will** they be working hard?
- Had** they worked hard?
- Have** they been working hard?
- Might** they have been working hard?

2. Negatives

We make negatives by putting **not** after the first part of the verb:

They are **not** working hard
They will **not** be working hard
They had **not** worked hard
They have **not** been working hard
They might **not** have been working hard

In spoken English we often reduce not to **n't**:

They aren't working hard.

They won't be working hard

They hadn't been working hard

et3. Questions and negatives with present simple and past simple forms:

For all verbs except **be** and **have** we use **do/does** and **did** with the **base form** of the verb to make **Yes/No** questions for the **present simple** and **past simple** forms:

They work hard >>> **Do** they work hard?
He works hard >>> **Does** he work hard?
They worked hard >>> **Did** they work hard?

For all verbs except **be** and **have** we make negatives by putting **not** after **do/does** and **did** for the present simple and past simple forms:

They work hard >>> They do **not** (**don't**) work hard
He works hard >>> He does **not** (**doesn't**) work hard
They worked hard >>> They did **not** (**didn't**) work hard.

Here are the question forms and negative forms for the verb **be** in the present simple and past simple:

I am	(I'm)	Am I?	I am not	(I'm not)
He is	(he's)	Is he?	He is not	(He's not/He isn't)

She is	(she's)	Is she	She is not	(She's not/She isn't)
It is	(it's)	Is it	It is not	(It's not/It isn't)
You are	(you're)	Are you	You are not	(You're not/You aren't)
They are	(they're)	Are they	They are not	(They're not/They aren't)

The verb *have*:

We make questions and negatives with *have* in two ways:

- normally we use do/does or did for questions :

Do you **have** plenty of time?

Does she **have** enough money?

Did they **have** any useful advice?

- and negatives:

I **don't have** much time.

She **doesn't have** any money.

They **didn't have** any advice to offer.

- ... but we can make **questions** by putting *have*, *has* or *had* in **front** of the **subject**:

Have you plenty of time?

Had they any useful advice?

- ... and we can make negatives by putting *not* or *n't* after *have*, *has* or *had*:

We **haven't** much time.

She **hadn't** any money.

He **hasn't** a sister called Liz, has he?

4. Wh-questions

Wh-questions are questions which start with a question-asking word, either a **Wh-word** (*what, when, where, which, who, whose, why*) or questions with the word *how*.

Questions with: *when, where, why*:

We form wh-questions with these words by putting the **question word** in front of a **Yes/No question**:

Where are they working?

Why have they been working hard?

Where does he work?

Where will you go?

When did they arrive?

etc.

Questions with *who, which* and *what* (see Pronouns):

- Sometimes *who* or *what* takes the place of the **subject** (see Clauses, Sentences and Phrases) of the clause:

Who gave you the chocolates? >>> Barbara gave me the chocolates.

Who is looking after the children? >>> My mother is looking after the children

Who mended the window? >>> My brother mended the window

Who could have done this? >>> Anybody could have done this.

- We use *what* in the same way:

What will happen?

What caused the accident?

What frightened the children?

When we ask *who, which* and *what* about the **object** of the verb (see Clauses, Sentences and Phrases), we make questions in the way described in **1** and **3 above** with *who, which* or *what* at the beginning of the clause:

He is seeing Joe tomorrow >>> **Who** is he seeing tomorrow?

I want a computer for my birthday >>> **What** do you want for your birthday?

She has brought some fruit for the picnic >>> **What** has she brought for the picnic?

They need a new car >>> **What** do they need?

We sometimes use *which* or *what* with a noun:

What **subjects** did you study at school?

What **newspaper** do you read?

Which **newspaper** do you read – the Times or the Guardian?

Which **book** do you want?

Questions with how:

We use how for many different questions:

How are you?

How do you make questions in English?

How long have you lived here?

How often do you go to the cinema?

How much is this dress?

How old are you?

How many people came to the meeting?

5. Questions with verbs and prepositions:

When we have a question with a verb and a preposition the **preposition** usually comes at the **end** of the clause:

I **gave** the money **to** my brother >>> Who **did you give** the money **to**?

She **comes from** Madrid >>> Where **does she come from**?

They **were waiting for** more than an hour >>> How long **were they waiting for**?

6. Other ways of asking questions:

We use a phrases like these **in front of a statement** to ask questions:

Do you know...? I wonder... Can you tell me ...?

- We use these phrase with **if** for Yes/No questions:

This is the right house >>> **Do you know if** this is the right house?

Mr. Brown lives here >>> **Do you know if** Mr. Brown lives here?

Everyone will have read the book >>> **I wonder if** everyone will have read the book.

... or with **wh-words**:

I wonder how much this dress is.

Can you tell me where she comes from?

Do you know who lives here?

- We often use ***do you think...?*** after wh-words:

How much **do you think** this dress is?

Where **do you think** she comes from?

Who **do you think** lives here?

7. Negatives with the to-infinitive:

ARTICLE a/an 1. The indefinite article – *a*

The indefinite article *a* is the same for all genders.

- a boy
- a girl
- a cat

The indefinite article has *no* plural form.

- a boy → boys

We use ***an*** if the following word starts with a spoken vowel.

the following word starts with a spoken consonant	the following word starts with a spoken vowel
a b oy	an a unt
a s chool	an o ld school
a g irl	an A merican girl

the following word starts with a spoken **consonant**

the following word starts with a spoken **vowel**

Mind the **pronunciation** of the following word.

The first sound we speak is [j], so we use **a** → **a unit**

The first sound we speak is [ʌ], so we use **an** → **an uncle**

2. Use of the indefinite article *a/an*

2.1. before phrases of time and measurements (per week/weekly)

- We have English 4 times **a week**.
- I go on holiday twice **a year**.
- Our car can do 220 kilometres **an hour**.
- Tomatoes are \$2 **a kilo**.

2.2. before phrases of jobs

- My father is **a car mechanic**.

2.3. with a noun complement

- He is **a good boy**.

2.4. before phrases of nationality

- Bruce Springsteen is **an American**.

2.5. *half/quite*

- We need **half a pound** of sugar.
- This is **quite a good story**.

- **Table of Articles**

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NUMBER	INDEFINITE	DEFINITE
Singular	<u>a / an</u>	the
Plural	nothing	the
Non-Count	nothing	the

A and AN are called indefinite articles. "Indefinite" means "not specific".
Use A(AN) when you are talking about a thing in general, NOT a specific thing.

Examples:

- I need **a** phone. *Not a specific phone, any phone*
- Mark wants **a** bicycle. *Not a particular bicycle, a bicycle in general*
- Do you have **a** driver's license? *In general*

Use A(AN) when talking about a thing which is new, unknown, or introduced to a listener for the first time. Also use A(AN) when you are asking about the existence of something.

Examples:

- I have **a** car. *The car is being introduced for the first time.*
- Tom is **a** teacher. *This is new information to the listener.*
- Is there **a** dictionary in your backpack? *Asking about the existence of the dictionary*

Similarly, use A(AN) to introduce what type of thing we are talking about.

Examples:

- That is **an** excellent book. *Describing the kind of book*
- Do you live in **a** big house? *Asking about the kind of house*
- I ate **a** thick, juicy steak. *Describing the kind of steak*

REMEMBER: You cannot use A(AN) with plural nouns because A(AN) means "one" or "a single".

Examples:

- I saw **a** bears in Yellowstone National Park. *Not Correct*
- I saw bears in Yellowstone National Park. *Correct*

MODULE 2

Why do we use *this* and *these*?

We use *this* (singular) and *these* (plural) as pronouns:

- to talk about people or things **near us**:

This is a nice cup of tea.
Whose shoes are **these**?

- to **introduce people**:

This is Janet.
These are my friends, John and Michael.

WARNING:

We don't say *These are John and Michael*.
We say *This is John and this is Michael*.

- to introduce ourselves to begin a conversation **on the phone**:

Hello, **this** is David, Can I speak to Sally?

Examples:

- **This** is my car. (singular)
- **These** are our children. (plural)

We use **that** (singular) and **those** (plural) to refer to something that is **there / far**.

Examples:

- **That** is our house. (singular)
- **Those** are my shoes. (plural)

Why do we use *that* and *those*?

We use *that* (singular) and *those* (plural):

- to talk about things that are **not near** us:

What's **that**?

This is our house, and **that**'s Rebecca's house over there.

Those are very expensive shoes.

- We also use **that** to refer back to something someone said or did:

- - Shall we go to the cinema?
- Yes, **that**'s a good idea.
- - I've got a new job.
- **That**'s great.
- - I'm very tired.
- Why is **that**?

this, these, that, those with nouns

We also use **this, these, that** and **those** with **nouns** to show proximity

We use **this** and **these** for people or things near us:

We have lived in this house for twenty years.

Have you read all of these books?

... and **that** and **those** for people or things that are not near us:

Who lives in that house?

Who are those people?

Have got and have

from English Grammar Today

Have got and *have* mean the same. *Have got* is more informal. We use *have (got)* here to refer to both verbs:

I've got a terrible pain in my back.

I have a terrible pain in my back. (more formal)

They haven't got a car.

They don't have a car. (more formal)

We use *have (got)* to talk about possession, relationships, characteristics and illnesses.

In these contexts, it is not used in the continuous form:

She's got two cats and a dog.

She has two cats and a dog.

Not: ~~*She is having got two cats and a dog.*~~

Have you got a drill?

Do you **have** a drill? (more formal)

How many brothers **have** you **got**?

How many brothers do you **have**? (more formal)

She's **got** a new boyfriend.

She **has** a new boyfriend. (more formal)

She's **got** a delightful voice.

She **has** a delightful voice. (more formal)

It's **got** 153 calories and 45g of carbohydrates.

It **has** 153 calories and 45g of carbohydrates. (more formal)

I **have** never **had** the measles.

She's **got** a headache.

1. Affirmative sentences

have	have got
I have a brother.	I have got a brother.
	I've got a brother.
You have a sister.	You have got a sister.
	You've got a sister.
He has a cat.	He has got a cat.
	He's got a cat.

have	have got
She has a dog.	She has got a dog.
	She' s got a dog.
It has Bluetooth.	It has got Bluetooth.
	It' s got Bluetooth.
We have books.	We have got books.
	We' ve got books.
You have a nice room.	You have got a nice room.
	You' ve got a nice room.
They have pets.	They have got pets.
	They' ve got pets.

have got be is often used in its contracted form even in written language.

2. Negations

have	have got
I do not have a brother.	I have not got a brother.
	I haven't got a brother.
I don't have a brother.	I've not got a brother.
You do not have a sister.	You have not got a sister.
	You haven't got a sister.
You don't have a sister.	You've not got a sister.
He does not have a cat.	He has not got a cat.
	He hasn't got a cat.
He doesn't have a cat.	He's not got a cat.
She does not have a dog.	She has not got a dog.

have	have got
	She hasn't got a dog.
She doesn't have a dog.	She's not got a dog.
It does not have Bluetooth.	It has not got Bluetooth.
	It hasn't got Bluetooth.
It doesn't have Bluetooth.	It's not got Bluetooth.
We do not have books.	We have not got books.
	We haven't got books.
We don't have books.	We've not got books.
You do not have a nice room.	You have not got a nice room.
	You haven't got a nice room.

have	have got
You don't have a nice room.	You've not got a nice room.
They do not have pets.	They have not got pets.
	They haven't got pets.
They don't have pets.	They've not got pets.

3. Questions

have	have got
Do I have time?	Have I got time?
Do you have pets?	Have you got pets?
Does he have a computer?	Has he got a computer?
Does she have a mobile phone?	Has she got a mobile phone?

have	have got
Does it have mudguards?	Has it got mudguards?
Do we have ketchup?	Have we got ketchup?
Do you have a yellow car?	Have you got a yellow car?
Do they have nice teachers?	Have they got nice teachers?

There can be negations in questions too.

have	have got
Don't you have a brother?	Haven't you got a brother?

4. Be careful

4.1. The contracted forms 've or 's are only used with **have got** – not with have.

right	wrong
I've got a new mobile phone.	I've a new mobile phone.

right	wrong
He's got a new car.	He's a new car.

4.2. Do not use an auxiliary with **have got** – only with **have**. Be careful when using negations.

right	wrong
Have you got a garden?	Do you have got a garden?
Do you have a pet?	Have you a pet?
They haven't got a brother.	They haven't a house.

4.3. **have** cannot always be substituted with **have got**. You can only substitute **have** with **have got** when you talk about possession and relationships.

have got	have
I've got a brother.	I have a brother.
wrong: I had got an accident.	I had an accident.

have got	have
wrong: We had got lunch.	We had lunch.

► In American English **have** is dropped in informal speech like in the following example.

We've **got** a problem. → We **got** a problem.

POSSESSIVE'S

The possessive case is used to show ownership. (Lynne's website.)

The good news is that the genitive case is used less and less in English today. Hooray!

You may still hear someone say something like "The mother *of the* bride," but it could equally be; "The bride's mother."

However, the possessive pattern ('s) is generally used when indicate a relation of ownership or association with a person, rather than a thing.

For example:-

- *Lynne's web site kept growing larger and larger.*

There are, as ever, exceptions to this rule. When a group of people is involved or animals.

For example:-

- *The members' forum.*
- *The dogs' tails.*

Singular and irregular plural nouns that don't end in 's' take -'s.

For example:-

- *Lynne's web site.*
- *The people's court.*

Plural nouns that end in " s " take an apostrophe at the end (').

For example:-

- *The girls' dresses.*

People's names that end in "s" you can write (') or ('s).

For example:-

- *Charles' job was on the line.*

or

- *Charles's job was on the line.*

Try to avoid sounding like hissing Sid though. When an added - s would lead to three closely bunched s or z sounds just use an apostrophe at the end.

- *The map of Ulysses' journey.*

If you have to show joint ownership, give the possessive form to the final name only.

- *Abbott and Costello's famous baseball sketch.*

Pronouns and determiners are inflected to show the possessive case.

PERSONAL PRONOUN/DETERMINER

Lynne's **Possessive** Lynne's

My	Mine
Your	Yours
His	His
Her	Hers
Its	Its
Our	Ours
Their	Theirs
Whose	Whose

For example:-

- *This is **Lynne's** web site. It's **my** website!. It's **mine!***
- *It's not **Zozanga's** web site. It's not **his** website. It's not **his.***
- *Have you seen **her** book? It's **her** book. It's **hers.***

Genitive Case

You should still use the genitive case when talking about things that belong to other things.

For example:-

- *The door **of the** car.*
- *The content **of the** website.*
- *The top **of the** page.*

MODULE 3

Simple Present 1: Positive and Negative

I work; I don't work

FORM

Look at these sentences.

I live in Barcelona.

My brother works for Coca Cola.

He doesn't drink coffee.

These verbs are in the simple present.

POSITIVE

I / You / We / They eat

He / She / It eats

1. To make the third person singular (the he, she and it form), add –s to most verbs.

He plays the guitar.

She likes football.

This computer makes a lot of noise.

2. We normally add –es to verbs that end in –ss, -o, -sh, -ch or –x.

She misses the bus every day!

He goes to the movies three times a week.

Jenny washes her hair with French shampoo.

My dog watches me when I eat breakfast.

Tony fixes our washing machine.

NEGATIVE

When we make negative sentences in simple present, we put *do not* or *does not* before the base verb. We do not add –s to the base verb.

I / You / We / They do not (don't) eat

He / She / It does not (doesn't) eat

Notes:

1. We normally use the short form of the negative in conversation.

*I **don't** understand.*

*He **doesn't** speak Italian.*

2. We always use an infinitive after *do*, *do not* (*don't*) and *does not* (*doesn't*).

Simple Present 2: Questions

Do you like French food?

FORM

1. Look at these sentences.

***Do I need** a visa for America?*

***Do you like** French food?*

***Does it rain** a lot in Scotland?*

***Do they have** any children?*

These are question forms of the simple present.

