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College of Science  
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Second Year  
English Language

جامعة الانبار  
كلية العلوم  
قسم علوم الحياة  
المرحلة الثانية  
اللغة الانكليزية

## Grammar Reference

شرح قواعد الوحدات (٥-٦-٧-٨-٩-١٠)

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## Unit 5

### 5.1 Verb patterns I

Here are four verb patterns. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- Verb + *to* + infinitive  
They **want to buy** a new car.  
I'd **like to go** abroad.
- Verb + *-ing*  
Everyone **loves going** to parties.  
He **finished reading** his book.
- Verb + *-ing* or *to* + infinitive with no change in meaning  
It **began to rain/raining**.  
I **continued to work/working** in the library.
- Verb + preposition + *-ing*  
We're **thinking of moving** house.  
I'm **looking forward to having** more free time.

### 5.2 like doing and would like to do

- Like doing* and *love doing* express a general enjoyment.  
I **like working** as a teacher. = I am a teacher and I enjoy it.  
I **love dancing**. = This is one of my hobbies.
- Would like to do* and *would love to do* express a preference now or at a specific time.  
I'd **like to be** a teacher. = When I grow up, I want to be a teacher.  
Thank you. I'd **love to dance**. = We're at a disco. I'm pleased that you asked me.

Question	Short answer
Would you like to dance?	Yes, I would./Yes, I'd love to.
Would you like to come for a walk?	Yes, I would./No, thank you.

**Note**  
No, I *wouldn't* is not common because it is impolite.

### 5.3 will

#### Form

*will* + infinitive without *to*  
*Will* is a modal auxiliary verb. There is an introduction to modal auxiliary verbs on p137 of the Grammar Reference. The forms of *will* are the same for all persons.

#### Positive and negative

I	'll (will)	come.
He/She/It	won't	help you.
We/You/They		invite Tom.

#### Question

When will	he	help me?
	you	
	they	

#### Short answer

Will you help me?	Yes, I will.
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**Note**  
No, I *won't* is not common because it is impolite. It means 'I don't want to help you.'  
A polite way of saying 'no' here is 'I'm afraid I can't.'

#### Use

*Will* is used:  
1 to express a future decision or intention made *at* the moment of speaking.

It's Jane's birthday. 'Is it? I'll **buy** her some flowers.'  
I'll **give** you my phone number.  
'Which do you want? The blue or the red?'  
'I'll **take** the red, thank you.'

- to express an offer.  
I'll **carry** your suitcase.  
We'll **do** the washing-up.

Other uses of *will* are covered in Unit 9.

#### going to

#### Form

*am/is/are* + *going* + *to* + infinitive

#### Positive and negative

I	'm (am)		going to work.
	'm not		
He/She/It	's (is)	isn't	
We/You/They	're (are)	aren't	

#### Question

When	am	I	going to arrive?
	is	he she it	
	are	we you they	

#### Short answer

Are they going to get married?	Yes, they are./No, they aren't.
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#### Use

*Going to* is used:  
1 to express a future decision, intention, or plan made *before* the moment of speaking.

How long **are they going to stay** in Rome?  
She **isn't going to have** a birthday party.

#### Note

The Present Continuous can be used in a similar way for a plan or arrangement, particularly with the verbs *go* and *come*.

She's **coming** on Friday.  
I'm **going** home early tonight.

- when we can see or feel now that something is certain to happen in the future.

Look at these clouds! It's **going to rain**.  
Watch out! That box **is going to fall**.

#### will or going to?

Look at the use of *will* and *going to* in these sentences.

I'm **going to make** a chicken casserole for dinner.  
(I decided this morning and bought everything for it.)  
What shall I cook for dinner? Er ... I know! I'll **make** chicken casserole! That's a good idea!  
(I decided at the moment of speaking.)

## Unit 6

### 6.1 What ... like?

#### Form

what + to be + subject + like?

