

# Grammar Review

## Unit 1 Tenses

### THE PRESENT SIMPLE IS USED:

- for habits, permanent situations and general truths in the present.

*I usually travel alone.*

*Water boils at 100° C.*

- for future actions related to timetables and programmes.

*The ship sails at 9 o'clock.*

usually always often never sometimes rarely  
seldom hardly ever every day/week etc.

### THE PAST SIMPLE IS USED:

- for completed actions that happened at a definite time in the past.

*When I was five, my father gave me a bicycle.*

- for habits, repeated actions or permanent situations in the past.

*Last summer we went swimming every day.*

yesterday then ago last month/night/week etc.

### THE PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE IS USED:

- for actions which started in the past and are still happening or have just finished.

*I've had this car since 1995.*

- with adjectives in the superlative degree or expressions like: the only/first/second etc..

*This is the best film I've ever seen.*

- for past actions the results of which are connected to the present.

*Mum! The dog has spilt the milk on the floor! (The floor is dirty).*

- to announce news, changes or events that affect the present.

since for just yet already how long  
ever never etc.

### THE PAST PERFECT SIMPLE IS USED:

- for past events that were completed before other past events or by/at a definite time in the past.

*By Monday, we had finished rehearsing the school play.*

by + time after before when by the time etc.

### THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- for temporary states and actions / events happening at or around the time of speaking.

*We're staying at my grandmother's at the moment.*

- for planned future actions related to personal arrangements.

*I'm going to the cinema tonight.*

now at the moment tonight at present  
nowadays this month etc.

### THE PAST PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- for actions that were in progress at a definite time in the past.

*I was washing my hair at 9:00 o'clock last night.*

- for lengthy past actions that were interrupted by short sudden ones (Past Simple).

*I was driving along the street, when a rabbit jumped in front of my car.*

- for actions happening at the same time in the past.

*While my sister was cooking, I was reading a magazine.*

- for background scenes to a story.
- for temporary past states or actions.

while as etc.

### THE PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- to emphasise the duration of actions that started in the past and are still happening or have just finished.

*Ian has been watching TV all day.*

- actions the results of which are obvious in the present.

*Her car is so shiny! She's been waxing it all morning!*

how long for since all day/morning etc.

### THE PAST PERFECT PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- to emphasise the duration of actions that had been in progress up to a time in the past or before another past event.

*He had been driving for 20 years when he had his first car accident.*

- for lengthy past actions with visible results in the past.

*The children were exhausted because they had been playing football all morning.*

by when for since after before how long etc.

## Grammar Review

### THE FUTURE SIMPLE IS USED:

- for decisions made at the moment of speaking.  
*I like this dress. I think I'll buy it.*
- to make predictions based on personal opinions; promises; requests or offers.  
*I think Grandpa will live to be 100.*

next week    month/year etc.

### THE FUTURE PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- for already planned future actions or events that will be in progress at a specific time in the future.  
*This time next month, I will be sending you a postcard from Hawaii.*

tomorrow    in a week/month/year etc.

### THE FUTURE PERFECT SIMPLE IS USED:

- for actions that will be completed by a specific time in the future or before another future action.  
*I will have finished this project by next week.*

by    by the time    before

### THE FUTURE PERFECT PROGRESSIVE IS USED:

- to emphasise the duration of actions up to a point of time in the future.  
*By next July, they will have been living in this house for ten years.*

by

### THE FUTURE "Going to" IS USED:

- for predictions based on evidence.  
*The acrobat is losing his balance; he's going to fall.*
- for plans or decisions that have already been made.  
*We're going to renovate our summer house during the holidays.*

### WAS/WERE "Going to" IS USED:

- for actions that had been planned in the past BUT did not eventually happen.  
*They were going to go to Chris' party, but they changed their mind.*

### Stative Verbs

The following groups of verbs express states -not actions- and are not used in the progressive tenses.

- verbs of the senses (feel, hear, see, smell, taste etc.)
- verbs of emotions and preferences (like, dislike, love, hate, fear, mind, want, wish, need, prefer etc.)
- verbs of perception, belief, knowledge and ownership (think, believe, know, understand, expect, remember, forget, hope, have, own, belong (to) etc.)
- other verbs which describe permanent states (be, cost, weigh, seem, appear, consist (of) etc.)  
*This pizza tastes delicious.*  
*It costs £10.*  
*At the moment, I think we should keep calm.*
- Some stative verbs are used in the progressive forms when they express actions rather than states.  
*I see you've cut your hair. I'm seeing an old friend tonight.*  
*I think her cooking is delicious. I'm thinking of moving into a new apartment.*
- **Listen, look** and **watch**, though verbs of the senses, are used in the progressive tenses because they describe voluntary actions.  
*I didn't hear the telephone ring because I was listening to music.*

## Unit 2 Relative Clauses - Clauses of Time

### RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative clauses are introduced by **relative pronouns** (who, whom, whose, which, that) and **relative adverbs** (where, when, why).

#### Defining relative clauses

- provide information which is essential to the meaning of the sentence.
- are not put between commas.

#### Non-defining relative clauses

- provide additional information which is not essential to the meaning of the sentence.
- are put between commas.
- the relative pronouns cannot be omitted; neither can we use 'that' instead of them.

		PEOPLE	ANIMALS/THINGS
RELATIVE PRONOUNS	SUBJECT	The man <b>who/that</b> is standing next to her is her father. (Defining) The man, <b>who</b> was found guilty of many crimes, was sentenced to life imprisonment. (Non-Defining)	Her parents gave her a cat <b>which/that</b> had lovely grey fur. (Defining) Her cat, <b>which</b> had lovely grey fur, was a gift from her parents. (Non-Defining)
	OBJECT	The man <b>who/whom/that</b> (*) she is expecting is her father. (Defining) Her father, <b>who/whom</b> we met at the party last week, is sick. (Non-Defining) (*) The pronouns may be omitted.	The cat <b>which/that</b> (*) she is holding has lovely grey fur. (Defining) Her cat, <b>which</b> was given to her six months ago, has already had kittens. (Non-Defining) (*) The pronouns may be omitted.
	POSSESSION	I met a girl <b>whose</b> father is a pilot. (Defining) Coco Chanel, <b>whose</b> original first name was Gabrielle, was the first to design simple women's clothes. (Non-Defining)	I've just finished a novel <b>whose</b> main character/the main character of <b>which</b> is an animal. (Defining) His latest book, <b>whose</b> main character/the main character of <b>which</b> is an animal, immediately became a best-seller. (Non-Defining)