2. *do* + subject + base verb or

does + subject + base verb

We always use the base verb after *do* and *does*.

***Does this bus go** to the station? Not *Does this bus goes* to the station?*

Do I / you / we / they want an ice cream?

Does he / she / it want an ice cream?

Short Answers with Do and Does

In questions that use do/does it is possible to give short answers, to direct questions as follows:

Sample Questions	Short Answer (Affirmative)	Short Answer (Negative)
Do I need a ticket?	Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
Do you need a dictionary?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't.
Do you both speak English?	Yes, we do.	No, we don't.
Do they need help?	Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Does he like chocolate?	Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
Does she want to come?	Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
Does it have four legs?	Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.

be

Use:

- *am* with the personal pronoun I
- *is* with the personal pronouns he, she or it (or with the singular form of nouns)
- *are* with the personal pronouns we, you or they (or with the plural form of nouns)

example: I am hungry.

	affirmative	negative	question
I	I am.	I am not.	Am I?
he/she/it	He is.	He is not.	Is he?
you/we/they	You are.	You are not.	Are you?

have

Use:

- *have* with the personal pronouns I, you, we und they (or with the plural form of nouns)
- *has* with the personal pronouns he, she, it (or with the singular form of nouns)

example: I have a dog. / I have got a dog.

'have got' is mainly used in British English. You can also use 'have' on its own (especially in American English). In this case, however, you must form negative sentences and questions with the auxiliary verb 'do' (see 'All other verbs').

	positiv	negativ	question
I/you/we/they	I have got. / I have.	I have not got. / I do not have.	Have I got? / Do I have?
he/she/it	He has got. / He has.	He has not got. / He does not have.	Has he got? / Does he have?

MODULE 4

Present simple: she and he

In the present simple 3rd person singular (he, she, it), add s, es, or ies to the base form of the verb.

- To regular verbs just add an s – Ex: travel >travels, give > gives, play >plays
- To verbs that end in s, ss, sh, ch, x, and o, add an es – Ex: wash > washes, mix > mixes, go >goes
- To verbs end in y after a consonant (any letter that isn't a vowel), change the y to i and add es. Ex: study > studies, fly > flies

Sometimes the present simple tense doesn't seem very simple. Here we will sort it all out for you!

We use the present simple tense to express the following ideas:

1. To state facts or general truths
2. To express habits or customs
3. To relate future plans (often regarding programs and timetables)
4. To tell jokes and stories or to report sporting events in real time.

Examples of the Present Simple

1. The sun **sets** in the west.
2. We **produce** lasers for cosmetic surgery.
3. They **move** into their new home next week.
4. So, I **go** to Mr. D and **say** “I deserve a better mark in this class”.
5. Jones **stops** in mid-court and **passes** the ball to Schuster.

Forming the Present Simple

Subject	verb	rest of sentence
I / You / We / They	sleep	late on Saturdays
He / She / It	goes	to the beach every weekend

Time Expressions in the Present Simple

The most common time expressions in the present simple are: usually, always, never, on Wednesdays, every Wednesday, twice a week, once a month, in general, every other day.

Time expressions made up of **one** word are placed between the subject and the verb in positive sentences and questions and between the auxiliary verb and main verb in negative sentences.

1. I **always** study hard for exams.
2. Do you **usually** speak to him like that?

Time expressions made up of **two or more** words are placed either at the beginning or the end of a sentence and usually at the end of questions.

1. Ben goes to football practice **every Tuesday**.
2. **In general**, I believe that all people can live in peace.
3. you go to the supermarket **every week**?

Negative Sentences in the Present Simple Tense

Spelling Tip

When shortening the 3rd person (he, she, it) negative, just remove the o in not and add an apostrophe (') does not > **doesn't**

When creating negative sentences, we usually use the auxiliary verbs don't and doesn't + the base form of the verb.

Note: Save the long forms (do not, and does not) for when you want to create emphasis. When speaking, put the stress on 'not'.

Subject	auxillary verb	verb in base form	rest of sentence
I / You / We / They	don't (do not)	eat	late at night
He / She / It	doesn't (does not)	watch	TV every day

1. I **don't like** the food they serve at that restaurant.
2. Jim **doesn't work** on Fridays.
3. My friends **don't** usually **leave** so early.
4. I **do not want** to go with you!

Yes/No Questions in the Present Simple

Punctuation Tip

Always begin a sentence, question and wh-question with a capital letter:

He always does good work.

Do you like me?

What did they bring you?

To create a question that will be answered with a yes or no, start the question with Do or Does, then add a subject (the person or thing that does the action) followed by the base form of the verb and only then add the rest of the sentence.

Auxiliary Verb	subject	verb in base form	rest of sentence
Do	I / you / we / they	drive	to the city on Mondays
Does	he / she / it	break down	often

1. Do you surf the Internet every day?
2. Does your boss give you positive feedback?
3. Does Jonathan always turn off the lights?
4. Don't you ever clean your room?

Note: In the Present Simple tense:

1. You may add a one-word time expression, such as 'always', 'usually', or 'often' between the subject and the verb.
2. You may use a negative question with a time expression such as 'ever'.

Wh-Questions in the Present Simple

Wh- questions are questions that require more information in their answers. Typical wh- words are what, where, when, why, who, how, how many, how much.

To create a wh-question, start with the wh-word, then add do or does, then the subject (a person or thing that does the action), followed by the base form of the verb and only then add the rest of the sentence.

Wh-Word	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Verb in Base Form	Rest of Sentence
What	do	I / you / we / they	want	
Why	does	he / she / it	shout	at you

1. **When do** you **want** to meet me?
2. **Why does** Beth always **complain** so much?
3. **How much does** the **ticket** cost?
4. **Why don't** you ever **go** on vacation?

Tag Questions in the Present Simple

Tag questions are those short questions that are tagged onto the end of a sentence. They are used just to make sure the person you're talking to understood what you meant or to emphasize what you said.

They're formed either by using a regular sentence in the present simple and adding don't or doesn't and a pronoun (I, you, we, they, he, she, it) and a question mark.

1. John likes me, **doesn't he**?
2. All those girls speak French, **don't they**?

You may also add a positive tag when you're using a negative sentence.

1. Keisha doesn't speak Spanish, **does she**
2. Those boys don't play sports, **do they**?

As a rule: When the sentence is positive, the tag is negative.
When the sentence is negative, the tag is positive.

Exercises for the Present Simple

Examples – Present Simple

Positive

1. The sun sets in the west.
2. We produce lasers for cosmetic surgery.
3. They move into their new home next week.
4. So, I go to Mr. D and say “I deserve a better mark in this class”.
5. Jones stops in mid-court and passes the ball to Schuster.
6. I always study hard for exams.
7. Do you usually speak to him like that?
8. Ben goes to football practice every Tuesday.
9. In general, I believe that all people can live in peace.
10. Do you go to the supermarket every week?

Negative

1. I don't like the food they serve at that restaurant.
2. Jim doesn't work on Fridays.
3. My friends don't usually leave so early.
4. I do not want to go with you!

Yes/No Questions

1. Do you surf the Internet every day?
2. Does your boss give you positive feedback?
3. Does Jonathan always turn off the lights?
4. Don't you ever clean your room?

Wh Questions

1. When do you want to meet me?

2. Why does Beth always complain so much?
3. How much does the ticket cost?
4. Why don't you ever go on vacation?

Tag Questions

1. John likes me, doesn't he?
2. All those girls speak French, don't they?
3. Keisha doesn't speak Spanish, does she?
4. Those boys don't play sports, do they?

Adverbs of Frequency

We use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity.

These are called adverbs of frequency and include:

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	always	I always go to bed before 11pm.
90%	usually	I usually have cereal for breakfast.
80%	normally / generally	I normally go to the gym.
70%	often* / frequently	I often surf the internet.
50%	sometimes	I sometimes forget my wife's birthday.
30%	occasionally	I occasionally eat junk food.
10%	seldom	I seldom read the newspaper.
5%	hardly ever / rarely	I hardly ever drink alcohol.
0%	never	I never swim in the sea.

* Some people pronounce the 'T' in often but many others do not.

The Position of the Adverb in a Sentence

An adverb of frequency goes **before** a main verb (except with To Be).

Subject + adverb + *main verb*

I **always** *remember* to do my homework.

He **normally** *gets* good marks in exams.

An adverb of frequency goes **after** the verb To Be.

Subject + *to be* + adverb

They *are* **never** pleased to see me.

She *isn't* **usually** bad tempered.

When we use an auxiliary verb (have, will, must, might, could, would, can, etc.), the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. This is also true for to be.

Subject + *auxiliary* + adverb + *main verb*

She *can* **sometimes** *beat* me in a race.

I *would* **hardly ever** *be* unkind to someone.

They *might* **never** *see* each other again.

They *could* **occasionally** *be* heard laughing.

We can also use the following adverbs at the start of a sentence:

Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally

- Occasionally, I like to eat Thai food.

BUT we **cannot** use the following at the beginning of a sentence:

Always, seldom, rarely, hardly, ever, never.

We use **hardly ever** and **never** with positive, **not** negative verbs:

- She **hardly ever** comes to my parties.
- They **never** say 'thank you'.

We use **ever** in questions and negative statements:

- Have you **ever** been to New Zealand?
- I haven't **ever** been to Switzerland. (The same as 'I have never been Switzerland').

Subject	Auxiliary	Adverb of frequency	Verb	Rest
I		always	get up	at 6.45.
Peter	can	usually	play	football on Sundays.
Mandy	has	sometimes	got	lots of homework.

or *after* a form of to be (am, are, is) - (was, were).

Subject	Auxiliary	Adverb of frequency	Rest
Susan	is	never	late.

The adverbs **often**, **usually**, **sometimes** and **occasionally** can go at the **beginning of a sentence**.

- **Sometimes** I go swimming.

- **Often** we surf the internet.

Sometimes these adverbs can go **at the end of a sentence**.

- We read books **occasionally**.

MODULE 5

Can is a modal verb.

Can is used to express ability or to say that something is possible.

Can is the same for all subjects. We don't add an 'S' in the third person (like other verbs)

The verb that comes after **Can** is in the infinitive without **to**:

- I **can** *spea*k Spanish. (= it is possible for me to speak Spanish = I have the ability to speak Spanish)
- He **can** *swim* well.
- We **can** *see* our neighbour in the garden.
- They **can** *play* the guitar.

For more uses of **Can** see: Modal Verbs: Can - Could

Negative

To form the negative we add "**not**" after **can** to form one word: **cannot**.

We can also contract the negative to form **can't**. (can't = cannot)

- I **cannot** *play* the piano. We **can't** *go* to the cinema tonight.
- She **cannot** *spea*k French very well. He **can't** *drive* a car.

Questions

To form the question we change the position of the subject and the auxiliary verb.

The main verb is still in the infinitive without *to*.

- Where **can** I *buy* an ice-cream?
- **Can** I *go* to the party, please?
- **Can** you *speak* Japanese?
- What **can** we *do* on Saturday?

Remember that you can use short answers:

- Can I sit here please? **Yes, you can.**
- Can you speak Chinese? **No, I can't.**

Impersonal Can

Sometimes **You can** and **Can you...?** are impersonal and refer to people in general.

- **You can** see many stars at night from here. (= people in general can see many stars)

It doesn't necessarily refer to you but people in general.

- **You can't** run naked in the middle of the street.

- **Articles - *The, A / An, Zero Article***

-

- **1 Introduction**

-

- **1.1 What are Articles?**

- Articles are words which come before nouns:

- *the* is called the *definite article*

- *a / an* is called the *indefinite article*

- - means we use no article before a noun;

- this is called the *zero article*

-
- **1.2 Overview of the Unit**
- This unit divides into the following sections:
 - 2.1 Basic Rules
 - 2.2 Basic Rules – Exercises
 - 2.3 Advanced Rules / Exceptions
 - 2.4 Advanced Rules – Exercises
 - 2.5 Final Practice Exercise
- **2 Using Articles**
-
- **2.1 Basic Rules**
- Study the following ‘basic’ rules for using articles. Mastery of these rules should ensure accuracy in 9 out of 10 cases. A series of exercises follows to practise the basic rules. There is also a separate section to explain more ‘advanced’ rules.
-

Rule	Explanation	Type of Noun
Rule 1: <i>The</i> ‘You Know Which One(s)’	The noun is <i>identified</i> because: - it has been mentioned before, or - it is identified by a relative clause or a prepositional phrase	- Singular & Plural Common Nouns - Uncountable Nouns
Rule 2: <i>The</i> ‘There Is Only One’	The noun is <i>identified</i> because there is only one	-Singular & Plural Common Nouns

		-Uncountable Nouns
Rule 3: The ‘It Is Clear From the Context Which One(s)’	The noun is <i>identified</i> because: - there is only one in this context - it is clear from the context which one / ones I mean	- Singular & Plural Common Nouns - Uncountable Nouns
Rule 4: A / An ‘You Don't Already Know Which One’	The listener / reader <i>doesn't</i> already know <i>which</i> one because: - it has <i>not</i> been mentioned before, or - it is <i>not</i> identified by a relative clause or a prepositional phrase, or - it is <i>not</i> clear from the context which one The speaker / reader may want to <i>emphasise</i> that you do not <i>already</i> know which one - i.e. this is <i>new</i> information	- Only with Singular Countable Nouns

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Rule	Explanation	Type of Noun
Rule 5: A / An ‘Just One Of A Larger Group’	To show that we refer to one member of a larger group; often used in descriptions	- Only with Singular Countable Nouns

<p>Rule 6: Zero Article</p> <p>'You Don't Already Know Which'</p>	<p>The listener / reader <i>doesn't</i> already know <i>which</i> because:</p> <p>- it has <i>not</i> been mentioned before, or</p> <p>- it is <i>not</i> identified by a relative clause or a prepositional phrase</p>	<p>- Plural Countable Nouns</p> <p>- Uncountable Nouns</p>
<p>Rule 7: Zero Article</p> <p>'Generalisations'/ 'Unspecified amount'/ Any amount</p>	<p>To show that we refer to all members of this group or class, or to an unspecified amount of something</p>	<p>- Plural Countable Nouns</p> <p>- Uncountable Nouns</p>
<p>Rule 8: Zero Article</p> <p>'With Proper Nouns'</p>	<p>No article is used with the names of people, cities, etc</p>	<p>- Proper Nouns</p>

-
-
- **2.2 Basic Rules - Exercises**
- The following section contains six practice exercises.
- The exercises test your understanding of the following *choices* :
- *the* or *a / an*
- *a / an* or *zero article*
- *the* or *zero artic*

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

There is - There are



Meaning: To say that something exists (or doesn't exist)

AFFIRMATIVE

There is + singular noun	There is a book on the desk.
There are + plural noun	There are books on the desk.
There is + uncountable noun	There is some milk in the fridge.

NEGATIVE

There isn't + singular noun	There isn't a pen on the table.
There aren't + plural noun	There aren't any pens here.
There isn't + uncountable noun	There isn't any juice in the fridge.

QUESTIONS

There is a cat on the chair.	There are cats on the sofa.
Is there a cat on the chair ?	Are there cats on the sofa ?

How many + **plural noun** + **are there ... ?**

How many **students** **are there** in your class?

How many **days** **are there** in February?

CONTRACTIONS

There's = There is

There's not = There is not

There isn't = There is not

There aren't = There are not

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We use **there is** and **there are** to say that something exists.

Positive Sentences

We use **there is** for *singular* and **there are** for *plural*.

- **There is** *one table* in the classroom.
- **There are** *three chairs* in the classroom.
- **There is** *a spider* in the bath.
- **There are** *many people* at the bus stop.

We also use **There is** with uncountable nouns:

- **There is** *milk* in the fridge.
- **There is** some *sugar* on the table.
- **There is** *ice cream* on your shirt.

Contractions

The contraction of **there is** is **there's**.

- **There's** a good song on the radio.
- **There's** only one chocolate left in the box.

You **cannot** contract **there are**.