What	's (is) your teacher are his parents was your holiday were the beaches	like?	She's very patient. They're very kind. Wonderful. We swam a lot. OK, but some were dirty.
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#### Note

We don't use *like* in the answer.

She's patient. NOT ~~She's like patient.~~

#### Use

What ... like? means 'Describe somebody or something. Tell me about them. I don't know anything about them.'

Like in this question is a preposition, not a verb:

'What's Jim like?' 'He's intelligent and kind, and he's got lovely blue eyes.'

In the following sentences *like* is a verb:

'What does Jim like?' 'He likes motorbikes and playing tennis.'

#### Note

How's your mother? asks about health. It doesn't ask for a description.

'How's your mother?' 'She's very well, thank you.'

### 6.2 Comparative and superlative adjectives

#### Form

1 Look at the chart.

		Comparative	Superlative
Short adjectives	cheap small *big	cheaper smaller bigger	cheapest smallest biggest
Adjectives that end in -y	funny early heavy	funnier earlier heavier	funniest earliest heaviest
Adjectives with two syllables or more	careful boring expensive interesting	more careful more boring more expensive more interesting	most careful most boring most expensive most interesting
Irregular adjectives	far good bad	further better worse	farthest best worst

\* Short adjectives with one vowel + one consonant double the consonant:  
*hot/hotter/hottest, fat/fatter/fattest.*

2 *Than* is often used after a comparative adjective.

I'm **younger than** Barbara.

Barbara's **more intelligent than** Sarah.

*Much* can come before the comparative to give emphasis.

She's **much nicer than** her sister.

Is Tokyo **much more modern than** London?

3 *The* is used before superlative adjectives.

He's **the funniest** boy in the class.

Which is **the tallest** building in the world?

#### Use

1 We use comparatives to compare one thing, person, or action with another.

She's **taller** than me.

London's **more expensive** than Rome.

2 We use superlatives to compare somebody or something with the whole group.

She's the **tallest** in the class.

It's the **most expensive** hotel in the world.

3 *As ... as* shows that something is the same or equal.

Jim's **as tall as** Peter.

I'm **as worried as** you are.

4 *Not as/so ... as* shows that something isn't the same or equal.

She **isn't as tall as** her mother.

My car **wasn't so expensive as** yours.

## Unit 7

### 7.1 Present Perfect

#### Form

have/has + -ed (past participle)

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed. There are many common irregular verbs. See the list on p143.

#### Positive and negative

I	've (have)	worked in a factory.
We/You/They	haven't	
He/She/It	's (has) hasn't	

#### Question

Have	I we/you/they	been to the United States?
Has	he/she/it	

#### Short answer

Have you been to Egypt?	Yes, I have./No, I haven't.
Has she ever written poetry?	Yes, she has./No, she hasn't.

#### Note

We cannot use *I've, they've, he's*, etc. in short answers.

Yes, I **have**. NOT ~~Yes, I've.~~  
Yes, we **have**. NOT ~~Yes, we've.~~

#### Use

- The Present Perfect looks back from the present into the past, and expresses what has happened before now. The action happened at an indefinite time in the past.  
I've **met** a lot of famous people. (before now)  
She **has won** awards. (in her life)  
She's **written** twenty books. (up to now)  
The action can continue to the present, and probably into the future.  
She's **lived** here for twenty years. (she still lives here)
- The Present Perfect expresses an experience as part of someone's life.  
I've **travelled** a lot in Africa.  
They've **lived** all over the world.  
*Ever* and *never* are common with this use.  
Have you **ever** been in a car crash?  
My mother **has never** flown in a plane.
- The Present Perfect expresses an action or state which began in the past and continues to the present.  
I've **known** Alice for six years.  
How long **have you worked** as a teacher?  
Note that the time expressions *for* and *since* are common with this use. We use *for* with a period of time, and *since* with a point in time.  
We've lived here **for** two years. (a period of time)  
I've had a beard **since** I left the army. (a point in time)

#### Note

In many languages, this use is expressed by a present tense. But in English, we say:

Peter **has been** a teacher for ten years.

NOT ~~Peter is a teacher for ten years.~~

- The Present Perfect expresses a past action with results in the present. It is often a recent past action.

I've **lost** my wallet. (I haven't got it now.)

The taxi's **arrived**. (It's outside the door now.)

**Has** the postman **been**? (Are there any letters for me?)

The adverbs *just*, *already*, and *yet* are common with this use. *Yet* is used in questions and negatives.

She's **just** had some good news.

I've **already** had breakfast.

Has the postman **been yet**?

It's 11.00 and she **hasn't** got up **yet**.

### 7.2 Present Perfect and Past Simple

- Compare the Past Simple and Present Perfect.

#### Past Simple

- The Past Simple refers to an action that happened at a definite time in the past.

He **died** in 1882.

She **got married** when she was 22.

The action is finished.

I **lived** in Paris for a year (but not now).

- Time expressions + the Past Simple

I did it **in** 1999.  
last week.

I did it **two months ago**.

I did it **on** March 22.

I did it **for** two years.

#### Present Perfect

- The Present Perfect refers to an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

She **has won** awards.

She's **written** twenty books.

The action can continue to the present.

She's **lived** there for twenty years (and she still does.)

- Time expressions + the Present Perfect

I've worked here **for** twenty years.

I've worked here **since** 1995.

I've worked here **since** I left school.

We've **never** been to America.

- Compare these sentences.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I've broken my leg last year.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I broke my leg last year.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	He works as a musician all his life.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	He has worked as a musician all his life.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When have you been to Greece?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	When did you go to Greece?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	How long do you have your car?
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	How long have you had your car?

## Unit 8

### 8.1 have to

#### Form

has/have + to + infinitive

#### Positive and negative

I	have	to	work hard.
We	don't have		
You They			
He	has	to	work hard.
She	doesn't have		
It			

#### Question

Do	I we you they	have to	work hard?
Does	he she it		

#### Short answer

Do you have to wear a uniform?	Yes, I do.
Does he have to go now?	No, he doesn't.

#### Note

- The past tense of *have to* is *had to*, with *did* and *didn't* in the question and the negative.  
I **had to** get up early this morning.  
Why **did** you **have to** work last weekend?  
They liked the hotel because they **didn't have to** do any cooking.
- The forms of *have got to* + infinitive are the same as *have got* + noun. See p131.

#### Use

- Have to* expresses strong obligation. The obligation comes from 'outside' – perhaps a law, a rule at school or work, or someone in authority.  
You **have to** have a driving licence if you want to drive a car. (That's the law.)  
I **have to** start work at 8.00. (My company says I must.)  
The doctor says I **have to** do more exercise.
- Don't/doesn't have to* expresses absence of obligation (it isn't necessary).  
You **don't have to** do the washing-up. I've got a dishwasher.  
She **doesn't have to** work on Monday. It's her day off.

### 8.2 Introduction to modal auxiliary verbs

#### Form

These are modal auxiliary verbs.

can	could	might	must
shall	should	will	would

They are looked at in different units of Headway.

They have certain things in common:

- They 'help' another verb. The verb form is the infinitive without *to*.  
She **can** drive.  
I **must get** my hair cut.

- There is no *do/does* in the question.  
**Can she sing?**  
**Should I go home now?**
  - The form is the same for all persons. There is no *-s* in the third person singular:  
He **can dance** very well.  
She **should try** harder.  
It **will rain** soon.
  - To form the negative, add *n't*. There is no *don't/doesn't*.  
I **wouldn't** like to be a teacher.  
You **mustn't** steal.
- Note**  
*will not* = *won't*.  
It **won't** rain tomorrow.
- Most modal verbs refer to the present and future.  
Only *can* has a past tense form, *could*.  
I **could** swim when I was three.

### 8.3 should

#### Form

*should* + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *should* are the same for all persons.

#### Positive and negative

I	should do more exercise.
He	shouldn't tell lies.
We	
They	

#### Question

Should	I she they	see a doctor?
Do you think	I he we	should see a doctor?