- **There are** nine cats on the roof.
- **There are** only five weeks until my birthday.

Negative Form

The negative is formed by putting **not** after *is* or *are*:

- There is **not** a horse in the field.
- There are **not** eight children in the school.
- There is **not** a tree in the garden.
- There are **not** two elephants in the zoo.

We almost always use contractions when speaking.

The Negative contractions are:

- There's not = There isn't
- There are not = There aren't

There aren't with ANY

When we want to indicate that a zero quantity of something exists we use **there aren't any**.

- There aren't **any** people at the party.
- There aren't **any** trees in my street.

We also use this structure with **uncountable** nouns:

- There isn't **any** *water* in the swimming pool.
- There isn't **any** *sugar* in my coffee.

Questions

To form a question we place **is / are** in front of **there**.

Again we use **any** with plural questions or those which use uncountable nouns.

We also use **there is / are** in short answers.

- **Is there** a dog in the supermarket? - No, there isn't.
- **Are there** any dogs in the park? - Yes, there are.
- **Is there** a security guard in the shop? - Yes, there is.
- **Are there** any polar bears in Antarctica? - No, there aren't.
- **Is there** any ice-cream in the freezer? - Yes, there is.

How Many with Are There

If we want to find out the number of objects that exist we use **How many** in the following form:

How many + plural noun + *are there* (+ complement).

- **How many** dogs *are there* in the park?
- **How many** students *are there* in your class?
- **How many** countries *are there* in South America?
- **How many** Star Wars films *are there*?

Some - Any - A - An

English Grammar Rules

A / AN + singular countable nouns**A** + CONSONANT SOUND There is **a** bottle on the table.**AN** + VOWEL SOUND There is **an** apple on the table.**SOME / ANY + plural countable nouns & uncountable nouns****+** affirmative **SOME** There is **some** cheese in the fridge.**-** negative **ANY** There isn't **any** cheese in the fridge.**?** questions * **ANY** Is there **any** cheese in the fridge?

		Countable SINGULAR	Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
+	affirmative	A / AN	SOME	SOME
-	negative	A / AN	ANY	ANY
?	questions *	A / AN	ANY	ANY

*** EXCEPTIONS**

			Countable PLURAL	UNCOUNTABLE
?	questions 1. offer	Would you like some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 2. ask for	Can I ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME
?	questions 3. suggest	Why don't we ... some ... ?	SOME	SOME

www.grammar.clwww.woodwardenglish.comwww.vocabulary.cl**A and AN**

We use **A/AN** (articles) with **singular countable nouns**.

- My brother has **a dog** and my sister has **a cat**.
- There is **an accident** on the corner.

A is used when the next word starts with a **consonant sound**.

- A book
- A guitar
- A friend
- A university (The start of the word university sounds like YOU, a consonant sound).

AN is used when the next word starts with a **vowel sound**.

- An apple
- An ice-cream
- An orange
- An hour (the letter H in this word is silent so it sounds like it starts with a vowel).

Learn more about [Definite and Indefinite Articles](#).

Some and Any

We use **SOME** and **ANY** with **plural nouns** and **uncountable nouns**.

Some is generally used in **positive** sentences.

Any is generally used in **negative** sentences.

- I have **some information** for you about flights to Paris.
(Positive - Uncountable)
- I don't have **any information** for you about flights to Paris.
(Negative - Uncountable)
- We met **some friends** for drinks after work yesterday.
(Positive - Plural Countable)
- I didn't see **any friends** there on Thursday.
(Negative - Plural Countable)
- I think he will have **some time** to speak to you today.
(Positive - Uncountable)
- I don't think he will have **any time** to speak to you today.
(Negative - Uncountable)

You can also use **SOME** and **ANY** in a sentence without a noun if the meaning of the sentence is clear.

- I didn't eat any salad but Peter ate **some**. (salad)
- Sean took lots of photos of the mountains but Emma didn't take **any**. (photos)

Questions with Some and Any

Generally, we use **ANY** in questions.

- Do you know **any** famous people?
- Do you have **any** children?

But, **SOME** is used in the following circumstances:

1. When we are offering something.

- Would you like **some coffee**?
- Do you want **some sugar** for your coffee?

2. When we are asking for something.

- Could I have **some salt**, please?
- Can I have **some fries** with that?

3. When we are suggesting something.

- Why don't we watch **some movies** on TV tonight?
- Why don't you give her **some advice**?

You can also use **SOME** and **ANY** in a sentence without a noun if the meaning of the sentence is clear.

I didn't eat any salad but Peter ate **some**. (salad)

Sean took lots of photos of the mountains but Emma didn't take **any**. (photos)

How much? - How many?

English Grammar

When we want to know the quantity or amount of something, we ask questions starting with *How much* and *How many*.

HOW MUCH ...? - (Quantity)

How much is used with uncountable nouns.

HOW MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

- **How much** time do we have to finish the test?
- **How much** money did you spend?
- **How much** sugar would you like in your coffee?
- **How much** paper will I need?
- **How much** milk is in the fridge?
- **How much** traffic was there on the way to work?

If the verb **To Be** is used with an uncountable noun, it is in singular form (= IS or WAS etc.)

HOW MUCH ...? - (Price)

How much can also be used when we want to know the PRICE of something.

In this case, we can use **How much** with countable nouns (both singular and plural nouns).

- **How much** is that painting?
- **How much** are those shoes?
- **How much** did your jacket cost?
- **How much** is the dress on display in the window?
- **How much** will it cost me?
- **How much** does it cost ?

HOW MANY ...? - (Quantity)

How many is used when we want to know the QUANTITY of something.

It is only used with plural countable nouns.

HOW MANY + PLURAL NOUN

- **How many** days are there in January?
- **How many** people work in your company?
- **How many** cousins do you have?
- **How many** books did you buy?
- **How many** countries are there in the world?
- **How many** students are in the class right now?
- **How many** chairs are there in this room?
- **How many** pieces of chocolate would you like?

Omitting the noun

Often the noun is omitted in the question when it is obvious what we are talking about.

A: I would like to buy some **cheese**. B: **How much** (cheese) would you like?

The noun *cheese* is not necessary after **how much** since we already know we are talking about *cheese*. In fact, it is normally omitted to avoid sounding repetitive.

More examples:

- A: I need some **coins**. - B: **How many** do you need?
- A: I need some **sugar**. - B: **How much** do you need?

Summary Chart

When we want to know the **quantity** or **amount** of something, we ask questions starting with *How much* and *How many*.

HOW MUCH?

I want to know the QUANTITY or AMOUNT

HOW MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

- **How much** sugar would you like?
- **How much** money did you spend?
- **How much** time do we have to finish?
- **How much** milk is in the fridge?

HOW MUCH?

I want to know the PRICE

HOW MUCH + SINGULAR OR PLURAL NOUN (or with the verb COST or BE).

- **How much** is this dress?
- **How much** did your jacket cost?
- **How much** are these shoes?
- **How much** will it cost me?

HOW MANY?

I want to know the QUANTITY or AMOUNT

HOW MANY + PLURAL (COUNTABLE) NOUN

- **How many** days are there in January?
- **How many** books did you buy?
- **How many** students are in this room?
- **How many** cousins do you have?

The noun is often omitted in the question when it is obvious what we're talking about.

- A: I would like to buy some **cheese**.
- B: How **much** (cheese) would you like?
- A: I need some **coins**.
- B: How **many** do you need?
- A: I need some **sugar**.
- B: How **much** do you need?

MODULE 7

The past tense of **To Be** in English has two forms: **WAS** and **WERE**

To Be - Affirmative

Subject	To Be	Examples
I	was	I was tired this morning.
You	were	You were very good.
He	was	He was the best in his class.
She	was	She was late for work.
It	was	It was a sunny day.
We	were	We were at home.
You	were	You were on holiday.
They	were	They were happy with their test results.

To Be - Negative Sentences

The negative of **To Be** can be made by adding **not** after the verb (was or were).

Subject	To Be	Examples
I	was not	I was not tired this morning.
You	were not	You were not crazy.
He	was not	He was not married.
She	was not	She was not famous.
It	was not	It was not hot yesterday.
We	were not	We were not invited.
You	were not	You were not at the party.
They	were not	They were not friends.

To Be - Negative Contractions

The can make negative contractions of the verb **To Be** in the Past tense by joining the **verb** (was or were) and **n't**(e.g. were not = weren't). We don't make a contraction of the **subject** and the **verb** (e.g. I was).

I was not tired this morning.	OR	I wasn't tired this morning.
You were not crazy.	OR	You weren't crazy.
He was not married.	OR	He wasn't married.
She was not famous.	OR	She wasn't famous.
It was not hot yesterday.	OR	It wasn't hot yesterday.
We were not invited.	OR	We weren't invited.
You were not at the party.	OR	You weren't at the party.
They were not friends.	OR	They weren't friends.

To Be - Questions

To create questions with **To Be**, you put the **Verb** before the **Subject**.

Affirmative	You	were	happy.
	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Verb</i>	
Question	Were	you	happy?
	<i>Verb</i>	<i>Subject</i>	

Affirmative	Question
I was late	Was I late?
You were sick.	Were you sick?
He was surprised.	Was he surprised?
She was from Italy.	Was she from Italy?
It was a big house.	Was it a big house?

We were ready.	Were we ready?
You were early.	Were you early?
They were busy.	Were they busy?

Before the verb you can also have a WH- Question word (Why, Who, What, Where etc.)

Were you happy? Yes, I was.

Why were you happy? Because I was promoted at work.

To Be - Short Answers

In spoken English, we usually give short answers in response to questions.

Was he from Japan? - Yes, he was (from Japan). The last part (from Japan) is not necessary. We use short answers to avoid repetition, when the meaning is clear.

Question	Short Answers**	Short Answers
Was I late?	Yes, you were.	No, you weren't.
Were you sick?	Yes, I was.	No, I wasn't.
Was he surprised?	Yes, he was.	No, he wasn't.
Was she from Italy?	Yes, she was.	No, she wasn't.
Was it a big house?	Yes, it was.	No, it wasn't.
Were we ready?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were you early?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they busy?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

** With **To Be**, We don't use contractions in **affirmative** short answers.

WAS - WERE TO BE - Past Tense



AFFIRMATIVE

I **was** happy.
 He **was** hungry.
 She **was** a nurse.
 It **was** big.

We **were** early.
 You **were** at school.
 They **were** quiet.

NEGATIVE

I **wasn't** sad.
 He **wasn't** thirsty.
 She **wasn't** a teacher.
 It **wasn't** small.

We **weren't** late.
 You **weren't** at home.
 They **weren't** noisy.

**wasn't =
was not**

**weren't =
were not**

QUESTIONS

+ Affirmative They **were** happy.

She **was** rich.

? Question **Were** they happy?

Was she rich?

Short Answer Yes, they were / No, they weren't

Yes, she was / No, she wasn't

WH- Word

Where
Why
When

Verb

was
were

Subject

I / he / she / it
we / you / they

Complement

sick ... ?
tired ... ?
ready ... ?

- **Why was** he angry?

- **When was** she nervous?

- **Where were** you yesterday?

- **Who were** those people?

www.grammar.cl

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Part One

The following is a list of Irregular Verbs in English:

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
arise	arose	arisen
babysit	babysat	babysat

be	was / were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
bend	bent	bent
begin	began	begun
bet	bet	bet
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt

fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang*	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie **	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met

pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read ***	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spin	spun	spun
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung

strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
write	wrote	written

* **HANG** - Hang has two different meanings. The first is "to attach (or hang) something in a high position" (e.g. on the wall or on a hook). In this case we use the above verbs Hang-Hung-Hung.

BUT when Hang means "to kill someone by putting a rope around someone's neck and leaving them in a high position without any support", we use different verbs: Hang-Hanged-hanged. This verb is typical of public s

** **LIE** - Lie has two meanings. When it means "to put your body in a horizontal position" (normally on a bed) it uses the Lie-Lay-Lain verbs.

BUT it is regular Lie-Lied-Lied when it has the other meaning of "not to say the truth".

*** **READ** - Even though they are written the same, the pronunciation is different in the Past Tense and Past Participle form.

Part Two

The following verbs can be regular or irregular:

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
burn	burned OR burnt	burned OR burnt
dream	dreamed OR dreamt	dreamed OR dreamt
learn	learned OR learnt	learned OR learnt
smell	smelled OR smelt	smelled OR smelt

The second form (burnt, dreamt etc.) is more common in British English.

Part Three

Verbs that have the same form in Present, Past and Past Participle form:

Verb	Past Simple	Past Participle
bet	bet	bet
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
cut	cut	cut
hit	hit	hit
hurt	hurt	hurt
let	let	let
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
set	set	set
shut	shut	shut
spread	spread	spread

MODULE 8

1. Forming a negative

Negatives in the simple past are formed by adding *didn't* (informal) or *did not* (formal) before the simple form of the verb. The verb BE is an exception to this; in the case of BE, we just add *n't* (informal) or *not* (formal) after "was" or "were":

Simple past statement	Informal negative	Formal negative
I had a car.	I didn't have a car.	I did not have a car.
You ate my toast.	You didn't eat my toast.	You did not eat my toast.
He was here yesterday.	He wasn't here yesterday.	He was not here yesterday.
They were in the park.	They weren't in the park.	They were not in the park.

2. Forming a yes/no question

Yes/no questions are also created using the auxiliary *did*. This time, the auxiliary is placed before the subject. The verb BE is an exception; in this case, we move BE before the subject. Here are the rules:

Simple past statement	Yes/no question
He brought his friend.	Did he bring his friend?
They had a party.	Did they have a party?
You were here.	Were you here?
She was sick.	Was she sick?

3. Forming a WH- question

WH- questions (using words such as "what", "when", and "where") are also created by putting the auxiliary *did* before the subject (or moving BE, as explained above). Then, you add the WH- word at the beginning. Here are some examples:

Statement	Yes/no question	WH- question
The building fell down.	Did the building fall down?	Why did the building fall down?
They lived in Vancouver.	Did they live in Vancouver?	Where did they live?
The store was closed.	Was the store closed?	Why was the store closed?
They were wolves.	Were they wolves?	What were they?

MODULE 9

The Adjective (Sifət)

Azərbaycan dilində olduğu kimi ingilis dilində də sifət şəxsin və ya əşyanın əlamətini və keyfiyyətini bildirir.

Ex: a **clever** boy, a **modern** city, **fresh** fruit, **green** leaves

Sifətlər mənasına görə 2 qrupa bölünür:

1. Əsl sifətlər: **nice, good, sad** və s.
2. Nisbi sifətlər: **golden, woolen, wooden** və s.

Sifət ismi təyin edir.

Ex: Baki is a **big** city.- Bakı böyük şəhərdir. I bought a **new** dictionary yesterday. – Dünən yeni lüğət aldım.

Sifət həmçinin ismi xəbərin ad hissəsi olur.

Ex: The cat is **nice**. The pen is **red**.

Be, become, seem, appear, get, look, feel, sound, taste, smell bağlayıcı fəllərdən sonra sifət işlədilir.

Ex: **Be careful!** I **am tired** and I **am getting** hungry. Your friend **seems nice**.

Bu fəlləri hər hansı bir şəxsin və ya əşyanın necə göründüyünü (**look**), hiss olduğunu (**feel**), səsləndiyini (**sound**), dadığını (**taste**), qoxduğunu (**smell**) bildirdikdə sifətlə işlədirik.

Ex: You **look tired**. The dinner **smells good**. I **feel tired**. This tea **tastes strange**. Vusal **looked sad** when I saw him.

Hər hansı bir şəxsin bir şeyi necə etdiyini ifadə edərkən **smell** və **taste** fəlləri zərflə işlənilir.

Ex : He **tasted** the meal **nervously**. David **smelt** the flower **deeply**.

Sifətlər isim kimi

Sifət, qarşısında müəyyən artikl gələrək isimləşir və bu zaman müəyyən bir sifə aid olan insan topluluğunu bildirir. Bu halda sifət cəm şəkilçisi qəbul etmir, ancaq məna baxımından cəmlik bildirir.

The rich - varlılar, *the blind* - korlar, *the young* - cavanlar,
The poor - kasıblar, *the deaf* - karlar, *the homeless* - evsizlər

Ex: There are special schools for **the blind** in our city. - Bizim şəhərdə korlar üçün xüsusi məktəblər var.

Sifat quruluşuna görə 3 qrupa ayrılır.

1. **Simple Adjectives** (Sadə sifətlər): Yalnız bir kökdən ibarət olur.

Ex: **short, long**

2. **Derivative Adjectives** (Düzəltmə sifətlər): suffiks və prefikslərlə düzəlir.

Suffikslər

- **ful** : careful

- **less** : hairless, hopeless

- **ous** : famous, dangerous

- **able** : eatable

- **ing** : interesting

- **ed** : excited

Prefikslər

un – unhappy

in – indifferent

pre – prewar

im – impossible

ir - irregular

il - illegal

3. **Compound Adjectives** (Mürəkkəb sifətlər): İki kökdən ibarət olur.

Ex: **hard-working, absent-minded**

Sonu **-ing** və **-ed** ilə bitən sifətlər

Sonu **-ing** ilə bitən sifətlər əşyanın və ya hadisənin keyfiyyətini bildirir.

Ex: The game was **exciting**. - Oyun həyəcanlı idi.

The book is **interesting**. - Kitab maraqlıdır.

Sonu **-ed** ilə bitən sifətlər şəxsin özünü necə hiss etdiyini, düşüncəsini əks etdirir.



Both teams are playing very well.

The game is **exciting**.

They are watching to see who will win.

They are **excited**.

Ex: What kind of books have you got? I am **interested** in politics. - Sizdə nə cür kitablar var? Mən siyasətlə maraqlanıram.
I think this book is **interesting**. - Məncə bu kitab maraqlıdır.

Sifət bəzən məsdərlə müşayiət olunur.

Ex: It is **easy** to criticize.- Tənqid etmək asandır. It is **nice** to have a lot of friends.- Çoxlu dostu olmaq gözəldir.

Sifətin dərəcələri

Əsli sifətlərin 3 dərəcəsi vardır:

1. **The Positive Degree** (Adi Dərəcə)
2. **The Comparative Degree** (Müqayisə Dərəcəsi)
3. **The Superlative Degree** (Üstünlük Dərəcəsi)

Əsli sifətlərdən fərqli olaraq nisbi sifətlərin dərəcələri yoxdur.

Ex: **more golden** olmaz

The Positive Degree (Adi Dərəcə)

1. Sifət adi dərəcədə heç bir morfoloji quruluşa malik olmur. Eyni keyfiyyətli iki şəxsi və ya əşyanı bir-birinə bənzətmək üçün adi dərəcədə olan sifətlə **as...as** bağlayıcısı işlədilir.

Ex: This story is **as** interesting **as** that one.



My grandmother is **as** old **as** your grandfather.

İki şəxs və ya əşyanın fərqli keyfiyyətə malik olduğunu bildirmək üçün isə **not so...as, (not as...as)** bağlayıcılarından istifadə olunur.

Ex: This story is **not so (as)** interesting **as** that one.



This car is not **so(as)** expensive **as** this boat.

as . . . as / not so . . . as (as . . . as) bağlayıcıları daxilində sayıla bilən tək isim gəldikdə qeyri müəyyən artikl işlənir.

Ex: This is **as an** interesting **book as** yours.

not so . . . as, (not as . . . as) too, very, enough (sifətdən sonra işlənir), *so, such, rather, quite* söz və ifadələri adi dərəcədə olan sifətlər ilə işlənir.

Ex: It was **too hard** to work. She is not **old enough**. This is **as a cosy** car **as** that one.

So və **such**.

So əsasən sifət və ya zərflə, **such** isə isimlə işlənir. **such** ilə isim arasında adi dərəcədə olan sifət gələ bilər.

Ex: I am **so glad** to see you. Why did you explain **so badly**? It is **such** an interesting **book**.

so + many/much/few/little +noun

Ex: Tom has never seen **so many people**.

I had **so much money** yesterday.

He has **so few friends**.

So little furniture was enough for us.

such a lot of

Ex: Tom has never seen **such a lot of** people. I had **such a lot of** money yesterday.

so long = such a long time

Ex: We haven't seen each other **so long / such a long time**.

so far = such a long way

Ex: We were surprised because it was **so far / such a long way**.

The Comparative Degree (Müqayisə Dərəcəsi)

Müqayisə dərəcəsində olan sifət hər hansı bir şəxsin və ya əşyanın başqalarından əlamət və keyfiyyət baxımından fərqi bildirir. "Daha", "nisbətən" kimi tərcümə olunur.

Ex: This pen is **longer** - Bu qələm daha uzundur.

İki şəxsi və ya əşyanı bir-biri ilə müqayisə edərkən **than** (-dan, -dən)

bağlayıcısından istifadə olunur.

Ex: My room is **larger than** yours.



The raincoat is **longer than** the jacket.

Müqayisə dərəcəsi 3 yolla düzəlir.

1. Tək hecalı sifətlərin və sonu - le, - y , -er, - ow hərfləri ilə bitən hecalı sifətlərin sonuna -er əlavə etməklə düzəlir:

Ex: **long-longer, short-shorter, large-larger, simple-simpler, easy-easier, clever-cleverer, narrow-narrower**

Sonu "y" hərfləri ilə bitən sifətlərdə y-dan əvvəl samit gələrsə "j" hərfləri "t" hərflərinə çevrilir.

Ex: happy-happier, wealthy-wealthier

2. İki və daha çox hecalı sifətlərin müqayisə dərəcəsi **more (less)**söz düzəlir:

Ex: **more (less) expensive, more (less) interesting**

3. Kökdən dəyişmə ilə düzəlir:

- ✓ **good – better**
- ✓ **bad – worse**
- ✓ **many /much – more**
- ✓ **little – less**

Sifətlərin müqayisə dərəcəsinə artırmaq və ya azaltmaq üçün **much, a little, far, a lot** sözlərindən istifadə olunur.

Ex: This flower is **much more beautiful** than the other-Bu gül o birincidən daha çox gözəldir. Orkhan is **much taller** than Emil.-Orxan Emildən daha böyükdür.

daha çox uzundur His car is **much cheaper** than my car. -Onun maşını mənim maşınımdan daha ucuzdur.

Müqayisə dərəcəsiindən sonra sayıla bilən tək isim gəldikdə (**than** bağlayıcısından əvvəl) qeyri müəyyənlik artıql işlənir.

Ex: It was a **smaller room than** I expected.

Any, even və no sözləri ilə sifətin müqayisə dərəcəsi işlənir.

Ex: I am fed up with waiting. I shall not wait **any** longer. This hotel is better **than** the other one and it is **no** more expensive. He is **even** more selfish than I thought.

Bəzi sifətlərin müqayisə dərəcəsi 2 cür düzəlidir.

- ✓ **Far-farther/further**
- ✓ **Late-later/latter**
- ✓ **Old-older/elder**

1. **Farther** məsafə bildirdiyi halda, **further** həm məsafə həm də zaman (sonra, daha, əlavə mənasında) bildirir.

Ex: Don't go **farther** / **further**- Uzaq getmə. I am going to the Far North. The village is **further (farther)** than we expected. Do you need any **further** help?

What will you do **further**? – Sonra nə edəcəksən?

~~farther~~

Let's speak about our **further** plans.

~~farther~~

– Gəlin sonrakı planlarımız haqqında danışaq.

2. **Later** zamanla əlaqədar olaraq işlənir və dilimizə -dan, -dən şəkilçiləri və "gəc" sözü ilə tərcümə olunur. **Latter** sıra bildirir və "ikinci", "ikisindən axırıncı" kimi tərcümə olunur. ***the latter = the second**

Ex: It was **later** than I expected – Gözlədiyimdən də gəc idi. Fuad and Ramil are teachers. **The latter** works at university.

3. **Elder** müddət, yaş bildirir və dilimizə “yaşlı”, “köhnə” kimi tərcümə olunur. **Elder** ailə içində daha böyük olanı göstərmək üçün işlədilir. Bu sifətdən sonra heç vaxt **than** bağlayıcısı işlənmir.

Ex: I am **older** than my friend.

My **elder** brother lives in Moscow.

He is ~~elder~~ **older** than me.

The Superlative Degree (Üstünlük Dərəcəsi)

Üstünlük dərəcəsi şəxsin və ya əşyanın daxil olduğu sinifdə ən yüksək və ya ən aşağı keyfiyyətə malik olduğunu bildirir.

Ex: Muhammed Ali is **the strongest** boxer in the world. This is **the most beautiful** place I have ever seen.

Üstünlük dərəcəsi 3 cür düzəlidir:

1. Tək hecalı sifətlərin və sonu **-le, -y, -er, -ow** hərfləri ilə bitən iki hecalı sifətlərin sonuna **-est** əlavə etməklə düzəlidir:

Ex: **the longest, the shortest, the largest, the simplest, the narrowest**

2. İki və daha çox hecalı sifətlərin üstünlük dərəcəsi **most** sözü ilə düzəlidir:

Ex: **the most famous, the most beautiful**

3. Kökdən dəyişməklə düzəlidir:

✓ **good – the best**

✓ **bad – the worst**

✓ **many / much – the most**

✓ **little – the least**

Sifətin üstünlük dərəcəsi **“the”** müəyyənlik artıqlı ilə işlənir.

Ex: This is **the shortest** story. He is **the most famous** man.

This is **the best** car.



The overcoat is **the longest** of all.

Bəzi sifətlərin üstünlük dərəcəsi 2 cür düzəlidir:

- ✓ **Far – the farthest / the furthest**
- ✓ **Late – the latest/ the last**
- ✓ **Old – the oldest/ the eldest**
- ✓ **Near – the nearest/ the next**

1. **Farthest / furthest** dilimizə ən uzaq kimi tərcümə olunur.

Ex: **The farthest / furthest** distance I have run is ten miles. - *Ən uzaq* qaçdığım məsafə 10 mildir. The star is **the furthest (farthest)**

2. **Latest** zaman bildirir və dilimizə, "sonuncu", "axırıncı" kimi tərcümə olunur.

Ex: This is **the latest** letter I got from him. - Bu mənim ondan aldığı sonuncu məktubdur. This is **the latest** book I have written.

3. **Last** sıra bildirir və dilimizə "keçən", "axırıncı", "sonuncu" kimi tərcümə olunur.

Ex: The 31st of December is **the last** day of the year. - Dekabrın 31-i ilin axırıncı günüdür. We went to the cinema **last** week. - Biz keçən həftə ki noya getdik. That is **the last** book I have written.

4. **Oldest** dilimizə "ən qoca", *eldest* isə "ən böyük", "qocaman" kimi tərcümə olunur.

Ex: This man is **the oldest** inhabitant of our village. - Bu kişi bizim kəndin ən qoca sakinidir. She is **the eldest** child of the family. - O ailənin ən böyük uşağıdır.

5. **Nearest** dilimizə "ən yaxın" (məsafə olaraq), *next* isə sıra bildirir və "o biri", "gələn" kimi tərcümə olunur.

Ex: It is **the nearest** way to our village. - Bu bizim kəndə ən yaxın yoldur. We shall enter the university **next** year. - Biz gələn il universitetə qəbul olacağıq. **The next** lesson is English. - O biri (gələn) dərs İngilis dilidir. Please, show me the way to the nearest village. What is name of **the next** village?

have ever, has ever, had ever, at, on, in, among, of all, one of söz və ifadələri olan cümlələrdə əsasən üstünlük dərəcəsi işlənir.

MODULE 10

The Present Continuous Tense. (İndiki davamedici zaman)

Düzəldilməsi:

İndiki zamanın davamedici forması **to be** köməkçi felinin indiki zaman forması (**am, is, are**) və əsas felin indiki zaman feli sifəti (**Participle I**) vasitəsilə düzəlir.

Present Continuous = Subject + ^{am}_{is}_{are} + V₁ (indiki zaman feli sifəti)

Affirmative form (Təsdiq forması)

I	am 'm		
He She It	is 's	playing watching	football, TV.
You We They	are 're		

Negative form (İtkar forması)

I	am not 'm not		
He She It	is not isn't 's not	playing watching	football, TV.
You We They	are not aren't 're not		

Interrogative form (Sual forması)

am	I		
is? isn't?	He She It	playing watching	football? TV?
are? aren't?	You We They		

Short answers (Qısa cavabları)

Yes,	I	am	No,	I	am not
	He	is		He	'm not
	She			She	's not
	It		It	is not	
	You	are		You	're not
	We		We	are not	
	They		They	aren't	

İşlədilməsi

Present Continuous	Example - Nümunə
	(a) He is sleeping right now.

1. Danışiq zamanı baş verən hərəkəti bildirmək üçün işlədilir.
 Ex: I **am going** home **at the moment**. I **am writing** a letter **now**. He **is driving** to work.



Tom **is ironing** a shirt.



He's **cooking** a meal.



He's **cleaning** a window.



He **is sewing**.

Bu zaman formasında **now, at present, at the moment, still** kimi zaman zərfləri işlədilir.

2. İndiki zaman müddətində baş verən hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir.

Ex: He **is writing** his third novel. I **am reading** an interesting book.

He **is getting** old day by day.

3. Bəzi fəllər indiki davamedici zamanda işlənir. Bunlar aşağıdakılardır:

like, love, hate, want, need, prefer, appreciate, fear, dislike, envy, know, realise, suppose, mean, understand, believe, remember, forget, belong, contain, consist, depend, seem, imagine, feel, recognize, doubt, hear, forgive, wish, desire, mind, care and etc.

Bəzi qeydlər :

To think fəli “rəy”, “mülahizə” bildirdikdə davamedici formada işlənir. “Fikirləşmək”, “düşünmək” mənasında isə işlənməz.

Ex: I **think** he is mistaken.

I **am thinking** about my future plans.

To see “görmək” mənasında davamedici zamanda işlənir. Amma “görüşmək” mənasında işlənməz.

Ex: Do you **see** that man over there ?

I **am seeing** the manager now.

To have “sahiblik” mənasında davamedici zamanda işlənir. Amma ifadə tərkibində hərəkət bildirdikdə işlənməz.

Ex: I **have** a car.

I **am having** dinner.

MODULE 11

English: can and can't Grammar Rules

Can and can't - rules and exercises - Auxiliary verbs. Learning English

Auxiliary verb *can* (positive) and can't (negative)

Use can, when you ask someone to do things. Use 'can' to talk about 'possibility'. Always use can with another **verb**.

I can = I know to do something. / I know that something is possible for me.

I can **write** a letter.

Form the negative

Add "not" after can to form "cannot". **can** + not = cannot
When we are **speaking**, use 'can't'!

You can contract the negative: **can** + not = **can't** (normal use)

Present Simple	Present Simple negative
I can write a letter. You can write a letter. He / She / It can write a letter. We can write a letter. You can write a letter. They can write a letter.	I can't write a letter. You can't write a letter. He / She / It can't write a letter. We can't write a letter. You can't write a letter. They can't write a letter.

Questions and short answers with can

Questions	Short form positive	Short form negative
Can I write a letter? Can you write a letter? Can he / she / it write a letter? Can we write a letter? Can you write a letter? Can they write a letter?	Yes, you can . Yes, I can . Yes, her can . Yes, you can . Yes we can .	No, you can't . No, can't . No, can't . No, you can't . No, we can't . No, they can't .

	Yes they can .	
Present Simple negative	Present Simple negative	
I can write a letter.	I cannot write a letter.	

Can is a modal verb.

Can is used to express ability or to say that something is possible.