#### Short answer

Should I phone home?	Yes, you should.
Should I buy a Mercedes Benz?	No, you shouldn't.

#### Use

*Should* is used to express what the speaker thinks is right or the best thing to do. It expresses mild obligation, or advice.

I **should** do more work. (This is my opinion.)

You **should** do more work. (I'm telling you what I think.)

Do you think we **should** stop here? (I'm asking you for your opinion.)

*Shouldn't* expresses negative advice.

You **shouldn't** sit so close to the TV. It's bad for your eyes.

#### Note

*Should* expresses the opinion of the speaker, and it is often introduced by *I think* or *I don't think*.

I **think** politicians **should** listen more.

I **don't think** people **should** get married until they're 21.

## 8.4 must

### Form

*must* + infinitive without *to*

The forms of *must* are the same for all persons.

### Positive and negative

I	must try harder.
He	mustn't steal.
We	
They	

Questions with *must* are possible, but the use of *have to* is more common.

Question	Short answer
Must I take exams?	Yes, you must.
Do I have to take exams?	Yes, you do.

### Use

- Must* expresses strong obligation. Generally, this obligation comes from 'inside' the speaker.  
I **must** get my hair cut. (I think this is necessary.)
- Because *must* expresses the authority of the speaker, you should be careful of using *You must ...*. It sounds very bossy!  
You **must** help me. (I am giving you an order.)  
*Could you help me?* is much better.
- You must ...* can express a strong suggestion.  
You **must** see the Monet exhibition. It's wonderful.  
You **must** give me a ring when you're next in town.

## Unit 9

### 9.1 Time clauses

- Look at this sentence.  
*I'll give her a ring when I get home.*  
It consists of two clauses: a main clause *I'll give her a ring* and a secondary clause *when I get home*.
- These conjunctions of time introduce secondary clauses.

when while as soon as after before until

They are not usually followed by a future form. They refer to future time, but we use a present tense.

**When** I get home, I'll ...

**While** we're away, ...

**As soon as** I hear from you, ...

Wait here **until** I get back.

## 9.2 will

### Form

For the forms of *will*, see p134.

### Use

- Will* expresses a decision or intention made at the moment of speaking.  
Give me your case. I'll carry it for you.
- It also expresses a future fact. The speaker thinks 'This action is sure to happen in the future.'  
Manchester **will** win the cup.  
Tomorrow's weather **will** be warm and sunny.  
This use is like a neutral future tense. The speaker is predicting the future, without expressing an intention, plan, or personal judgement.

### 9.3 First conditional

#### Form

*if* + Present Simple, *will* + infinitive without *to*

#### Positive and negative

<b>if</b>	I work hard, I she has enough money, she we don't hurry up, we you're late, I	'll (will) won't	pass my exams. buy a new car. be late. wait for you.
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#### Question

What Where	will	you do she go	<b>if</b>	you don't go to university? she can't find a job?
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#### Short answer

Will you go to university if you pass your exams?	Yes, I will. No, I won't.
If we look after the planet, will we survive?	Yes, we will. No, we won't.

#### Note

The condition clause *if ...* can come at the beginning of the sentence or at the end. If it comes at the beginning, we put a comma at the end of the clause. If it comes at the end, we do not use a comma.

If I work hard, I'll pass my exams.

I'll pass my exams if I work hard.

#### Use

- The first conditional is used to express a possible condition and a probable result in the future.  
If my cheque **comes**, I'll **buy** us all a meal.  
You'll **get** wet if you **don't take** an umbrella.  
What'll **happen** to the environment if we **don't look after** it?

#### Note

- English uses a present tense in the condition clause, not a future form.

If it **rains** ... NOT If it ~~will rain~~ ...

If I **work** hard ... NOT If I ~~will work~~ hard ...

- If* expresses a possibility that something will happen; *when* expresses what the speaker sees as certain to happen.

If I find your book, I'll send it to you.

**When** I get home, I'll have a bath.