Can is the same for all subjects. We don't add an 'S' in the third person (like other verbs)

The verb that comes after **Can** is in the infinitive without **to**:

- I **can** *spea*k Spanish. (= it is possible for me to speak Spanish = I have the ability to speak Spanish)
- He **can** *swim* well.
- We **can** *see* our neighbour in the garden.
- They **can** *play* the guitar.

For more uses of **Can** see: Modal Verbs: Can - Could

Negative

To form the negative we add "**not**" after **can** to form one word: **cannot**.

We can also contract the negative to form **can't**. (can't = cannot)

- I **cannot** *play* the piano. We **can't** *go* to the cinema tonight.
- She **cannot** *spea*k French very well. He **can't** *drive* a car.

Questions

To form the question we change the position of the subject and the auxiliary verb.

The main verb is still in the infinitive without *to*.

- Where **can** I *buy* an ice-cream?
- **Can** I *go* to the party, please?

- **Can** you *speak* Japanese?
- What **can** we *do* on Saturday?

Remember that you can use short answers:

- Can I sit here please? **Yes, you can.**
- Can you speak Chinese? **No, I can't.**

Impersonal Can

Sometimes **You can** and **Can you...?** are impersonal and refer to people in general.

- **You can** see many stars at night from here. (= people in general can see many stars)

It doesn't necessarily refer to you but people in general.

- **You can't** run naked in the middle of the street.

Question Words

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ENGLISH

WHO



Who is calling?
Who will reach the phone first?

WHERE



Where should I go?

WHEN



When can I go on vacation?

WHY



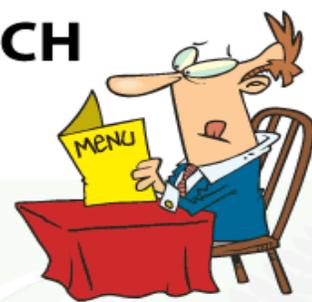
Why are you angry?

WHAT



What is making that sound?

WHICH



Which dish should I choose?

HOW



How do I stop the baby from crying?

EXPLANATION

I want to know the ...

- Who? Person
- Where? Position, Place
- When? Time, Occasion, Moment
- Why? Reason, Explanation
- What? Specific thing, Object
- Which? Choice, Alternative
- How? Way, Manner, Form

The most common **question words** in English are the following:

WHO

WHO is only used when referring to people. (= I want to know the person)

- Who is the best football player in the world?
- Who are your best friends?
- Who is that strange guy over there?

WHERE

WHERE is used when referring to a place or location. (= I want to know the place)

- Where is the library?
- Where do you live?
- Where are my shoes?

WHEN

WHEN is used to refer to a time or an occasion. (= I want to know the time)

- When do the shops open?
- When is his birthday?
- When are we going to finish?

WHY

WHY is used to obtain an explanation or a reason. (= I want to know the reason)

- Why do we need a nanny?
- Why are they always late?
- Why does he complain all the time?

Normally the response begins with "Because..."

WHAT

WHAT is used to refer to specific information. (= I want to know the thing)

- What is your name?
- What is her favourite colour?

- What is the time?

WHICH

WHICH is used when a choice needs to be made. (= I want to know the thing between alternatives)

- Which drink did you order – the rum or the beer?
- Which day do you prefer for a meeting – today or tomorrow?
- Which is better - this one or that one?

HOW

HOW is used to describe the manner that something is done. (= I want to know the way)

- How do you cook paella?
- How does he know the answer?
- How can I learn English quickly?

With **HOW** there are a number of other expressions that are used in questions:

How much – refers to a quantity or a price (uncountable nouns)

- How much time do you have to finish the test?
- How much is the jacket on display in the window?
- How much money will I need?

How many – refers to a quantity (countable nouns)

- How many days are there in April?
- How many people live in this city?
- How many brothers and sister do you have?

Read more about [How much vs. How many](#).

How often – refers to frequency

- How often do you visit your grandmother?
- How often does she study?
- How often are you sick?

How far – refers to distance

- How far is the university from your house?

The Article (Artikl)

Artikl köməkçi nitq hissəsi olub, isimlərlə işlənir. İngilis dilində iki artikl var:

1. Indefinite article: **a /an** (qeyri müəyyən artikl)
2. Definite article: **the** (müəyyən artikl)

The Indefinite Article

Oxunuşu iki cürdür:

- a) samit səslər qarşısında [ə] a book [buk], a human [ˈhju:mən], a university [ju:niˈvɜ:siti]
- b) sait səslər qarşısında [ən] an apple [æpl], an hour [aʊ], an umbrella [ʌmˈbrelə]

Qeyri müəyyən artiklın işlənməsi

1. Qədim ingilis dilində malik olduğu "1" mənasında:
Ex: Wait **a** (one) minute, please. I bought **a** (one) book and two pens yesterday.
2. Bir qayda olaraq sayılabilən tək isimlərin qarşısında:
Ex: a spoon – spoons, an apple – apples, a plate – plates, an umbrella – umbrellas
3. Şəxsin və əşyanın "kim" və "nə" olduğunu bildiren zaman:
Ex: My brother is **a** student. He is **an** American. This is **a** book.
4. İlk dəfə danışılan, qulaq asana hələ məlum olmayan hər hansı bir şey haqqında danışarkən:
Ex: He has got **a** car. I have **a** brother.

Buna görə də "there is" ifadəsi ilə qeyri-müəyyən artikl işlənir:

Ex: There is **a** telephone in the room. There was **a** map on the wall.

6. Nida cümlələrində təkdə olan sayılabilən isimlərin qarşısında "What"dan sonra:
Ex: **What a** clever boy (he is)! **What a** fine city! **What a** beautiful day!
7. **Such, quite, rather** sözlərindən sonra sayılabilən tək isimlərlə:

- Ex: He is **such a** clever man. You are **quite a** little boy. It is **rather a** long story.
8. **So, too + sifət + a / an**
Ex: It is not **so easy a** question as you think. It is **too important a** problem.
9. **Period, population, distance, salary, height** və bu kimi mücərrəd isimlərlə işləmə bilər:
Ex: Arif was out of the city for **a period** of ten days. He earns **a salary** of 300 dollars from his new work. Azerbaijan has got **a population** of 9 million. The plane flew at **a height** of 3000 metres.
10. Vaxt, məsafə, məbləğ, ölçü bildirən isimlərlə:
Ex: once **a week**; \$20 **a kilo**; three times **a day**; 60 kilometres **an hour**; She works 8 hours **a day**, 6 days **a week**.
11. **Hundred, thousand, million** sayları ilə:
Ex: I need **a hundred** dollars to buy this coat.
12. Fəsilələrin adları təsviri təyinə malik olduqda:
Ex: It was **a hard summer** for me. It was **a cold winter**.
13. Ayların adları təsviri təyinə malik olduqda:
Ex: **A cold October** is the usual thing in Sheki.
14. Günün hissələrini bildirən **morning, afternoon, evening, night** sözləri təsviri təyinə malik olduqda:
Ex: It was **a hot evening** in June. I spent **a sleepless night**.
15. Yemək adlarının qarşısında təsviri təyin işləndikdə:
Ex: I have **a little breakfast** every day. We had **a nice dinner** yesterday.
16. Bəzi sayılabilən mücərrəd isimlərlə:
Ex: I have **an idea**. He has **an impression** about this holiday.
17. Aşağıdakı ifadələrlə:
a long nose/a nice face/a strong heart
Ex: He has **a long nose**. She has **a nice face**. Jack has got **a strong heart**.

Qeyd: *Weather, advice, air, information* və s. mücərrəd isimlər heç vaxt qeyri-müəyyən artiklla işlənir.

Ex: What fine **weather**! My grandfather gave us useful **advice**.
We got **information** about yesterday's accident. Polluted **air** is a serious problem.

Set-expressions with **a / an** (*a / an* artiklləri ilə qəbul olunmuş ifadələr)

to tell a lie - yalan danışmaq
to be in a hurry - tələsmək
in a low voice - aşağı səslə
in a loud voice - yuxarı səslə
to take a fancy to - rəğbət bəsləmək
it's a pity - təəssüf, təəssüf ki
that's a pity - heyif
it's a shame - eyibdir
it's a pleasure - xoşdur
as a result - nəticədə
to be at a loss - özünü itirmək
at a glance - dərhal
to have a good day, a holiday - yaxşı gün, yaxşı tətil keçirmək
to have a good time - yaxşı vaxt keçirmək

Lakin: to have breakfast / lunch / dinner / supper

a long distance - uzaq məsafə
a long way - uzun yol
to go for a walk - gəzintiyə çıxmaq

The Definite Article

Oxunuşu 2 cürdür:

- a) samit səslər qarşısında [ðə] the book [buk], the human [ˈhju:mən], the university [ju:niˈvə:siti]
- b) sait səslər qarşısında [ði:], the apple [æpl] the umbrella [ʌmˈbrelə]

Müəyyən artiklın işlədilməsi

1. Dəqiq bir şeydən söhbət getdikdə, isim haqqında iki dəfə məlumat verildikdə:

Ex: A man and a woman were sitting opposite me. **The** man was American, but **the** woman was British. Tom sat down on a chair. Tom sat down on **the** chair nearest the door. Sugar isn't good for you. Can you pass **the** sugar please?

2. Danışana və eşidənə məlum isimlər haqqında söhbət getdikdə:
the light, the carpet, the ceiling, the door, the floor, in the room

Ex: Can you turn off **the light**, please? Can you close **the door**?
 I took a taxi to **the station**. I would like to speak to **the manager**. Come to **the** blackboard.

(go to) **the cinema, the theatre** sözləri ilə:

Ex: I often go to **the cinema** but I haven't been to **the theatre**, for ages.

Qeyd : Biz **the cinema / the theatre** dedikdə vacib deyil ki, dəqiq bir kinoteatrı və ya teatrı nəzərdə tutaq.

Ex: There isn't **a theatre** in this town.

(go to) **the bank, the post office, the doctor, the dentist** sözləri ilə:

Ex: I must go to **the bank** to get some money. I'm going to **the post office** to get some stamps. Carol isn't very well. She has gone to **the doctor**. I hate going to **the dentist**.

The sky, the country, the sea, the ground, the environment sözləri ilə:

Ex: We looked up at all the stars **in the sky**.
 Would you rather live **in the country** or in a town?
 We must do more to protect **the environment**.
 They live near **the sea**. **The ground** was wet yesterday.

Qeyd: There are millions of stars in **space**. (kosmos mənasında)
 I tried to park my car but **the space** was too small. (yer mənasında)

3. Vahid əşya bildirən isimlərlə: **the moon, the sun, the earth, the world**

Ex: **The earth** goes round the sun. **The moon** goes round the earth.
 What is the longest river in **the world**? **The sun** is a star.

4. Aşağıdakı sözlərlə müəyyən artikl işlənir.

Ex: Anar works in **the city centre**.
 My brother is **in the army**.
 Baku is **the capital** of Azerbaijan.

5. **Same** sözündən əvvəl həmişə müəyyən artikl işlənir.
Ex: Your pullover is **the same** colour as mine. These two photographs are **the same**.
6. Biz adətən **radio** sözünü müəyyən artiklla, **TV** sözünü artiklsız işlədirik.
Ex: I often listen to **the radio**. I often watch **television** (kanallardan söhbət gedir).
- Qeyd:** I'm going to buy a new **radio / TV** (cihazdan, aparatdan söhbət gedir).
Can you turn off **the TV**? (cümləsində TV cihazından, aparatından söhbət gedir).
7. **Go to sea / be at sea** ifadələrində səyahət etmək, səyahətdə olmaq mənalı olduqda müəyyən artikl işlənir.
Ex: Ken is a seaman. He spends most of his life at **sea**.
- Ancaq bu cümlələrdə müəyyən artikl işlənir.
Ex: I would like to live near **the sea**. It can be dangerous to swim in **the sea**.
8. **Go to bed / be in bed** ifadələrində artikl işlənir.
Ex: It is time to go to **bed** now. This morning I had breakfast in **bed**.
- Ancaq mebelin dəqiq bir hissəsi mənasında olduqda müəyyən artikl işlənir.
Ex: I sat down on **the bed**.
9. Müharibələrdən əvvəl:
Ex: **the Garabagh war**
10. İsimlərdən əvvəl sıra sayı olduqda:
Ex: **the first world war ; the second chapter**
- Qeyd:** **first** sözü "ilk dəfə" mənasında işlədikdə **the** müəyyənlik artikli qəbul etmir.
Ex: First we bought a ball then went to play football.
11. Dil adlarını bildirən isimlərdən sonra **language** sözü gəldikdə müəyyən artikl işlənir. Əgər yoxdursa işlənir.
Ex: He knows **the English language**. He knows **English**.

12. Republic, Kingdom, State olan ölkə adları ilə :
Ex: **The United Kingdom; The United States; The Azerbaijan Republic**
13. Okean, dəniz, çay, kanal və cəmdə olan göl adları ilə:
Ex: **The Atlantic Ocean; The Red Sea; The Kura ;The Panama Canal; The Great Lakes**
14. Fəmiyyə bildirən isimlər cəmdə işlənərək bütün ailəni təmsil etdikdə:
Ex: **The Mehdiyevs, The Browns**
15. Adalar qrupu:
Ex: **The Canaries, The British isles**
16. Dağ silsilələri:
Ex: **The Alps, The Andes**
17. Cəhət adlarının qarşısında:
Ex: **The north** of France (Fransanın şimalı)
The south-east of Sheki. (Şəkinin cənub şərq)
Sweden is in **northern** Europe but Spain is in **the south**.

Həmçinin: **The Middle East, The Far East**
ancaq **northern France** (Şimali Fransa), **north-eastern** Russia (Şimal - şərq Rusiya) və s.

əgər cəhət adlarından sonra isim(yer adı) gələrsə, müəyyən artikl işlənmir:
Ex: **North America ; West Africa**
18. Sifətin üstünlük dərəcəsinin qarşısında:
Ex: It is **the longest** river in the world. Baku is **the largest** city in Azerbaijan. This is **the most difficult** problem.
19. Dövr adları ilə: **The Stone Ages, The Middle Ages**
20. Aşağıdakı yer adları adətən the artikli ilə işlənilir.
 - a. Hotel, restoran adları ilə- **The Ganja Hotel, The Hope restaurant**
 - b. Kinoteatr, teatr adları ilə- **The Azerbaijan cinema, The Sevil Theatre**
 - c. Muzey, qalereya adları ilə- **The British Museum, The National Gallery**

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| d. Başqa tikililər üçün - | The Empire Building, The Festival Hall, The White House, The Royal Opera House |
| e. Qəzet, jurnal adları ilə- | The "Republic", the "Fountain" |
| f. Təşkilat adları ilə- | The European Community, The United Nations Organization, The BBC |
| g. Mükafat adları ilə- | The Oscar, The Nobel Prize |

21. The + sifət

Biz **the** + sifət (isimsiz) düsturunu insan qrupu haqqında danışdıqda işlədirik.

1. **The young** (young people) – cavanlar
2. **The old** (old people) – qocalar
3. **The rich** (rich people) – varlılar
4. **The poor** (poor people) – kasıblar
5. **The happy** (happy people) – xoşbəxtlər
6. **The homeless** (homeless people) – evsizlər
7. **The unemployed** (unemployed people) – işsizlər

Ex: Do you think **the rich** must pay more taxes to help the poor?

The homeless need more help from the government.

I was the happiest of **the happy**.

Qeyd : Bu ifadələr həmişə cəm mənədadırlar. (**the poor** olmaz)
Tək forması belədir: **a young man, a happy woman** (**a young, a happy** olmaz)

22. The top, the end, the bottom, the middle, the right, the left

Ex: Write your name at **the top** of the page. My house is at **the end** of this street. The table is in **the middle** of the room. Do you drive on **the right** or on **the left** in your country?

23. The + milliyət

Biz **the** + milliyət (**sh, ch**-la bitən) düsturunu bu ölkənin insanları mənasında işlədirik.

Ex: **The French** are famous for their food. Why do **the English** think they are so wonderful.

The Spanish the English the Irish the Dutch
The British the Welsh the French

Bu sözlər cəm mənədadırlar. Təkdə işlətmək üçün belə deyilməlidir:
A Frenchman, an English woman, və s. (**a French** olmaz.)

Sonu **-ese** ilə bitən millət adlarında təkdə qeyri müəyyənlik artıqlı cəmdə isə müəyyənlik artıqlı işlənir, yəni cəmdə(s) şəkilçisi əvəzinə(**the**) işlənir.

A Chinese – The Chinese a Japanese – The Japanese

Ex: **The Chinese** invented printing.

a Vietnamese ; a Sudanese; a Portugesse; The Swiss/a Swiss də bu qrupa daxildir.

Qalan millətlər isə təkdə qeyri müəyyənlik artıqlı, cəmdə isə (s) qəbul edir.

1. a Russian – The Russians
2. an Azerbaijanian – The Azerbaijanians
3. a Norwegian – The Norwegians
4. a Turk – The Turks
5. an Italian – The Italians

24. Aşağıdakı cümlələri müqayisə edək:

1. John goes to **school** every day. He is at school now. School begins at 9 and finishes at 3.
 - Burada uşaq məktəbə gedir və ya uşaq məktəbdədir cümlələrində bizə dəqiq məktəb haqqında düşünmək lazım deyil. Burada məktəb haqqında ümumi fikirləşirik. (təyinat ilə bağlıdır, yəni dərstdədir)
2. John's mother wants to speak to his teacher. So she has gone to **the school** to see her. She is at the school now.
 - Bu cümlələrdə isə Conun anası şagird deyil, məktəbə getmir. Sadəcə olaraq o oğlunun müəlliməsi ilə danışmaq istəyir və buna görə də o oğlunun oxuduğu məktəbə gedib. İndi o oğlunun oxuduğu məktəbdədir. Burada söhbət oğlunun oxuduğu məktəb binasından gedir.
1. Ken's brother is in **prison** now. (həbsdə)
2. Ken went to **the prison** to visit his brother. (həbsxanaya)
1. Jack had an accident last week. Somebody took him to **hospital**. He is in **hospital** now. (müalicə üçün)
2. Tom has gone to **the hospital** to visit Jack. He is at **the hospital** now. (xəstəxana binası)

25. **Of** sözünü ilə düzələn adlar adətən müəyyən artıqlı ilə işlənir:

Ex: The Bank of England The Houses of Parliament
 The Gulf of Mexico The Tower of London
 The Great Wall of China The University of London

Set – Expressions with “the” (“the” artikl ilə qəbul olunmuş ifadələr)

it's out of the question – heç mümkün deyil
 in the original – orijinalda
 to tell the truth – doğrusunu desək
 on the other hand – digər tərəfdən
 to take the trouble to do something – zəhmət çəkmək
 at the moment – indi, hal hazırda
 at the present moment – hal hazırda
 in the morning – səhər
 in the afternoon – günorta
 in the evening – axşam
 on the left – solda
 on the right – sağda

Artikl işlənməyən vəziyyətlər

- İnsanlar və ya əşyalar haqqında ümumiyyətlə danışdıqda artikl işlənmir:
 Ex: Doctors are paid more than teachers. I'm afraid of dogs. Do you collect stamps? Crime is a problem in most big cities. Life has changed a lot in the last 30 years. Do you like Chinese food? Do you often listen to classical music?
- İdman adlarından əvvəl artikl işlənmir:
 Ex: My favourite sport is **football** / **athletics** / **volleyball**,
- Elm, fənn adlarından əvvəl artikl işlənmir:
 Ex: My favourite subject at school was **History** / **English** / **Maths**,
- Most**+isim(**most people**) formasından əvvəl artikl işlənmir:
 Ex: **Most people** like them.
- Mr, Mrs, Captain, Professor, Doctor, Comrade, Uncle, Princess, Aunt, General**+ad formasından əvvəl artikl işlənmir.
 Ex: I know **Mr. Jones** well. We called **Doctor Johnson**,

6. Xitab kimi işlədilən ümumi adlardan (professor, comrade, doctor, officer) əvvəl artikl işlənir.
Ex: Good morning, **professor**.
7. Eyni bir ailənin üzvləri tərəfindən işlədilən father, mother, brother və s. kimi isimlər artiklsız olur və böyük hərflə yazılır.
Ex: I shall ask **Mother** about it.
8. Dağ zirvələrindən əvvəl artikl işlənir.
Ex: **Elbrus, Everest**
9. Yemək adlarından əvvəl artikl işlənir.
Ex: I have **breakfast** everyday.
10. Ada adlarından əvvəl artikl işlənir.
Ex: **Sicily, Corsica**
11. Ştat, region, qitə adlarından əvvəl artikl işlənir.
Ex: **Texas, Central Europe, Africa**
12. Adam adları qarşısında artikl işlənir.
Ex: **Fuzuli** is one of the greatest poets of the world.
13. Ölkə, şəhər adları ilə artikl işlənir.
Ex: **Baku** is the capital of **Azerbaijan**.

İstisnalar: **The Netherlands** **The Philippines** **The Argentina**
The Hague **The Ukraine** **The West Indies**
The Kopenhagen **The Congo** **The Crimea**
The Sahara(desert)

14. **Last** zamana aid olduqda (last year/month/week və s.) artikl işlənir. ("keçən" mənasında)
Ex: **Last year (summer)** I visited my grandmother.
15. **Early, real, late**, sözləri günlərin və fəsilələrin hissələrini bildirən isimlərlə işləndikdə:
Ex: It was **early summer**, It's **late autumn**, It was **broad summer**.

16. **Next** zamana aid olduqda (next year / month / week vəs.) artikl işlənmiş ("gələcək" mənasında).
Ex: **Next month** I shall go to Baku.
17. Göl adları qarşısında **Lake** sozu olarsa artikl işlənmiş olmazsa, işlənir.
Ex: **Lake Superior** **Lake Tanganika** **The Baikal**
18. Küçə, yol, prospekt, meydan, park adlarının qarşısında artikl işlənmiş.
Ex: **Union street, Hyde Park, Piccadilly Circus, Blackrock road, Azadlıq square, Broadway, Fifth Avenue, Waterloo Bridge**
İstisnalar: **The High Street, The Strand, The Mall** (küçə adları).
The Green Park
19. Bəzi tikililər və universitetlər 2 sözdən ibarət olur. Birinci söz ad və ya yer adı olur. Bu zaman artikl işlənmiş.
Ex: **Kennedy Airport, Cambridge University, London Zoo, Victoria Station, Westminster Abbey, Edinburgh Castle, Buckingham Palace, Canterbury Cathedral**
İstisnalar: **The White House, The Royal Palace, The Royal Opera House**
20. Bəzi mağaza, restoran, hotel, bank və s. adları onları inşa edən adamın və ya sahibinin adı ilə başladığıda artikl işlənmiş. Bu adlar ('s) və ya (-s) ilə bitir.
Ex: **Lloyds Bank, Mc Donalds, Jack's Guest House, Harrods (shop)**
21. Kilsələrdən əvvəl saint işlənir (St) və artiklsız olur.
Ex: **St John's Church, St Paul's Cathedral**
22. Firma, avia kompaniya, şirkət və s. adları artiklsız olur.
Ex: **Fiat, IBM, Sony, Kodak, British Airways**
23. İsim + miqdar sayı formasından əvvəl artikl işlənmiş.
Ex: **Page 5, Chapter 2, Size 43, Platform 19, Room 126**
24. **By car, by bus, by train, by plain, by bicycle, by motorcycle** ifadələri ilə artikl işlənmiş.
- Qeyd:** **By** (yanında) mənasında işlənərsə **the** artikl qəbul edilir.

Ex: He was standing **by** the taxi.

lakin **in the car, on the bus, on the train** və s.

25. Yiyəlik və işarə əvəzlilikləri ilə işlənən ismin qarşısında artikl işlənir.

Ex: My **car** is in the garage. This **shop** is mine.

26. **No** və **neither** inkar əvəzlilikləri ilə işlənən ismin qarşısında artikl işlənir.

Ex: I have **no** book. He has **neither** pen. **Neither** student is ready.

27. **Day, morning, noon, evening, night** isimləri predikativ funksiyasında olarkən və ya **at, till, from, by** sözlərindən biri ilə işlənərsə artikl işlənir.

Ex: He works from morning till night every day.

MODULE 12

English grammar: Future intentions

Here are some ways you can talk about your future plans and intentions in English. These are activities that you know will happen, because you planned them and decided to do them.

Be going to + verb

Use this to talk about activities you planned before.

Remember to change "be" to the correct form for the subject:

I am going to play tennis tomorrow.

You are going to see your cousin next week.

He / She is going to get married in September.

We are going to have a party this weekend.

They are going to save up for a new car.

Question form

As with all verbs that use the verb "to be", change the subject and the form of the verb to make questions:

Am I going to...?

Are you going to...?

Is he / she going to...?

Are we going to...?

Are they going to...?

Short replies

Yes I am / No I'm not

Yes you are / No you aren't (or No you're not)

Yes he is / No he isn't

Yes we are / No we aren't (or No we're not)

Yes they are / No they aren't (or No they're not)

Negative form

I am not going to leave my job.

You aren't going to visit your cousin this week.

He / She isn't going to get married.

We aren't going to move house.

They aren't going to study at university.

Present Continuous

We use the Present Continuous to talk about planned appointments and activities. These are the types of activities that you write in your diary, for example. We often give a time reference.

Very often, "be going to" and the Present Continuous can be used in the same situations.

I'm visiting our new office in London this afternoon. (**I'm going to visit** our new office...)

You're meeting the boss tomorrow. (**You're going to meet** the boss...)

He / She is working from home next week. (**He is going to work** from home...)

We're taking the train to Scotland. (**We are going to take** the train...)

They're leaving later today. (**They are going to leave**...)

See our grammar page on the [Present Continuous](#) to find out more.

Be planning to / Be thinking of

You can use the verbs "plan" and "think" in the present continuous to talk about activities that aren't 100% definite.

I'm planning to study abroad next year.

We're thinking of getting a dog.

Remember: "be planning to" is followed by the verb; "be thinking of" is followed by a gerund (ing form).

Review of "will"

We can use "will" to talk about the future and make predictions.

For example:

"**We won't have** enough money to buy a new house this year."

"I think **he'll get** a promotion next month."

We can also use "will" to talk about decisions that we make at the time of speaking (NOT decisions that we plan before):

"**I'll help** you with your bags." (at the moment you see someone with a heavy bag)

It is wrong to say "I'm going to help you with your bags" or "I'm helping you with your bags" in this situation.

Suggestions

from English Grammar Today

If we make a suggestion, it means that we mention a possible course of action to someone. There are a number of expressions which we can use to make suggestions.

How about/what about + -ing?

How about starting a book club?

What about opening your present now?

How about + present simple?

A:

How about I pick you up at eight o'clock on my way to the airport?

B:

Great. I'll see you then.

We often use *how about* and *what about* + noun phrase when we make suggestions about food or drink. These suggestions are invitations:

A:

Are you hungry?

B:

*Yeah, **how about** some lunch?*

***What about** a coffee?*

See also:

- [Invitations](#)
- [How](#)
- [What](#)
- [Supposing](#)

Why not ...? and why don't ...?

We can use *why not* to make a general suggestion. We often find it in advertising:

***Why not** take a break in the south-west?*

Why not treat yourself to a meal at the Icon Restaurant?

We can use *why don't ...?* to make a specific suggestion:

You look really tired. Why don't you take some time out and rest?

It's getting late in the evening now. Why don't we stop now and work on this tomorrow morning?

See also:

- Why

Let's ... and let's not ...

We use *let's* (*let us*) to make suggestions about doing something with someone:

Let's call Michael and see if he knows how to fix it.

Let's make a curry tonight.

We use *let's not* to make negative suggestions:

Let's not argue about this.

Let's not spend all night talking about my problems.

See also:

- Let, let's

Could

We often use phrases with *could* to make suggestions. Some are neutral, some are strong. The negative form, *couldn't*, is stronger than the affirmative form:

Strong

A:

I only have three chairs. There will be four of us for dinner.

B:

Couldn't you use the one in your bedroom?

A:

I need to finish this essay by tonight.

B:

Couldn't you get up early in the morning to finish it?

Neutral

A:

I have nothing to wear to the party.

B:

You could wear your red dress and your black shoes.

A:

We'll need to have at least £300 for the concert tickets, the accommodation and the train.

B:

We could cut lawns and wash cars and that kind of thing. Or we could borrow the money from our parents and pay them back.

See also:

- Could

Can't you ...?

We can use *can't you* to make a strong suggestion. It can sound very direct when it is addressed to someone who is present:

[mother to child]

Can't you finish your homework before going?

[a woman is talking about her husband who wants a new television]

A:

I think our television is fine. I don't want it to be replaced really.

B:

Mm.

A:

And he'll want one of those wide screens.

B:

*Oh dear. **Can't he** manage with the one you have?*

I thought we might/could

We can use phrases with *I thought we might* or *I thought we could* to make weak suggestions, especially when we don't want to sound too forceful:

*On Saturday, **I thought we might** go to town and see the Farmers' Market and then **I thought we could** have lunch in a nice little café by the river.*

You could always

We can use the phrase *you could always* or *we could always* to make weak suggestions:

A:

Oh no! We're out of olive oil.

B:

We could always use butter. *I know it's not as healthy, but it'll taste good.*

There's always

We use the phrase *there's always* to make very weak suggestions. It is sometimes used when someone is trying to cheer someone up or trying to be funny:

A:

How did it go?

B:

We lost four nil. That's it for this year. We're out of the championship now.

A:

*Don't worry. **There's always** next year.*

[friends are chatting about the Beatles; Paul and Ringo are the names of two of its members]

A:

I always liked Paul.

B:

I once dreamt that I married Ringo.

A:

Oh no! That was a nightmare!

C:

There's always divorce!

We also use *suggest* and *shall* to make suggestions.

Offers

from English Grammar Today

When we offer, we ask someone if they would like to have something or if they would like us to do something for them. We usually say *yes*, *please* or *no*, *thanks* when we reply to offers.

Offers of food or drinks

A:

Would you like some cake?

B:

Oh yes, please. It looks delicious.

A:

Can I get you more juice?

B:

No, thanks.

In more informal offers, we can use *want* or a noun phrase with a questioning intonation:

Do you want some more salad, Peter?

A:

Want some of my sandwich?

B:

No, thanks.

A:

Tea?

B:

Oh yes, please.

Offers to do something for someone

A:

Shall I wash the car?

B:

Oh, that would be great, thanks.

A:

Would you like me to walk you home?

B:

No, thanks.

Warning:

We don't use the present simple to offer to do something for someone. We most commonly use 'll:

I'll do the ironing if you want.

Not: ~~I do the ironing ...~~

Jim's doing nothing. He'll walk the dog for you if you like.

Offers to do something in different situations

[A is visiting B's house. B is preparing dinner]

A:

Is there anything I can do?

B:

Actually yes, you can chop these carrots while I wash the potatoes.

[in a shop, A is the shop assistant and B is the customer]

A:

Can I help you?

B:

No, thanks. I'm just looking around.

[on a telephone helpline]

A:

Hi my name is Inez. **How may I help you?**

B:

Well, there's something wrong with my internet connection ...

[at an information desk]

A:

What can I do for you?

B:

I'm interested in seeing the city centre. Is there a bus tour, or something like that, that I can take?

When we are almost certain that a person would like something, we can use *let me*:

Let me get you some more soup.

Let me carry your bag. That's too heavy for you.

MODULE 13

The infinitive of purpose

A *to*-infinitive can be used to express purpose:

*I'm calling **to place** an order for delivery.*

*Diya went to the door **to open** it.*

***To pass** this test, you need to achieve a score of 60% or more.*

In order and *so as* can be used before a *to*-infinitive for emphasis in more formal styles:

*He took a book with him **in order to have** something to read on the train.*

*The parties started negotiations **so as to reach** an agreement as soon as possible.*

***In order to attract** a wider audience, we need to rethink our marketing strategy.*

The negative is always *in order not* + *to*-infinitive or *so as not* + *to*-infinitive:

*He tiptoed through the hall **so as not to be heard**.*

***In order not to lose** time, we must act at once.*

The infinitive of purpose can only be used if the doer of the action expressed by the infinitive is the same as the subject of the main clause. If the subjects are different, we can use *so + that*-clause with the present simple tense or with the modal verbs *may, can, will, might, could* or *would*:

*Jerry works hard **so that** his family has everything they need.*

*I'll leave the door open **so that** you can come in.*

*Tina gave me a shopping list **so that** I wouldn't forget anything.*

In order + that-clause is also possible in this case; however, it is more formal and less common. In the *that*-clause, we can use the modal verbs *may, shall, might* or *should*:

*Our company does everything **in order that** all complaints may be dealt with fairly and effectively.*

With *come* and *go*, we can use the infinitive of purpose with the verb in any present or past tense or with the gerund form of the verb:

*I'm just **coming to help**.*

*We **went to talk** to a lawyer.*

*Have you thought of **going to see** a doctor?*

But if *come* and *go* are used as infinitives or as imperatives, we use *and* instead of *to*:

*I **must go and check** the heater.*

*He **will come and dance** with you.*

***Go and fetch** a glass.*

The infinitive has two forms:

- **the to-infinitive** = to + base
- **the zero infinitive** = base

The present infinitive base is the verb form you will find in a dictionary.

To-infinitive	Zero infinitive
to sit	sit
to eat	eat
to have	have
to remember	remember

The negative infinitive is formed by putting *not* in front of any form of the infinitive.

EXAMPLES

- I decided **not to go** to London.
- He asked me **not to be** late.
- I'd like you **not to sing** so loudly.
- I'd rather **not eat** meat.
- I might **not come**.

FUNCTIONS OF THE TO-INFINITIVE

The to-infinitive is used in many sentence constructions, often expressing the purpose of something or someone's opinion about something. The to-infinitive is used following a large collection of different verbs as well. See this page about [verbs followed by infinitives](#).

THE TO-INFINITIVE TO INDICATE THE PURPOSE OR INTENTION OF AN ACTION

In this case *to* has the same meaning as *in order to* or *so as to*.

EXAMPLES

- She **came to collect** her pay cheque.
- The three bears **went to find** firewood.
- I am **calling to ask** you about dad.
- Your sister has **gone to finish** her homework.

THE TO-INFINITIVE AS THE SUBJECT OF THE SENTENCE

This is a formal usage and is far more common in written English than spoken

EXAMPLES

- **To be** or not to be, that is the question.
- **To know** her is to love her.
- **To visit** the Grand Canyon is my life-long dream.
- **To understand** statistics, that is our aim.

THE TO-INFINITIVE TO INDICATE WHAT SOMETHING CAN OR WILL BE USED FOR

In this pattern, the to-infinitive follows a noun or pronoun.

EXAMPLES

- The children need a garden **to play** in.
- I would like a sandwich **to eat**.
- I don't have anything **to wear**.
- Would you like something **to drink**?

THE TO-INFINITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES

There is a common pattern using the to-infinitive with an adjective. These phrases are formed:

Subject	+ to be	+ adjective	(+ for/of someone)	+ to-infinitive	(+ rest of sentence)
It	is	good		to talk.	
It	is	good	of you	to talk	to me.
It	is	important		to be patient.	
It	is	important	for Jake	to be patient	with his little brother.
I	am	happy		to be	here.
The dog	is	naughty		to destroy	our couch.

subject + to be + adjective + (for/of someone) + to-infinitive + (rest of sentence)

THE TO-INFINITIVE TO MAKE A COMMENT OR JUDGEMENT

To use the to-infinitive when making a comment or judgement about a noun, the pattern is:

Subject	+ to be	+ noun phrase	+ to-infinitive
It	was	a stupid place	to park.
That	is	a dangerous way	to behave.
What you said	was	a rude thing	to say.
This	is	the right thing	to do.
Those	were	the wrong kind of eggs	to buy.
Jim	is	the best person	to hire.

Subject + to be + noun phrase + to-infinitive

THE TO-INFINITIVE WITH ADVERBS

The to-infinitive is used frequently with the adverbs *too* and *enough* to express the reasoning behind our satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The pattern is that *too* and *enough* are placed before or after the adjective, adverb, or noun that they modify in the same way they would be without the to-infinitive. We then follow them by the to-infinitive to explain the reason why the quantity is excessive, sufficient, or insufficient. Normally the to-infinitive and everything that follows can be removed, leaving a sentence that still functions grammatically.

EXAMPLES

- There's **too much** sugar **to put** in this bowl.
- I had **too many** books **to carry**.
- This soup is **too hot to eat**.
- She was **too tired to work**.
- He arrived **too late to see** the actors.
- I've had **enough food to eat**.
- She's **old enough to make up** her own mind.
- There **isn't enough** snow **to ski** on.
- You're **not old enough to have** grand-children!

THE TO-INFINITIVE WITH QUESTION WORDS

The verbs *ask*, *decide*, *explain*, *forget*, *know*, *show*, *tell*, & *understand* can be followed by a question word such as *where*, *how*, *what*, *who*, & *when* + the to-infinitive.

EXAMPLES

- She asked me how to use the washing machine.
- Do you understand what to do?
- Tell me when to press the button.
- I've forgotten where to put this little screw.
- I'm not sure I know who to call.

FUNCTIONS OF THE ZERO INFINITIVE

THE ZERO INFINITIVE AFTER AUXILIARIES

EXAMPLES

- She **can't speak** to you.
- He **should give** her some money.
- **Shall I talk** to him?
- **Would** you **like** a cup of coffee?
- I **might stay** another night in the hotel.
- They **must leave** before 10.00 a.m.

THE ZERO INFINITIVE AFTER VERBS OF PERCEPTION

With verbs of perception, the pattern is **verb + object + zero infinitive**.

EXAMPLES

- He **saw her fall** from the cliff.
- We **heard them close** the door.
- They **saw us walk** toward the lake.
- She **felt the spider crawl** up her leg.

THE ZERO INFINITIVE AFTER THE VERBS 'MAKE' AND 'LET'

EXAMPLES

- Her parents **let her stay** out late.
- **Let's go** to the cinema tonight.
- You **made me come** with you.

- Don't **make me study** that boring grammar book!

THE ZERO INFINITIVE AFTER THE EXPRESSION 'HAD BETTER'

EXAMPLES

- We **had better take** some warm clothing.
- She **had better ask** him not to come.
- We **had better reserve** a room in the hotel.
- You'd **better give** me your address.
- They **had better work** harder on their homework.

THE ZERO INFINITIVE WITH "WHY"

The question word *why* is followed by the zero infinitive when making suggestions.

EXAMPLES

- **Why wait** until tomorrow?
- **Why not ask** him now?
- **Why leave** before the end of the game?
- **Why walk** when we can go in the car?
- **Why not buy** a new bed?

May and **Might** are modal verbs. They can normally be interchanged without a significant difference in meaning however **Might** often implies a smaller chance of something happening (when expressing possibility).

May and Might

1. To express (future) possibility

There is a chance that something is true or that there is a possibility of something happening.

Note: *Might* is used more frequently than *May* in spoken English.

- It **might** rain later (= it is possible that it will rain)
- I **might** go to the movies tonight. (Though I'm not sure)
- I wouldn't talk to Tim right now. He **may** still be angry after his team lost.
- He's very good, in fact, I think he **may** win the competition.

- She **might** be late because of the public transport strike.

2. To give permission

- You **may** leave the table once you have finished your meal.
- You **may** take only one brochure.
- If you have finished the exam, you **may** leave the room.

May not can be used to NOT give permission or to prohibit someone from doing something.

- You **may not** park your car in front of the gate.
- You **may not** take more than one brochure.

3. To ask for permission

Note: *Can* is used more frequently than *May* in spoken English though *May* sounds more polite.

- **May** I sit next to you?
- **May** I borrow your pen?
- **May** I use your bathroom please?

Note: *Might* could also be used to request permission but it sounds very old and is not common.

4. May: to talk about typical occurrences

May is used in academic (or scientific) language to refer to things that typically happen in certain situations.

- Drivers **may** feel tired if they do not take a break every 2 hours.
- Adults **may** find it difficult to sleep if they use technology before going to bed.
- These tablets **may** produce serious side effects if not taken in the correct dosage.

5. Speculate about past actions (May + have + past participle)

- She is late. I think she **may have** missed her plane.
- It **may have** already been broken before you bought it.
- What was that noise? It **may have** been a dog outside our window.

6. To express wishes

- May you both live a long and happy life together.
- May the New Year bring you love and happiness.
- May all your wishes come true.

- May the odds be ever in your favor.
- May the Force be with you. :)

Modal Verbs

May - Might



Uses of **May and **Might**:**

Possibility

- It **might** rain later so take an umbrella.

Give permission

- You **may** have another cookie if you like.

Ask for permission

- **May** I borrow your pen please?

Express wishes

- **May** the New Year bring you happiness.

Speculate about past actions

- She is late. She **may** have missed her plane.

May or Might?

May and **Might** can normally be interchanged without a significant difference in meaning. However, **Might** often implies a smaller chance of something happening (when expressing possibility).

- It **may** rain. (70% chance)
- It **might** rain. (40% chance)

When expressing wishes or giving permission, only **May** is used.

www.grammar.cl
www.woodwardenglish.com
www.vocabulary.cl

May as well - Might as well

These are expressions can be used to suggest that you will do something because there is nothing better or more interesting to do.

- There is nothing on TV. I **might as well** go to bed.
- (At the stadium) Our team is losing by 50 points. We **may as well** go home because they're not going to win.

will

We use **will**:

- to talk about the future – to say what we believe will happen
- to talk about what people want to do or are willing to do

- to make promises and offers

would is the **past** tense form of *will*. Because it is a past tense it is used:

- to talk about the past.
- to talk about hypotheses – things that are imagined rather than true.
- for politeness.

Beliefs

We use **will**

- to say what we believe will happen in the future:

We'll **be** late.

We **will have to** take the train.

We use **would** as the past tense of *will*:

- to say what we believed would happen:

I thought I **would be** late so I **would have to** take the train.

Offers and promises

We use **I will** or **We will** to make offers and promises:

I'll give you a lift home after the party.

We will come and see you next week.

Willingness

- to talk about what people want to do or are willing to do:

We'll **see** you tomorrow.

Perhaps dad **will lend** me the car.

We use **would** as the past tense of *will*:

- to talk about what people wanted to do or were willing to do:

We had a terrible night. The baby **wouldn't go** to sleep. He kept waking up and crying.

Dad **wouldn't lend** me the car, so we had to take the train.

- to talk about something that we did often in the past because we wanted to do it:

When they were children they used to spend their holidays at their grandmother's at the seaside. They **would get up** early every morning and they'd **have** a quick breakfast then they **would run** across the road to the beach.

Conditionals

We use **will** in conditionals with **if** and **unless** to say what we think will happen in the future or present:

I'll **give** her a call if I can find her number.

You **won't get in** unless you have a ticket.

We use **would** to talk about hypotheses, about something which is possible but not real:

- to talk about the result or effect of a possible situation:

It **would be** very expensive to stay in a hotel.

- in conditionals with words like **if** and **what if**. In these sentences the main verb is usually in the past tense:

I **would give** her a call if I could find her number.

If I had the money I'd **buy** a new car.

You **would lose** weight if you took more exercise.

If he got a new job he **would probably make** more money.

What if he lost his job. What **would happen** then?

We use conditionals to give **advice**:

Dan **will help** you if you ask him.

Past tenses are **more polite**:

Dan **would help** you if you **asked** him.

Phrases with would:

- **would you..., would you mind (not) -ing**, for requests:

Would you carry this for me please?

Would you mind carrying this?

Would you mind not telling him that?

- **would you like ...; would you like to ...**, for offers and invitations:

Would you like to come round to morrow?

Would you like another drink?

- ***I would like ...; I'd like ... (you)(to) ...***, to say what we want or what we want to do:

I'd like that one please.

I'd like to go home now.

- ***I'd rather...*** (I would rather) to say what we prefer:

I'd rather have that one.

I'd rather go home now.

- ***I would think, I would imagine, I'd guess***, to give an opinion when we are not sure or when we want to be polite:

It's very difficult I would imagine.

I would think that's the right answer.

The Present Perfect Tense.
(İndiki bitmiş zaman)

Düzdildməsi:

Bu zaman forması **to have** köməkçi felinin indiki zaman forması (**have, has**) və əsas felin keçmiş zaman feli sifəti (**Participle II**) vasitəsilə düzəlidir.

Present Perfect = Subject + ^{have}has + V₂ (V₂: feli sifət forması)

Affirmative form (Təsdiq forması)

I	've	watched	TV for an hour
You	have		
We			
They			
He	's		
She	has		
It			

Negative form (İnkâr forması)

I	haven't	watched	TV for an hour
You	have not		
We			
They			
He	hasn't		
She	has not		
It			

Interrogative form (Sual forması)

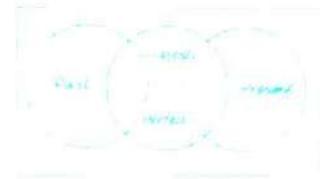
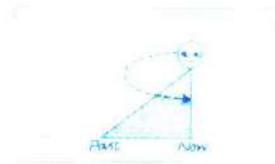
Have	I	watched	TV for an hour?
Haven't	You		
	We		
	They		
Has	He		
Hasn't	She		
	It		

Short answers (Qısa cavabları)

Yes,	I	Have	No,	I	have not haven't
	You			You	
	We			We	
	They			They	
	He	Has		He	has not hasn't
	She			She	
	It			It	

İşlədilməsi:

•Present Perfect	Example - Nümunə
	I have already eaten. Mən artıq yemişəm.



1. Keçmişdə baş verib bitmiş, nəticəsi isə göz qabağında olan hərəkətləri bildirmək üçün işlədilir. Bu zaman forması hərəkətin yaxın və ya uzaq keçmiş zamanda icra olunmasından asılı olmayaraq nəticəsi hal-hazırkı vaxtla əlaqədar olan hərəkəti bildirir.



Ex: The workers **have built** a new house. – Fəhlələr təzə ev tikiblər.

Bu cümlədə evin nə zaman tikilib qurtardığını deyil, evin artıq tikilib qurtardığını, yəni işin nəticəsini nəzərdə tuturuq.

Ex: I **have lost** my new pen. – Mən təzə qələmimi itirmişəm.

Burada hərəkətin nə zaman baş verdiyini deyil, konkret nəticəsini xəbər veririk.

Ex: **Have you prepared** your homework ? – Sən ev tapşırığını yerinə yetirmisən?

2. Bu zaman forması hələ bitməmiş vaxt müddətində iera olunmuş hərəkəti göstərmək üçün də işlədilir. Bitməmiş vaxt *today, this week, this month, this year* və s. zaman zərfləri ilə göstərilir.



I **have been** awake since dawn today.

Ex: I **haven't received** a letter from him *this week*. – Bu həftə mən ondan heç bir məktub almamışam. (Hələ həftə bitməmişdir). Burada hərəkət elə bir vaxtda iera olunmuşdur ki, həmin vaxt hələ bitməyib.

3. Bu zaman forması *this morning, this afternoon, this evening* ifadələri ilə də işlənə bilər.

Ex: I have seen him **this morning**. – Mən onu bu səhər görmüşəm.

4. Bu zaman forması adətən aşağıdakı qeyri-müəyyən zaman zərfləri ilə işlədilir: **never**, **ever** (heç), **already** (artıq), **just** (indicə), **yet** (hələ).



I **have already eaten** five apples.

Ex: I **have never gone** to Paris. – Mən heç vaxt Parisə getməmişəm.
I **haven't written** my homework **yet**. – Mən hələ ev tapşırığımı etməmişəm.
He **has already written** his exercises - O, artıq ev tapşırıqlarını yazmışdır.
They **have just finished** their work. – Onlar işi yenicə (indicə) qurtarıblar.

Qeyd:1 **ever** – sual və təsdiq cümlələrində; **never** – inkar cümlələrində işlənir. Hər ikisinin mənası (heç vaxt, heç zaman).

Ex: **Have you ever read** a novel? – Sən heç roman oxumusan?
He **has never gone** to Baku – O, heç vaxt Bakıya getməyib.

Qeyd:2 **already** – təsdiq cümlələrində

Ex: I **have already seen** this film. – Mən artıq bu filmi görmüşəm.

Qeyd:3 **yet** – inkar və sual cümlələrində

Ex: I **have not seen** him **yet**. – Mən onu hələ görməmişəm.
Have Paul and Diana **arrived yet**? – Paul və Diana hələ gəlməyiblər?
Haven't you **done** your homework **yet**? - Hələ ev tapşırığımı etməmişən?

5. Bu zaman forması ilə ifadə olunmuş hərəkətin başladığı vaxtı **since** sözünü ilə, davam etmə müddətini isə **for** sözünü ilə göstəririk.

Ex: I **haven't seen** him **since** 1998. – Mən onu 1998-ci ildən *bəri* görməmişəm.

I **have seen** him twice **since** he came back from London. – O, Londondan gələndən *bəri* mən onu iki dəfə görmüşəm.

He left Baku in 1985 and I **haven't seen** him **since**. – O, Bakıdan 1985-ci ildə çıxıb və o *vaxtdan bəri* onu görməmişəm.

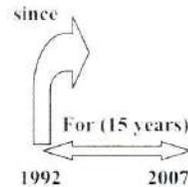
I **haven't seen** him **for** several days. – Mən onu bir neçə gündür ki görmürəm.



I **have lived** in Moscow **for** 5 years.

Atıqtsəvələk We have known each other **since** we were children.
(hərəkətin başlanğıcı)

We have known each other **for** 15 years.
(hərəkətin davam etmə müddəti)



Qeyd: *since* sözünündən sonra keçmiş qeyri-müəyyən zamana aid hər hansı bir zaman zərfi, ya da keçmiş qeyri-müəyyən zamanda işlənən hərəkət gəlir.

The Preposition (Sözüni)

Sözönləri isimlərin, əvəzlilərin, qarşısında işlədilərək onların yerini, zamanını, istiqamətini, vəziyyətini, tərzini və s. bildirir.

İngilis dilində sözönləri çoxdur. Biz sizlərə əsasən, testlərdə ən çox işlənən sözönlərini bildirmək istəyirik.

Time - Zaman	In, at, on, for, since, after, before, till (until), during, from, by, about
Place - Məkan	In, at, on, near, over, above, inside, outside, behind, between, among, under, opposite, beside, next to
Direction - İstiqamət	To, from, down, up, towards, round, across, onto, into, against, along, through
Manner - Tərz	In, with, by, like, without
Purpose - Səbəb	Because of, for

The Preposition "in" Tərz Zaman Bildirir (Sözüni)

in - (-da, -də) **uzun periodlarla** (aylar, illər, fəsilər, əsrlər və s.)

Ex: Kate was born **in** 1975. It is very hot **in** summer in this area.

gələcək bir vaxtı bildirərkən: ("sonra" mənasında)

Ex: The train will leave **in** a few minutes. John will be back **in** a week.

görülməyən bir işə nə qədər vaxt sərf olunduğunu bildirmək üçün işlədilir:

Ex: Jane learnt to drive **in** four weeks.

at - (-da, -də) günün vaxtları üçün, saatlar qarşısında və s. işlədilir.

Ex: I hope the weather will be nice **at** the weekend. I don't like travelling **at** night. The telephone and the doorbell rang **at** the same time. I woke up **at** 7 o'clock.

on - (-da, -də) gün və tarixlər üçün işlədilir:

Ex: He came **on** Sunday. We met **on** May 28, 1996. They returned **on** a cold winter day.

Qeyd: *last, next, this, every* sözlərindən sonra zaman bildirən söz gələrsə *in, at, on* sözləri işlənir.

Ex: They got married *last* year. My father will come *this* month. *Next* week we shall play tennis. We go to work *every* day.

In / in October / in 1985 / in the 18th century / in the past / in winter / in the 1970s / in the Middle Ages / in the future / In the morning(s) / in the afternoon(s) / in the evening(s) / in a few minutes / in six months / in 3 hours / in time və s.

At / At 7 o'clock / at night / at noon / at sunset / at lunchtime / at Novruz / at Christmas / at Easter / at the moment / at present / at the same time / at the age / at the beginning / at dinner / at the end / at first / at least / at last / at once / at any rate / at the weekend / at weekends / at midnight və s.

On / On Friday / on Sunday afternoon / on Thursday evening(s) / on Mondays / on Christmas Day / on the Eve / on May 12, 1994 / on my birthday / on wedding anniversary / on time / on weekdays və s.

For + period of time (müddət) bir şeyin nə qədər davam etdiyini göstərir.

Ex: Fuad is going away *for* a week in September. We have studied at ARAZ course *for* 10 months.

since - dan, -dən bəri (əsasən Perfect zamanlarında istifadə olunur.)

Ex: They've lived here *since* 1994. I haven't seen my friends *since* that time.

after – sonra

Ex: We went home *after* the lesson.

before - əvvəl

Ex: I had a walk *before* dinner.

till (until) – qədər, kimi

Ex: He had lived in Baki *till* last summer.

during – müddətində, ərzində

Ex: He was taken to hospital *during* the night.

from - -dan, -dən

Ex: We study **from** 3 till 9 o'clock. He was blind **from** birth.

by - -ya qədər

Ex: Sevda should be back **by** 7.

about - təqribən

Ex: We stayed there **about** 7 days.

The Prepositions of Place (Məkan bildirən sözlərlər)

in - -da, -də

Ex: The students are **in** the classroom. She has lived **in** London for 10 years.

at - da, -də (yanında)

Ex: I live **at** A.Salamzade, 28. The teacher is standing **at** the blackboard.

on - - da, -də (üstündə)

Ex: My books are **on** the bed. There's a stain **on** your shirt.

In	In the sky / in the world / in the middle (of) / in the street / in the city / in the town / in France / in the water / in the sea / in the river / in the hand / in the village / in bed / in hospital / in prison / in the country / in a car / in a taxi / in the sun / in the shade / in a newspaper / in a photograph / in the rain
At	At the party / at the concert / at the airport / at the station / at the top / at the bottom / at the bus stop / at the traffic lights / at the door / at work / at home / at school / at university / at the doctor's / at my sister's / at the table / at the corner / at her desk
On	On holiday / on TV / on fire / on the radio / on the phone / on the bus / on the grass / on the table / on the sofa / on the balcony / on the envelope / on the way / on the ground / on the ceiling / on the first floor / on the wall / on the bank / on the stage / on the right / on the left / on the page / on the Sahara

near - yaxın

Ex: There was a green forest **near** the village. Do you live **near** the bank?

over - üzərində, üstündə, yuxarıda

Ex: She put a blanket **over** the sleeping child. There is a lamp **over** the table.

above - üzərində, yuxarıda

Ex: There is a picture **above** the board.

inside - içərisində

Ex: We waited **inside** the dark room for 2 hours.

outside – çöl, bayır, kənar

Ex: You can park your car **outside** our garden.

behind – arxasında

Ex: Who's the girl standing **behind** Tom?

between – (ikisinin) arasında

Ex: The paper had fallen down **between** the desk and the wall.

among - (çoxunun) arasında

Ex: I found the letter **among** his papers.

under - altında

Ex: There is a car **under** the bridge.

opposite - əks tərəfdə, üzbüz

Ex: The bank is **opposite** the supermarket.

beside - yanında

Ex: He sat **beside** his uncle all night.

next to - yanındakı

Ex: We sat **next to** each other. Ted's market is **next to** Emil's market.

The Prepositions of Direction (İstiqamət bildirən sözlər)

to – a, -ə

Ex: I went **to** school. Kate goes **to** work everyday.

Qeyd: **Home** sözü qarşısında istiqamət olaraq heç bir sözü işlənməz.

to get to arrive to reach to come to enter	<i>home</i>
--	-------------

Qeyd: I go ~~to~~ home after school.

from – dan, dən

Ex: Has the train **from** Bristol arrived?

down – aşağı

Ex: He went **down** the street.

up – yuxarı

Ex: The price of cigarettes is going **up**.

towards – tərəf, doğru, qarşı

Ex: They were heading **towards** the German border.

round (around) - ətrafında

Ex: He had a scarf **round** his neck.

across – dan, dən , bir tərəfdən o biri tərəfə keçmək.

Ex: He walked **across** the field. The dog swam **across** the river.

into - içinə

Ex: He got **into** the car and drove away.

onto – üstünə (istiqlamət aşağıdan yuxarı də-yişməklə)

Ex: Move the books **onto** the second shelf.

against - əleyhinə, əksinə, qarşı

Ex: We're playing **against** the league champions next week.

along – boyu, boyunca

Ex: They walked slowly **along** the river.

through – dan, dən ilə, içərisindən (mancənin)

Ex: The Charles River flows **through** Boston.

The Prepositions of Manner (Tərz bildirən sözlər)

in

Ex: She dressed **in** red at the party.

with - ilə

Ex: I cut the apple **with** a knife.

by - ilə

Ex: They often go to work **by** car.

like - kimi

Ex: She looks **like** her sister.

as – kimi

Ex: He works **as** a teacher.

without – siz¹

Ex: She spoke **without** much enthusiasm.

The Prepositions of Purpose (Maqsod bildirən sözləri)

because of - -na, -a görə

Ex: They are here **because of** us.

Qeyd: **because** (çünki) bağlayıcıdır. They didn't come **because** it was raining.

for – üçün

Ex: There's a letter **for** you. It's a book **for** children.

Qeyd: Bəzi sözlərdən sonra sözüni işlənmiş: **visit, enter, meet, obey** və s.

Ex: She went to **visit** relatives in Wales. Someone **entered** the room behind me. Where did you first **meet** your husband? Did you **lock** the door?

Qeyd: Aylar, fəsillər, həftənin günləri cümlədə mübtədə və ya xəbər funksiyasında olduqda qarşısında sözüni işlənmiş.

Ex: **June** is a hot month. It is **winter**. **Sunday** is day off.

Digər sözünlü ifadələr:

Below – Aşağıda, aşağısında

Out of – İçindən

Get on (a train / a bus) – Qatara, avtobusa minmək

Get off (a train / a bus) – Qatardan, avtobusdan düşmək

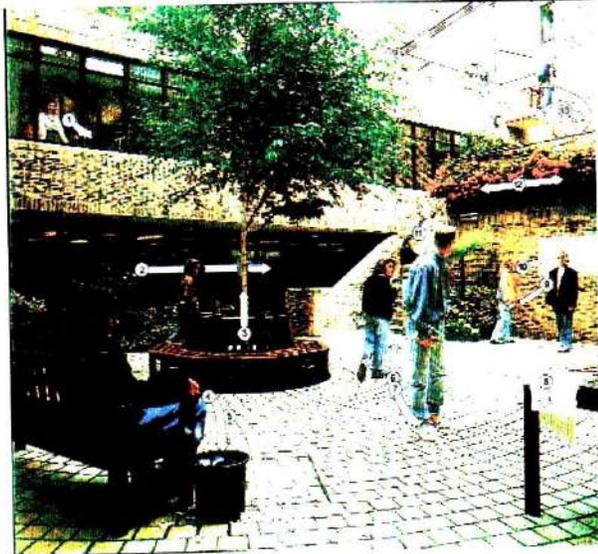
Get in (a taxi / a car) – Taksiyə, maşına minmək

- Get out of (a taxi / a car)* – Taksidən, maşından düşmək
Get on with – Yola getmək, sözü tutmaq
Look at – Baxmaq
Look after – Qayğısına qalmaq
Look up – Lüğətdən söz axtarmaq
Look for – Axtarmaq
Look out – Diqqətli olmaq, çölə baxmaq
Look forward to – Həsrət ilə gözləmək
Look like – Oxşamaq
Put on – Geyinmək
Put off – Təxirə salmaq
Border on – Sərhəd olmaq
Ring up – Zəng etmək
Put out – Yanğın söndürmək
Take off – Paltar soyunmaq
Take care of – Qayğısına qalmaq
Take a photograph – Şəkil çəkmək
Go on (continue) – Davam etmək
Hurry up – Tələsmək
Wash up – Yumaq
Give up – Tərgitmək
Fall off – Yıxılmaq
Try on – Yoxlamaq (əynində)
Arrive in (the village, New-York) – Çatmaq (Böyük ərazilər)
Arrive at (the station, the hotel) – Çatmaq (Kiçik ərazilər)
Go on holiday / trip / journey / excursion – Tətillə, səyahətə, ekskursiyaya getmək
Be on fire – Yanmaq
On the radio – Radioda
Be angry with – Kiməsə hirsələnmək
Be angry about – Nəyəsə hirsələnmək
Fed up with – Bezmək (cana gəlmək)
Interested in – Maraqlanmaq
Good at / bad at – Yaxşı olmaq / pis olmaq (bir şeydə)
Be married to – Kimsə ilə evli olmaq
Be kind of – Nəzakətli olmaq
Be sorry for – Üzr üstəmək
Be sorry about – Nəyəsə üzülmək
Think about – Bir kəs haqda düşünmək
Ask for – Xahiş etmək

- Belong to* – Aid olmaq
Depend on – Asılı olmaq
Turn (Switch) on / Turn (Switch) off – Yandırmaq / söndürmək
Leave for (go to) – Getmək
To take by the hand – Əlindən tutmaq
In a funny hat / in a coat – Gülməli papaqda / paltoda
On the board of plane – Təyyarənin göyərtəsində
Insist on – Təkid etmək
By litres / by metres – Litrlə / metrə
On the farm – Fermada
For a while – Bir müddət
In fact – Faktiki olaraq
By mistake – Səhvən
In a cassette – Kasetə yazmaq
In all kind of weather – Bütün hava şəraitində
By name / by a profession – Adlı / ixtisasca
Be famous for – Məşhur olmaq
See off – Yola salmaq
Shake hands with – Əl sıxmaq (görüşmək)
Made of / from – Düzəldilib (hazırlanıb)
In a queue / in a line / in a row – Növbədə, sırada, cərgədə durmaq
About – Haqqında
In Tom's car / in my car / in the car – Tomun maşınında, mənim, maşınımda, maşında
On a bus / on the plane / on a ship / on the train – Avtobusda, təyyarədə, gəmidə, qatarda
By the way – Yeri gəlmişkən
Out of doors – bayırda
To take to heart – ürəyinə salmaq
To take offence – incimək
To give permission – icazə vermək
To ask permission – icazə istəmək
To get permission – icazə almaq
To lose heart – cəsarətini itirmək
At present – indi, hal-hazırda
From morning till night – səhərdən axşama qədər
From head to foot – başdan ayağa
At first sight – ilk baxışdan
By chance – təsadüfən
By mistake – səhvən

- By car* – maşınla
By air/ by plane – təyyarə ilə
By land – quru ilə
By horse – atla
By sea/ by water – dənizlə və s.
On deck – göyörtədə
At sunrise – gün doğanda
At sunset – gün batanda
At night – gecə
At midnight – gecə yarısı
At noon – günorta
At work – işdə
At peace – sülh şəraitində
By name – adlı, adında
To be in debt – borc içində olmaq
On foot – piyada

Preposition with Pictures



1. She is looking **out of** the window.
2. She is walking **across** the the courtyard.
3. The tree is growing **through** the seat.

